



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET. PRESIDENT, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY. VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO.

ELECTORS. At large, ROBERT L. JOHNSON, RICHARD V. VANCE, William Loughlin, Paul Selvy, Edward H. Heimbald, Robert Swineford, Edward P. Dunn, John A. H., Thomas McClellan, George A. Smith, Edward T. Hess, Thaddeus Banks, Philip S. Gerhard, Hugh Montgomery, George G. Leiper, John M. Irvine, Michael Selzer, Joseph M. Thompson, Patrick McEvoy, Rasselas Brown, Thomas H. Walker, James P. Barr, Oliver S. Dymnick, William J. Kooniz, Abram B. Dunning, William Montgomery.

Who are Traitors? We have individuals in this section, as they have in others, who consider Greeley and his Tribune all that is correct in the political world, contending with apparent honesty that he is opposed to secession, opposed to a permanent division of the States. We copy from this loyal sheet the annexed paragraphs. Conservative Republicans, who love the old Union with the same devotion as we Democrats, read Greeley's sentiments. Heaven save us from such loyalty!

From the Tribune, November 9, 1860: "If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one but it exists nevertheless. We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter; whatever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out we SHALL resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to the other by bayonets."

From the Tribune, November 26, 1860: "If the Cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence—contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based."

From the Tribune, December 17, 1860: "If it (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Union in 1861."

From the Tribune, February 23, 1861: "Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO FORWARD THEIR VIEWS."

ANOTHER PAPER FOR McCLELLAN.—The Standard Argus, published at Towanda, comes to us this week with the names of McClellan and Pendleton at its masthead. This is an important newspaper change. The Argus is a journal which commands quite a good deal of influence in Bradford County, and will be a valuable acquisition to the cause of the Democracy. The paper is edited by Jacob Dewitt, Esq., and owned by John F. Means and C. S. Russell. The former editor and proprietor, Mr. E. A. Parsons, could not support Abraham Lincoln and felt, in order to better serve the party that is true to the country, that his paper should advocate the election of the Democratic nominees. Mr. Parsons was a warm supporter of the present Administration until that party in power have violated nearly every article of the Constitution; when it was high time to abandon such a party, and turn all the batteries in command against it. He, with thousands of others, has seen that a change is absolutely necessary, in order that we may enjoy the blessings of free government, the rights and privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution, and which are being every day taken away from us by the party in power.

The gains for the Democratic party at the late election, large as they were upon the Congressional tickets, were still larger upon the votes for members of the State Legislature. The infamous apportionment bill of last winter has, we take it, for granted, prevented the election of a Legislature to represent the popular will, which has so emphatically ratified the nomination of Gen. McClellan. In the absence of detailed information, we assume that the gerrymander has been partially successful in defeating the will of the people; but as the dog is lifted from the field of the late contest, we obtain glimpses of results that are exceedingly gratifying. Not the least of these is the assurance that in the monstrous Senatorial district including Perry County, and extending thence to the county which the Democrats have foiled the popular will. The voters who continued that they were not seceding, by electing two Democratic members, Messrs. Wal-

On our first page will be seen an article entitled "The Usurpation in Tennessee," which is a protest against the Lincoln Johnson proclamation disfranchising the people of that State. The article speaks for itself; like the Wade-Davis protest, brings in still more of the damning evidence against this corrupt administration. Mr. Lincoln is making still wider and more firm the walk to his own destruction. Mark his first and only query after the protest had been read to him: "May I inquire how long it took you and the New York politicians to concoct that paper?" Now, what could he, the President of the United States mean by such a question? Did he suppose that the people of Tennessee could not understand his infernal machinations, and that it took "New York politicians" to point out to and help them see the despotic doings of what would be the Lincoln Johnson republican government? If this was his supposition, we, as well as does the bearer thereof, Mr. Lell-yet, can assure him that such is not the case. Our assurance would be from the honest and sincere manner in which the paper is written, and the just integrity of the men whose names are attached,—just because they would support a truly Union and Constitutional man, and because they belong to the only Union loving party, and which now, as it always has, supports the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws, and the founders of this great republic made them.

And now his answer. What does he mean by "That I expect to let the friends of George B. McClellan manage their side of this contest in their own way, and I will manage my side of it in my way?" Has anyone the slightest idea of what he would convey in such an answer? Has he himself any thought of what he is doing? Can it be that he has so far, often himself as to have lost all sense of duty—of the duty and obligation he owes to the citizens of all the States? Verily, it seems so. It seems that Mr. Lincoln would have us restricted even more than the lowest subject in the British Kingdom. He says he will let "McClellan's friends manage their side of this contest in their own way." And how is their way? It is by a fair deposit of the vote of every honest man in the ballot-box, and to secure the election of their candidate by fair and just means only. And again he says, "And I will manage my side of it in my way." Now, what is his way? It is by suppressing law-abiding and Constitutional newspapers, arbitrarily arresting peaceable citizens, guarding election polls with armed squads, and disfranchising real citizens generally, and at the same time giving those not judicially entitled to a vote unbounded privilege, as the surest mode of his to election. Now, what do ye, the people of the United States, think of such a man? Do ye sincerely think he ought to be re-elected to the highest office in our power to give? We cannot think you do it is impossible! You cannot want this (once the free tree) country made a sovereignty! Under the rule of such men as Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson & Company, in less than a year, we predict, our country will be a monarchy as much if not more arbitrary power than Great Britain or any of the sovereign countries! Already Mr. Lincoln has his comparison secured and armed guard. Again, American citizens, what think you of such a future? Is not the mere idea a curse? And could you not abhor the men, and brand them as traitors of the deepest dye, who would seek to bring this country as low? If ye could not, you, too, are as false to your trust as this man Lincoln himself!

Mr. Lincoln, again, in alluding to the protest said: "I understand this. I know you intend to make a point of this." Now this would seem very foolish if we do not know the man, and his utter partiality to foolish and vulgar things. "I understand this." We think not. If he understood it, and his own position, he would think and speak differently. "You intend to make a point of this." This is the way we think he would understand it. He would make himself believe it is a common electioneering document. But it is not. It is the "solemn voice of a once free and proud people, protesting against their own disfranchisement by the agent of Abraham Lincoln." His own answer to this protest is more capital for George B. McClellan than a cart load of the protests themselves! Really, Mr. Lincoln, were you not so blind to sight and numb to pain, you could both see and feel the great injury you are doing yourself! But a truce to this. Why should we so stoop as to talk about such a man?—a man who is more fit to be the commonest subject he would make us, than President of this great country. Why speak of it? It is an idle question. Can the great voice keep silent when it sees "its all" about to perish, and that, too, in such hands? Not and it shall not be, it shall not! He must not reign for another as he has for the last four years! If he is bound to make sure his election by disfranchisement, can he not be gotten rid of in some other way? Truly, we would be could! He is in power now, and will be until the 4th of March next. Until that time it will be his only aim to ruin this country, and people as much as possible. In all the States his arbitrary power is felt more or less, and even in good old Pennsylvania the best men are arrested and thrown into his French Bastilles, and there kept until after an election—which can be proved by instances in our county elections of Tuesday, October 11.

Let the Union men of the nation remember, that General McClellan has distinctly announced that, with him, "the Union is the only condition of peace." Let them also bear in mind that Lincoln has positively declared that, with him, "the abandonment of slavery is the only condition of peace."

In the hospitals in Alexandria an election was held a few days since, and McClellan was obtaining about four out of every five votes cast, when the authorities prohibited the election of the Republic for the next four years!

I will do what is fairly necessary to give the administration power to maintain the Government and prevent disaster to its flag, and enforce obedience to the obligations of the Constitution and laws passed in accordance therewith.—George H. Pendleton.

The soldiers that were in Beaver township, looking after men whom they might keep away from the polls on election day, were sent to Harrisburg last week. This county at present has not many of Lincoln's soldiers in it. The artillery, cavalry, and a large number of the infantry have left. There is left a few in the upper end. They might as well all be withdrawn, for all the good they are doing the cause of Union in this county. There is nothing for them to do here, nor never has been. The Abolitionists thought to make them useful on last election day by stationing them through several of our strong Democratic townships, for the purpose of intimidating Democratic voters, and as a natural consequence lessen the Democratic majority.—But all this failed. The Democrats in this county will vote! With all the means resorted to by the Opposition to cut down our vote in old Columbia, the Democracy fell short on its majority only one hundred and sixty votes. It will not be so much on Little Mac. There are men in the county that voted for Judge Mercer, who will not vote for Lincoln. They cannot be induced to vote for a continuation of four years more war and bloodshed, which the country is bound to experience if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected.

Once more to Wagon.—Freemen of Columbia county! prepare yourselves once more to meet the enemy on the 8th of November. You have nobly passed through the preliminaries of the great campaign of the ever memorable Presidential contest of 1861! You have covered yourselves with unfading glory, and it remains now for you to follow up the prestige of victory, and all will be well. Remember the great interests at stake in the struggle before you.—Remember that this is a contest for constitutional freedom, for the salvation of our glorious old Union, for the overthrow of the most corrupt and incapable Administration that ever ruled over a free people, and for the eradication of the most odious tyranny that ever disgraced a Nation. Let all who are in favor of wiping out the disgraces of the past four years, exercise a sleepless vigilance until the great contest is ended. We have routed our opponent; let us not be blinded by the delusion that he will not again appear to give us battle. His cause is a desperate one; he is fighting for power and for plunder. With the "Constitution and the Union" as our watchword, let us fluck round the banner of our country, and like a band of freemen, struggling to perpetuate the liberties of our fathers, let us in November, meet the pariahs of tyranny and give them a Waterloo defeat! "The combat depends, on ye brave, Who march to glory or the grave?"

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL DAVID BELL BIRNEY.—The remains of this most excellent officer were interred at the Woodland Cemetery, on Friday afternoon last, in the city of Philadelphia, where he resided. We attended the funeral, in the company of several young friends from this county, who were sojourning in the city at the time. It was the largest funeral we ever attended. Flags all over the city were displayed at half mast, and half-hour guns fired until sunset. The body of the deceased was laid out in the front parlor. It was contained in a silver mounted coffin, covered with black cloth. The lower portion of the coffin was covered with the American flag. The sword, hat, etc., of the deceased was displayed adjoining the coffin.

The funeral service at the house was delivered by Rev. H. A. Broadman, D. D., and, though short, were of the most affecting character. The funeral escort consisted of one regiment of infantry, four pieces of artillery and a squadron of cavalry. Pall bearers, Major Generals Cadwalader, and Sickles; Brig. Gens. Gwynn and Neil; Commodores Eggs and Mervin. The Generals personal staff, and officers who have served on his staff during the war were present, besides many officers of the navy and army generally, together with quite a respectable number of the Bar, and the Mayor and Members of the Select and Common Councils. These with hundreds of citizens formed a very large escort. The usual salute was fired at the grave. Three bands and one full drum corps furnished the music for the sad escort.

The Democracy in Ohio and Indiana did well. They have gained largely on their last Fall's vote. Enough has been gained to make these States sure to not give Abe Lincoln much of a majority if any at all.—Indiana we honestly believe will be carried by McClellan; as for Ohio, we never have claimed that State for any one, but set it down as likely to go for the vulgar joker, imbecile and tyrant who sits in the chair at Washington. The State of Pennsylvania is as sure for the Democrats as any other State in Union. The people of Pennsylvania cannot be mistaken this Fall.—They were not mistaken last Fall, but were wonderfully defrauded out of the election. The party that practices fraud at the coming election does it at their own hazard.—The people will not put up with such conduct. There is a limit to forbearance in these matters, and that limit is not far distant if the Opposition continue to defraud the honest yeomanry out of their choice at the ballot box.

Gen. McClellan, writing to Gen. Halleck said to him, "please say a kind word to my soldiers." Mr. Lincoln, riding over the blood stained field of Antietam, called for a negro song, to drown the sighs of the living and the groans of the dying. The former is a Christian gentleman—the latter is a vulgar jester. Which of two will the American people choose to control the destinies of the Republic for the next four years?

Mr. WILLIAM E. ROBERTS.—We would ask this Abolition party, here in our midst whether they do not consider themselves guilty of the murder of this gentleman, who was brought home a corpse a few days since, from one of Lincoln's bastilles! They do not much like to hear this matter brought up, we well know, but my fellow Abolition friends, we would not be doing the duty of a journalist, yea, we would not be acting the part of a good citizen, much less would we be true to our country and our country's friends, did we allow you to pass unnoticed in this matter, not holding you accountable for so great an infringement upon the rights and liberties of a free man, in the arrest and imprisonment of this valuable and worthy citizen Mr. Roberts. His death they are accountable for! They are guilty of his murder! This is not the only case in which this damnable administration have locked up innocent men, for nothing—under God's heavens but opinion's sake, to die! This particular case comes more closely at home to us, and we intend they shall continue to hear of it.—This corrupt party stands committed, on our country's history, for the murder and slaughter of nearly one million of men. They have caused the death of our fellow citizens in different ways. By the appointment of incompetent officers over them many have been hurried to their graves. By the negligence on the part of the authorities, men have been left to rot and die for want of attention on their part, in our camps, hospitals, and in rebel prisons! Who is accountable for all this loss of life! The question is easily answered. Every body knows who is the guilty party. Will the people continue that party in power!—Knowing the good sense of the great masses, we feel confident in answering, No!

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—We learn from the November number of this New Magazine of Fashion and Literature, that it has already attained a large circulation. The aim of its publishers is to rival the three dollar magazines in the quality of their engravings and contents. Thus it has given during the present year, in every number, a finely engraved and colored Double Fashion Plate, while its other numerous engravings are of the best quality. The long and brilliant array of the literary contributors to THE LADY'S FRIEND, nearly all of whom are ladies, is highly creditable to the Magazine, and also to the country, as showing how large and cultivated a class of lady writers it possesses. Many may wonder how any magazine can be got up in so handsome and lavish a manner as this, at the low price of \$2.50, saying nothing of the reduced rate to clubs. The publishers say that it is only done by having a very large circulation, as money would certainly be lost on a small edition.

We have scarcely left ourselves room to speak of the November number, but we may briefly state that there is a beautiful and touching steel engraving, called "THE EMERY CADLE"—a very handsome Double Colored Fashion Plate—a quantity of other engravings, some of them very pretty, and all very useful to the ladies—a piece of music, and the usual assortment of interesting stories, poetry, &c.

Price \$2.50; 2 copies \$4.00; 5 copies \$16.00; 21 copies \$35.00. Single numbers sent, postage paid, for 25 cents. A Sewing Machine Premium is also given on certain terms. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Now is the time to begin making up clubs for 1865.

"Too Slow"—When General Pope with his "Headquarters in the saddle" was knocked into a cocked hat at the second battle of Bull Run, and his army driven back to the fortifications of Washington, after the promulgation of his base fabrication of victory, the Administration employed General McClellan to take command.—The Confederate hosts were marching up through Leesburg toward the shallow crossings of the Potomac. General McClellan took command and reorganized that shattered and discomfited army on the road between Washington and Rockville, and on the Saturday that the Federal army arrived at Frederick they were prepared for action, and on the next day, Sunday, fought and won the battle of South Mountain, and in three days, the battle of Antietam. Was this slow work? Was there a General that the administration could have called upon in that hour of need? There was none.—There was your Burnside, your Butler, your Hunter, and a host of others, but the Administration wanted a General not a trickster or fanatic. The Maryland campaign was a success, the work was done, and Little Mac was gotten rid of as speedily as possible—he was becoming too popular.

ACCIDENT.—A young lad, son of Mr. William Fenstermacher of this place, met with a serious accident at the Foundry of Messrs. Jackson & Woodin, on Monday last. The crank attached to the crane in the casting house, flew off, striking him above the left eye, cutting a severe and frightful gash. Fortunately the eye escaped injury. The wound was skillfully dressed by Dr. William B. Freas, and the little sufferer is rapidly improving. Another lad by the name of Williams, was slightly injured at the same time.—Berkwick Gazette.

MONITOR AMERICAN.—D. H. B. Brower, having bought J. S. Bailey's interest in the American and Democrat, published at Danville, has again revived the Monitor American. The Opposition of Monitor county will have a more spirited paper than heretofore. It is supporting Old Abe, just as all the Know Nothing organs are doing. Brower can do almost anything.

Several Soldiers' letters will appear in our next. They came too late for this issue. The boys in the field want to vote for their old commander, George B. McClellan. The government officials are doing all in their power to re-elect old Abe. Abolition speakers are in the army making speeches, and distributing tickets and electioneering documents. Democratic documents cannot be had there unless sent through some private source.

We have nothing of importance from Sherman, at Atlanta. His position is deemed critical. We have one corps shut up in Atlanta. The rebels are doing a great deal of mischief in close communication with our army, by the way of tearing up and destroying roads. They, too, are making raids upon the Federal trains, whenever an opportunity is afforded. The rebels have damaged Sherman much in that way.

Gen. Price has reached the Kansas line and entered the State. The Federal troops have formed a junction at Kansas City, on the Missouri river. Price is a little southwest of there. He has captured an immense amount of property. Thus the matter stands in that section.

A Federal raiding party, sixty strong, was recently sent into the interior from Newberne, North Carolina. It engaged the enemy, and after losing five men, returned.

There is a Southern rumor that a Federal gunboat got within range of the Confederate battery at Mobile on October 27, and was disabled. The name is not given.

Gen. Dix is in Washington city. He is going to Canada to prevent international dispute about the Vermont raid. The raid in Vermont robbed several banks.

We have nothing special from Petersburg. Grant is still doing picket there. He is about as usual as McClellan was. Why don't he move? What is he doing with the spade and shovel?

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Democratic Meetings will be held in Columbia county as follows: On Wednesday evening, October 26, in Franklin township, at Clayton's School-house. Speakers, J. H. Campbell, Esq., of Danville, A. W. B. Tate, C. G. Barkley and W. H. Jacoby, Esqs.

At Neumedia, on Thursday afternoon, October 27. Speakers, C. G. Barkley, A. W. B. Tate, W. H. Jacoby and J. H. Campbell. Conclude on Friday evening, October 28, at Sauray's school-house, on Friday evening, October 28, by James K. Brugler, E. H. Little, Esq., and others.

Monday township, Brick School-house, near Elias Dieter's, on Friday evening, October 28, by Dr. P. H. Freeze, Wesley Wirt, Esq., Colonel L. Tate and others. Mount Pleasant, at Jones's hotel, on Monday evening, October 31, by James K. Brugler, A. W. B. Tate and E. H. Little. Fishing Creek, E. Unangst, Tuesday, November 1, one o'clock in the afternoon, by James K. Brugler, Esq., Col. John G. Freeze, E. H. Little, Col. Tate, and others.

Robertsburg, Tuesday evening, November 1, by James K. Brugler, Col. J. G. Freeze, E. H. Little, and others. Iola, at John Leggo's tavern, Wednesday afternoon, November 2, at one o'clock, by Brugler, Freeze, Tate, Little, and others. Catawissa, on Thursday evening, November 3, by Brugler, Freeze, Little, and others. Buckhorn, Friday evening, November 4, by Brugler, Tate, Freeze, and others. Esportown, Saturday evening, November 5, by Brugler, Freeze, Little, and others. Beaver Valley, Shuman's tavern, Monday afternoon, November 7, by Brugler, Freeze, Tate, and others.

Manassas, Monday evening, November 7, by Tate, Brugler, Freeze, and others. Sugarloaf, at Ezekiel Cole's, Thursday afternoon, November 8, at one o'clock, by Wesley Wirt, W. H. Jacoby, A. W. B. Tate, and C. G. Barkley, Esqs. Jackson, at Manning's School-house, Friday evening, November 4, by Doctor P. H. Freeze, W. H. Jacoby, C. G. Barkley, and Wesley Wirt, Esqs. E. H. LITTLE, Chairman Dem. Standing Com. Bloomsburg, October 23, 1864.

DON'T GET FRIGHTENED.—Our cotemporary of the Bloomsburg Republican, suggests that we "keep our wits of work-cranked up a little while." Yes, Doctor, a "little while," about the idea of November—Don't you see the handwriting on the wall, "Move Me tek! Upharess!" But don't get frightened, Doctor, we wouldn't hurt you. You are a "non-combatant," you know. How easy it will be for you to assume your Quaker garb.—Berkwick Gazette.

OUR RECORD.—The editor of the Bloomsburg Republican, thinks we had better review our "record" before charging our neighbors with falsehood. We are not ashamed of our "record," Doctor, and you may "show it up" if you like. Had we made such a "record" for ourselves, as you have, we would crawl into the smallest hole we could find, and draw the hole in after us! How are you Thomas Dunn?—16.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced, and it should have been conducted in accordance with those principles, which I took occasion to declare when in active service. Thus conducted, the work of reconstruction would have been easy, and we might have repeated the benefit of our many victories on land and sea.—General McClellan's Letter.

MARRIED.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Nathaniel Spear, Mr. Washington Knouse, of Jackson, and Miss Sarah E. Turner, of Benton. On the 15th instant, by the same, Mr. Cornelius Bellas, of Fishing Creek, and Miss Jane Schuffer, of Orangeville.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. George Miller, of Main tw., Pa. to Mrs. Maria Maier, of Roaringcreek.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared. As the notes draw interest from August 15th, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty five dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount certified by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan. It is a National Saving Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U.S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond. In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

CAME to the subscribers in Louisa County, on the 16th of October, 1864, a pale yellow cow about three years old. The owner owners are desirous to come forward, please to be notified, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs. RICHARD MORGAN, Locust, October 26, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Abraham W. Kline, deceased. THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, an auditor to audit the account of the administrator, &c., of Abraham W. Kline, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, November 25, 1864; at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time he will receive all persons interested are requested to attend. R. F. CLARK, Auditor. Bloomsburg, Oct. 26, 1864.

Auditor's Notice. To the children, heirs, and legal representatives of James Evans, late of Locust town a hip, deceased. THE undersigned having been appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute the funds in the hands of Lewis Yetter, Trustee, to sell the real estate of the said James Evans, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the 24th day of November, at 10 o'clock, a. m. to attend to the duties of his appointment. R. F. CLARK, Auditor. Bloomsburg, Oct. 26, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Personal Property. Will be exposed to public sale at the residence of the subscriber, in Fishing Creek township, Columbia county, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1864, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following property: One Horse, Two Colts, (being three years old in the spring), One Fly Buggy, One Open Buggy, One Two Horse Wagon, One Sled One Sleigh, One solid Heavy Harness, One set Double Light Harness, One Fanning Mill, Plow, Hoes, Cultivators, Forks, Shovels, &c. Also, One Table, Cooking Stove, One Sleigh, Hay by the ton, Corn and Oats by the bushel, a lot of Potatoes, together with a lot of other articles too tedious to mention. Conditions will be made known on day of sale, when attendance will be given. W. H. UNGST, per Edward Unangst. October 17, 1864.

Public Vendue or Valuable Personal Property. THE subscriber having made arrangements to move West, desires to dispose of public vendue at his personal property, of the premises in Fishing Creek township, Columbia county, on THURSDAY & FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10 & 11, 1864, comprising: TWO VALUABLE HORSE THREE COLTS, (one coming this year (old in the spring). Four Head of Milch Cow, Three head of young Cattle, Sixty head of Sheep, Seventeen head of Hogs, One two-horse tread power Threshing Machine, One Manning Reaper, Two two horse wagons, (one entirely new) Two Top Siggers, One one horse Spring Wagon, Two sets of Double Harness, Three sets of Light Buggy Harness, Two Sleds, One Sleigh, Plow, Hoes, Cultivators, Forks, Shovels, Forks and Shovels, together with a great variety of other farming utensils. Also, Two Acre Seven Acres of Wheat in the Ground, Grain by the bushel and Hay by the ton.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. Consisting of Bureaus, Tables, Bed, Corner cupboards, Chairs, Carpets, Bed and Bedding, Clocks, Stoves and Cooking Utensils, a lot of Earthenware and Queensware, a lot of Barrels and Tubs, together with a large variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale in commences at 9 o'clock each day, when attendance will be made known and attendance given by HENRY BITTENBERGER. October 19, 1864.

The New York Weekly Herald. THE CHEAPEST PAPER in the WORLD. THE extensive and comprehensive facilities in its possession enables the Proprietor of the Weekly Herald to guarantee the latest and most reliable information possible to be obtained, not only from all parts of the United States, but from a part of the world.

Its home correspondents engaged a very heavy cost, and connected with the naval and military expedition of the government, prove that it is determined upon no spot uncovered by its operations, not an event occurred that shall not find immediate report in its columns. It costs the proprietor over one hundred thousand dollars per year to maintain its corps of correspondents in the field.

In its collection of Foreign News the Herald has for years held a high position, and it will continue to the future to maintain the stand it has assumed. It has special correspondents stationed in all of the principal cities of the world.

Its telegraphic arrangements extend wherever the electric wires are stretched. When the Atlantic cable is laid, which feat will soon be accomplished, telegrams will be received from Europe and Asia, as well as from the United States. Then our readers will have the events of the week in all parts of the civilized world regularly and clearly laid before them.

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