The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, CHAS. B. BROCKWAY, } EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

Democratic State Convention.

THE Democratic State Committee, at its meeting, on January 29th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JUNE, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to FORTHWITH elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their respective district, who shall meet in MASS CONVENTION, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

B. L. FORSTER, Secretary.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE Stevens' Bill for the Military Government of the Southern States, was passed finally last week and submitted to the President for his approval or rejection. In its original form, as it passed the House, it was for Military Government pure and simple; the Southern States being treated as conquered territory and to be ruled by Generals of the army according to their pleasure, through military commissions and other instruments of despotic power. This Bill, which was spoken against in the Senate by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, Mr. Buckalew, Mr. Hendricks of Indiana, and others, became too odious to secure a majority in the Senate; it was therefore sent to a caucus of the Radical majority and manipulated into a new form. The power of selecting Generals to command Military Districts, was transferred from General Grant to the President; The third section, which limited the Supreme Court in its jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus*, was struck out, and a fifth section, providing a plan of reconstructing State Governments, on a basis of negro suffrage, was added. The caucus bill passed the Senate, and after some further proceedings, and the addition of two odious amendments by the House, were agreed to and sent to the President.

The preamble declares the existing State Governments in the South to be illegal; subjects those States to military jurisdiction, and asserts the complete control of Congress for all purposes over the people. It thus expels the Constitution of the United States, with all its guaranties of liberty and self-government, in the whole Southern country, except Tennessee, which is represented in Congress.

The plan of reconstruction, proposed by the bill, is worthy of the unscrupulous and malignant men who make it. The formation of new State governments is provided for, but in choosing members of Constitutional Conventions, and in voting upon Constitutions which may be made, all male negroes above twenty-one years of age are to vote; while all white citizens, who ever held any office, State or Federal, are excluded from voting. And then the States, thus re-organized, are not to be recognized as States, or admitted to representation in Congress as a matter of right. It is declared that Congress may recognize them or not, as it pleases, and in the meantime, the governments set up are to be considered as provisional only. The existing governments set up by the people, are to be wiped out. Arbitrary military government is to be substituted for them; the whole mass of adult male negroes are made voters, and then Congress is to consider what more is to be done! Despotism and degraded suffrage are the leading features of the bill, and all the good people of the North who were cheated and misled into voting for Radical Congressmen, are expected to cry amen! It can now be seen distinctly that the pretentions to moderation and justice, made before the people, by Radical candidates, were wholly false, and the charges made against them entirely true. They establish despotism, pollute the ballot-box, and spurn the Constitution. What are their oaths worth? For they are each bound by a most solemn obligation to maintain the Constitution of our fathers. They are worth just what their mendacious declarations last fall before the people were worth, when they declared that negro suffrage not an issue in the elections. And these are the men who talk of impeaching the President because he performs his Constitutional duties, keeps the oath by which he is bound, and remains true to our Republican institutions, and to the whole people of the United States!

THE BUSINESS DONE.

We print in another column, the "Military Reconstruction Bill" as it passed the Senate and House, on the 20th. Without being quite so bad as Thad. Stevens' Bill, it is a disgrace to the Nation as a science or a business.

The first five sections of the Bill are the original Senate Bill; and the *proviso* to the fifth section, and the sixth section were added in the House, and agreed to in the Senate. It will be seen that the Bill as it left the Senate, imposed negro suffrage on the South, even in the making of the State Constitutions, by saying that the delegates should be voted for without regard to race or color; and it puts the whole South into the hands of irresponsible military satraps, and the State or civil law is null and void. But we refer our readers to the Bill itself, for a full description of all its outrages.

We are glad to observe that the Democrats in the Senate voted against the Bill; and the proceedings state that all the Democrats in the House voted against it, as follows:

All the Republicans present, including Messrs. Stevens, Banks, Boutwell and Raymond, voted for Mr. Wilson's amendment as modified, and all the Democrats against it.

The question recurred on agreeing to Mr. Wilson's motion to concur with the Senate amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, as that was amended on motion of Mr. Shellaberger.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays and resulted 125 yeas and 46 nays—a strict party vote. So the Senate amendments, as thus modified, were agreed to and the Bill was at 1:30 o'clock sent back to the Senate.

HON. C. R. BUCKALEW.

Very great, and let us hope unintentional, injustice has been done by some of the Pennsylvania papers to Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, Senator from this State, for his course on the bill accepting League Island as the site for the new iron-clad navy yard. In the neccessarily brief and therefore imperfect reports of the proceedings of Congress by the Associated Press, which are all that the general public ever sees or knows of these important proceedings, no justice can be done to the ordinary business of the bodies, much less to the Senators and Representatives; and until some *system* is adopted by law by which the daily summary for the newspapers of the work of the two houses is made up by experts, and sent forth as an official or rather authorized condensation of that work, nothing but imperfect reports need be expected. Such summaries would not prevent special reports by the journals that could afford to have them, but they would prevent the grievous omissions that are placing Senators and Representatives in a false light before their constituents. Of course, it was because Mr. Buckalew's position on League Island was not or could not be reported that his opponents have charged upon him indifference or negligence to a matter in which not only his own people but the whole country feel a deep interest. A Philadelphia paper alleges that while he voted for accepting League Island he never opened his mouth in favor of it; and, judging by the report of the Associated Press, this is true enough. But what are the facts? To Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, who, in cooperation with Mr. Buckalew, has supported the bill from the first, the task of speaking on the measure was gladly accorded by both the Pennsylvania Senators, because he came from another State, and Mr. Cattell, of New Jersey, had to speak in its favor as long a member of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange and other bodies in our city, and therefore fully identified with the measure. Mr. Buckalew was prepared to follow on the same side, but it was evident that the bill would pass if it was not delayed by speeches from its friends. Accordingly, after a full understanding between them, Mr. Buckalew waived his right to speak in order secure the success of the bill. We copy from the official proceedings in the *Globe* of the sixteenth of February last:

Mr. BUCKALEW. It is not very often that we are occupied in the questions that are local to my State; it is very rare indeed. This bill is of local interest to all our people and to all the members in both Houses who represent them. In order, however, to save valuable time, both the members from Pennsylvania in this body are willing in this debate to waive the ordinary privilege, which, under other circumstances they would exercise to discuss this measure and to reply to those arguments which have been submitted against it. For my own part I have never intended to say anything more since the subject was taken up for the last time than to submit a few observations, not occupying five minutes, of an explanatory character, to explain to my people at home the reasons why my colleague and myself have not entered more largely into this debate. The circumstances are peculiar, and in order to facilitate the business of the Senate and that this measure shall not be an obstruction to other measures of legislation or a cause of offence to any gentlemen who desire other measures to be taken up, we have adopted the course which I have mentioned. I think, however, it would be a very unreasonable thing if the Senate should refuse now, when the debate must be pretty well spent, when it cannot be possible that a very considerable period of time will be occupied in further discussion, to put this measure to a vote after listening to whatever of debate is yet to take place upon it. It cannot be protracted; and then, when we have heard it, let us decide the question and decide it finally.

As the two Houses contemplate a change in the publisher of the Congressional debates, the matter of an authentic and intelligible summary of the business of legislation for the daily and associated press may now be safely considered. The Joint Committee on Printing have had it before them on several occasions, and are probably well posted in regard to it.—*Forney's Press.* (Republican.)

MILITARY GOVERNMENT BILL.

AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES.

Whereas, No legal State Governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and

Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State Governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States, hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District, North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force or enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any Military Commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in the command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

SEC. 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution and Government, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a Convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law, and when such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be in operation in said state.

Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel Sates; nor shall any such persons vote for members of such Convention.

SEC. 6. That until the people of the said rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, the civil Governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisinal only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States anytime to abolish, modify, control and supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such Provisional Governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provision of the fifth section of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such Provisional Governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

PERILOUS FREAK OF A WOMAN—*A Mother Attempts to Drown herself and two Children in a Well.*—Mr. James Bath, Mary, his wife, and several small children, are living in Millvile borough. They orignally came from England. Mr. Bath is a miner and works in the coal mines of the Cambria iron company. On last Saturday morning, about one o'clock, he arises from his bed to prepare to go to his work (he usually goes about two o'clock in the morning.) His wife got up and prepared breakfast of which they partook. It being early Mr. B. sat down by the stove. Mrs. B. goes into an adjoining room, the sleeping apartment, and takes her two younger children out of bed, one aged two years and the other about six months; she wrapped her dress around them and left the house, carrying them along.

Her husband soon missed her and starts out to find her, after looking in vain for her a short time, he heard a gurgling noise in the well, he runs for his miner's lamp, gives the alarm to the neighbors, and descends into the well; here he finds his wife and children in a drowning condition. He gets a foothold in the rough stone wall of the well, raises his wife's head above the water and holds it between his knees, takes a child in each hand and again calls for help. Mr. Parfit, a neighbor, arrives and takes the children out of the well. A rope is fastened around the waist of Mrs. Bath, and she is raised, the three are taken into the house in an insensible condition. They were then divested of their wet clothing, wrapped in dry blankets, rolled and manipulated until signs of animation returned.

Mrs. Bath and the elder child are now fully restored, while the younger child is in a critical condition, having frequent spasms and in all probability will not survive. The well is twenty-six and one-half feet deep, and there is ten feet of water in it. The walls are rough and crooked and the diameter small, and had the children been thrown down, or the mother jumped down they must have in their descent received severe contusions, but none appear on their persons. Mrs. B. says she carried the children down in her apron, which appears from the circumstances to be the case.

There has been no reason assigned why this woman should thus seek to destroy her own and her children's lives. Mr. Bath is a sober, hard-working man, and his neighbors say is kind to his family. It appears, however, that at the store his wife had drawn more than the amount of wages coming to him, and further purchases, for the time being, had been stopped. The trouble of poverty may have been an incentive cause, but more likely she is insane.—*Johstown Democrat.*

HOME NEWS.

WASHINGTON, February 26.

THE PRESIDENTIAL COMPROMISE.

In compliance with the instructions of the House, Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, this morning, submitted a report from the special committee appointed to inquire into the particulars of an alleged compromise between the President and certain Republican members of the House. The evidence taken by the committee, not being written out in full, was not presented. The report, however, contains the *points* in the testimony of the two most important witnesses—Messrs. Worden and Este—from which it appears there was no bargain or agreement whatever between the Executive and the members referred to, and not a single word of evidence from any quarter to sustain the allegations contained in the preamble of the resolution raising the committee. This fact was admitted by Wentworth, and its admission created great laughter on the floor of the House. The attempt to make political capital against the President by means of this investigating committee has proved a miserable failure, and placed Mr. Wentworth in a rather unenviable position. After having been the chief instrument in raising the committee, he was compelled to ask the House to-day to discharge them from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. Glossbrenner, a member of the committee, followed in a speech giving an account of the doings of the committee and the method of the investigation. During the delivery of Mr. G.'s remarks the members crowded around him and listened attentively. After he had concluded the question was taken and the committee unanimously discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

THE TARIFF.

It was understood, last evening, that Mr. Morrill would call up the tariff bill at an early hour to-day, but, up to this writing, nothing of the kind has been done. I hear that leading members of the House give up the bill as lost this session. The vote yesterday effectually killed it off. It will be revived, however, early in March, and may, possibly, be enacted ere the close of that month.

SURRATT.

John H. Surratt was yesterday arraigned before the bar of the Criminal Court of this district. The fact that he would be brought before the tribunal so early was not generally known, and the crowd in attendance was not uncommonly large. The prisoner was brought over from jail and placed at the bar by Marshal Goding. His Zouave uniform had been removed, and he was attired in a suit of black. When brought into court his hands were handcuffed, but by request of his counsel the Court ordered them released, and the indictment was read to him by the clerk of the court. Surratt entered the plea of "not guilty." The clerk then asked: "How will you be tried?" To which the response was made; "By my countrymen;" when the officer added, "Then may God send you a safe deliverance." The handcuffs were then replaced, and the prisoner remanded to jail. No excitement whatever was manifested during the time of Surratt's presence in the courtroom.

It is the intention to commence his trial early in March. His counsel are actively engaged in preparing his defence. The three principal witnesses for the government are St. Marie, who discovered Surratt in Rome; Weichman, who testified before the Military Commission; and Lloyd, the man who received the firearms from Mrs. Surratt at the tavern in Maryland. They are all here.

THE VETO OF THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The veto message of the Military Reconstruction bill was read at cabinet meeting to-day, and will probably be sent into Congress to-morrow. An attempt will be made to pass the bill over the veto at once.

General Grant, on good authority, is reported as saying that he regards the Military Government bill as very unwise legislation.

An election took place yesterday in Georgetown for Mayor and Common Council. It was the first election in the District of Columbia at which the colored vote is counted.

The registry shows nine hundred and seventy-one negroes and one thousand three hundred and fifty whites. A detail of one hundred and forty men for duty was made, including the police of the town and the mounted force, in order to preserve the peace. At nine o'clock the polls were opened, and the rush of voters, without distinction of color commenced. The votes of several colored men were rejected because they could not be identified, and a few on the ground of minority. This action of the Judges of Election delayed the colored voters somewhat, requiring them to make oath to their identity and age.

Great exertions were made by both parties to bring voters to the polls.

The restaurants and tippling houses were closed all day, and the Metropolitan Police were constantly patrolling the town.

Charles D. Welsh, Radical, is elected by a majority of ninety-six votes, over Henry Addison, the present Mayor, who was the Conservative or *White Man's* candidate, and seven Badical Councilmen out of eleven. The negro vote went solid for the Radicals.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

On Friday a Senatorial caucus will be held to nominate a candidate for President of the Senate, in place of Foster. Senators Wade, Fessenden, and Sherman are mentioned.

THERE is a good time coming and this is how it will be. The *Republican* goes for Landon for United States Senator to keep him out of the field for *Congress*; P. John desiring to go there himself. Brower of the Montour *American* goes for the same take, and there are already signs of wrath and muttering thunder. Make a ring boys. It is the fight of the "bear and the husband;" nobody cares which whips.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Sultan of Turkey has officially informed the leading Powers of Europe that he has decided to call together an assembly of the representatives of all the different religious creeds in the Ottoman Empire, for the purpose of deliberating upon and adopting measures for the more effectual execution of the provisions of the *firman* of 1865.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The restoration of the Constitution of 1848 to Hungary by the Emperor Francis Joseph, has had the effect to remove the troubles heretofore existing in that country. The people ard now quiet and contented.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The news from Spain is of an exciting character. Though the Government of that country is seeking to keep from the public the course of events, there is no longer any doubt that a serious insurrection is impending.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 26—Noon. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland has been prolonged.

Payments to the COLUMBIAN for Month of February, 1867.

Hon. T. Chalfant,	$30 00	C. K. Mensch	2 00
Samuel Hagenbuch	2 00	Susan Kelchner	2 00
John Herring	2 00	Peter Werkheiser	4 50
Gabriel Everett,	2 00	James Reat	2 00
Alexander Kramer	2 00	David Shaffer	2 00
Jacob S. Evans	2 00	Levi Shaffer	2 00
Ellis S. Stoker	2 00	H. W. Mellick	2 00
J. F. Stoker	2 00	S. Snyder, Shff.	5 00
Charles Conner	2 00	E. G. Ricketts	2 00
N. A. Tubbs	2 00	Carpenter, Henney	
J. R. Fritz	2 00	& Co.	14 00
J. B. Stoker	2 00	Kennedy, Stairs &	
Jacob Wenner	2 00	Co.	14 00
J. R. Pennington	2 00	D. R. Montgomery	2 00
Isaiah Bower	2 00	J. D. Wilson	2 00
Thomas A. Miller	1 00	L. Kahns	2 00
Isaac Bower	2 00	W. H. Long	50
Dr. E. G. Horne	2 00	Phillip Appleman	2 00
Christian Wolf	2 00	Benj. Nuss	2 00
J. W. Frey	1 00	Charles Nuss	2 00
Jacob Knittle	1 00	Wm. Beishline	1 00
J. H. Creasy	2 00	Henry Riche	2 00
James Kisner	2 00	Orangeville Band	3 00
C. H. Tyreman	1 00	John Harmony	2 00
S. B. Johnson	1 00	Jacob Depoutt	2 00
E. H. Baldy	2 00	Est. of Wm. Karns	2 50
Samuel Ent	2 00	Est. Hannah Boone	2 50
J. G. Quick	2 00	David Kocher	2 00
Wm. Lamon	2 00	Daniel Wenner	2 00
J. B. Kitchen	2 00	F. Fleming	2 00
Reuben Miller	50	Adam Reat	2 00
Henry Bellis	2 00	Mrs. M. Creasy	2 00
Wm. Longenberger	2 00	J. G. Keller	8 00
Daniel Bower	3 00	Andrew Shuman	2 00
John Troup	3 00	Allen Mann	2 00
Samuel Snyder	12 00	M. Schlicher	2 00
John Savage	3 00	Wm. Omnus	2 00
John Whitmoyer	2 00	S. Rhone	2 00
Peter Jacoby	2 00	John Jacobs	1 00
Z. S. Robbins	2 00	Henry Hetler	2 00
Jesse Grush	2 00	S. H. Swank	2 00
Jacob Smith	2 00	Joseph Weiss	2 00
Samuel Herr	2 00	Isaac Dewitt	2 00
Benj. Geringer	2 00	Henry Adams	2 00
D. C. Dietrick	3 50	M. S. Hayhurst	2 00
Lewis Roth	3 00		

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	90
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	35
Eggs	25
Tallow	14
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	10
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

MARRIED.

MILLER—DAVIS—At the Forks Hotel, on the 21st ult., by Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr. John Miller, of Greenwood township, to Miss Hannah Davis, of Bloomsburg.

JACKSON—CAMPBELL—On the 14th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. J. Lyon, Mr. C. B. Jackson, of Berwick, Pa., to Miss Emma G. Campbell, of Tiffin, Ohio.

HUGHES—ALLABACH—At Orangeville, on the 23d ult., by Rev. W. C. Hesser, Mr. Jos. Hughes to Miss Annetta Allabach, all of the same place.

RITTENHOUSE—KROMER—At the Forks Hotel, in Bloomsburg, on the 21st ult., by Rev. A. Hartman, Mr. Alem B. Rittenhouse, of Briarcreek township, to Miss Normanda E. Kromer, of Mifflinville, Columbia county.

SMECK—COOL—On the 23d ult., by the Rev. Wm. J. Fyer, Mr. Benjamin F. Smeck to Miss Phœbe Cool, both of Catawissa, Pa.

STECK—WOOD—In Muncy, on the 13th ult., by Rev. Wm. Life, Dr. Michael Steck, of New Mexico, formerly of this county, and Miss Lizzie Wood, daughter of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Muncy, Pa.

JOHNSON—HENDERSHOT—At Turbotville, on 6th ult., by Rev. George E. Adams, Mr. H. J. Johnson, Mount Pleasant township, to Miss Sallie E. Hendershot, of Jerseytown, Columbia county.

DIED.

KESHTE—In Bloomsburg, on the 23d ult., Henry Keshte, aged about 75 years.

KESTER—In Light Street, on the 23d ult., James B., son of Isaac J. and Sophia Kester, aged 3 years, 10 months and 15 days.

M'BRIDE—In Bloomsburg, on the 23d ult., Mr. William P. M'Bride, aged 31 years, 1 month and 4 days.

M'DOWELL—On the 16th ult., Clara, daughter of Theodore and Angelina M'Dowell, of Light Street, aged 19 years, 1 month and 15 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COW,

Part Durham. She has a fine calf three weeks old, and is in all respects a desirable bargain. For particulars inquire at THIS OFFICE.

March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

CHARLES EYERLY vs. MARGARET EYERLY. } December Term, 1866, No. 24 In Divorce.

To Margaret Eyerly, Respondent, Madame:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

CATHARINE ROAT, by her next friend John Staufer, vs. THOMAS ROAT. } December Term, 1866, No. 25, In Divorce.

To Thomas Roat, Respondent Sir:—The Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA:

MARY J. MANNING, by her next friend Amos Harlan, vs. ANDREW J. MANNING. } February Term, 1867, No. 11, In Divorce.

To Andrew J. Manning, Respondent, Sir:—The Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. Returnable, Monday, May sixth, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Shff.

Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF MARY EISENHART, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Mary Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Leonard Adams, of said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

LEONARD ADAMS, Administrator.

March 1, 1867-6t.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSE & LOT.

Will be sold at public sale, on *Thursday, the Twenty-first day of March*, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Bloom township, Columbia county. Said house fronts on the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, about two hundred yards above the Forks Hotel. Possession of said house and lot will be given on the first day of April next. ☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

WILLIAM RABB.

Bloomsburg, March 1, 1867-3t.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWing themselve indebted to the undersigned on Book Account or by Note, are requested to make payment by the twentieth of March next. Those failing to comply with this notice, will have their accounts, &c., placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

SLOAN & MILLARD, and D. K. SLOAN.

Orangeville, Feb. 22, 1867-6t.

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY,

OF

SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.

CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell, Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse, A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:

MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, 1867.

WELL-TRIED REMEDIES.

Russell's Itch Ointment, immediate and certain cure ..... 25 cts.

It is also a sure remedy for scratches on horses.

Russell's Salt Rheum Ointment, is unequalled ..... 50 cts.

Russell's Pile Ointment, cures after all other remedies have failed $1 00

These ointments are certain, safe, and reliable specifics, as thousands have and are daily certifying.

For sale by all Druggists and medicine dealers. General Depot, PINCHOT, BRUEN & HOYART, Wholesale Druggists, 214 Fulton st., (near Greenwich), New York. Sent by mail; Itch, 60c.; S. R. 65c.; Pile, $1.50. [mar1'67-3m.

NEW PUBLIC HOUSE.

"BENTON HOTEL"

The undersigned has opened a new House of Entertainment at

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.,

which is large, commodious, well furnished, and situated about the centre of the village. The stabling is also new, well arranged, convenient and secure.

It will be his constant endeavor to furnish his table with good, plenty and substantial food; his bar with choice, pure and wholesome liquors; and his stable with every thing necessary to make his establishment complete. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

PETER APPLEMAN.

Benton, March 1, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JULIANN BOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Juliann Bower, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Bower, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims on the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith.

DANIEL BOWER, Administrator.

February 15, 1867-6w.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBBINS, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to C. B. White and M. A. Ammerman. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.

C. B. WHITE, M. A. AMMERMAN, Executors.

February 15, 1867-6w.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, FROM January 1st 1866, to January 1st 1867.

THE Auditors elected to settle and adjust the public accounts of Columbia County, respectfully beg leave to report that they have examined the same from the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and respectfully lay before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, the following Statement and Report, agreeably to the twenty-second section of the Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the fourth day of April, A. D. 1854:

JOHN J. STILES, Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with said County.

DR.

1866. Jan. 1.	To amount outstanding for 1865 and previous years	$6347 24
	Amount cash received of Dan'l M'Henry late Treasurer, as per Auditor's report,	284 61
do	Cash received of Daniel M'Henry late Treasurer, for sundry taxes	1512 56
Feb. 5.	Cash of Samuel Kelchner, of Briarcreek township, for keeping Catharine Sult,	80 55
Feb. 6.	Cash of H. J. Reeder, for plank,	7 50
Feb. 20.	Cash of William Lawton, land redeemed,	2 60
April 25.	Cash of Jos. Mosteller, for brick,	2 75
May 10.	Cash of Samuel Snyder, Sheriff, costs, &c., in suit of the County vs. Wm. Stetler, collector of Conyngham township,	15 40
June.	To amount of County tax assessed for 1866,	15065 52
June 22.	Cash of George Hidlay, land redeemed,	1 46
Aug.	Cash received for taxes on seated and unseated lands returned,	4640 44
Sept. 4.	Cash of Samuel Kelchner, of Briarcreek township, for keeping Catharine Sult,	77 40
Oct.	To amount ten day assessment in Borough of Berwick,	10 80
Dec. 19.	Jury fees and fines of Jesse Coleman, Prothonotary,	170 00
	To cash of dog tax fund paid assessors for 1866,	80 00
	Amount outstanding, balance,	20 65
	To sundry taxes,	606 00
		$26619 57

CR.

	By amount outstanding for 1866, and previous years,	$5752 48
	By exonerations allowed collectors	161 28
	By Commissioners " "	1060 70
	By amt of County orders redeemed	17,704 41
	By Treasurer's commissions on $15,902 27 at four per cent.,	636 09
	By balance due County,	2,892 76
		$28,019 57

JOHN J. STILES Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with the tax on dogs.

DR.

	Amount outstanding for 1865 and previous years,	$819 00
	" assessed for 1866,	1,758 00
	" due Treasurer,	315 00
		$2,892 76

CR.

	Amount outstanding and uncollected,	2917 00
	" exonerations allowed collectors,	161 00
	" commission,	60 00
	" sheep damage, orders redeemed,	50 00
	" paid assessors for assessment of tax for the year 1866,	1,324 76
	" Treasurer's commission on $1,412 75,	70 62
		$2,584 38

EXPENDITURES.

AUDITORS' AND CLERK'S PAY.

Amount paid Auditors and Clerk.	
" to Wirt auditing Prothonotary and Register's account,	$48 00
"	15 00
	$63 00

ASSESSORS' PAY.

Amount paid assessors for Spring assessment,	$506 41

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

Amount paid David Savage, bridge in Benton,	$325 00
" W. A. Klie, bridge in Fishingcreek,	300 00
" W. A. Klie, bridge in Sugarloaf	300 00
" F. L. Shuman " Franklin	1,275 00
	$2,200 00

BRIDGE REPAIRS,

Amount paid John Herron	300 00
" " David Savage,	440 00
" " Aaron Rester for plank,	152 82
" " P. Hartman,	74 75
" " Samuel Appleman,	615 00
" " M. C. Woodward	652 00
" " John Eyer,	50 00
" " Philip Crawford for stone	75 00
" " John Mordan,	51 00
" " William Eyer,	300 00
" " Josiah H. Furman,	198 00
" " Sundry persons,	307 00
" " Montgomery Cole,	80 00
	$4,700 00

BLANK BOOKS.

Amount paid for blank books for Prothonotary and Register,	$223 00

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Amount paid sundry persons for materials furnished and work to privy for repairs at