



What has Congress Done for the Country?

Congress has been in session nearly five months, and during that time has done nothing to promote the success of the Government in the work of restoring the Union and re-establishing the supremacy of the Constitution. When Congress assembled in December last, men and money to an almost unlimited extent had been placed at the disposal of the Administration to be used for the maintenance of the authority of the Government. For all the good that has been done at this session, Congress had better never assembled. Its first duty was to pass a properly adjusted tax bill, bearing equitably upon all sections and interests, and adequate to the wants of the Treasury. That duty has been postponed from week to week and from month to month, and is apparently no nearer performance now than it was at the beginning of the session. The time of Congress has been wasted in intrigues and squabbles disgraceful to a country convulsed by civil war. The Abolitionists who control the order of legislation, have devoted their time and attention to their favorite hobbies, without regard to their effect upon the cause nearest the heart of the nation. They have acted towards the loyal Union men of the border States with inexcusable baseness, and resorted to every means calculated to excite apprehension and discontent among a people entitled to forbearance and kindness. The negro first and the nation afterwards has been the role of their action. While Congress has neglected to provide revenue for the Government, it has found time at the bidding of Sumner and his traitorous crew to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, recognize the negro Republics of Haiti and Liberia, enable negroes to compete with white men for the carrying of the United States mails, prohibit the return of fugitive slaves to their masters, and to let loose hordes of negroes to compete with the white laboring population of the North. So far has this negro legislation been carried that a disinterested spectator of the proceedings of Congress might well doubt whether that body was composed of white or black men. The Abolitionists in Congress have behaved with undisguised perfidy towards the Union men of the border State—men who are entitled to the protection of the Constitution and the laws; and so far has this cutting policy been carried that it excites a well grounded suspicion that there is a deliberate purpose to drive the loyal population of the border States into rebellion so as to necessitate a separation between Free and Slave States. Last summer when these border States were to be conciliated, Congress passed with only two negative votes, the resolution declaring the purposes of the war, which stands at the head of our paper. At the present session a resolution offered by Mr. Holman of Indiana, affirming and re-endorsing the same principles, was laid on the table of the House of Representatives by the casting vote of Mr. Speaker Grow; and the majority thus places themselves on the record as denying that this war is waged for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution. The border States were regarded as secure—there was no longer any necessity for allaying their apprehensions, and the Abolitionists deemed it safe to display their true colors, and to enter upon the work of emancipation, confiscation and negro regeneration, as the prelude to the erection of a new government upon the ruins of the Constitution and the Union. It is almost incredible that in the hour of our country's agony, members of Congress have found to better employment than intriguing against generals, legislating for negroes, and squandering the public money to the extent of millions. The only redeeming point is to be found in the fact that some members have courageously exposed the enormous frauds upon the Government by traitors who have made an age of license the opportunity for unbounded peculation.—Patriot and Union.

Committee on the War.

The Senate Committee on the conduct of the war have made a report in which, they state in regard to the atrocities perpetrated by the rebels at Manassas, that the bodies of the National soldiers were left to decay in the open air, their bones being carried off as trophies, to be used as personal ornaments, and one witness distinctly avers that the head of one of our most gallant officers was cut off by a Secessionist, to be turned into a drinking cup on the occasion of his marriage. The Committee have been informed that during the last two weeks, the skull of a Union soldier had been exhibited in the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, which had been converted to such a purpose, and which had been found on the person of one of the Rebel prisoners taken in a recent conflict. McClellan can easily obtain the applause of the abolitionists. He may achieve nothing in military matters, but if he will not off a dandy or two from Virginia, he will be at once as great a General as Fremont is. McClellan will find still greater advantage in taking the negro mania. He can avail as much as he pleases. He and his friends can pocket the money, and still be well loved by hosts of admirers and apologists, who will insist on his title to the highest military and civil honors, although he may never show by words or acts, any capacity in war or peace.

The Necessity of a White Man's Party.

Although this republic was founded by white men, to secure to white men personal liberty, religious liberty and the individual and collective prosperity which naturally flows from enlightened free institutions, we have now a Congress and many State Legislatures whose sole occupation seems to be exclusive legislation for the benefit of the blacks. The imperative requirements of the war; the consequent necessities of the Treasury; the stagnation of commerce and manufactures; the languishing condition of labor, which daily appeal to the hearts and heads of our legislators, are drowned in the mighty rush of zeal that inspires our Solons with multitudinous expedients to blacken the records of Congressional legislation! The resolutions, the acts, the speeches of that national body might lead to the belief that the Government was located in Timbuctoo, were it not that the documentary evidence we daily receive of this African legislation are dated from Washington, in the District of Columbia. Meanwhile, the white men who loaned their money to the Government to suppress a gigantic rebellion, are alarmed at the ominous delay in Congress to secure them even the interest of the war bonds they so liberally advanced in the time of greatest need. White merchants ask in vain for relief; white manufacturers do the best they can; and white laborers already look with apprehension upon the numerous bands of runaway blacks that daily invade the soil of Pennsylvania and threaten to enter into competition with them in the various fields of their occupations. The white citizens of Pennsylvania will soon feel, in the increase of their poor and county taxes, the additional burthens put upon them by the sudden accession of a lazy and improvident colored population. The counties of Delaware, Chester, Lancaster are already overstocked with these contrabands. We see them daily passing through Harrisburg, wending their way northward and westward, and there is no exaggeration in saying that, ere long, in every county of the Commonwealth, our white laborers will meet runaway blacks face to face in competition for employment. The inevitable consequence of this competition must and will be the degradation of labor, and the reduction of wages; they will then detect, when too late, the false promises of the Republican party, whose laudations of "the dignity of labor" were but a cheat to lure them from the ranks of the Democratic party, which alone has, ever since the Revolution, honestly protected white labor against the constant encroachments of the aristocracy of wealth. The day is not far distant when the white citizens of the North will awaken, as if from an oppressive dream to the dreadful realities which surround them, and will join in mass the white man's party that is destined to hurl from power the black man's party—now harrying the nation into anarchy and irretrievable ruin.

Our Iron-Clad Navy.

The United States have the following iron-clad vessels already built, contracted for, and proposed:

The Monitor,	1
The Galena built at Mystic,	1
The powerful vessel at Philadelphia,	1
The Adirondack,	1
The Stevens Battery,	1
The E. A. Stevens, built by Stevens,	1
Iron clad gunboats ordered by Congress,	20
Frigates recommended by senate committee,	2
The iron ram do.	1
Gunboats ordered by Massachusetts,	2
Total,	49

The State of New York will probably add one or two more, thus making a naval force of 50 iron clad gunboats—greatly exceeding the combined iron clad vessels of all Europe and able to whip the navies of the world. The above list does not include our iron-plated gunboats on the inland waters of the West, but only those on the Atlantic seaboard.

More Folly.

The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia has been signed by the President, and is therefore a law of the land. Amongst other provisions it appropriates ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS to pay the value of the slaves to their owners, and \$100,000 to pay the expenses of such of the released slaves as may wish to emigrate to Hayti, Liberia or elsewhere. This is another beautiful specimen of Abolition Legislation. At a time like this, when the nation is plunged deeply into debt, and the people will soon be made to groan under a heavy load of taxation for the support of the war, the mad fanatics who rule at Washington throw away a whole million of money to pay for a few thousand negroes. What next?—Lancaster Intelligencer.

New York Freeman's Journal.

This able organ of the Catholic faith, which was forbidden the use of the mails some months ago, and its editor James A. McMaster, Esq; imprisoned in Fort Lafayette has been restored its privileges, and again made its appearance. Mr. McM. is an able writer and high-toned journalist, and why he was deprived of his liberty and the means of subsistence, he nor nobody else can tell. In the number before us, for which we are indebted to the kindness of an esteemed friend, the editor says of his past course: "We stand by the record we have made, we have not a retraction to make, nor an explanation—not a single sentence or word. It is written, and will remain. Outside of what we have published in our own paper, there is not a word written, nor an act done, attempted, that by the most vicious can be tortured into a charge against us."

Maj Gen. C. F. Smith, one of the commanders at the late battle of Shiloh, died a few days ago, of dysentery, at Savannah, Tenn. Gen. Smith was one of the best officers in the army, and his loss will not be easily supplied. He was a Pennsylvania by birth, a son of Dr. Samuel B. Smith, of Philadelphia.

From the Hanover Citizen. Lipocephalism.—No. 2.

In the last issue of the Citizen we endeavored to prove, by citing a few incontrovertible facts, that Abraham Lincoln has broken his most solemn and binding pledges, made to the whole country on the slavery question, and that he has thus betrayed his best friends of all parties. We confess we were among those who believed the President to be honest in these professions of conservatism. We believed him, when, in his distress and fear lest he should be driven out of the national capital, he so loudly called for aid to keep back the rebels, earnestly protesting that he would not interfere with slavery. No exception was then made by them in favor of the District of Columbia or any other portion of slave territory. Confiding in the honesty of the man, the North arose as one man, and rushed to his assistance. All conservative men, too, gave him their hearty support. But, we repeat, we had been shamefully, ignominiously betrayed! The man whom we fondly hoped would, by his firmness and moderation, save the country, has lately taken steps, which, if followed up by others of a similar kind, must prove disastrous to the Union cause. Is there not reason for alarm? We would, if we could, persuade ourselves that there is no danger ahead; but, alas! the fearful fact, that Abolitionism will ruin the country, is too painfully evident. We cannot close our eyes to the danger, and hence it becomes our duty to cry out against it. Rank Abolitionists, as they are called, are free to confess that the North cannot live with the South, so long as slavery exists there. While we abhor their principles, we respect their honesty. They are open enemies to the country. We know them, can meet them in open combat, and (if we are strong enough) can dole them with leaden pills, or bandage their traitorous necks with good strong hemp, fastening one end to a beam above them. But, when a man under the cloak of conservatism and philanthropy acts out Abolitionism, he is a more dangerous foe of his country, and far less easily brought to justice. Mr. Lincoln may possibly mean well, but so may the most moderate fanatics, who are now trying to overthrow the United States government. While a mistaken judgment in some palliation for a wrong, or unjust act, yet it by no means excuses it, or makes the consequences any the less ruinous. What lover of his country will hereafter trust a Black Republican in high places? I am not a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but I will venture to predict, that we will have no more Republican Presidents. The national dog, Republican, is already mortally sick, and cannot survive the close of the present administration. But, thanks to a kind Providence, the Union cause, though struggling for life with Secessionism on the one hand, and Abolitionism on the other, is not yet dead. The country may yet be saved. But how is this to be done? We answer, let the people and the press resolutely demand that the subject of slavery shall be left alone! We repeat, let the people speak loudly—let them speak in "thunder tones" to our Abolition rulers at the Capitol. Their voice must be respected. Let the anti Abolition portion of the Republican party, who have been betrayed by Lincoln, join with the Democrats in insisting upon non-interference with slavery. The true interests of this whole nation, the true interests of humanity all over the world, and the true interests of religion demand that slavery shall be left alone. This is the only way it can be abolished.

Sufferings of the wounded.

A writer from the late battle field at Pittsburg Landing, gives the following: NEGLECT OF THE WOUNDED.—The horror of horrors connected with this battle, is the treatment of the wounded. In the first place, there were poor facilities for treating them, and in the second place, there was not a fifth enough surgeons to attend them. I would gladly draw a veil over the horrors on this point, but duty to our gallant volunteers demanded that the truth be told. A large number of the wounded had crawled or been carried to the bluff opposite the landing, on Sunday and Monday. Some found the shelter of tents, but others lay out in the open air. There those men lay, without a surgeon or attendant, without a mouthful to eat or drink until Wednesday morning. They groaned and died with no one near to pity them; and the dead and the dying lay there together. On Wednesday morning one surgeon was sent to them, and one attendant, with hard crackers and water!—And that was their treatment until they either died or were conveyed to one of the boats which presently came to the relief of the wounded. If spirits of the heroic dead could return to earth, the shades of the murdered wounded of the battle of Pittsburg, should haunt the halls of the Congress day and night. I say murdered, for with an efficient medical department, hundreds who are now dead or will die, would have been saved to their friends and their country. At present, nearly a week after the battle, many of the wounded are not fully cared for. They are lying about in tents, upon straw, with no nourishment, and exposed to the weather. Several boat loads have been shipped away; but still many, very many, are here. I now write in the cabin of the Tycoon, with four rows of them in front of me. Our boat, the first one of the Cincinnati Sanitary Commission, arrived at three o'clock. By eight o'clock her cabin, her guards, and her decks were filled with the wounded.—How thankful the poor fellows were when laid on soft beds, between clean sheets, and stimulated by nourishing diet. They forgot their wounds, their pains and hurts, and laid down and sweetly slept.

OUR PUBLIC DEBT.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens recently stated on the floor of Congress, that our public debt, on the first of July next, would be \$900,000,000. He likewise informed the house that the expenses of the government at the present time were \$3,000,000 a day.

The Breckinridge Democracy.

The fact that Breckinridge is a traitor to his country and that he has basely betrayed those who, confiding in the sincerity of his professions of patriotism, supported him for the Presidency, furnishes undoubted satisfaction to the Republicans. What would they do without Breckinridge? He is their trump card. They play him off on all occasions. They depict him leading the rebel hosts to the murderous onslaught against the soldiers of the Union, not for the purpose of illustrating the depth and baseness of his treachery to those whom he deceived and betrayed, but for the meager purpose of dragging the "Breckinridge Democracy" down to his level. And not only are those who supported Breckinridge under the mistaken belief that he was an "uncompromising Union man, classed among the traitorous "Breckinridge Democrats," but the supporters of Douglas and Bell, who now refuse to identify themselves with the Republican party or who venture to protest against the revolutionary madness of the Abolitionists, are placed in the same category. The Democrats who supported Breckinridge are no more accountable for his treason than the supporters of Douglas are for the treason of Herschel V. Johnson, who occupies a conspicuous place in the councils of the rebel Confederacy. Mr. John W. Forney who can scarcely write two consecutive sentences on any subject without ringing in the Breckinridge Democracy was delighted to pay conspicuous honor to Herschel V. Johnson, when that individual visited this State in the fall of 1860, as a candidate for Vice President on the Douglas ticket. No words of adulation were too exaggerated to welcome the distinguished Georgian to Pennsylvania. He was endorsed as a sound, faithful, reliable Union Democrat. He is now a leading and conspicuous rebel occupying a position far above John C. Breckinridge, and yet we do not hear those who supported him for Vice President less than two years ago, accused of treasonable sympathies because he disappointed their just expectations and joined the treasonable conspiracy for the overthrow of the Union. Many other illustrations of the absolute silliness of the attempt to hold Northern men responsible for the defection of political leaders could be cited. Mr. Miles Taylor of Louisiana, now a leading rebel, was Chairman of the Douglas National Committee and his authority cheerfully recognized even by the Philadelphia Press. Mr. Stevens of Oregon, Chairman of the Breckinridge Committee is now a Colonel in the Union army. John Bell did not taint his Northern supporters with treason when he became a traitor. The men who applauded Alexander H. Stevens when he was combating secession did not necessarily follow him when he yielded to the fatal current.—But we shall not multiply arguments and illustrations to establish so plain a truth as that the reason of Breckinridge, Johnson, Taylor Stephens and other Southern men who professed great devotion to the Union, is no impeachment of the loyalty of those they deceived and betrayed. As well might Washington be held responsible for the treachery of Arnold because he secured him the command of West Point. The Republicans will, of course, continue to denounce the whole democratic party as the "Breckinridge traitors." It is their last card and they will make the most of it. The game, however, is pretty well understood and cannot save them from impending defeat.—Patriot and Union.

The Army of Gen. Curtis.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from the headquarters of Gen. Curtis's army at Forsyth says: "The entire army is removing a short distance from this place, where something can be obtained toward the support of the army. The tendency is eastward. Gen. Davis' division is encamped on the Springfield road, about 15 miles north; Gen. Asboth's division, four miles east of the Springfield road on Swan Creek; Gen. Carr's division was, till yesterday, on Bear Creek, but has moved eastward; and Gen. Osterhaus' division is to-day moving out from this miserable town, first to the north and then in an easterly direction. What the final movement is to be no one knows. Price has gone to join Beauregard, to aid if possible in arresting the progress of our arms down the Mississippi river. There is probably nothing left in Arkansas but roving bands of rebel jawbreakers. The people of Arkansas, our commanding General thinks, are more friendly to us than those of South-west Missouri, and there is less persecution of Union men. It now appears more and more probable that we are only waiting for the possession of the Arkansas, as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas, to make a forward movement, and thenceforth occupy that State, and receive our supplies from St. Louis by water."

Bombardment and Capture of Fort Macon.

Fort Macon surrendered on Friday, 25th inst., after a bombardment of ten and a half hours. The batteries were planted behind heavy sand banks. The breaching battery was eleven hundred feet distant, and the mortars fourteen hundred feet and entirely concealed from the Fort. The garrison were allowed the honors of war.—The officers retained their side arms, and all paroled. Seven men were killed and eighteen wounded, two mortally. The enemy's loss is not known.

Meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee.

At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Columbia county, held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, May 5th 1862, it was Resolved, That John G. Freeze of Columbia county be, and with the consent of the counties of Montour, Northumberland and Snyder, be appointed the Senatorial Delegate from the Thirteenth Senatorial District to the Democratic State Convention, to meet in the city of Harrisburg, July 4th 1862; and that he be instructed to support Hon. Levi L. Tate of Columbia co., for nomination to the office of Surveyor General. It was also Resolved, That Peter Ent of Columbia county be, and with the consent of Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming counties, be hereby appointed one of the Representative Delegates from the District composed of the above named counties, to the Democratic State Convention, to meet in Harrisburg, July 4th 1862; and that he be instructed to support Hon. Levi L. Tate of Columbia co., for nomination to the office of Surveyor General. On motion the following resolution was adopted. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of our late Representatives in the State Legislature, Col. Levi L. Tate and Hon. Geo. S. Tilton, and believe that they honestly, ably and faithfully represented the wishes of the Democratic party, and merit the approbation of every loyal citizen in the four counties of this Representative District. On motion the meeting adjourned. W. H. JACOBY, Chairman.

Generous as Well as Patriotic.

It is so easy to be patriotic now-a-days, so far as to be able to pass muster on the march to the banquets of political managers and to secure any spare crumbs, that may escape the voracious appetites of the fortunate occupants of the "first table" in the partisan feasts; and we behold continually so much of the cheap and pharisaical patriotism, that it gives us great pleasure to pay a tribute and practical generosity prompted by a sincere devotion to our country, and a deeply grateful appreciation of the services rendered by the patriotic men who have fallen in defence of the Union. A short time after the battle of Winchester, Virginia, the Legislature of Pennsylvania appointed a committee of three gentlemen from each house, Messrs. Reilly, Serri and Kinsey, of the Senate, and Messrs. Banks, Blanchard and Barron, of the House of Representatives, to proceed to Virginia, and bring home the bodies of Col. Wm. G. Merry, Capt. Patrick Gallagher and Lieut. Charles Keen, of the 84th Pennsylvania Regiment, for interment in their native State. The committee performed their duty with scrupulous fidelity, and were allowed a compensation by the Legislature, to defray the actual expenses of their journey. The amount exceeded \$675, which instead of being pocketed by the members of the committee, was appropriated to the relief of the widows and orphans of Capt. Gallagher and Lieut. Keen. Mr. Banks one of the committee, was deputed to convey the gift to the afflicted families of the departed heroes, which agreeable mission he fulfilled with becoming delicacy, an with his accustomed kindness. What a contrast does this simple and praise-worthy charity afford, to the conduct of the rapacious patriots in high positions, who have habitually taken advantage of the distracted condition of the country, and its financial embarrassments, to join hands with swindling contractors and plunder the already depleted treasury, to the verge of bankruptcy. In the contemplation of this remarkable contrast in the phases of patriotism, we have the consolation to know that while the country will be rightly rid of some of these plundering patriots, the Honorable gentlemen of the committee, Messrs. Reilly, Serri, Kinsey, Banks, Blanchard and Barron, will remain at home among their fellow-citizens, to exemplify, at all times, in thought, word and action, that genuine and beneficent patriotism so unlike the selfish and spurious article which has become so common since the bribery and corruption commenced.—Phil., Evening Journal.

THE WAR NEWS. YORKTOWN EVACUATED. THE PURSUIT. Despatches from Gen. McClellan.

Our Forces come up with the Rear Guard ENGAGEMENT AT WILLIAMSBURG HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTER WITH THE ENEMY. WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following despatch has been received at the War Department:— HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4 7 o'clock, P. M. To the Hon Edwin M. Stanton, Sec. of War: Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their entrenchments, about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brisk fight ensued. Just as my aid left Gen. Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume carried the enemy's works, though I have not heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes. We have thus far seventy-one heavy guns and large amounts of tents and ammunition. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued. The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance. There shall be no delay in following up the rebels. The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works, near wells, near springs, near flag-staffs, magazines, and telegraph offices, and in carpet bags, barrels of flour, &c. Fortunately, we have not lost many men in this manner. Some four or five have been killed, and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril. G. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

No More Recruits Wanted.

It appears from declarations made in the U. S. Senate, by Messrs. Wilson and Fessenden, that we have from 150,000 to 200,000 more men in the field than was contemplated by Congress. Mr. Wilson says, clearly and distinctly, "We all know there are a great many more than Congress ever intended there should be." Five hundred thousand was the intended limit, but the army appears to have increased to seven hundred thousand. The department having attention called to this, has ordered the discontinuance of further recruiting.

Abolition of Nat.

Congress has passed the following acts, and President Lincoln has approved of them: 1 A Resolution to induce the States to free their negroes. 2 An Act freeing the negroes in the District of Columbia. 3 An Act empowering the negroes to carry the mails. 4 A new Article of War, prohibiting officers in the army and navy from returning the negroes who run into camps.

New Definitions.

LOYALTY—Abolitionism—Implicit faith in Greeley and Wendell Phillips as sound Union men. DISLOYALTY—To stand by the Constitution or to be in favor of the writ of habeas corpus, free speech, free press, &c. COMMODORE TROTT—This gallant officer has applied to the Department for release from duty on account of his foot, which is so much swollen as to prevent him from properly meeting his responsibilities. His physicians certify that he needs rest, but the Department is reluctant to part with him, and has appointed Capt. Davis as his co-laborer. The Government should take warning by the fate of the chivalrous Lander, and give the Commodore, who has not asked it a moment too soon, a chance to rest.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY COLLECTED WEEKLY. WHEAT, \$1 15 BUTTER, 16 RYE, 60 EGGS, 10 CORN, 50 TALLOW, 10 OATS, 30 LARD, 10 BUCKWHEAT, 50 POTATOES, 60 FLOUR pr bbl. 6 00 DR'D APPLES, 1 00 CLOVERSEED, 5 00 HAMS, 12

MARRIED.

On the 15th of April, by Rev. H. Hoffman, Mr. J. W. Shellhammer, to Miss Elizabeth Evans, both of Luzerne co. On the 23d inst., by the same, Mr. W. Gottschall, of Schuylkill co., to Miss E. Wynn, of Luzerne co. On the 26th by the same, Mr. Solomon Meyer, to Miss Sarah Thomas of Luzerne county.

DIED.

In Anthony township, Montour co. on the 17th of April, Mr. Jacob Biddle, aged about 65 years. In Hughesville, on Wednesday morning Gen. Gersham Biddle, in the 54th year of his age.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry G. Miller, late of Mifflin twp., dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Henry G. Miller, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John H. Heller, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Executor for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment forthwith to the undersigned. JOHN H. HELLER, Executor. Mifflin, May 7, 1862.—6t.

NOTICE To the Members of the Columbia Co., Agricultural Society.

AN ELECTION of officers of the Columbia county Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Society, will be held at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, ON SATURDAY, MAY 17th, 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M. WM. NEAL Chair. Ex. Com. May 7, 1862.—3t

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

AT PETER ENT'S STORE! In Light Street, Columbia county, Penna. HAS just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at the old stand lately occupied by Manz & Est., a splendid assortment of MERCHANDISE, which will be sold cheaply. CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE! His stock consists of Ladies Dress Goods, children's wares and latest fashions. CALICOES, MILLINERY, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, CARPETS, SHAWLS, HOSEY SILKS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, COTTONADES, KENTUCKY JEANS, THREAD, & C. GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, Cadizware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c., Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of old friends, and the public good generally, is respectfully solicited. The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT. Light Street, May 7, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE of Philip Hartman, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased. I, HENRY T. REILLY, of the county aforesaid, being the administrator of the estate of the decedent, and those indebted to the estate, are requested to make payment immediately to the undersigned. HENRY T. REILLY, Admr. Scott twp., April 30, 1862.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that she has just received from the eastern cities her Spring & Summer Millinery Goods, all of which she is prepared to make and sell at a very reasonable low figure. Her assortment of goods are a little superior in point of durability as well as in tastefulness to any offered by this section. She returns thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. MARY BARKLEY. Bloomsburg, April 23, 1862.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

Opposite the Court House and next door to 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 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.

Agricultural Notice.

THE citizens of the different cities and towns throughout the State are invited to compete for the place at which the next ANNUAL STATE FAIR shall be held. Proposals containing inducements and advantages, sent to the undersigned Committee, will be received up to, and including May 10 next. Communications should be addressed to either of the following persons: JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Harrisburg, JOHN H. ZIEGLER, Harrisburg, Pa. J. H. ZIEGLER, Sec'y., April 30, 1862, Harrisburg, Pa.

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 as 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. 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. Board, washing and Tuition, with furnished rooms, will be \$25 per quarter, or one half payable in advance. Tuition alone in Common branches, \$5 00 including advance Algebra, mathematics history &c. 6 00 in Latin, German or French (each extra) 1 00 For further particulars address W. M. BURGESS, Principal. Millville, Cal. co., Feb. 26, 1862.

Mme. Demorest's QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, GREAT IMPROVEMENTS!

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