STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, AUG 13th, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

The Mass Meeting.

The great Mass Meeting held in this place on Saturday last, did not accomplish the object for which it assembled, it we understand concert of action, peace and harmony. The meeting was called by the Commissioners of the County for the purpose of taking action on a proposition contained in the following resolution, which passed at a meeting held in this place on the 26th ult: "That the Commissioners of this county be requested to offer a bounty of twenty-five dollars to be paid out of the County Treasury to each and every person enlisting in *the new Company*, to be raised in this county, under the late requisition, and that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Commissioners for this purpose."

Thus it will be seen that the meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the raising or paying of a bounty to *the new company* under the first call. But it so happened that two companies were raised on *that call*; whether they have both been accepted on the first call, we are uninformed, but think not. This being the state of affairs, both companies looked for and claimed a bounty, more particularly on account of its having been promised them, in such good faith, and they having enlisted with that understanding. When the Commissioners gave their attention to more than one company, they placed themselves in such a condition that they were in all justice obliged to recognize every volunteer, who has left this county, as equally entitled to a bounty. As we said before the real object of the meeting was to agree upon some bounty for *the new company* which was about being formed when the above resolution was adopted. Had this meeting been confined to the *real* object, the result would have been different, and all passed off with more harmony and concert of action. The proposition made by the Commissioners, when we take into consideration the paying of all the volunteers from this county an equal sum out of the bounty, was, in its amount, ($5,000) entirely too small, according to our judgment. There are, to day, about 670 volunteers in the army from this county; and another company forming, which will soon be ready to leave. We have no doubt but what the Commissioners were well meaning in their proposition, both as to the amount and the manner by which they stood ready to appropriate it.—As to the authority or right of the Commissioners to appropriate money in this way we are not the judge. The meeting, as assembled here on Saturday, said the county Commissioners were justifiable, and would be upheld in making such an appropriation, but still the Commissioners seen fit to pursue a different course, holding that if they made an appropriation, other than the way they proposed to make it, they would become responsible for that money. We notice that other counties have appropriated money to volunteers as a bounty, but if they have done wrong, acted without authority, that is not the slightest reason we should do the same. Berks county has appropriated $30,000. We can't see that there would be any difficulty in this county did the Commissioners authorize the paying of a suitable bounty out of the Treasury to our volunteers.

Who are Exempt?

The question of who are and who are not subject to a draft is being so freely discussed by those persons who are not familiar with the laws on the subject. Many think that because they are members of the Fire Department, or have served seven years as fireman, they would escape conscription. The laws of the United States claim every abled bodied male person between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except the judicial and executive officers of the government, the members of both houses of Congress and their respective officers and their clerks, inspectors of exports, pilots and mariners employed in the sea service of a citizen or merchant within the United States, postmasters, assistant postmasters and their clerks, post officers, post riders, stage drivers in the care and conveyance of the mails of the United States, ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road, and the artificers and workmen in the United States armories and arsenals. The State laws exempt all the State officers and members of the Legislature, judicial officers, clergymen members of the religious denominations termed Quakers and Shakers, and county charier and police officers. Members of the uniformed militia, or National Guard, while they are such, are also exempt from draft, being a kind of State police, but are always subject to be called into the service of the government for any stated period.

LATEST WAR NEWS.—We have accounts, dated the 10th inst., of a severe fight between Gen. Bank's and Stonewall Jackson. The contest was a hard one, principally with artillery; and the loss on both sides heavy. Jackson and Ewell were in command of the rebels, and Pope Banks, Sigel and McDowell led the Union forces. The rebels had about 33,000 troops. Our forces were not so strong.

The Mass Meeting at Bloomsburg.

In pursuance of notice and hand-bills issued by the County Commissioners, a Mass Meeting of the citizens of Columbia county, irrespective of party, was held in the Court House, at Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 9th of August, 1862.

The meeting was organized at 1 o'clock P. M., by selecting Hon. STEPHEN BALDY to act as President. On motion of Robert F. Clark Esq., the following named gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents, to wit: John Deiterich, Esq., Joseph E Sands, W J Ikeler, John Leggott, John Mellick and Emanual Lazarus; and on motion Wm. H. Jacoby, Dr. P. John, Johnson H. Ikeler, Esq., Wm. Krickbaum and P. S. Rishel, Esq., were elected Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated by Robert F. Clark, Esq., to wit, to take action in the proposition authorizing the Commissioners to appropriate a suitable bounty from the Treasury of the County to our Volunteers.

On motion of Dr. P. John, in order to bring the subject properly before the meeting, a committee consisting of Robert F. Clark, Col. L. L. Tate, David Lowenburg, H. B. Freas and M. W. Jackson were appointed to draft and report appropriate resolutions.

The Committee having retired Prof Wm. Burgess, of Millville, was called on to address the meeting. The call was responded to in a very pertinent manner.

The Committee returned and reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we, the people of Columbia county, are now, ever have been, and will ever continue, loyal to the Constitution and the Union; and therefore, we are in favor of the prosecution of the present war against the States engaged in an unholy and wicked rebellion, with all the vigor and energy within our control, by all Constitutional means, until rebellion shall have been crushed out and treason fitly rebuked and punished.

Resolved, That to secure this end we recommend that a bounty of Fifty Dollars be paid out of the County Treasury to each soldier or the family of each soldier who have volunteered in the two companies which left this county yesterday for Harrisburg to each soldier or the family of each soldier in the company now forming, when the services of said company shall have been accepted by the Government, and to each soldier or the family of each soldier lately recruited in this county for the 84th Regiment, P. V., when said soldiers shall have been mustered into the service in said Regiment.

Resolved, That we urge it upon our county Commissioners to take immediate steps for the payment of said bounty.

The resolutions left the amount of bounty blank, which, on motion of Col. L. L. Tate was filled by inserting Fifty Dollars. They were then adopted unanimously, excepting *three dissenting votes!*

On motion a committee, consisting of R. F. Clark, Esq., Wm. McKelvy and John Sharpless, were appointed by the Chair to wait upon the County Commissioners at their office and report to them the action of this meeting.

During the absence of the Committee Col. L. L. Tate was called upon to address the meeting to which call he responded in a very patriotic speech, approving the objects of the meeting, endorsing its action, and declaring himself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the War. At the conclusion of his speech a large delegation from Light Street arrived, accompanied by music and Thirty-Four young ladies, representing the 34 States of the Union, each lady bearing a flag. This created quite a sensation. On entering the Court House and order being again restored, the Committee waiting upon the Commissioners reported that those dignified officials had received them very cavalierly, that they paid no attention to the resolutions adopted by this meeting, but instead sent up *their* proposition which was as follows:

It is suggested by the Commissioners of Columbia county, that in case this meeting determine that an amount of money not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars from the county fund be given to the Volunteers from this county, that they can appropriate from the said fund, legally, only in one of two ways: First, that they be indemnified by responsible party or parties, in a bond, that in case the Legislature do not legalize the appropriation, the money shall be refunded to the county. Second: That the money this meeting shall resolve upon giving, be placed in the hands, and under the control, of the Board of Relief, to be equitably apportioned by them among the families and nearest of kin of the Volunteers who were citizens of the county at the time of volunteering and who have joined companies or parts of companies going from the county.

And resolved further, that the above action and sum of money proposed to be appropriated from the public funds of the County of Columbia is done with the view of encouraging enlistments by volunteering to serve in the army of our Government and when our county's quota is full in all requisitions that we shall be exempt from a Draft.

J. R. PATTON,
WM. LAMON,
C. H. HESS,
Commissioners of Col. co.

The indignation of the meeting was unbounded, and a resolution refusing the insulting offer of the Commissioners, was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

[Signed by the officers.]

RECRUITS.—Gen. McClellan, in a letter to Gov. Washburne, of Maine, says, "I would prefer 50,000 for my old regiments than 100 000 organized in new regiments."—McClellan wants the immediate use of the new troops, and he could have it by putting them with the already organized regiments. The new regiments would not be ready for use for six months, and though they may be useful as a reserve force to draw upon when additional men are needed, yet they will not at that time be as effective as they would if mixed up with the old regiments. For the purpose of facilitating and encouraging the filling up of the old regiments, the Government has issued a new order, permitting recruits either single or in squads, to select the regiment in which they will serve and single recruits will be allowed their choice of the companies of the regiment. If the company a recruit prefers should chance to be full, he can select any other of the same regiment. This arrangement ought to give an impetus to recruiting for the veteran regiments.

COMMUNICATED.

FORT LINCOLN, Aug. 3d, 1862.

Friend Will:—This morning finds me all well and in the very best of spirits. Since you were with us the old encampment has been broken up and a new one substituted. We are now facing North East near the summit of the hill on which stands the Fort and less than an ordinary stone's throw from it. A better location could not be had, as its great elevation renders it a pleasant and healthy place. Around our tents are apple and peach trees, laden with beautiful young fruit. When drill hours are passed, these trees furnish a thick, cool shade, none the less welcome because of its near proximity to camp.

The atmosphere, too, is pleasant. A refreshing breeze, from the hills and valleys, freighted with rich odors, come to make us happy and gay. Even now a gentle zephyr steals in at the tent door and playfully rustles the paper on which I am writing.

War news, for the past few weeks, have been unusually meager, and, situated as we are, beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, nothing can be gathered that would add to the general knowledge of military movements.

Nothing of an alarming nature is felt here unless it be among the timid who fear the reputed omnipresence of "Stonewall Jackson." Day after day we are required to pass through the regular routine of Camp and Garrison duty, and naught save the gallant conduct of our comrades, in the field, is sufficient to dispel the *ennui* so contagious among pent up soldiers.

The recent call for additional troops will have a salutary effect if it be cheerfully and largely responded to. The people of a great and glorious nation will surely rush to the rescue of those interests that are dearer than life. How fitting that they should!—Your brothers, sick and weary, with heavy marching and hard fighting, stand with open arms and warm hearts to receive you. Where is the man (mentally and physically competent) who enjoys the benefits and shares in the blessings of so good a government that is unwilling to espouse the cause and march to the relief of the young veterans!

"If such there be, go mark him well,
For him no minstrel raptures swell"

The army of the Potomac, still weary and bleeding, is now enjoying a temporary rest,—a rest that may be broken by the deadly missiles of a flushed and infuriated enemy. Pennsylvanians are there, noble and true. The hardy representatives of the good old Keystone State, along side of the heroes of sister States, are there watching the stealthy movements of a cunning and treacherous foe. Pennsylvania *has done nobly*. Scarce a battle field of the rebellion that is not reddened with the heart's blood of her gallant sons. But greater efforts must be put forth and other sacrifices made. Let this be done in the true spirit of patriotism and our nationality will soon be restored.

The weather here for the last few weeks has been uncomfortably warm.

The wheat harvest has long been cut and gathered. Oats are generally light and mostly reaped.

The sanitary condition of our Reg't (112th Reg., P. V.) is most excellent—no member, to my knowledge, having a malarious disease. Company "F" is in fine order—but one in the Hospital and very few on the sick list. Fruit is abundant here, and fast getting ripe. I think I will not injure the reputed morality of soldiers by averring that "our boys" will doubtless exact a liberal share.

Will not some of our friends, in Columbia county pay us an occasional visit? We can promise you a hearty welcome and the novelty, to the uninitiated, might not prove entirely uninteresting. ARTILLERIST.

Singular Accident.

MR EDITOR:—On Tuesday of the 5th inst., PETER WILE, of Franklin township, Carbon county, who has lately spent a portion of his time in the vicinity of Mifflinville, Columbia county, as a well digger, went into the Well of R. L. Porter, in that village, for the purpose of removing the usual cross-timbers left in the process of walling up.—He had descended and removed the timber to the depth of eighteen feet, when, while standing on one of them, the wall gave way, near his knees, and closing in from all sides, at the same time, completely enveloped him in a mass of stone, gravel, &c., and closing the Well from his feet upwards, to within four feet of the surface of the ground, and at the same time leaving an open space of ten or twelve feet from his feet to the bottom of the Well.

The accident occurred about two o'clock, P. M., and about eleven in the evening his friends succeeded in removing the rubbish and delivering him from his perilous situation, and to their great surprise entirely uninjured save a little exhaustion. The Well was dug and walled sometime last winter but not completed. The moving of the Wall was observed by C. H. Hess, Esq., who was standing by and called to him, but the Wall closed so rapidly that he had barely time to reach for the rope and failed to seize it. Hence he was found in an upright position, with his arms extended, and the gravel and stone tightly closed around him, except a small space in front of his face, caused by two large stones, as by a miracle, forming an arch above his head.—At first the moans of the distressed man were but faintly heard, after removing a portion of the rubbish he could be distinctly heard and conversed with by the men who were endeavoring to extricate him. OBSERVER.

Columbia County has already filled her quota, of the number called for by the President under the last two requirements of 300,000 men each. One company being from the East and the other from the West side of the river. We will wager something nice, that no county in Pennsylvania or in the Union, has acted in so prompt and patriotic a manner. It is a subject of very serious congratulation to all. We shall try to give muster rolls and particulars next week.—*Democrat.*

Republican Friendship for the Workingman.

It is fresh in the mind of every workingman in this country, how, in 1860, they were told by Republican orators, that they were the peculiar and only friends of the workingman. They remember how they were foretold of a period of unheard of prosperity, of peace and plenty, which was to result as a necessary consequence of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. Nor is it forgotten that when the direful times that are upon us at present, were told by Democrats, how they were held up by ridicule and scorn, as attempting by false statement to operate on the fears of the people. With what virtuous indignation did they deny the charge brought against them, that their only object was the negro, and that in schemes of fanciful philanthrophy for his benefit, they would sacrifice not only the interests of the working men of the country, but the country itself.

Did the Republicans in 1860 tell one single truth? Did they show any political foresight whatever? The history of the times affords the reply. They have not only shamefully betrayed the people in the past, but apparently not satisfied with having brought upon the country a most desolating war in the South, it would appear as if they desired to breed destruction in the North.

Under the policy inaugurated by them the country is being flooded with negroes, who in many places working at the rate of twenty-five cents per day, are driving the free white laboring men out of employment. More than this—by continual laudations of negroes, the niggers themselves in many places are growing arrogant, impertinent, and insulting to white men, and white women. This has induced riots in Cincinnati, Toledo and lately a very serious riot in Brooklyn.

Not only has the Republican party inaugurated a policy that has produced these results, but they are now endeavoring by organizing the negroes into secret societies, to put them in such a position as to continue their arrogant and insulting behavior toward white women and white men, and by armed force, to place themselves in ruinous competition with the free white laborer of the North. The Washington "Star" of July 4th, says:

ANTICIPATIONS OF A RIOT.

"We are informed that the negroes of this city are organizing secret associations for the purpose of protecting themselves, in anticipation of a riot and mob by the laboring classes of whites similar to those which lately occurred in New Albany, Indiana, Cincinnati, Ohio, and other places. It is also alleged that *a number of clerks in the government employ* are aiding the negroes in perfecting their organization. Our informant is a colored man of this city."

Workingmen, can you give any support to, or place any confidence in a party, that has not only deliberately and most wickedly deceived you, but who now, throwing the mask aside, by their actions, assist the negro slave of the South, to be infinitely superior to the white laboring man of the North. We feel satisfied that you do not trust them, that you do not and will not give them your support. What the Republicans said, and what the Democrats said in 1860 is fresh in the minds of all. Which has been proven to be correct in the past, and worthy of confidence in the future, events have shown.

Where the "Responsibility" Rests.

Many of the Republican papers kept as standing matter in their columns, the Union sentiments of Hon. S. A. Douglas and other Democrats, because *their own party leaders* have always advocated *disunion*, and never uttered a Union Sentiment in all their lives not even since the commencement of hostilities, therefore they have to build their new born devotion to the Union upon the sentiments of men whom for years they have slandered and abused, and while they are heralding the praise and loyalty of Democrats, we shall keep before the people the infamous sentiments of their leaders, and show the people from the speeches of some of the very men whom they now so loudly applaud, *where the responsibility for the war rests!* If Judge Douglas is good authority in one case, he certainly should be in another. In the speech that he made on the 3d of January 1861, in the U S. Senate, he said in speaking of this Compromise:

"I believe this to be a fair basis of amicable adjustment. If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) pray tell us what you are willing to do.

"I address the inquiry to Republicans alone, for the reason that in the Committee of thirteen, a few days ago, EVERY MEMBER FROM THE SOUTH including those from the Cotton States, (Messrs. Davis and Toombs) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky, [Mr. Crittenden] as a final settlement of the controversy if intended and sustained by the Republican members."

"Hence the whole responsibility," mark the language, "of our disagreement; and the only difficulty in the way of amicable adjustment, is with the REPUBLICAN PARTY."

A SICK COMMUNITY.—The talk about *drafting* soldiers has had a very bad effect in Massachusetts. The Newburyport *Herald* says:

"We don't know that we ever knew it so sickly in Newburyport as at present. A disease has suddenly fallen on the male population between the ages of 18 and 45, that affects the head and the heart, the trunk and the limbs. It is distressing to witness some of the cases. Several have nearly lost their sight; they say that as bad as they hate the rebels, they could not see one across the street; and spectacles are in great demand. Some are badly ruptured but they were never troubled by it till last week; and others are lame. This disease affects the mind as well as the body. They see war in a different light than formerly; and some of the foremost emancipationists begin to think that they would be willing to abandon the negro, if the war could be closed at once. This is a terrible disease, and widely spread.

[For the Star of the North.]

William Elwell.

The following particulars concerning this gentleman and distinguished lawyer may be considered as matter of interest at this time when his name is mentioned in connection with the nomination for President Judge.

Mr ELWELL is the author of our Pennsylvania statute abolishing imprisonment for debt; a measure of amelioration and humanity which will stand good for all future time, and which was to the high credit of the statesmen who passed it. At that time, (1842), he was a Democratic Representative from Bradford county in the House of Representatives, and although a young man held a leading position in that body.

Subsequently he has practiced his profession in Bradford and adjoining counties, and has been for many years the leading lawyer of the Towanda bar.

When David Wilmot was first elected President Judge, the Democracy supported Mr. ELWELL, who made an excellent run, and it was the full conviction of his friends that he would have been elected, even in that strong Republican District, if his name had been introduced into the canvass at an earlier date. From the commencement of Wilmot's apostacy and debauchery of the Democratic party in Bradford and Susquehanna, Mr. ELWELL "set his face as a flint" against him, and had other leading men been equally sagacious and faithful, the power of that Abolition Demagogue for mischief would have been checked in the outset.

Steadily "through evil and good report," in storm and in calm, Mr. ELWELL has kept his political integrity, and been faithful to the Democratic party and its principles.—He has given the advantage of his high private character and solid abilities to our cause, and labored with unselfish zeal for its advancement.

The active participation in politics by Judge Wilmot while upon the bench, has been, and very properly, denounced by Mr. ELWELL and the other Democratic members of the bar at Towanda and Montrose, as a prostitution of the judicial office and calculated to bring suspicion (if not something worse) upon the administration of justice.—Although under the system of electing law judges, they are selected by party Conventions, it has been always understood that in the discharge of their official duties, they shall avoid participating actively in all disputes and contests which convulse the community. This is necessary to insure their impartiality in cases which come before them, and to preserve their due weight and influence for the maintenance of the laws.

The friends of Mr. ELWELL have presented his name for the Democratic nomination in this District, under circumstances which strongly sanction the act. His appointment was refused last winter by Gov. Curtin, when it was asked for by the members of the bar of the District, simply upon the ground that he was a Democrat, our worthy Governor appearing to think that any connection with Democracy might sully his spotless political reputation. He obviously prefers signing rail-road bills, and bank charters to appointing Democratic judges even in Democratic districts.—This mistake (as we must regard it) it is now proposed to correct at the earliest possible moment, by electing the rejected of the Governor as the choice of the people. And it will be, in all respects, a just and fit thing to be done and will secure to us what we have enjoyed heretofore, an able and impartial administration of the laws.

As to the Republican party whether they nominate a candidate of their own sentiments, or, as in the case of the election of Judge Conyngham and subsequently in that of Judge Woodward, run no candidate at all, is an affair of their own in which the Democracy feel neither concern nor interest.

WON'T ACCEPT NEGRO SOLDIERS.—A despatch from Washington, in Tuesday's papers says, "upon an offer being made to the President, by two Abolition United States Senators, of two negro regiments on Monday, he flatly and unequivocally refused to receive them. The President did not appreciate the necessity for employing the negroes to fight the battles of the country, and take the positions which the white men of the nation, the voters and sons of patriotic sires, should be proud to occupy, there were employments in which the negroes of rebel masters might well be engaged, but he was not willing to place them upon an equality with our volunteers, who had left home and family and lucrative occupations to defend the Union and the constitution, while there were volunteers or militia enough in the loyal States to maintain the government without resort to this expedient. If the loyal people were not satisfied with the policy he has adopted he was willing to leave the administration to other hands.—One of the Senators who had preferred this request was impudent enough to tell the President he wished to God he would resign."

Negro Mobs.

It is the bounden duty of every man to discourage lawlessness of every kind.—When we see mobs in our streets, we begin to apprehend the danger which may proceed from disrespect to law. When we theorize about the country and the government, we do not appreciate the personal relations which every man and every family sustains to the Constitution and the statues which are under it, the law of the land. Nor when mobs act in great excitements in favor of the views which rash men may entertain, do they often forsee the time which may come as the very consequence of that lawlessness, when mobs may make havoc of their own interests.—There are not a few who in reasoning about the Constitution and the laws adopt the theory that a great wrong, like the Southern rebellion, justifies an abandonment of Constitution and law for its suppression. The theory is plausible, and it leads some men to the extent of calling any man a traitor who pleads the Constitution as a reason against any efforts or measures to put down gigantic evil. But the same theory is sometimes adopted by private individuals, and the error is then apparent.

The riots occurring in various parts of the country, growing out of the subject of free negro labor, deserve the instant reprobation of all citizens, and the sharpest suppression at the hands of the law. We are persuaded that they occur, not so much from the employment of negroes, as from the conduct of negroes and their political friends. Thus far we see no evidence that they have been in any instance instigated by special political intrigue or management, but they have apparently grown out of the fact that a portion of the colored population hold their heads much higher than heretofore, and claim not only equality but sometimes a degree of superiority which leads to unpleasant feeling and collisions. In fact, the colored men elbow their way with considerable roughness toward the equality which is claimed for them by noisy politicians.

The methods of avoiding these collisions in the future are two. In the first place, the laws must be carefully and thoroughly administered. The black man, as the dependent race, entitled to protection, must be protected against every tyranny of individuals, and especially against the mob spirit which grows out of radicalism. In the second place, the friends of the black man should avoid all encouragement toward the idea of equality and should especially inculcate the doctrine of the old Westminister Catechism, once the favorite doctrine of New England, which councelled the preservation of the "places and relations belonging to all men as superiors inferiors and equals." It is no kindness to the colored race to teach them the doctrines of equality. They will never be adopted in this country nor in any other civilized country. Exceptional cases will occur, but the law of races seems to be established, and though the black man may find his way into the embraces of politicians for political purposes, he will be cast off with scorn by the same men when they have accomplished their ends by his aid.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Marble Statues versus Living Monuments.

Let moulded bronze and sculptured marble perpetuate the memories of the great destroyers of the human race; the man of science, whose intellect, whose knowledge, and whose energies have been devoted to the mitigation of suffering, and the salvation of life, will be immortalized by living monuments. For example, as the peerless remedies of Prof. Holloway are bequeathed from generation to generation, soothing bodily torture, controlling disease and lengthening the span of existence, the gratitude of millions will transmit his name and fame through the lapse of ages to the latest syllable of recorded time. Compare the exploits of the most renowned thunderbolts of war from Cæsar to Napolean, with the quiet victories of this soldier of humanity over pain, sickness and death. His Pills and Ointment have raised up and restored to health a greater multitude than any conqueror ever slew. Thousands of war's wounded victims have been saved from mutilation by the application of the ointment, and travel where you may, in this country or any other, you will meet with numbers of the convalescent and the cured rescued from the very jaws of death by his inestimable pills. If the reader doubts these statements, we refer him to the same sources whence we derived them—to multitudes who suffered from dyspepsia, liver complaint, intermittent fever, scrofula erysipelas, and other agonizing internal and external disorders but who have been restored to perfect health and the pursuits of active life by these inestimable specifics, and whose constitutions have been braced up and permanently strengthened by their invigorating influence.—*N. Y. Express.*

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY will decimate the Volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and Crimea saved thousands of British Soldiers. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 213.

DIED.

In Bloomsburg on Thursday, August 7th 1862, MARY BERRY, only child of Alem B. and Lucretia Tate, aged 9 months and 18 days.

In Bloomsburg, on Thursday, August 7th 1862, JOHN ALLEN, youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Allen, aged about 10 months.

In Bloomsburg on Friday, August 8, 1862, FRANK F. son of Peter and Rebecca Harman, aged 5 years, 1 month, and 24 days.

COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Executive Committee of the Columbia County Agricultural Society, have fixed upon the

15th, 16th, 17th, & 18th days of October

next, as the time of holding their Seventh Annual Fair,

CALEB BARTON, Pres't.

August 13, 1862.

ESTRAY COW.

ESTRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, in Greenwood township, Columbia county, on or about the 10th of July last, a young

LIGHT RED COW,

marked with white spots, and had on when she left, a yoke with a piece of chain attached. A liberal reward will be paid for any information which will lead to her recovery.

S. STADON.

Greenwood, Aug. 13, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Franklin Longenberger deceased.

LETTERS of administation on the estate of Franklin Longenberger, late of Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted, by the Register of said county, to Wm. K. Longenberger, of Beaver twp., Col. co., All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, will present them to the administrator for settlement, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately to the undersigned.

Wm K. LONGENBERGER.
Adm'r.

Beaver twp., July 9, 1862.

CANDIDATES' COLUMN.

ANNOUNCING NAME $2.00.

District Attorney.

WM. WIRT will be a candidate for District Attorney, at the coming fall election. Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

July 9 1862

County Commissioner.

WE are authorized to announce through the columns of our paper that ROHR McHENRY, of Benton township will be a candidate at the approaching Fall election for COUNTY COMMISSIONER subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, which will be held in August next.

June 25, 1862

District Attorney.

E. H. LITTLE, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for District Attorney at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

July 30, 1862.

County Surveyor

WE are requested to announce the name of ISAAC A DEWITT of Greenwood township, as a candidate for the office of *COUNTY SURVEYOR*, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, which will assemble on the 25th inst., at Bloomsburg

Aug. 6 1862.

County Commissioner.

Thomas J. Vanderslice, Esq., of Hemlock township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate this fall, for COMMISSIONER, subject to the usages of the Columbia county Democratic Convention.

August 6th, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of several writs of *venditioni exponas, Alias Levari Facias*, and *Fieri Facias* to me directed issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 1st day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following real estate to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate in Maine township, Columbia county, containing about two acres, be the same more or less. Bounded and described as follows to wit:—On the west by school House lot, on the north by land of Stacy John, on the East and South by land of Henry Hanzell, whereon are erected a one and a half story House a well of water with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Hanzell.

ALSO

A certain two story frame dwelling house situate in Briarcreek township, Col county (about eighteen feet by thirty feet in size) upon a lot of ground or tract of land now occupied by the said Jacob Siller, containing sixty acres or thereabouts, the said tract bounded eastward by lands of John Rinard, northward by public road and land of Samuel Siller, west by lands of Jacob Bower, jr., and the lot of ground and curtilege appurtenant to said building.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Siller.

ALSO.

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Mainville township, Columbia co., Pa., bounded as follows, to wit:—On the North by land of John P. Runyan, on the West by land of Caleb Funston's Heirs, on the South by land of William Winterstein and on the East by land of George Eves, containing Seventy-six acres more or less, whereon are erected a large two Story frame Dwelling House, a large frame Barn, a Waggon House, a Spring House, and other out buildings with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob S. Burge.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Aug. 13, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Fac to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on SATURDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1862, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, the following real estate to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Madison town hip, Columbia co. Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: On the South and West by lots of New Columbia, on the North by lands of Abraham Young, on the East by lands of Sam'l Stauffer, and on the South East by lands of Aaron Smith, containing about one hundred and forty five acres, be the same more or less, whereon are erected a good Frame Dwelling House and a Bank Barn, with the appurtenances.

ALSO,

One other lot or piece of land situate in the township and county aforesaid, containing 20 acres, unimproved, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the West by lands of James Kisner, on the North by lands of Alexander Carr, on the East by lands of Jonathan Mosteller.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Bechtel.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN,
Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, July 23 1862.

BLOOMSBURG BARBER SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomsburg, and the public generally, that he has reopened the Barber Shop, located on Main Street, in the white Frame building, nearly opposite the Exchange Block; where he is at all times ready to wait upon his customers to entire satisfaction.

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING,

Will be executed with care and neatness and in the most fashionable style, and on very moderate terms.

☞ Shampooing, done up in City style. He solicits public patronage and pledges his best endeavors to give every reasonable satisfaction.

CHARLES HENRY NOLL.

Bloomsburg, Aug. 6, 1862.

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

THE Autumn term of this institution will commence on

MONDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1862.

TERMS—For Boarding, Washing, Tuition, etc., for Eleven weeks $25 00

One half in advance.

Students who have not engaged rooms will do well to make early application to

WM BURGESS, Principal.

Millville, Col. co Pa., July 19, 1862.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

THE undersigned would announce, that he has on hand, at his Hat and Cap emporium on Main street, Bloomsburg, an assortment of different kind of leather, such as fine calf-skins, morocco, [red and black] and linings, all of which he will sell cheaper than can be had elsewhere in this market. Call and examine them for yourselves.

JOHN K. GIRTON.

Bloomsburg, May 21, 1862.