CURRENT ITEMS.

☞ Crude petroleum is worth only one cent per gallon in Canada.

☞ A lump of solid Montana silver weighing seventy-three pounds is on exhibition in St. Louis.

☞ Maine has 14,000,000 of acres of forests, and is destined to become the greatest of the shipbuilding States.

☞ Eleven children near Howertown, Northampton county, as they were going home from school last week, were bitten by mad dogs.

☞ The Democrats of Kentucky have carried all the Congressmen. This is a gain of two, and gives us nine members instead of eight. This victory added to Connecticut will make a change of ten in the Ramp. Our majority is 42,000. Everywhere Radicalism is on a decending grade.

☞ The Count de Greffulhe, the richest Frenchman, died on the 7th ult., aged 92. He left $50,000,000.

☞ A keg of powder exploded near Fort Lee, N. J., on Tuesday, blowing a man named McCalley fifty feet into the air and landing him in the river. He swam ashore and is still living.

☞ Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States eight years, and the Federal Government cost during that period only $41,100,787.

The taxes of the people of the State of Pennsylvania now in a single year exceed double that sum—are over $100,000,000, or seven per cent.

☞ Hole-in-the-Day, the celebrated Indian Chief, has married a white wife, and has abandoned his half dozen Indian wives for her, proposing to settle in St. Cloud, and live like "white folks," as from his great wealth he is abundantly able to do. The bride is comely in person, and was a domestic employed in the laundry department at the hotel in Washington, where Hole-in-the-Day and his suite were putting up during the recent treaty conference.

☞ The annual per capita tax in Great Britain and Ireland is $9.50; in New York $22.75; in Indiana $26.77, and in Pennsylvania $33.33½. It will be seen, therefore, that our citizens pay more than three times and a half heavier taxes than the subjects of Queen Victoria.

☞ The Radical tariff puts $1.35 per yard on bunting—the material of which flags are made. There are only two bunting mills in this country, in one of which Ben Butler is the largest stockholder. Under these circumstances the Stars and Stripes are likely to remain the "dear old flag" for some time—at least Ben has it in his power to make it very dear.

☞ The Hon Elijah Hise late Democratic member of Congress from Kentucky, who was re-elected to that position on Saturday last, committed suicide at Russellville, Kentucky, Wednesday, by blowing out his brains with a pistol, because his advanced age prevented his doing his country any more good.

☞ Says a Washington correspondent: Among the claims presented at the Second Auditor's office during the week, was one for the bounty and back-pay of a negro soldier, who it was affirmed had died from strangulation while "in the line of his duty. "Some technical error, however, led to its being referred to the Adjutant General's office, when it was found that Mr. "Nig," had sure enough, died of strangulation, for he had been *hung for wilful murder*.

☞ Three negroes, named Seaton, Simms, and Bearly, have been packed at Alexandria, Virginia, for the United States District Court which is to meet at Richmond. Does that confiscator of private property, Underwood, intend to "try" Davis with a packed jury of negroes?

☞ The registration of voters was completed at Washington last week. The total is 14,970—white 7,823; colored 7,147; white majority 676. The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 7th wards have negro majorities and the 4th, 5th and 6th have white majorities.

☞ The Boston poor authorities lately sent an old lady of eighty-two years to Albany, New York, to be taken care of, because her husband died there thirty-five years ago. The Albany authorities sent her back to Boston; whereupon the Boston overseers returned her again to Albany. The authorities of both cities are Radicals, and the overseer of the Boston poor claims that he "saved" $19,000 last year on paupers. Saved money, perhaps, but stinted and starved the paupers.

☞ Eight thousand cannons and eleven thousand gun carriages were used up in the course of the war. Of iron projectiles, in the shape of shot and shell, the quantity used was about 7,000,000 pounds weight; while the amount of lead consumed is set down at 90,000,000 pounds. The consumption of gun-powder was 26,000,000 pounds. Of muskets, rifles, and other small arms, no less than 3,400,000 were destroyed or rendered useless in the service; while over 2,000,000 sets of complete accoutrements disappeared.

☞ A man was sawed in pieces in Broome county, N. Y., on Saturday. As some men were passing a saw-mill, they observed a man lying upon his face in the mill, and the saw running loosely as though it needed re-setting. They alighted from the wagon in which they were riding, and found the man, Mr. William T. Powers, covered with blood, and dead. There was a deep gash crosswise upon the fore skull, his breast was terribly cut, and one of his arms was mangled in a shocking manner clean to the shoulder. It is not known how long the body had lain in this position; but it was cold when found.

☞ The scarcity and consequent high prices of wheat and flour have brought California into prominence as an agricultural State. In 1865, of wheat there were grown 11,579,127 bushels, valued at $13,394,952; of barley, 15,462,783 bushels, valued at $10,090,000; of oats, 2,078,783 bushels, valued at $700,000; of hay, 500,000 tons, valued at $5,000,000; of beans, 150,110 bushels, valued at $250,000; Indian corn, 1,003,914 bushels; butter and cheese, 2,250,000 pounds, and wine 1,433,933 gallons, making the agricultural productions of that State worth in the aggregate about $34,000,000.

☞ The San Francisco, Diego, correspondent of the Alta California says: "The Atlantic and Pacific (formerly the Southern Pacific) Railroad Company will soon make arrangements to break ground at this point, as their road, which is now such a favorite and popular route with everybody (since it has been demonstrated that the more northern routes are not feasible), must be rapidly completed to satisfy the wants of the trade, commerce and people of this coast." The Southwest Pacific railroad of Missouri is the eastern division of this road, and the Alta says that trains will be run through to San Francisco over this route long before any other road is completed.

☞ In the next statement Secretary McCulloch hopes to reduce the total debt to about twenty-five hundred million, at which point he believe it must remain stationary, so long as the present rate of Government income and expenses is maintained. Just think of it. And all that money is to be made up by taxing the industry of the hard working people of the North. Most certainly we have won an elephant in this raffle.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1867.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The following changes in the Post Offices in Columbia and Montour counties have occurred within the past year. We mention them in alphabetical order.

BEAVER VALLEY.—The Post Master Bamberger having moved away from the place, Benjamin Zimmerman, a Merchant and fit man, was appointed in his stead.

BENTON.—Early last summer sixty-seven citizens petitioned for the appointment of John J. M'Henry. Subsequently a petition was sent in favor of H. F. Everett and a second petition for M'Henry. The latter was appointed. He is a Merchant, well located, and a gentleman of high character. Mr. Haycock the officer displaced resided above the main town, and the change was an evident improvement on the ground of convenience to the public. Besides, this office was in the heart of the region which was scoured and harassed by the "Army of Invasion" in 1864, and it was peculiarly fit that no "sympathizer" with that great iniquity should be permitted to hold a Federal office there.

BERWICK.—Dr. Edward G. Horne was appointed Post Master recently in place of John Ruch. Dr. Horne is a dentist, a competent man and strongly Anti-Radical. He believes that the war was for Union and not to degrade suffrage and destroy Republican government. But we spoke of this case, at some length, last week.

BLOOMSBURG.—John B. Pursel was appointed last year in place of D. A. Beckley, *resigned*. The office becoming one subject to appointment by the President (instead of Post Master General) by reason of the increase of business and salary of Post Master, Mr. Pursel's name was sent to the Senate last winter for confirmation. He was confirmed by the Senate against the active opposition of U. Mercur M. C. from this district, and in spite of a special journey to Washington by Palemon John. Mr. Pursel is an excellent and popular officer, "which nobody can deny," and is precisely "the right man in the right place."

CENTRALIA.—John P. Hannan was appointed recently at this borough, in place of David Camp, and was complimented last week by the abuse of P. John. This is an office which is rapidly increasing in importance and requires a good incumbent. Mr. Hannan was elected one of the Auditors of the county, last Fall, and is a gentleman of influence and character. There were several substantial reasons for his appointment, independent of political considerations, to which we refer in another article.

DANVILLE.—The most interesting case of all is Danville! The commission of Andrew F. Russel as Post Master, expired last summer. He was nominated to the Senate and confirmed, but was not appointed or commissioned afterwards. He continued however to act until last winter, when the following gentleman were nominated in succession to fill the vacancy, to wit: Samuel S. Gulick, Andrew C. Russel and John W. Miles. They were all rejected by the Senate at the instance of Mercur. Then O. H. Ostrander was nominated and his confirmation carried upon a fight. To be sure Unlucky Mercur had gone home at the time, but no doubt left full instructions behind him, and then too he had the telegraph at command! But the Senate (three-fourths Radicals) became at last indifferent to the views of our Unlucky Representative, and concluded to ignore him altogether. They proceeded to confirm the President of the Young Men's Johnson Club as Post Master at Danville! Salary $2000 per annum—and $500—for Clerk hire! It was a very afflicting dispensation of Providence to some persons—exceedingly distressing to all "loyal" souls of the bastard sort—but it filled the office with a capital gentleman, satisfied honest public opinion, and was in all respects as right as right could be.

JERSEYTOWN.—Mr. Brugler, the Post Master, removed three-fourths of a mile from the town, whereupon, with the assent of citizens of both parties, William Kreamer, merchant, was appointed.

ORANGEVILLE.—Capt. Rees J. Millard, merchant, appointed in place of Mr. Bowman. He had served in the war and had an honorable military record. Since his recent removal to Mifflinville, a new appointment will be necessary.

ROARING CREEK.—Jacob Yeager, merchant, appointed in place of Emma Hoagland Mr. Yeager had held the office before, but had been improperly removed at the instance of P. John. His restoration was an act of justice to him and to the citizens interested in the office. It is now conveniently located and well managed.

WASHINGTONVILLE.—At this office a change was made upon petition of citizens of both parties, which we believe has been entirely satisfactory.

WHITE HALL.—Jonathan S. M'Bride, a popular, accommodating and intelligent gentleman, was lately appointed in place of Mr. Crawford. In this case the office will be located at the proper place, in a store generally frequented by the people, and will have improved management. We doubt whether any appointment heretofore made in this section, was ever more satisfactory to the people concerned than is this one of Mr. M'Bride.

CHARLES B. DOUGLASS, yungest son of Fred Douglass, the famous colored lecturer, has been appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Freedman,s Bureau.

Why shouldn't he? It supports four million other darkies.

THE REV. BEN EMORY HEARD FROM.

The *National Intelligencer* of May 11th is before us, containing the proceedings of the Second Ward (Washington) Republican Club, on the evening of the 10th, upon the nomination of Ward Candidates for the muncipal or city election to be held on the first Monday of June. The meeting was composed mainly of darkies with a sprinkling of radical whites, and among the latter the Reverend Benjamin B. Emory, well known to many of our readers. Benjamin was a preacher in a small way before the war, and an editor in Wyoming County, but obtained an office in one of the Departments at Washington, about 1861, and has since resided there with his family. But he has not altogether neglected his duties as a former citizen of this State. On two or three occasions he squatted in the Fishing Creek election district in this County, and swore in his vote as a resident. Benjamin had peculiar ideas upon the laws of domicil, and upon his rights as a citizen, and he conformed his conscience to them. While retaining his domicil and office at Washington, (and returning there at once after playing elector) he conceived he could squat down ten days anywhere in Pennsylvania and thereby secure the right to vote. This was a grave error, but it belongs to the past. We live too rapidly in these days, under too much of pressure, to turn back and review small events in our career as a people, and therefore a great many of the performances of political preachers among us, in recent years, will soon pass out of memory, will be forgotten if not forgiven. Time is, itself, a statute of repose, for it brings forgetfulness even where it does not excite charity.

But Benjamin now emerges from his late obscurity in a Washington Clerkship, to become adviser, prompter, guide and friend of our new "fellow citizens of African descent" at Washington, in their clumsy attempts to exercise the right of suffrage with which Congress has endowed them. Hear him at the Club meeting:

"The name of William Rutherford (as a proposed candidate for Common Council) was next called up. [Cries of "Who is he?" "What is he?" "We don't know him, and we don't want him!"] Mr. Lewis, (colored) Chairman of the Committee, said that the name of Mr. Rutherford was satisfactory.

Rev. Mr. Emory said, he (Rutherford) was a sound Radical. He was not a timid, compromising, or truckling Radical. [Voice, "He is a bully boy!"]

"The name of Mr. Rutherford was enthusiastically endorsed."

It is satisfactory to know that Benjamin is in the line of duty, and it is to be hoped that he will in due time obtain, with or without the aid of the "colored brethren," an office still better than the one he now holds. Such merit as his should not be overlooked!

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

MAY SESSIONS, 1867.—*Continued.*

THURSDAY MORNING, May, 9, 1867.

James Gannon vs. Michael Crane and Patrick Fahey. Mr. L'Velle for plaintiff; Mr. Clark for defendant. On motion of Mr. Clark, attachment awarded against Patrick Fahey.

Charles Eyerly vs. Margaret Eyerly—Divorce—Clark for Plaintiff. C. B. Brockway appointed examiner to take depositions of witnesses. Commonwealth vs. George Reighard —Indictment Forgery—Not a true bill—Prosecutor, Jos. R. Jameson, to pay the costs.

AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock P.M.

Commonwealth vs. Lucas Roan—Recognizance, Larceny—Defendant and Alfred Creveling's bail forfeited to be respited at next Session.

Peter Billmeyer vs. Leonard Kline—Clark for Plaintiff. Judgment against garnishee.

Joseph M. Freck vs. The Centralia Water Company. Clark for plaintiff; Comly for defendants. In equity. C.B. Brockway appointed examiner to take the depositions of witnesses to be read on the argument of the above case. Same day rule upon plaintiff to close the testimony within thirty days after notice of this rule.

John Levan vs. Bernard M'Brearty. Civil suit. L'Velle for plaintiff; Clark for defendant. Issue and rule for trial. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $614.75.

Commonwealth vs. Sylvester Hoffman. Defendant and Reuben Wasser his bail tent in $100,00 for appearance of defendant at next session.

Sheriff's Deed to M. M. L'Velle, for lot of ground in Germantown, Conyngham township, sold as the property of John Casey.

Woolley & Pohe vs. John W. Lescher. Clark for plaintiffs; Little for defendant. Jury called, May 10th; verdict in favor of defendant.

Elias Deitterick's estate; C. B. Brockway, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution among creditors.

Peter Eveland's estate; E. R. Ikeler, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution among the heirs.

Archibald Henry's estate; E. H. Little, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution among the heirs.

FRIDAY MORNING, May 10.

Commonwealth vs. The Overseers of Poor of Locust township. Traugh and Abbott for Commonwealth; Clark for defendants, Indictment, not providing for Thomas, &c. Jury called; same day verdict finding defendants not guilty, and prosecutor, Josiah Thomas, to pay the costs.

Wm. H. Long vs. Lavina Long. C. B. Brockway, Esq., appointed commissioner to take depositions.

Jeremiah P. Fincher vs. Isaac Yetter. Clark for plaintiff; Freeze for defendant. Jury sworn same day. Juror withdrawn and judgment for plaintiff.

James Stackhouse vs. Thomas Stackhouse's executors. Brockway for plaintiff; Freeze for defendant. Jury sworn. Same day juror withdrawn. Judgment for plaintiff.

John P. Strohmoyer vs. Samuel Neyhard. Jury sworn. Same day juror withdrawn. Judgment for defendant. Brockway for plaintiff; Freeze for defendant.

AFTERNOON 2 o'clock P.M.

Samuel Rozell's estate; C. B. Brockway, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution among the heirs.

THE elevation of the surface of Lake Superior above the sea is six hundred feet, that of the other upper lakes 578 feet, yet their great depth places their beds except that of Lake Erie, below the surface of the ocean. These immense reservoirs, Lake Ontario included, contain nearly one-half of the known fresh water on the globe.

RELEASE OF DAVIS.

RICHMOND, May 13.—Judge Underwood entered the court room, at half-past eleven o'clock this forenoon, and having taken his seat, ordered the court to be opened, the crier proclaiming, "Hear ye, hear ye; silence is commanded while the Circuit Court is in session; God save the United States."

The room had previously been crowded with spectators, including a few ladies and a number of colored men, who had been admitted by tickets, in all probaly not more than two hundred, owing to the limited capacity of the court room. At one side of the table in front of the Judge's stand, where seated Charles O'Conor, William B. Reed and George Shea, Esqs., and on the other, J. Randolph Tucker, Robert Ould and James Lyons, Esqs., all counsel for Jefferson Davis.

The United States District Attorney Chandler and William M. Evarts occupied seats near the gentlemen mentioned, and appeard for the United States government.

Jefferson Davis entered the court room, accompanied by General Burton and United States Assistant Marshal Duncan and took seats especially provided for them on the side of Judge Underwood. The spectators displayed profound interest at this feature of the proceedings.

Jefferson Davis was, a short time after his entrance into court, provided with a seat between Messrs. O'Conor and Reed.

Judge Underwood remarked. The Court is honored, on this occasion, by the presence of so many of the nation's noblest and bravest defenders, that the usual morning routine will be omitted. We are now ready for any communication from General Burton.

There were cries of "sit down," and "order must be preserved," by an officer of the court.

The writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out of the Court and allowed by Judge Underwood, and which has already been published, was then read; it bore the following indorsement:

In obedience to the exigency of the within writ, I now here produce before the within-named Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, the body of Jefferson Davis, at the time of the service of the writ held by me in imprisonment at Fortress Monroe under the military authority of the United States, and surrender the said Jefferson Davis to the custody, jurisdiction and control of the said Court, as I am directed to do by the order of the President of the United States, under date of May 8, 1867.

H. S. BURTON,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army.

After considerable discussion on various points and questions, it was agreed that bail should be taken, the government not being ready for trial, in the sum of $100,000; Twenty persons qualifying in the sum of $5,000 each. All were present in court but two; when District Attorney Chandler said—Inasmuch as eighteen gentlemen have offered I make no objections as to the insufficiency of the number.

Mr. O'Conor—We are waiting for two gentlemen, and while we are waiting, twenty others are willing to take their places. The names of the sureties were severally called, and they repaired to the clerk's desk and signed the following paper:

The condition of this recognizance is such that if the said Jefferson Davis shall, in proper person, well and truly appear at the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, to be held at Richmond, in the said district, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, then and there appear from day to day, and stand to, abide and perform whatever shall be then and there ordered and adjudged in respect to him by the said Court and not depart from the said Court without the leave of the said Court in that behalf first had and obtained, then this recognizance to become void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Taken and acknowledged this thirteenth day of May, 1867.

(Signed) Jefferson Davis; Horace Greeley, New York; Augustus Schell, New York; Aristides Welsh, Philadelphia; David K. Jackman, Philadelphia; W. H. McFarland, Richmond; Richard Barton Haxall, Richmond; Isaac Davenport, Richmond; Abraham Warwick, Richmond; Gustavus A. Myers, Richmond; William W. Crump, Richmond; James Lyons, Richmond; John A. Meredith, Richmond; Wm. H. Lyons, Richmond; John M. Botts, Virginia; John W. Boswell, Virginia; James J. Thomas, Jr., Richmond.

The name of Horace F. Clark, of New York, was added, he having sent a note for that purpose. When the name of John Minor Botts was called it was hissed.

Mr. Chandler said the requisite number had been obtained with the exception of two or three only.

Then deafening applause followed. Mr. Davis stood up, surrounded closely on both sides. Old friends heartily congratulated him, while a number of strangers were introduced. Assistant Marshall Duncan, amid the huzzas and waving of hats, exclaimed in a loud tone: "The Court will have to be cleared unless order is preserved." The Court was then adjourned until to-morrow. Mr. Davis was greeted with cheers by those who followed him and the crowds on the streets.

As Davis entered a carriage after his release there was a loud cheer from the crowd of negroes outside, and about fifty of them gathered about the coach and shook hands with him. He has remained quietly in his hotel all the evening, and will visit Canada in a few days to see his children.

The Virginia residents who signed the bail bond are permanent residents of Richmond—merchants and lawyers. There seems to be a general feeling of relief among the citizens and authorities that Davis is at last at liberty.

It is stated that the Grand Jury has indicted Vice President John C. Breckinridge, Judge H. W. Thomas, of Fairfax, and four others for treason.

The following telegram was received by Judge Underwood, in the court room, to-day shortly before he admitted Davis to bail:

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Judge Underwood, beware of Greeley. Remember Libby prison, Andersonville, and Belle Isle. Fifty millions are looking on and expect you to do your duty, while three hundred thousand patriots' graves cry aloud for revenge.

"YOUR FRIEND."

Mr. Davis, on his release, telegraphed to his brother in Mississippi the fact, and said he would write from New York. Mr. Davis and wife visited the grave of their son, at Hollywood Cemetery, to-night, and afterwards took passage on the steamer Niagara, which sails for New York at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THE PARTY IN POWER AND ITS COST TO THE COUNTRY.

We see nothing in the conduct of the Democrats in Congress inconsistent with the great object of their party—to get into power anyhow, and at whatever cost to the country.—*Tribune.*

There is an almost sublime impudence in this *Tribune* talk about the Democratic party coming into power "at whatever cost to the country"! Since the Radical party came "into power," the public debt, from comparative insignificance, in less than six years has swelled to the startling amount of three thousand millions of dollars—an overwhelming burden to be shifted to the shoulders of succeeding generations. Since this party came "into power," gold and silver money has disappeared from circulation, and in place of coin the country is flooded with an irredeemable paper currency, no "dollar" of which will buy more than fifty cents, worth of bread or beef or clothing. Since Radicalism came "into power," rents and the cost of actual living have more than doubled, while in no part of the country have wages advanced more than 50 per cent. Within six years, hundreds of thousands of new offices, employing collectors, commissioners, clerks and agents, at large salaries, have been created; and many of these officers are absolute sinecures conferred upon party favorites; more of them are utterly useless created by extravagance, and which a wise economy would at once dispense with; and all of them are a perpetual drain upon the treasury, and a crushing weight upon the over-taxed people. Within the same period, every year has seen the enactment of a new tariff law, each succeeding one more oppressive than the last, each increasing the cost of every article of consumption, and all offered one after the other under the plea of "protecting" a small class of manufacturers and monopolists who make 100 per cent. dividends, and who can and do spend millions every year to lobby still more exorbitant tariffs through a Radical Congress. And since peace was declared, the Radical party in power has pursued a "policy" towards the South which prevents the restoration of business in that section of the country, which forbids the recuperation of its resources and the development of material wealth in the South; and this "policy" is the impolicy which tends inevitably to throw the entire burden of the war, the payment of the taxes resulting from the war, and finally the entire assumption of the enormous war debt upon the North. These are but specimen bricks, showing the cost to the country of the lately erected edifice of Radicalism. This is what the party has cost since it came "into power." And to perpetuate the power of this party only long enough to extend its lease of life beyond the next Presidential contest, it is proposed to put ten entire States under an enormously expensive military government, thus largely increasing, if not doubling, the taxes of the already over-burdened taxpayers of the North. With these things on hand and in view, the principal organ of the Radical party coolly talks about Democracy coming into power "at whatever cost to the country"!—*N. Y. World.*

WE had just gone quietly through "David Copperfield," when the following notice met our eye in the Rochester *Democrat*:

"A renewed circulation and a still wider reading of Dickens cannot prove otherwise than a blessing to the country; for who shall deny that this genial novelist is not, wherever he may go, a missionary of good as well as of delight; making men and women better, whilst he makes them smile; softening and enlarging the heart, even as he gratifies the love of humor, the sensibilities that sympathize with pathetic, and the artistic taste that relishes pictures of homely and intensely human life. As the 'Diamond' has thus inaugurated another conquering campaign for the deservedly loved and popular gentleman of Gadshill, it deserves to be praised for what it is as well as for what it has done. For its convenient form, its distinct though necessarily small type, and excellent original illustrations by Eytinge, it merits commendation, and meets a popular want at a very moderate price. It is something new and something beautiful and something useful likewise in the way of book-making; and by its very peculiarities is quite sure to be a favorite, no matter how many attractive rivals enter the lists with it and win customers."

"David Copperfield" is the third volume of the DIAMOND Dickens, and is issued in the same compact, convenient, and elegant style as "The Pickwick Papers" and "Our Mutual Friend." Every lover of Dickens should be sure to get this edition. The illustrated volumes are only $ 1.50 each, and the plain $1.25.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 05
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	35
Eggs	18
Tallow	14
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " one inch	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE KRAMER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. Kramer, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John R. Moyer, administrator. 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.

JOHN R. MOYER,
Bloomsburg, May 17, 1867. Adm'r.

ESTATE OF GEORGE McEWEN, DECEASED.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

TO MARGARET McEWEN, WIDOW OF GEORGE McEWEN; DANIEL McEWEN, GEORGE W. McEWEN, WILLIAM F. McEWEN, HENRY J. McEWEN, MATILDA IRVINE, LATE MATILDA McEWEN, AMANDA HAYMAN, late AMANDA McEWEN; children and heirs of George McEwen, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county dec'd.

You and each of you will take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans Court of the County of Columbia, an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of George McEwen, deceased, in the township of Greenwood, in said county, on Thursday the first day of August, A. D., 1867, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceased, situate in Greenwood township, aforesaid, to and among the children and representatives of the said deceased, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the same, otherwise to value and appraise the same.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bloomsburg, May 17, 1867.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a
FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,
on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,
A LITTLE MORE ROOM.
His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my 17'67-6m.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and refurnished in good style the above well-known House, situate
AMONG THE MOUNTAINS
in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners
WITH THEIR FAMILIES.
The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including
TROUT AND PIKE,
and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is
SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.
Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his
DOG AND GUN.
His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.
The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of Summer.
May 17, 1867-4m. R. R. RAYHURST.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.
A FAMILY AND AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Devoted to choice literature, including poetry, novelettes, tales, and moral and entertaining reading generally. In the literary department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The novelettes, tales, poetry, etc., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE,

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF HARMON LABOUR DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Harmon Labour, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to ISAAC LABOUR and HIRAM R. KLINE, administrators. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

ISAAC LABOUR, }
HIRAM R. KLINE, } Adm'rs.
Fishingcreek, May 3, 1867-6t.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)
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