



Wm. H. Jacoby, Editor. BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1862.

Abolition 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.

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.

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.

One of the results of this unlicensed treason has been an attempt of the Abolition party, proper, to bring about an abolition of Slavery by force of arms.

It is this universal conviction in the South that precipitated rebellion, and it is the Abolition ranting of the Northern fire-eaters in and out of Congress, that strengthens this conviction and induces Southern men to stake their all upon the issue of this contest, because they feel convinced that failure on their part would be ruin.

While the country rejoices over the splendid achievements of our brave soldiers but is yet in tears for the dead brave whose lives were lost in obtaining them—while thousands are on the verge of want and burdensome, frightful taxation stares every loyal man in the face—"honest old Abe" mocks 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 commend 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 under a most solemn oath to defend and protect—and such assent he does not dare to give. Why shall the Democracy then be called upon to support him for this?

Every Democrat will do his best to put 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.

There are a few gall-blooded "Republicans," alias Abolitionists, in this place who hate Gen. McClellan with a hatred perfectly malignant, simply because he is a Democrat and because there is fair prospect that he may be in the way of their candidate in the next race for the Presidency.

Abraham Lincoln.

We observe a disposition on the part of some Democratic papers to treat Mr. Lincoln with extreme benevolence, because of some recent good acts which have brought down upon him the bitterest opposition of at least a portion of the ultra Republicans.

It is true that Democratic Generals (generally) are in command of our armies, but 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 mission to Russia, but as if determined to show that his supposed 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."

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He has shown his incompetency by the selection of inferior, incompetent and dishonest men for office from Cabinet minister down—and his want of fidelity to the Constitution, as well as want of ability, by the arbitrary establishment of measures hostile to the Constitution, to the laws of the land and to all principles of civil liberty—measures not only arbitrary, but unjust, tyrannical and foolish, working only harm and no good.

He may be commended for creating a vacancy in his Cabinet so as to bring in a Democrat of tried ability and integrity, but this he did in the hour of his peril, from necessity, and for the substantial reason that he couldn't help it. No fact could more strongly prove Lincoln's weakness, than that upon the accession of this man to his 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 armies.

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Message of Jeff. Davis.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—The following is the message of Jeff Davis, delivered to the rebel Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States: In obedience to the provision of the Constitution requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that, since my message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve.

Hence, in the effort to protect by our arms the whole territory of the Confederate States seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. 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.

No effort has been spared to effect both of these ends; and though the results have not equalled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgement, will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish. The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to support its deficiencies.

I have hoped for several days to receive official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am therefore unable to communicate to you such information of past events and the consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced.

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 reverses which we have suffered, and even now renders it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the army.

When the war first broke out, many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made—still less, that the Union would so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions that it has assumed.

The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months. Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally re-enlisting, are from the fact of their having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances to go home to make the necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence.

The quotas of the new regiments for the war, called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready and in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field. They may, in general terms, be stated at 400 regiments of infantry, with a proportionate force of cavalry and artillery, detailed which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War.

I deem it proper to advert to the fact that 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, which I had foreseen, and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again during the war, be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short enlistments.

The people of the Confederate States, being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, ship yards, materials for ship building or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy, a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purpose.

The financial system devised by the wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures resulting from the great augmentation in the necessary means of defence. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt, that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year has been, in round numbers, \$170,000,000—less than one third of the sum wanted to conquer the enemy in his vain efforts to conquer us—and less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster General will show the condition of that Department to be steadily improving, its revenues increasing, and already affording assurance that it will be self-sustaining at the date required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the head of that Department.

I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

I refer you to my message communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last, for such further information as it might be useful to lay before you, the short interval which has since elapsed not having produced any material change in that condition, other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome the Representatives, who, being recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so ably advise me to the needful provisions for the public service.

I assure you of my hearty co-operation in all your efforts for the common welfare of the country. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP CHASE, PAW PAW TUNNEL } Virginia, Feb. 24, 1862. HEADQUARTERS, 84th Regiment P. V. Friend Will—Varying being the spice of life, we, of this Brigade, have our full share of it; at least in respect to the weather.

There is nothing of importance going on here; all is quiet along the upper Potomac 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," followed by the "Star-Spangled Banner," and other National and appropriate airs.

"Soldiers of the 84th, you are enlisted in a glorious cause—it is just—it is righteous—I want you to stand by me, and I will lead you on." Then pointing to our Regimental colors he said, (and a gleam of enthusiasm seemed to light up his pale face as he spoke) "I see you have two stars of colors, doubtless that one—the old Stars 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 of that never—no never discharge that flag, nor allow it to be used for a moment, for flag-bearers to blush for your ungrateful and unmanly dependence on that flag.

At 12 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 Regiment separately. He said, in substance, "I am glad to see you here, and I am glad to see you in the ranks of the 84th, you are enlisted in a glorious cause—it is just—it is righteous—I want you to stand by me, and I will lead you on."

At 12 o'clock M., a national salute of thirty-four guns was fired and everything passed off in the most cheering manner. There are considerable sickness in Camp at present, but few fatal cases have occurred, and none of our company.

Lookout for an onward movement as soon as the weather permits, and for some pretty hot work too.

There must be something wrong, as I have not yet received a Star for three weeks. Send it along The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now opened for twenty miles below Hancock, and trains are running daily. But I must close for this time. Yours, truly, TOOLEDS.

The Victories of White Men.

The recent glorious victories of outtroops, 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.

We shall have no more of this African intervention in favor 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 won.

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 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-government.

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, caused by an accusation of chicanery that was trumped up against him by political opponents. The following was the vote on his admission: Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlisle, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Sausbury, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Willey and Wilson (Mo.)—26.

How "cheerfully" Mr. Seward does everything. He "cheerfully" surrendered Mason and Slidell, he "cheerfully" permitted the British to pass troops through Maine to get well at us; and when Main complained, he "cheerfully" stopped the process. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has four sons in the Union army. One is a Lieutenant Colonel.

A HAIRLESS ACT—A few days ago a 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 quit 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 is 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 drew a small cutter, with a ten year old boy 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 horse on reaching the judges' stand. The dog lost by a few seconds. The dog's weight was only 64 pounds. The affair created great interest, and was witnessed by some two thousand people.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY. WHEAT, \$1.20 BUTTER, 16 RYE, 62 1/2 EGGS, 12 CORN, 50 TALLOW, 10 OATS, 35 LARD, 10 BUCKWHEAT, 50 POTATOES, 6 1/2 FLOUR pr. bbl. 6.00 DRIED APPLES, 1.00 CLOVES, 5.00 HAMS, 12

MARRIED.

In Bloomsburg on the 25th ult., by Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr. EMANUEL HILL, to Miss HANNA HETLER, all of Centre township, Columbia County, Pa. On Thursday the 29th ult., by Rev. John Thomas, Mr. DANIEL S. RITTER of Franklin, Lycoming County, to Miss CATHERINE KRAMER, of Madison, Columbia county. Thursday Feb. 13th, by Elder John Sutton at his residence in Fishingcreek Mr. SAMUEL H. HESS to Miss BEAULAH A. KITCHEN. At the same time and place, by the same Mr. STEPHEN B. HESS to Miss ELIZABETH A. KLINE. On Sunday Feb. 16th, by Josiah R. Friz Esq., Mr. SHEDDEN HESS to Miss MARY ANN HESS both of Columbia county.

DIED.

In Beach Grove, on the 21st ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH HICKS, aged about 30 years. Her disease was Consumption. In Millville, on the morning of the 20th ult., BESSIE HILL, E. son of Dr. A. P. HELLER, aged about 5 years. In Muncy Feb. 23d, ELIZABETH daughter of William and Louisa McMullen, Granddaughter of Charles and Nancy Kabler, aged 44 years 10 months and 10 days.

Public Sale

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. Pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, THE 29th DAY OF MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Martin A. Ammerman and Michael Lemon, Administrators of Peter P. Pealer, late of Fishingcreek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by Public Vendue, upon the premises, a certain tract of land situated in the township of Fishingcreek, aforesaid adjoining lands of Elias Laubach on the east, land of the heirs of George Laubach on the North, Philip Unangst on the west, and the public road on the South, containing TWENTY ACRES, more or less, fifteen acres of which is cleared land and in a good state of cultivation. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Fishingcreek and county aforesaid. Terms of sale made known on day of sale. JACOB EYERLY, Clerk. Bloomsburg, March 5, 1862.

Bridge Letting.

The County Commissioners will receive proposals at the house of David Davis, in Beaver township, Columbia county, between the hours of 10 A. M. and one P. M., on Friday the 4th day of April next for building an open TRUSS BRIDGE, over Cattawissa Creek near the residence of the said David Davis. Said bridge to be 85 feet between abutments, which is 16 feet, high 12 feet from low water mark; the abutments to be six feet thick and the wing wall on upper and lower side of North abutment each 25 feet long; the wing wall on lower side of south abutment 10 feet long, and none required on the upper side. Plans and specifications can be seen on the day of the place of letting.

Public Sale

TOWN HOUSE AND LOT. THE undersigned will offer at public sale on Saturday the 22nd 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 of 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.

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 strict attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. All things here "done in decency and in order." THOMAS BROWN. Bloomsburg, March 5, 1862.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the balance in the hands of Reuben Miller, Executor of John Lunden, late of Briarcrest Township, in said county deceased, to and among the creditors and others entitled, according to law; will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Saturday, April 5th 1862, at his office in Bloomsburg, 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 of said fund. JOHN G. FREZE, Auditor. Bloomsburg, March 5th 1862.

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

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS: THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Louisa Lynn, Henry Hoffman, Geo. W. Hoffman, Harriet Fisher, Anna Maria Fowler, Rozetta Amanda Clever, Selvester Hoffman, William Hoffman, Sarah Elizabeth Richards, Charlotte Hoffman, Hannah Hoffman, Joseph Steele and Samuel Steele, children and devisees of Peter Hoffman, deceased, late of Locust township, Columbia county. You and each of you are hereby 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 said county, on the first Monday of May next, 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., President of our said Court at Bloomsburg the fourteenth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and 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 next. The Principal will be assisted by able instructors, and ample facilities will be afforded to qualify Students for teaching, for business or for a more extensive course in literature, a liberal share of patronage is again solicited from students. Pupils who do not come from home, or are not put under the charge of near relatives, must board at the Seminary, and be subject to the regulations thereof. They must 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, or half payable in advance. Tuition alone in Common branches, \$5 00 including advanced Algebra mathematics history &c. 6 00 " Latin, German or French 1 00 [each extra] For further particulars address WM. BURGESS, Principal. Millville, Col. co., Feb. 26, 1862.

MARRIAGE—ITS LOVE AND

tears, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MARRIAGE, how low, how restored; the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhea or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in YOUNG M. D.'S MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This extraordinary work should be in the hands of every young 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 to those who are it is full of engravings. In fact, 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. W. M. YOUNG, No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. OFFICE HOURS from 9 to 3, daily. February 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 coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contain the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents. 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. Sold and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. February 26, 1862—y.

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, Bureau, tables, Carpet, Stands, Clock, Iron and Copper Kettles, 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 you that which is (free of charge) the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, &c., &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean, and beautiful; also full directions for making a "Retarding" Retarding 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.

Wa. WERTZ, Attorney at Law.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office on Main Street, in Unangst's New Brick Building