

WM M. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLCOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

"The Puor Man's Plaster."

This is the name given by several of our exchanges to the Tax Bill recently brought forward in Congress, and a synopsis of which was given in our last paper, and we think the name very appropriate. It is not only a "plaster" but if it becomes a law as Thad. Stevens and his colleagues have prepared it, it will prove a hard drawing one on the mass of the people.

We had supposed that our Black Republican Congressmen, after having run up coflee, sugar, and other articles, by a heavy tariff tax would be satisfied, but it seems otherwise, for they prepose to 'pile it on' still more by a direct tax This "poor man's p'aster" puts a tax on all ground preparations of coffee, rye etc , made to be sold and used as scheinutes for coffee, as if the intention was to compel people to buy and use all pure coffee. It taxes sugar, candles land and coal oils, salt, ground pepper and other spices, chocalate, soap, corn brooms, wooden pails, leather, butchers meat of all kinds, wheat flour, woo'en cotton and worsted goods, hats and caps, &c., &c. Thus it will be seen that there is scarcely anything which a family eats wears, or uses, that is not taxed in this Bill. And almost, all the exemptions or exceptions in the Bill are in favor, not of the poor, but of those who are more able to pay. Thus the man who feeds and fattens his own cattle, hogs and sheep, can slaughter them, use the meat, make his own candles, soap and lard oil, free from tax. So, also, in several other particulars, to which we could point if nec

We thus condemn the proposed tax, and not because we are opposed to the Government receiving a revenue equal to the demands of its credit. We saw long ago from the rapidity with which an enormous debt come, and we have no hesitation in saying ple by surprise. that if our Black Republican Congress had have assessed a direct tax of at least one in to the states constitutionally, the entrency and financial condition of the country and people would have been much more favor able now than it is But Congress was cow are opening on us in a flood of irredeemauon to the extent of at least one hundred millons a year, in addition to the tariff revenge, is necessary, and the sooner it is realized the better. But it should come so as to operate justly on all, according to their ability to pay, and not, as in the Bill now before Congress, so as to bear unjustly upon the toiling millions of the country. Pennsylvania has abundance of wealth and prorerty to pay her full proportion of one hundred millions, or any larger amount of tax which the Government may require, and will cheerfully do so. Let Congress assess it apon her, and it will be forthcoming in due time, without a resort to the laboring man's ground preparation of coffee and rye pepper, salt, soap, candles, hats caps, shoes boots, and other necessaries. She will raise it, by exacting from all in proportion, not to their wants and necessities (which appears to be the aim of Stevens' "poor man's plaster") but to their ability to pay .- If est Chester Jeffersoniaa.

Humbuggery is no new invention. Poor Eve was dazzled by a green pippin, and through her, Adam took a bite, and got his eye teeth cnt. Since then humbuggery has become a science. Robinson Crusce, Arabian Nights, Gallivers Travels, Barnum's Woolly Horse, and other celebrities flourished, then came Judge Ruhl's Talking Cow the New York Tribune and other unsanctified oracles which have infested business. religion, physics and politics generally .-But for the last twelve mouths it has assumed the form of mammorh Daily Inquirers, Herald's, Tribune's, &c., which have reaped rich harvests at Brother Jonothan's credulity. The country press stood amazed at their huge proportions and varied contents, one half of which was manufactured for sensation purposes. The Argus clipped, and seissored and slashed, but to no purpose - I used but one argument: I had but one The country appeared to reliab the perform ance, but as every 'dog has his day ' so even Sensation had to succumb to the inflexible decree of justice and duty. Since the Government has taken military possession of all the telegraphic lines in the country, and bind and compel us to fight and pay for discreetly, forebore to give utterance to any forbidden all telegraphic communications in regard to military operations not expressly authorized by the War Department, or the Generals commanding the army in the field the country finds repose. The country press I desire, before we embark in any such is now more fully appreciated, and consequently new sub-cribers are coming in dai ly .- Lewisburg Argus.

Bad Place to put Money.

- Eoston Sentinel.

From the Luzerne Union. Murder Will Out.

more or less doubt as to the real purpose of coln, as its great standard-bearer has up to still for a member from Delaware, Mary blarch 6th, 1862, been able to elude a fair land or Kentucky to make the suggestion and square exposition of his real opinions and final purposes by cunning, evasive and equivocal language and by ambiguous | Lincoln himself. Mr. Lincoln says: executive demeaner, and his iriends have unfortunately endeavored, (with his silent approbation) to coerce private opinion and to any dogma they might propose, and an acquiescence in any and every act they should perform. It is needless to refer to ously promise great efficiency towards end the high handed means as d for this pur- ing the struggie, must and will come." pose, to the imprisoning of men and women, mobbing of newspaper offices, seizing of Lincoln called for his large army to ma private papers, and assaults upon unoffend- it a "short and decisive war," that he had ing citizens. Our people have been flatter- some ordinarily clear idea of his mode ed into the belief that it was necessary to proceedure, and some definite idea of t submit to those things in order to "preserve time it would take to put down the rebulthe Union," and that all would end well .- lion. I supposed it was to make the While step by step civil war was breeding, ter certain that he called for so large a for and we were told that anobody was hurt," and for such an amount of money. Ful that the insurrection would prove the merest | now he speaks of an indefinite continuante farce, to be cheaply and quickly ended by of the war, and broadly intimates our proat most 75 000 troops in ninety days we able inability to master the rebellion wi have drifted along in war one year. Our out abolishing slavery. "The Union," army sometimes defeated, and many times reiterates, "must be preserved, and hence victorious on well contested fields, and now all indispensible means must be employed following a series of unparalleled victories At his back stands the whole abolition crow for the Union army in quick succession, we shouting for abolition as the great remery. are brought up standing by a very remark- Cowardly abolitionists, who will not Tisk able message of Mr. Lincoln, the pith of their heads in a war for the preservation of which is in the following words:

resolution by your honorable bodies, which Union. is in the following words:

"Resolved, That the United States ought o co operate with any State which may adopt a gradual ubohshment of slavery, giving to such State permitting vio, to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate or the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system.

Os'ensibly this is a "bran new thing," although many of us have supposed some project of the kind lay somewhere concealed under the planks of the Chicago platform, and that at what they deemed the proper time the cat was to come from the bag -The administration either lacked the courage or frankness to commence this war with such a proposition hanging on the outer wall, and now in view of the recent successes of the federal arms, with the prospect of an early suppression of the rebelwas being run up, that heavy taxation must lion, I doubt not it takes a good many peo-

Extracting the oil from out this proposed possessed sufficient honesty and moral resolution, and weeding it of rat-traps and courage, at their extra session in July, to a goodly amount of executive cunting, what is it ? Who does it come from and for what hundred millions, annually and apportioned purpose? Mr. Lincoln writes on a piece paper that "the United States ought to boy up the southern niggers;" that we northern people, at his bidding, must give our hard earnings to purchase the freedom ardly and dishonest, and the consequences of southern niggers. He hands the paper to Congress-asks them to say so too. But ble paper money. Still, though late, taxa- Mr. Lincoln needs some excuse for making this modest demand, and what is it? He has made up his mind that it is the chief means of ending the rebellion, and calls

general attention to it, . Presuming that I will be sworn into Fort Lafavelle by my Black Republican neigh- How does he know that? At any rate, let | bors, or gigged into Fort Warren by the mandatory instrument of Wm. H. Seward, I propose to give this matter some little at tention, perhaps not so much because of any constitutional right I may have, but to emancipate all the niggers at once. Or because the President *seems to indicate and as a special favor confer the liberty .- the Liggers do not want to be liberated, or With the special pleading by which Mr. Lincoln attempts to excuse or justify and support his resolution, I do defy him or any other man to put another so strong an argument to the world of our inability to fight down the tebellion. Has it indeed come to this that Americans canno: restore the old Union just as it was before? If we cannot, then we are to have a new one or none at

If it is for the good old Union we are conending, let us fight on until we have it restored to us in all its native purity, grandeur and glory. But if all this sacrifice is, after all, but to break up the old Union and run the risks of making a new one after the patern of Greeley, Garrison. Phillips & Co., let us be cautions how we embark in the dangerous and doubtful enterprise. What Pennsylvanians are to be made to buy the freedom of southern niggers! Pennsylvania has furnished 100 000 men to fight for the restoration of the old Union, and if necessary, will double the number twice, but without a consultation I can't say how many are disposed to either fight or pay for the at olition of southern slavery. I do not want Col. Wright to vote for any such resolution. I protest against it. When I voted for Col. Wright, and asked my neighbors to purpose. He was elected to vote for men and money to fight down this rebellion, and for nothing else. We have not yet sent him to vote our money to buy niggers, and I do object to a vote from this district to ludy-like; in no case patriotic. While she fighting the southern rebe's and purchase their Liggers. It is a new propositions, ungrand scheme of abolition, to have a little time for consideration, and if the friends of Mr. Lincin's administration here are in favor of the resolution, give us a chance to or Sprague ,of Rhode Island, in accep ing the make it an issue next fall in electing our renomination of the Democratic Contention The Express of Thursday last, tells the member of Congress. Mr. Lincoln once for Governor, said "he had always found following story of a citizen of this county: told as the object of the war was to re-pos- the Democratic party true to the I nion." If A law weeks ago a rich farmer of Mount sess the national property, collect the rev- This is the crowning glory of that plorious lars in notes that he did not know exactly war he asked Congress to give him the le- other; the same cannot truly be said of any where to place for safety, but at last conclu- gal power to call for 500,000 men and \$400, other party. Let the people think of this

there, and in a very lew minutes the old we will have to pay for these negroes or shown, by their encouragement of sectional man's pine hundred dollars were in ashes. how many of the States will probably thank feelings and sectional principles, that they him for his offer, nor what he is to do with are at best but half Union men?

these purchased niggers or how d'spose of them when purchased. This is all studi Ever since the famous Chicago Conven- ously left in the dark. It seems to me would look quite as modest to have som vention, part of our people have been in man of the stripe of Thad. Stevens or Love the late Black Republican party Mr. Lin- joy to submit the resolution, or more prope but no, it comes from the great exponen of the Chicago platform, very honest At-

"A practical re acknowledgment of th national authority would render the war If, however, resistance continues, the war ecure a blind and submissive adherence must also continue, and it is impossible of orsee all the incidents which may attend and all the rain which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable or may obvi-

I had supposed last summer, when M the old Union, remain at fome to petition I recommend the adoption of a joint | Congress to abolish slavery to preserve the

We may as well look each other squire in the face in this matter and speak the truth. There is no use gaging men or the press, or choking the telegraph, and i seems no ore of honest purpose and upright demeanor would do it, for first or last we are bound to know all. This shy and slippery dodging does not make us one patiele stronger. This is no war of words or political tricks, but it is a fair contest of numbers, of force, prowess and power, and il Mr. Lincoln was mistaken in regar, to the number of men he would need, and has his whole 700,000 men now at work doing all they can, and it is impossible for Gen McClellan, with 500,000 well armed and drilled men, to get out of sight of Washington, and more men are needed, why then not tell us so, and we will double the ni m ber for the preservation of the old Union. but for God's sake do not let us be focled along two or three years longer at this mon strous expense and sacrifice, and then tell as we cannot beat the rebels or restore the Union without buying up the libetty of 4,

I believe it to be the general feeling at the north that we are able to put down this rebellion. We are willing to make the necessary sacriffice, but it does begin seem that these abolitionists are determined to find some excuse to prolong the war until they can find an opportunity to gratify their darling project, the freedom of the niggers and their elevation to an equality, socially and politically, with the white man.

Mr. Lincoln says "the initiation of errancipation will substantially end the rebellion." us suppose Mr. Lincoln is mistaken about that, as he was about the short war with 500 000 men; then, I suppose, we will get another message that all that is wanted is suppose, as Senator Cowan intimates, that that they refuse to leave their masters and protectors, and still the rebellion don't end. then what? We must think of these things for it is possible that Mr. Lincoln does not see farther into a millstone than other men. However, we must consider this matter of purchasing niggers now, and intimate to our representatives how to vote for us. I we are satisfied with the preject, we must then say how much we are willing to give each week, month and year, towards paying for the niggers. It is a matter tha con cerns both soldier and citizen, and it is to be hoped that not a great many are to in fatuated in their Moloch worship of Mr Lincoln's administration, or so much in fear of incarceration in his bastiles, as to refrain from giving this abolition proposition some earnest consideration. For one I do not like the resolution, and I, for one, again enter my protest against our representatives WHITE BlAN. voting for it.

Slocum, March 8, 1862.

Mus. Polk .- A letter from Nas wille, Tenn, in speaking of the visit of Gen. Grant and some of his staff to the widow of President Polk, describes the appearance of the

matic evergreens, is a tastful, costly tomb, beneath which sleeps the once powerful hief of a then united nation. Mrs Polk is a well preserved lady of perhaps 5) years of age. She received her visitors courteously, but with a polished coldness that indicated sufficiently in which way he sympatries ran-she was simply police and expression of sympathy for the South, she as rigidly avoided saying anythin; that might be constructed into a wish for the necessary and inexpedient; a trap, a snare, success of the Government. She hoped, she a new dodge for the abolition of slavery .- said, that the tomb of her husband would protect her household property from pillage | cause. in ther than this she expected nothing from the United States, and desired nothing."

"ALWAYS TRUE TO THE UNION."-Covernded to put it in a stove in his house that 000. Congress responded promptly, and important fact at this time, when all admit was very seldom if ever used. A short even went beyond his figures. Our brave and profess to deplore the danger to the time after he had deposited it there, one of men are daily being mangled and slaugh- Union, and when its salvation is the twowed the temales of the house made fire in this tered to restore the old Union, and as the desire of all. Who are its safest guardians same stove, while the old man was abstint blessed day begins to dawn upon us, here and most reliable friends, those who have when the money was burned up, the girl comes this slippery abolition proposition. | always been true to it, in prosperity and in not being aware of its having been hidden Mr. Lincoln does not tell- us how much adversity-in word and in deed; or those

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, March 13, 1862. EVENING SESSION.

The House was called to order at 75 o' lock P M.

The consideration of the tonnage tax question was resumed, and the bill was discussed until nearly 12 o'clock, when the previous question was called and sustained.

The substitute of Mr. Armstrong was lost. Yeas 31 - Navs 65. The substitute of Mr. Williams, was car

ried. Yeas 65 .- Nays 31. On the final passage.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr WILDEY and Mr. CALDWELL, and were

YEAS-Messis. Alexander, Banks, Barron, Beaver, Beebe, Bigham, Blanchard, Bliss, Boileau. Brown, (Mercer) Brown, (Northumberland) Busby, Cessna Craig, Dellone Divins, Douley, (Greene) Dougherry, Ellion Fox Freeland, Gamble, Graham, Grant Gross Hall, Happer, Henry, Hess, Hoffer, Hoover, Hopkins (Washington) Hutchman, Kaine, Kennedy, Kline, Labar, Lehman, och, Myers, Neimax, Peters, Pot.eiger, Ramsey, Rex. Rhoads Ritter, Ross, (Luzerne) Ross (Mufflin) Rowland, Russel, Ryon, Shannon, Strang, Fate, Tracy, Tutton, Windle, Wolf, Worley, Zeigler and Rowe,

Navs-Messrs Abbot, Armstrong, Bates, Caldwell, Chatham, Cochran, Cowan, Denis Donnely (Philadelphia) Josephs, M'-Makin, M'Manus, Pershing, Quigley, Scott, Smith, (Chester) Smith, (Philadelphia) Thompson, Vincent, Warner and Wildey-

So the bill passed finally. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, March 14, 1862. The SPEAKER called the House to order

at 10 o'clock A. M Prayer by the Rev. Dr. De Witt.

BILLS IN PLACE. Under a suspension of the orders. Mr. SHANNON read in place, an act to provide for the military education of youths Mr TATE read a bill in place, to change he place of holding the Elections from the house of Joseph R. Patton, to the house of Mr. Lemon, in Greenwood township, Co

lumbia county. Also-To change the place of holding the Elections from the house of Jacob Sidell to the house of Wm. Sidell, in Derry twp.,

Also to annul the Marriage contract between Margaret Ann Stiff, and Robert Stiff, of Danville, Montour county.

PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. On leave given,

Mr TATE offered the followning preamble and resolution:

WHERE'S. By a resolution of February 13 1862, the House determined to meet at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of March, 1862, to hear the proclamation of Gen. Andrew Jackson, to the people of South Carolina, read by the Clerk

And whereas, By the standing rules of this House no session can be held on that day and as a great many of the members will be absent on that day, therefore, Resolved. That the House will proceed to

discharge the duty prescribed by the resolution mentioned, on Tuesday next at five The resolution was read a second time

McClellan's Address to his Soldiers.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed, and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held von back, that you might give the deathblow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you The Constitution was the ark of salety to have shown, and your confidence in your

General, are worth a dozen victories. These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their Irvi The Army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and construction, and excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish.

The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks, I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the Rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may "In one corner, surrounded by emble- move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be-on the decisive battle-field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his heart. It shall be my care-it has ever been-to gain success with the least possible loss. But I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous

God smiles upon us-victory attends us. Yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you, that you have brave foes to encounter-foe men well worthy of the steel that you will use so well. I shall demand of you great, heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, Beibel, in this county had nine hundred dol enue, &c , and in order to make it a short old party, and they do not share it with any desperate combats, privations, perhaps. this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Poto-GEORGE B MCCLELLAN,

Major General Commanding. Our Members at Harrisburg have our continued thanks for public documents.

Vote the who'e ticket as found in to day's paper, and nothing but the ticket.

FRIEND WILL :- When I last wrote you we expected to go to Bath, which we came within two miles of doing; but being or the cars we could not stop just where we pleased, and so came until within 11 miles of this place, at Buck Creek Bridge, which bridge the secesh blew up last summer --This bridge was a stupendous work of art. It was a single span, arched severty feet high, and some eighty feet long. The secesh placed a large quantity of powder in the centre of the arch and blew it up or rather down. The mode we adopted for crossing this stream was simple yet efficient. In the first place we drew two wire ropes across from abutment to abutment. then placing boards thereon we crossed over without accident. From this bridge to the place where I now write the rails were all torn from the railroad track and removed to Winchester, We arrived here at 12 o'clock at night and quartered in empty houses, where we still remain. We had but little chance Litchenwallner M Clellan, M Coy, M'Cul- of looking about at night, but as day began to dawn, the desolation of Sodom could scarcely have been more comple e than the view we got of the destruction of property Wakefield, Weidner, Williams, Wimley, by the rebels. As far as the eye could reach, both up and down the railroad, was strewn, in promiscuous confusion no less than the skeletons of forty five engines, and any quantity of cars parily burned and broken. It is sufficient to make the blood of every true Union man boil with indignation at the sight of such wanton destruction of

> property. This town is the Capital of Berkly County and is noted for its secession proclivities .-It contains-or rather did contain-about five thousand inhabitans, but at present there are not more than one thousand citizens in the place; but the Union families that were driven off by the secesh, are now returning again to their homes which they have not seen, in some cases for five and six months. Some of them brought with them a large flag-a regular union onewith thirty four stars and thirteen stripes .-This flag was flung to the breeze from the cupola of the Court House, on last evening.

> amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. The secesh hereabouts begin to think that their game is about "played out," and so I think, for each passing day brings more strikingly the conviction that the suppression of this rebellion is near at hand. For the McClellan Anaconda is slowly but sure ly winding its mighty folds about it. The heart of Tennessee has been restored and Kentucky has been reclaimed to Federal authority. A liberated people hailed with delight and joyous acclamation the return of the old flag, that has been for so many months banished from their sight

The resources of the retel leaders are completely exhausted-and that of the North would have been in as deplorable condition by this time if that notorious swindler and thief, CAMERON, had been retained. Their long cherished hopes of Foreign intervenion are unterly crushed. The reduction of ebelion is inevitable. Let us, for a lew moments, examine the matter a little closer into the loss and gain game that the Southern rebels have been playing. They have a loss of reputation-a loss of blood and treasure-a loss of public confidence-a loss of prosperity-a loss of security enjoyed in he Union and under the constitution I has gained, what? A death blow to their peculiar institution, which reckless and nnscropulous political adventurers made the pretext for civil war and all the horrors and calamities it has entailed. Let me not be misunderstood in this; for I do not blame the whole thing upon the South-but sayyea firmly believe, that certain politicians of the North are just as accountable for bringing about this rebellion as the hot heads of the South; and those men are and have been leaders of the party now in power the South, but it was repudiated and trodden under foot by the very men who depend on it alone for protection. And now the very northern fanatics who were most clamerous for "letting the Union stide," and who believed that "the Union could never stand half slave and half free," are the ones that are most anxious to place the noose around the rebel leader's necks, when their own is undoubtedly just as liable to adorn the same profession, viz: pulling hemp, as those rebellious subjects; any more than that the one belongs to the honest party in power, and the other don't. It is true the South took a very bad step to obtain redress for the galling wrongs, either real or imaginary heaped upon and threatened them, by certain political scrape graces. The Southerners have all to lose, for they cannot entertain the remotest idea that they will succeed in their mad attempts to "set up for them-

The past cannot be remedied but the fumre is their own. The evils they have suffered cannot be cured, but the ills to result from a continuation of the war may be giance and obedience to the Constitution. Wilson, near Danville, Pa. It is idle for them to combat destiny, and lift their puny hands against the irresistable progress of a great nation. A few weeks more will decide the fate of the South.

I think that P T. Baroum would do well to secure Simon and FLOYD and exhibit them through the world as two of the greatest rascals and robbers the nineteenth century has produced. I do not think Simon would raise any serious objection to such a mode of seeing different countries at another's ex- | Pa. pense; but I would advise Mr Barnum to keep his hands upon his pocket book for Simon's proclivities for stealing is so great that he would attempt to rob the son of Man ol bis throne and crown if he could get nothing to steal from Uncle Sam.

There is no telling how long we will stay here, but do not think longer than until our baggage train comes up, which I think will be in a day or two. Gen. William's Division is now at Bunker Hill, nine miles from this place on the road to Winchester, and his pickets extend about six miles further on. They had a little brush with the rebels on the 7th. Three of our boys were wounded, one seriously too slightly. We lost two

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. hor es and captured three. The rebel loss MARTINSBURG, VIRGINIA, March 9th, 1862

could not be ascertained; they as usual retreating and taking their wounded and dead

The health of the boys that see here is good. We sent all our sick to the hospital at Cumberland before we left camp Chase. A regular line of coaches has been estab-Md., a distance of 18 miles: hence we have will expose to sale by Public Vendoe. better mail facilities than we have enjoyed since we left Harrisburg. I remain yours.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the East Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Church, at Baltimore, adopted the following preamble and resolutions, by a vote of 132 year

Whereas, Since the annual session of this body, a fearful rebellion has broken out in several of the Southerar States, threatening ernment the world ever saw ; and whereas ne Federal authority has been compelled use force of arms to suppress said rebelon and to maintain its own supremacy; and whereas, patriotism is a Christian vir tue taught in the Word of God and enjoined pon us in the twenty-third article of reli-

Resolved That, as a body of Christian ministers in Conference assembled we hereby express our abhorrence of the rebelnow existing within our borders as eing treasonable in its origin, sanguinary progress of civil liberty throughout the

Resolved. That we hereby approve and endorse the present wise and patriotic Ad minstraton of the Federal Government in its effort to deleat the plans and to overcome the armed resistance of the so-called Conlederate States, with a view to maintaining and perpetuating the unity of this Govern-

Resolved. That, in our parriotic efforts in the past or present to sustain the Government of our country in her time of trial, we are not justly liable to the charge of political teaching, and in the inculcation of toyal principles and semiments we regard the 1862, a Town Lot and House, smuale on pulpit and press as legitimate instrumentali Radroad Street, Below Third, South West

preamble and resolutions be transmitted to he President of the United States, signed bearing fruit trees. The improvements are by the president and countersigned by the a one story and a half new frame dwelling secretary of the Conference.

FAITHFUL MINISTERS OF HEALTH -In ex

we find among the curiosities of our comnerce the brig Miranda, just in from Truxllo with a cargo of Honduras Sarsaparilla for Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. So paricular are this firm as to the articles used in compounding their various remedies, that they have this drug, like some others they consume, gathered for them by a skilful agent of their own in the tropical regions of ria Fowler, Rozetta Amanda Cleaver, Sylits growth. He informs us that there are vester Hoffman, William Hoffman, Sarah many species of this plant but two of which Elizabeth Richards. Charlotte Hoffman. are really valuable in medicine, the qualilies of these are also affected by the time of gathering, mode of curing, etc., operations which in that region of unreliable workmen imposes a heavy labor upon him. One of he inert varieties of Sarsaparilla grows wild in our own forests, while several others, South America. The intelligent agent assured us that the virtues of this drug had mainly due to the importation of such im- fourteenth day of February, A. D. one mense quantities of the worthless varieties. His acounts of his trips to Honderas and his business excursions along the Galf of Duice and the rivers of Montagua and Santiago and among the adjacent mountains were of ntense interest. We can but commend and honor his employers for the laithfulness and energy with which they execute thier trust as mini-ters to the public health, and we suspect that this course is at least one of the reasons why their medicines are held in such extraordinary favor throughout the c.v. ilized world .- New York City News.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY

The state of the s	
WHEAT, \$1 20	BUTTER, 1
RYE. 624	EGGS.
CORN, 50	TALLOW,
DATS. 35	LARD,
BUCKWHEAT, 50	POTATOES. 62
FLOUR pr. bbl. 6 00	DR'D APPLES,1 (
CLOVERSEED 5 00	HAMS,

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. Franklin Gearhart, Mr. LLOYD T SHARPLESS, of Bloomsburg, to Miss MATTIE V. WAGONSELLER, of

On the 4th inst, by the same Mr WM TEPLE, to Miss ERMINA DREISBACH, both of In Bloomsburg, on the 6th inst., by the

of Montour county.

MAN of this place. Also by the same on the 16th inst., Mr. JOHN HIPPENSTIEL to Miss MARY CATHERINE MELICE all of Mt Pleasant Col. co . Pa.

At Millville, on the 26th u't., by Friends' Ceremony, Mr. CHANDLER EVES, of Millville avoided, by a return to their rightful alle- and ELIZABETH WILSON, daughter of John At the Presbyterian Parsonage, in Ber wick, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Salmon, Mr. JOHN VAN PELT, of Briarcreek.

> county. Pa. On the 8th inst , at Townhill, by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr George W. IHHER, of Fair-

Luzerne county, Pa. On the 2sd inst., by Rev. W. Goodrich. Mr. JACOB J. KEISER, 10 MISS MARY E. BAR-TOL both of Madison township Columbia co,

On the 6th inst , by Rev. W. Goodrich, at the residence of the bride's father Mr. WM. P. FAUS, to Miss ANN ELIZABETH FORNWALD, both of Pine twp., Col. co.

DIED.

In Espy, on Saturday, the 8th inst., Mr CYRUS BARTON, aged about 66 years.

In Shamokin, on the 6th inst, Mrs. Lu-CINDA R. Young, wife of J. Weimer Young, formerly of this place, aged 20 years, 3 months and 29 days. She was interred at the cemetery at this place.

COAL OIL -Ardesco Coal Oil for sale, JOHN K. GIRTON. Bloomsburg, Feb. 26, 1862.

Public sale VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

N parsuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, THE 29th DAY OF MARCH sext, at 10 o'clock in the loreneen, Martin A. Ammerman and Michael Lemon, Admistrators of Perer P. P. aler, late of Fishished between this place and Hagerstown, ingereek township in said county, decased, upon the premises, a certain, tract of land situate in the township of Eishingereek. aforesaid adjoining lands of Etias Laubach on the east, land of the heirs of George Lauback on the North. Philip Unanget 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 JACOB EYERLY. Bloomsburg, March 5, 1862. Clerk.

Bridge Letting.

THE County Commissioners will receive proposals at the house of Pavid 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, wigth 16 feet, bight 12 feet from low water mark; the abutments to be six feet thick and the n its progress, and as ending to retard 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 apper 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

TOWN HOUSE AND LOT. THE undersigned will offer at public sale on Saturday the 22-d day of Match Bloom-burg, containing 58 feet in front and Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing 165 lest in depth. The lot is in a good state or cultivation, well planted with young house, with the outbuildings a-nully lound upon lown lots. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. Sale to comamining the vessels at the various wharves mence at one o'clock P. M. of said day

when conditions will be made known by OSCAR P. GIRTON. Bloomsburg March 5, 1862.

Notice to the fleirs of Peter Hoffman, dee'd. COLUMBIA COUNTY SS: HE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Louisa Lynn, Henry Hoffman Geo, W. Hoff-

Hannah Hoffman, Joseph Steels and Samnel Sieele, children and devisees of Peier 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 Ornhau's Court of said county, to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on the nearly worthless, abound in Central and first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse the estate of said dec'd ame should not be sold. Witness the never been fully told, and that the reason of honorable Aaron K: Peckham, Esq. Presithe low esteem in which many hold it is deat of our said Court at Bloomsborg the

thousand eight hundred s'xiv two. JACOB EYERLY, Clark O. C: JOSIAH H. FURMAN, She iff. Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Feb. 26, 1862

Greenwood Seminary.

HE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on the 7th of April next. 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

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 sommer. Boarding, washing and Tuition with fornished rooms, will be \$25 per quarter, one half payable in advance. Tuttion alone in Common branches, \$5 00

including advance Algebra mathematics his ory &c. in Latin, German or French [each extra]

For further per iculars address W.M. BURGESS, Principal. Millville, Cot co., Feb. 26, 1862.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed an Andifor by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to distribute the balance in the hands of Rev. J N Russell, Mr. Gotleib Smith, of Reuben Miller, Executor of John Linden. Berks county, and Miss Elizabeth Clark, late of Briarcreek Township, in said county deceased, to and among the creditors and In Bloomsburg by Rev. J. R. Dimm on ethers entitled, according to law ; will meet the 15th inst., Mr. W. R. Tubbs of Shick. the parties interested for the purpose of his shinny, Luzerne co. to Miss Maggie Has- appointment on Saturday, April 5th 1862. at 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.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee. THIS preparation, made from the best

Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE to Miss M. E. Gregory, of Fairmount, Luz 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. mount, to Miss Jane Young of Huntingdon. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents. KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER tions Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents. Manufactured by

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

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

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Bloomsburg, Feb. 19, 1862.

THE undersigned offers for sale or rent the following property, to wit : One good sized Brick Dwelling House, out houses, well of water at the door, and one acre of ground, situate on the north east corner of Market and First street; ALSO, a Honse and Lot on First Street; house 30 x 20. frame ; and a frame stable ; fruit trees, &c. &c. Terms reasonable. For par iculars inquire of GEORGE WEAVER.