



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.
BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20th, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ISAAC SLENNER,
OF UNION COUNTY.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

A Glorious Spirit Aroused.

The patriotic impulses of the sovereign people are now fully aroused, and but one sentiment pervades the Northern heart—a sentiment of deep determined resistance to the infamous traitors in arms against the Government. Immense bodies of troops—troops animated by the spirit of their forefathers—are pouring into camps; to receive the weapons of war to be used against the merciless wretches who have dared to lift their voices and their hands against the best country and best Government ever vouchsafed to man. "Down with the traitors!" is now the watchword of the people of the North. We have, thus far, been too lenient with the enemies of our country, and our loyal people are at length convinced that it was a mistaken policy, however well intended, to deal tenderly with men whose sworn purpose it was and is to destroy the country. The Constitution and laws bequeathed us by our veteran fathers—these have ceased to be a virtue, and henceforth we must use severity when we contend with rebels.

Let all conditions of men assist then to "push on the column," and those who from business or family relations or incapacity, cannot themselves join the army, should freely contribute their means to the destitute families of those who have gone. There should be no niggardly miserly men these times, but all who can should give of their means freely to encourage enlistments, and then thank their God that they had it in their power to give. Cost what it may in life and treasure, this unhappy contest must be put through to the bitter end. The Union must not be dissolved; the Constitution must not be mocked at. If in our efforts to restore the Union we involve ourselves in bankruptcy and ruin, so be it. The war was commenced by the South, and will be ended by the North, be it soon or remote.

Enlist then, young men, now that your country calls. Both humanity and economy dictate the necessity of strong measures and a strong army. A draft may not become necessary if the whole people put their shoulders to the wheel and assist, by every means in their power, to crush the traitors and the rebellion. Columbia county has thus far acted nobly and we have no doubt if our patriotic people will come up to the work manfully and with alacrity, we will be able to send three companies to the field. So mote it be.

The draft.

Pennsylvania's quota of the 300,000 Volunteers called for by the Government on the 1st of July, is now made up, and nearly ready to be mustered into the service. If time enough could be given, our quota under the more recent call for 300,000 additional troops, could also be raised by voluntary enlistments. But the exigencies of the Government will admit of no delay, and hence the more summary process of a draft has been determined on. Had not Wilson, of Massachusetts, declared in the Senate six months ago, that we had more men than we wanted, and demanded the discharge of 150,000 troops, evidently for the purpose of reducing our Army as to compel the acceptance of negro soldiers; and had not the Abolition clamor so far controlled the purposes of the Administration as to stop enlistments on several occasions, in all probability the necessity for a resort to drafting would not now exist. But it does exist. The rebellion has assumed such proportions that it can only be met and subdued by an overwhelming force. To temporize any longer, or to rely upon anything but the employment of the warlike resources of the nation to their utmost extent, would be fatal to the Union cause. Those who still held to the opinion that a draft will not be made—that the orders have only been issued to stimulate voluntary enlistments—were never more mistaken in their lives. Can it be supposed that the Government would be guilty of such trifling at a crisis like this? By no means. The orders are peremptory, and the regulations for the enrollment and draft of the Militia, which have been set forth in detail, show that the work is to be done in earnest. Our armies in the field demand instant reinforcement, and our safety requires the immediate organization of a reserve force large enough for any future emergency. The surest way to prevent such an emergency is to prepare for it, is to have every man capable of bearing arms ready to take the field at a moment's warning. The large body of volunteers that Berks county has already placed at the service of the Government, assures us that Berks citizens will not shrink from the draft, but stand up manfully and take their chances; and that those who may be drawn, will show that there is no sacrifice too heavy for them to make, for the sake of their country.

Some radicals of the Abolition school whose hearts are so strong that even now, when all such feelings should be repressed, they are seeking rather to gratify their political animosities than to encourage true patriotism, have been making loud boasts that Democrats, whom they denounce traitors, shall alone be drafted, in order to get them out of the way, and leave those persistent Abolition agitators at home to manage the elections and politics generally. But we can hardly believe that the officers of the Government will listen to such dishonest and dangerous counsels. Should they do so, the terrible retribution of an outraged people will soon overtake them. Let the draft be conducted with strict justice and impartiality, and there will be no trouble about enforcing it.

Confession.

We are no advocate at all, says the Louisville Journal, for that rosewater policy that would use no severity against the guilty in this rebellion. On the contrary, we do not think there is any punishment they do not deserve. Injustice, however, is not policy in any case. There is nothing but evil in it. Hence we are utterly opposed to all confiscation bills, as they punish more the innocent than the guilty. For this reason corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the lifetime of the convicted, are forbidden in our Constitution. If the Constitution imposed no restriction on the power to punish treason, still the reasons against confiscation remain. The late bill applies only to future acts, but it applies to all who are in arms sixty days after a proclamation by the President. Now, if men South were free, there might be some reason in that, but they are under a de facto Government, a military despotism and what right has a Government to punish a man for treason if it does not protect him in his loyalty? Men South are driven into the army, and have no choice in the matter they can't obey proclamations if they would. The application of such a law, therefore, is exceedingly unjust. It is well known that no state went out of the Union by the vote of her people. An armed organization silenced the loyal sentiment in Tennessee. We may rail at a majority that allowed a minority to play the despot over the State, but men armed organized can hold in terror any community unarmed and unorganized. Indeed, a measure so palpably unjust will always defeat itself. It will never be executed. We have said a Government can't punish disloyalty unless it can protect the loyal. We often hear that no loyal sentiment appears in many sections of the South where our armies pass through. We are not surprised at it. The citizen knows that any demonstration on his part friendly to the Government will be watched and punished if the army leaves, and consults only his self-preservation by silence. After the sixty days allowed by the law expires, then what is the citizen to do? He can have no motive to come back to the Union, but the strongest that can operate upon the human heart to resist to the last extremity. We asked a Union man from Alabama if the people of that state would come back to the Union. His reply was, that we gave them no chance to come back, we offered them only the halter and confessions. Such laws, then, only operate as scare crows to scare men into the Confederate armies, while they don't reach the guilty at all; and hence they will not be sustained by the moral sense of mankind. The great mass have been driven into rebellion by intimidation. The leaders care not for confiscation bills. They dare the penalty of death, and deride confiscation, which only serves to fasten into their service all who are in the power of their de facto Government.

What's in the Wind?

Forney's Press, of Monday, is down upon Wendell Phillips with what, for a first effort on the part of that renegade, incendiary sheet, may be called "sharp sticks." What does it mean? When the pot calls the kettle black, there must be cause for it, and we strongly suspect that some of Wendell's late freaks, a little too undignified to suit the Machiavellian policy of the Washington understrappers, have interfered with some darling policy, which has not yet come to full fruition—that, for instance, which contemplates the arrest and imprisonment until after election, of Democrats enough to secure the political power of the State in the hands of the Republicans. A little prudence on the part of the abolition brethren, just enough silence to keep them in the background, and enable the Government, by rapid winking and a little cotton in the ears, to shot them out from sight and hearing, might have accomplished wonders in pushing on that magnanimous policy to a glorious consummation. But prudence is just what the Abolitionists do not possess, and Phillips, especially, is the avowed enemy of everything that savors of discretion. He will not be still, and his reason is so brazen, so boldly and clearly expressed, that, with all their winking and dodging and other expedients, the powers at Washington cannot shut out the fact of its existence from their senses. This troubles them—they dare not act with manifest injustice—they dare not confine arrests to Democrats while Phillips, and Pillsbury, and Garrison, and Foster, and Greeley are belching out treason at every breath. That would be too palpable, too bald-faced for a generous people to swallow without remonstrance; and hence Forney, acting in the capacity of a warning bell, tolls out an intimation to the indiscreet, but more honest brethren, that they are becoming offensive, and will spoil a good thing unless they shut their mouths. Evidently there is something in the wind when Forney and Phillips, the Danton and Robespierres of the party, get at loggerheads.—Patriot and Union.

The Valley Spirit and Times, a most excellent Democratic newspaper, has been consolidated. Success to the proprietors. Their cause is just and must be sustained. There are few papers in this State possessing as much ability as the Spirit and Times.

There appears to be a great deal of sickness in this community at present, quite a number of deaths have lately occurred, and principally among children. This horrid and terrible disease, Diphtheria, has been very troublesome in these parts.

TO THE DEMOCRATS

AND ALL OTHER FRIENDS OF THE Constitution and Union in Penna.

At the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held the 29th of the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman call upon the loyal men of Pennsylvania, through the Democratic Standing Committees of the several counties, to meet in the several cities and counties of the State, at such places as shall be designated by the said standing Committees, respectively, on the 17th of September next, to celebrate that day as the anniversary of the day of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

Pursuant to these resolutions, I call upon the Democratic Standing Committees respectively in the several cities and counties of Pennsylvania to request the Democrats and all other loyal citizens to convene in mass meetings at such places and at such hours as they respectively may designate, on the 17th of September next, to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Since the 17th of September, 1787, there has been no period in the history of America when it was so eminently fitting and important as the present to bring to the attention of the American people great fundamental principles, which must underlie any Government where civil and religious liberty exist, and especially those that underlie the Government of this Union—a Union which rests for its foundation upon that Constitution which affirms and proposes to make sacred and perpetual those principles. That Constitution and that Union one and inseparable—are now assailed by foes throughout the whole land, by Secessionists in the South and Abolitionists in the North. The former by a bold organized, armed movement, strike directly and avowedly at the whole sovereignty and existence of our Constitutional Government. The latter by equally direct efforts but from under the cloak of recently declared friendship and patriotism, are seeking to thrust their traitorous stilettos into the heart's blood of the nation.

The people of this land are the source of all power. They made Constitutions, and they can, and (unless they would become the victims of despotism or anarchy) must uphold them. The great fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty asserted in the American Constitution are essential to secure us in the enjoyment of life and property, and in the pursuit of happiness. Among these are the freedom of speech and of the Press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble, the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, that no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, that no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State or District where the crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.—That the powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Among the powers not delegated to the United States, but reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, is the right to hold elections and to determine upon and fix the qualifications of voters. With the people of Pennsylvania this great right is fixed by the Constitution of the State, and no power but that Constitution, and laws enacted in pursuance thereof, can prohibit the exercise of; or limit or restrain that right—a right most inestimable to our people, and formidable to tyrants only.

Fellow countrymen, on the coming anniversary of the day of the adoption of the American Constitution, in the exercise of "the right of the people peaceably to assemble," let us all solemnly and reverently, in the face of all men and before Heaven, declare our firm determination "to pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." Let us afford to President Lincoln the most indubitable evidence, that in the observance of his oath of office to do the same thing, we will uphold and support him, just as readily as we have already shown him that in filling up from our ranks the great bulk of the army, now and heretofore in the field, we have always been ready at whatever sacrifice to strike down open and armed defiance to the execution of the laws and to the sovereignty of the Government. As Democrats, and therefore as loyal men, we can know no other principle of political action, but to uphold the Government and obey the laws, and that the best evidence of our firm purpose to do so, is that as a part of the people, we will demand the maintenance of the Constitution in all its parts and the preservation of the Union in its perfect integrity, and that we will hold all men, North as well as South, who assail our Constitution, in whole or in part, as disloyal men, and the enemies of the Union of these States. President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, quoting the entire provision in the Constitution of the United States, relative to the return of fugitives from labor from any State, truly said that he found that provision "as plainly written in the Constitution as any other," and in the same address he justly declared, "I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

Yet the Abolitionists of the North are to day bringing to bear upon President Lincoln a fearful pressure to induce him to exert all the powers which his official position in present circumstances affords, to act counter to this plain provision in the Constitution and to his own pledge to the American people. This pressure has been so great that the President, in his high position, was induced to appeal to the Union-loving Congressmen from the Border Slave States for relief. Let the whole loyal people of the State of Pennsylvania come forward in mass meetings, and with our patriotic and determined voice give assurance to President Lincoln of that relief which he seeks. Let us assure him that the only relief he can ever obtain is from the loyal masses, numbering at least 300,000 men in Pennsylvania alone, who are firmly resolved that as they are the sources of all power, and are the supreme power in the land, they intend to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," against all its foes, whether Abolitionists or Secessionists.

Come, fellow countrymen, as you value the great principles of the Constitution—as you love the Union of these States—as you would avert despotism or anarchy—as it is your right to defend the Constitution against all its foes, and as it has the power to do so, devote the 17th of September next to such demonstrations of the popular heart as will give moral support to all the friends of the country and serve to guide the policy of the officers of the government in opposition to deadly and fatal counsels. I need not add the counsels which the Abolitionists seek to give. Next to the possession of our constitutional rights, we should strive to secure the most thorough observance of order, and the personal rights of every citizen. Our enemies seek to impute to us a willingness to produce a collision of forces. If, by this, is meant merely a determination to have our rights under the Constitution, at whatever sacrifice, let us assure them that while we feel to surrender these rights would degrade our manhood, and, therefore, no such surrender ever will be made, yet as good citizens we will yield everything but our honor and these rights to avert such collision. We will appeal to, and we have the right to expect, I trust and hope, ye, believe, we shall have the help of the officers of the Government to aid us in protecting our rights and averting such collision. Let us show these enemies that we well understand the baseness of the hearts that, determined upon monstrous wrong, would persist in such wrong, and impute direful catastrophes which they may thus occasion to the friends of the Constitution—the law, and therefore of the perseverance of perfect order. Standing up as we do, only to resist aggression upon our rights, upon the heads of the aggressors must be the responsibility of any consequences of evil. But, which may you—my countrymen, and the officers of the Government co-operating, guided by kind Heaven—avert.

F. W. HUGHES,

Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Phila. August 14th, 1862.

The Draft.

Pennsylvania's quota of the first 300,000 troops called by the government is now nearly, and, in a few days, doubtless, will be entirely made up by voluntary enlistments. If time enough could be given, we have no doubt that our quota of the second call for 300,000 could also be made up in the same manner; but the exigencies of the service apparently demand the more summary process of a draft. Had not Senator Wilson stood up in his place and declared that we had more men than we wanted, and demanded the discharge of 150,000 troops—evidently for the purpose of so depleting our forces as to make the arming of the negroes a necessity; had not the Abolition howls so far controlled the vacillating purpose of the Government as to stop enlistments on several occasions, the necessity for a draft would not now exist. But it does exist. Our brethren in the field demand our instant help; the present defiant attitude of the rebels can only be changed and humbled by an overwhelming force, and we call upon all Democrats and other lovers of the Union to stand up manfully, take their chances for a draft, and when drafted, to go forward into the field with stout hearts—determined to save the Constitution as it is.

We are not informed as to the manner in which the draft is to be conducted, but it should be done under some equitable plan devised by the State authorities. The Constitution empowers the General Government to call upon each State for its quota of the troops required, but the calling out, raising and officering these troops belong exclusively to the State, and the dignity of our good old Commonwealth requires that this should be insisted on. Let Secretary Stanton beware how he attempts to override State sovereignty as well as civil law.

It has been openly threatened by the Telegraph and other Abolition sheets that the draft should be so conducted as to fall upon Democrats, denounced by them as traitors, leaving these Abolition traitors at home to control the politics of the country. If these creatures have not yet learned the lesson taught by the story of Hamen, we warn them now that, if any attempt of that kind is made, there is an mountain high enough no cavern sufficiently deep, to shield them from the retributive justice of an outraged people.

Let everyone see that the draft is conducted on the strictest principles of equity and justice, resisting to the death, if need be, any base attempt at partiality or fraud.—Patriot and Union.

By an act of the Legislature it is provided that all persons residing within this State, who shall be proved guilty of encouraging volunteer enlistments by any means whatever, shall be punished with imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or a fine not to exceed \$5,000 or both at the discretion of the Court.

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Despatch From Gen. Pope.
PRECIPITATE FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

HIS WOUNDED ABANDONED.

PURSUIT OF GEN. BUFORD

Headquarters Army of Va., August 13, 1862.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck:

The subjoined report was received at 1 o'clock this morning:

Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade Corps, Army of Virginia, August 13.

To Col Geo. D. Ruggies, Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions received from the Major General commanding the Army of Virginia this morning, I proceeded in the direction of Orange Court House, with the 1st Vermont, Col. Tomkins, 1st Michigan Colonel Brodhead, 1st Va. Lieutenant Colonel Richmond, 2nd N. Y. Col. De Forest, cavalry regiments, and four pieces of artillery. About three or four miles from headquarters, I discovered the pickets of the enemy, and soon after two large bodies of cavalry, and the woods filled with footmen. A strong line of skirmishers was thrown out, who soon drove in the pickets. When in range of the enemy a few shells were thrown which dispersed him in all directions. The footmen kept in the woods and fled in the Orange Court House road. I pursued them cautiously, fearing an ambush, until Crooked river, which had swollen to such extent that my artillery could not cross. Part of the 1st Vermont and 1st Va. cavalry swam the river and continued the pursuit of the Robinson river, which was so full and turbulent as to be extremely dangerous.

In the pursuit a good many prisoners, wounded in Saturday's fight, were found almost abandoned. Major Andrews, chief of artillery to Gen. Jackson was found badly wounded at Crooked river, in charge of an assistant surgeon.

The flight of the enemy after Saturday's fight was most precipitate, and in great confusion. His old camp was strewn with dead men, horses and arms. His flag of truce yesterday to bury his dead afforded him some more time for his escape.

The enemy to-day has the benefit of a hard rain, which has put high water between us.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,
JOHN BUFORD,
Brigadier General

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF BATON ROUGE—THREATENED ATTACK ON NEW ORLEANS.

Memphis, Aug. 10.—The Bulletin of this morning has advices from reliable sources which represent that Gen. Breckinridge attacked Baton Rouge on Tuesday last and was repulsed, losing among the killed Gen. Clark, of Mississippi, and Col. Hunt, of Kentucky.

Breckinridge attributed his defeat to the non-arrival of the ram Arkansas to make a simultaneous attack on the Federal fleet with his land attack. The Arkansas arrived in the evening, immediately assailed the fleet, destroyed two vessels, severely damaged two others, and drove the balance of the fleet away. Breckinridge renewed the attack from the land side, and is said to have captured the entire Federal force at Baton Rouge.

It is also said that a large portion of Van Dorn's command are co-operating with Breckinridge for an immediate attack on New Orleans.

It is currently reported and credited at Helena that the rebels have completed the alteration of the Star of the West, which was up the Yazoo river, to a ram Gunboat and that she is now at Vicksburg. She is called the Richmond, and is clad with railroad iron, and mounts twenty two guns.

One of the Ocean tugs up the same river is also completed, and came out at the same time.

The New Orleans Bulletin, of the 30th ult., announces the arrival of the flag-ship Hartford, and the frigates Richmond and Brooklyn, from Vicksburg.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, August 9.—Eight hundred men belonging to Morgan's force crossed to the north side of the Cumberland river, four miles north of Bennett's Ferry in Monroe county, on Monday last.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court House, in this city, last night, at which Councils was urged to appropriate \$75,000 for bounties to volunteers.

VISIT FROM GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Gov. Curtin arrived here late last night, by special train, and returned to Harrisburg this evening. It is stated he was here by invitation of the Secretary of War, with whom the Governor had a lengthy interview this forenoon. The matters discussed principally related to drafting. It was decided that all the new regiments now in progress of formation be allowed until September 1st to complete the same, when if not filled, they will be consolidated, and drafted, and sorted to for the balance. It was determined that volunteering to fill up the old regiments would be permitted up to the same date, and on the mode of apportionment of the quota of draft upon various sections, the following very important order was made.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 14, 1862.

Additional regulation for enrollment and draft of militia:

Ordered, &c. That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the Governor among the several counties, and, when practicable, among the sub divisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and sub divisions for all volunteers theretofore furnished by them, and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

JOHN BULL is never the wiser for experience—to judge by his manner of talking.—He seems as much surprised at official mismanagement in the United States, as if the history of the English Government were not a long record of official blunders. He is apparently as much astonished at army-leads and military inefficiency, as if the Crimean war were wholly forgotten. He appears to be as much shocked at American barbarities, real and imaginary, as if his India-campaigns had never been reported.

And he sneers at the idea of restoring "this Union," as if he had never read in his own books that the separate peoples who now constitute the united nation of Great Britain, were for many years the most hostile and ferocious of enemies; and

were at last brought into fellowship and mutual respect by the rough appliances of war!—civil war! Verily John Bull is an ass—or a hypocrite.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This beautiful and most interesting Magazine is always in advance of others in every respect. The September number is on our book table. It is a delightful number. The best published. Send and get it.

Col. COCHRAN has been released by the rebels and has arrived at Washington. He was warmly received by his many friends. It is his design to renew the old 69th. He has been appointed by the President a Brigadier General.

SOLDIERS, TO THE RESCUE!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a Soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal Fevers, the Dysentery, the Sore and Scoury, which are almost certain to follow. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per Box. 214.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | | | |
|-------------------|------|-------------|-----|
| WHEAT, | \$12 | BUTTER, | 12 |
| RYE, | 50 | EGGS, | 10 |
| CORN, | 50 | TALLOW, | 10 |
| OATS, | 35 | LARD, | 10 |
| BUCKWHEAT, | 50 | POTATOES, | 60 |
| FLOUR pr. bbl. 65 | | DRY APPLES, | 100 |
| CLOVERSEED 50 | | HAMS, | 10 |

CAUTION.
Notice is hereby given that Hester Hess, wife of James Hess, has left his bed and board without any just cause or provocation and all persons are forbidden to trust her on his account. The parties reside in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county.

JAMES HESS.
Sugarloaf, Aug. 20, 1862.—2t.

ESTRAY HEIFER.
CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Benton twp., on or about the 13th of August, 1862, a red and white heifer, to wit:—On the west by land of John Harzill, on the north by land of Henry Harzill, on the East and South by land of Henry Harzill, 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 Harzill.

ALSO.
A certain two story frame dwelling house situate in Bratteeck 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 Siler, containing sixty acres or thereabouts, the said tract bounded eastward by lands of John Harzill, northward by public road and land of Samuel Siler, west by land of Jacob Boyer, Jr., and the lot of ground, and cattle appurtenant to said building.

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

ALSO.
All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Madison 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 Fanning's heirs, on the South by land of William Wintersteen and on the East by land of George Ever, containing Seventy-six acres more or less, whereon are erected a large two story frame Dwelling House, a large frame Barn, a Wagon 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. Boore.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 13, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of F. 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 township, Columbia co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: On the South and West by lands of New Columbia, on the North by lands of Sam'l Stauffer, and on the 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 Kiser, on the North by lands of Alexander Carr, on the East by lands of Jonathan Masteller.

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

JOSIAH H. FURMAN, 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 minies, all of which he will sell cheaper than can be had elsewhere in this market. Call and examine them for yourselves.

JOHN K. GINTON.
Bloomsburg, May 21, 1862.

CANDIDATES' COLUMN.

ANNOUNCING NAME \$2.00.

District Attorney.
W. 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 JOHN 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.

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., Bloomburg, Aug. 6, 1862.

County Commissioner.
Thomas J. Vanderliet, 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