

Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1868,

VOL. 2.....NO. 37.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE. ACOR METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main vi-nd M. HUPFERT, sloves and time block, Main st., west of Market,

CLOTHING, &C. LOWENBERG, merchant tatior, Main st., 2 foor above American house. vi-na CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail deal a clothing, etc.; Hartman's building, Mah

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C. MOYER, druggist and apotherary, Ex-F. LUTZ, druggist and apothe

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C oUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, F. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches a powelry, Main st., just below Americ ATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market BOOTS AND SHOES

BEOWN, boot and shoemaker, Main stree BY KLEIM manufacturer and dealer ats and shoes, grocerics etc., East Bloom DAVID HETZ, boot and shoemaker, Dislaw Hartman's store, west of Mark

PROFESSIONAL.

EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician sout a Main st., below Market. vi-n Main st., nearly D Market, Next door to Dr. Evan MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS. LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey WEBB, fancy goods, notions, inour ry, north side Main street below Man ETERMAN, millinery and fancy go safe Eniscopal church, Main st. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below tman's store, west of Market st. v145 S HARMAN millinery and fancy in street just below American house HOTELS AND SALOONS.

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY, KEILER, billiard saloon, oysters, and loo eream in season Main Street. v2-nll B. R. DALLMAN, Merchant Tallor, Second St. V2-015 D R. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St. below Main. v2-nis M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, bry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-nis. LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY. PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, sait, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Und JOSEPH WALTER Blacksmith, opposite post vi-n46

IDMYER & JACOBY, confectionry, and ovster saloon, wholesale and re OX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and or so ter solven, wholesale and retail, Main st., just vi-nal HANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCE, Main st., west of from street. vi-n43

PORKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of B. STOHNER, refreshinght saloon, Main st., just K cloange hotel. Karter Kaloon, Ka-W H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. v1-n4 MERCHANTS AND GROCERS. E MACONES, Contectionery, grocertos etc. Math

S. H. MHLLER, dealer in dry goods, successment, four, sait, shoes, not exchange block, Main street,

M KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods arceeries, flour, feed, sait, lish, iron, nails the, northeast corner Main and Market st. view H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes Main st., above Court House. vi-ng C. C. MARR, dry goods and noticus, southwest vi-us J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., north R EV. A. HARTMAN, Agent, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Correl's Fur-nuture Rooms, vi-n48 H. HUNSBERGER, (agent.) groceries, tobac Episcopal Church. Main st., oppositi Episcopal Church. v1-66 D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books an Main sts. Nathwest corner Market an vi-n WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectioneries, Mail st., near the railroad. vi-n E MENDENHALL, general stock of merchan between read, when the street and termined read, J J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods greenes etc. Shive's bloch, Main st., below from vi-ni JEAST COUNTER MAIN AND IVON & Provis

C. W. SNYDER, bardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below from. vi-ntl A. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Honse A. keeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc., Mair st., opposite court house. v-int J. K. EYER, groceries and general merch

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, Market, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. Market, CRAMER & A. F. HAYHURST, Dealers in S. Groseries, Confectioneries and Softons, Sectown, south side, two doors above Brober's wagenmaker shop.

C. FOSTER, Gine Maker, and White and fanoy vi-nat

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. VI-048

T. B. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's ng, sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's build ng, up stairs.

D. northwest corner Main and from sta vi-nis

A. WITMAN, maride works, near sour R. melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture

MISCELLANEOUS.

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south v1-n4

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G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story for the conserved through the former construction.
 G. DICKEE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.
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J B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. Vi-add C. FOSTER, Gine Maker, and White and farrey C. Tanner, Sections, Sections, Section 1, 1997 Section 1, 1997

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers Band dealers in Lamber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. VI-DW shirer TONOUE, BOLLED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEER!

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ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY. DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon BRICK SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Sny-S der, Main st., above Pine, vient

101 310

AMES B. HARMAN, Cubinet Maker, and Un-H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, Street, near Pine.

HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and ilders, Main Street, below Pine. vi-nd

5. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware Main Street. v2-nit WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street v2-nit TLBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and

TOB H P. OMAN & Con Wheelwrights, first doo MRS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods, Ninth

A Democratic Newspaper IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

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cents per line. all others due after the first insertion.

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to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising,

ing, are to be made to and addressed BROCKWAY & FREEZE. "Columbian Office.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. on's Dulklings, near the Court

C. M. VANDERSLICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PRINTING Neatly excented at this Office

M. L'VELLE. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

M. TRAUGH. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a

ILLIAM II. ABBOTT, ATTORNET-AT-LAW J W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paul for Hides, Visual CATAWISSA, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE.

W.M. M. FNT, dealer in stoves and tin wave in W. MILLER. ATTORNEY AT LAW JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in vi-mit with F. H. Lattie, in brick building w r Post Offler, Exc Tonuites, Bark-Pay at are collected, Sep2007. J. J. LEISER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician, visual



Mr. President and Fellow-Cilizens of Montgomery County :--

 BLOODSBURG, PENNA.

 THE principles of this pape are of the Jefferson-ian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shal not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press.
 Montgomery County:-

 The usity, happiness, and prosperity of the count ty is our aim and object; sind as the means to secure that, we shall lator honesity and earnesity for the harmony, success and growth of our organ-ization.
 Montgomery County:-

 TERMS or SUBSCHIPTION:- Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged. TERMS or SUBSCHIPTION:- Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged. TERMS or SUBSCHIPTION:- Two dollars a year if paid in networks of the sense or host one or three insertions \$1,00; each subsc-quent integrition 50 cents.

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SPEECH OF

TEMPER 1, 1868.

Pennsylvania.

be overlooked in this connection is, that there was also honesty in the adminis-tration of the government, in the man-agement of its finances and monetary affairs, and that its hand fell upon the citizen everywhere lightly and justly, in pursuance of law and due respect to fundamental principles of republican government. Our government and its administration were above and beyond reproach before the world. We had not to blush for its action on any occasion, or with reference to any subject. Now, gentlemen, after years of difficulty, of suffering, and of trouble in our country. we are brought to a most solema review of the course of recent events, and we are required to determine, in our sover-eign capacity as citizens and determine.

are required to determine, in our sover-eign capacity as citizens and cloctors of the United States, the policy which shall be adopted and shall prevail in the government of the United States, for the future. Now, will it not be well for Pennsyl-vania, as a noble and great State, to stand forward and pronounce her will independently on the side of justice and of wisdom at this juncture of om public affairs? Why should she follow other and inferior States? Why should she take her opinions from even the "wise men of the East," who may be possibly sometimes unwise in their day

possibly sometimes unwise in their day and generation? Why should she take her candidate for President from the West, much as we admire and love the

West, for our State assisted to settle it what give to it impetus in its growth? Why should we look South or North for our opinions or for direction at this time? Can we not form opinions for time? Can we not form opinions for ourselves? Shall we take the ravings of Carl Schurz, who comes here to tak to his fellow-countrymen upon the luter-esting questions which pertain to their government? Shall we lister to the missionaries of the East, who, having controlled the government for years have grown rich upon the plance of the people? Shall we hearken to the passionate appeals which are made to our prejudices by men who desire to re-vive amongst us and to keep alive the passions of the war? Rather, instead of any or either of these things, shall vive amongst us and to keep alive the passions of the war? Bather, instead of any or either of these things, shall not we, men of the State of Penn and of Franklin, come to the consideration of public affairs from our own point of view, form our own point of wing formed it, pronounce it as free-men, and thus give direction, and having formed it, pronounce it as free-men, and thus give direction, and ississ? For as goes our State, so goes the result. It was an old saying in every one's mouth in former times in our po-itical history, that as went our State, some half a dozen millions; another statement, that it is fifteen or twenty interventions. A very large part of the cost of that in-strument of Badical government is covered by army appropriations, which being by almost antoid millions, can besides, by act of 18th July, 1850, Com-bilical party in Constitution in future ? Shall not the American peo-pit cal history, that as went our State, some half a dozen millions; another is a proval expressed, no rising of indig-ment men to put down the infany and out attracting much of public attention. Besides, by act of 18th July, 1850, Com-

towards one hundred millions of dollars a year; fifty-six thousand men are mar-shaled under the flag of the United States three years after peace was secured, at which time most of them should have been disbanded, and returned to the pursuits of private life. Nearly one hundred millions of dollars a year are poured out and wasted in time of peace upon an upin time of pence upon an un-neccssary army I made a motion up-on one occasion when an army bill was before the Senate last winter, that this before the Senate last winter, that this firstclass military force should be re-duced to a second class one—should be cut down from fifty-six thousand to thirty thousand men. The proposition was duly debated, and upon taking the yeas and mays I obtained only three Republican votes out of some 35 or 44, for if; the minority of course voting for it. That amendment itself would have saved fifteen millions of dollars between the day when I offered it and the pres-ent time, [Applause]. It was rejected. THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. anty clause of the Constituton, or to submit some amendment of the Consti-tution of the United States to the reduced to a second class one-should be cat down from fifty-six thousand to thirty thousandmen. The proposition was duly debated, and upon taking the yeas and nays I obtained only three liceualikan votes out of some 48 or 44, for if; the minority of course voting for it. That amendment itself would have saved fifteen millions of dollars between the day when I offered it and the pres-saved fifteen millions of dollars between the day when I offered it and the pres-ent time, [Applause]. It was rejected, There is what the hawyers call an elesenosynary." I should say a so-called. The Congress have assumed that the ne States of the South -we are perfectly wellaware of the fact that it has operated because we pay for not altogether consumed in these States, not altogether consumed in these States, it has been operating to some extent ither beard of the canned has been it has been operating to

ebeenosynary institution—perhaps, in-stead of using the technical term "elee-mosynary," I should say a so-called charmabe institution—which has been operating in the ten States of the South -we are perfectly well aware of the fact that it has operated because we pay for it-and because it had surplus energies not allogother consumed in those States, it has been operating to some extent even in Kentneky and Maryland, which did not secrete, and are as much States in the Union and siways have been to seize upon political communities call-ed States, and to form them according to pleasure; and that to be the work of a mere political party in Congress act-ing "outside of the Constitution," as

Andto this other word, "recon gress. truction," they have given a new ap-plication. What does it mean? It is applied to the States that were engaged in the rebellion ; they are to be "reconstructed;" Hterally meaning, "construct ed over again.' ORIGIN OF OUR GOVERNMENTS.

Gentlemen, the government of the Inited States was constructed by

 collected. Mr. Pendleton's estimate is that it is only one hundred and thir-ty-four millions. The larger sum is ob-viously inaccurate in one respect, be-cause it includes cash on hand on the first of July, which Congress has ap-propriated away. There is no use in talking about that money; it has been voted to reconstruction and to other projects of the Congress loss ap-relatively quite small. Out of these fir-ticen hundred millions upon the pub-tice debt instead of one hundred and thirty-four millions.
 Why has not this application of the seven hundred millions upon the pub-lie debt instead of one hundred and thirty-four millions.
 Why has not this application of the put to the Radicals in this canvass, and to be put to their candidate also that is, if you can put a question to him with any expectation of the reasons, or some of them, why this money has not been applied to the pub-tic debt. We have an applied to the pub-tic debt. We have an applied to the pub-tic seven and the reasons, or some of them, why this money has not been applied to the pub-tic debt. We have an applied to the pub-tic debt. We have an applied to the pub-tic debt. We have an applied to the pub-tic seven and the reasons, or some of them, why this money has not been applied to the pub-tic debt. We have an applied to the pub-tic wards one hundred millions of dollars a vear; iffly-six thousand men are three years after peace was secured, at which provides for the admission of the wards one hundred millions of dollars a vear; iffly-six thousand men are three years after peace was secured, at which provides for the admission of the wards one hundred millions of dollars a war; fifty-six thousand men are three years after peace was secured, at which provides for the admission of the wards one hundred millions of dollars there years ference to the organization of State gov-ernments, except possibly in that clause, which provides for the admission of new States into the Union, which is inapplicable to our present question. Then, clearly, Congress had no power to do anything in regard to instituting or changing governments in the States of the South except to interpose in a pro-per case against changes to aristocratical or monarchical forms, under the guar-anty clause of the Constituton, or to

Was to give more thorough control to the military commanders over the pro-ceeding of reconstruction. It was to meet certain difficulties which in the administration of the law embarased the political agents of the Congression-

the political agents of the Congression-al majority in the South. Again, on the 11th of March, of the present year, another law was passed. That provided that a majority of all the voters in the State should not be required to vote upon the question of adopting or rejecting any of the new constitutions. It also provided that an elector registered anywhere in a State constitutions. It also provided that an elector registered anywhere in a State might vote at any other place in the State beside the one where he was reg-istered. When the bill in that form was pending in the Senate, I offered to might vote at any other pince in the State beside the one where he was reg-listered. When the bill in that form was pending in the Senate, I offered to incorporate in it a provision of the con-stitution of Pennsylvania, which is familiar to you all, that the elector should reside in the clection district where he offers to vote at least ten days before the election. After debate that amendment was adopted. I will exshould reside in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days before the election. After debate that amendment was adopted. I will ex-plain to you presently how it was ob-served in one of the States to which it was applied. For the present I am re-citing in succession the several recon-struction laws.

THE ARKANSAS CASE. The next in the series was the act

June 22, of the present year, by which Arkansas was admitted to renewed rep-resentation in Congress. That act pro-ceeded to recite that the State had adoptceeded to recite that the State had adopt-ed a new constitution in pursuance of the reconstruction haw, and that hence-forth she should be entitled to represen-tation in the two Houses. Now, gentle-men, let meall your attention for a short time to the election in that State by which it was alleged the new Constitu-tion for Arkansas had been adopted. The supplementary net authorizing persons registered anywhere in a State to vote in any part of the State, with the amendment to which I have refer-red requiring ten days residence in the red requiring ten days residence in the election district, was passed only two days before the election in Arkansas upon the question of the adoption or rethe such features, such character, such form as in their good pleasure they chose to create and to impose. That is what has been done; and it is this legislation of Congress, above all other things, that deserves thorough searching, exhaustive examination, not here alone, but everywhere in all parts of our country, from the Canadian bor-der to the guilf, on the shores of the great occans that have our hand, in those rich and rising States of our great een-tral valley, each of which will hereafter wHAT IS RECONSTRUCTION ? MIAT IS A deserved the power to seize upon political communities call-tent for many and that to be the work of That is, they held an election for seven-

In those counties until the sist of March That is, they held an election for seven-teen or eighteen successive days. [Laughter.] What was the result? Why, in those counties they took about two thousand more votes than the total number of registered voters-between 1,000 and 2,000. In the other counties of the State where the election was held on the 13th, only about five-sevenths of the registered voters voted. Naturally

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

the people of Arkansas in all future time shall not be permitted to make their Constitution conform to the Conwere to appoint the men who should take the registrations of voters. They were to control the proceeding of mak-ing a constitution in each State so far stitution of Pennsylvania! They are

Ing a constitution in each State so far as all becessary orders and appoint-ments were concerned, and after the Constitution was formed they were to transmit it to Congress. In short, the acts of the 2d and 23d of March, 1867, crusisted of two principles, military government in the South, and recon-structed civil government under the dictation of military power. On the 13th of July following—Con-gress having convened in extraordinary session on the 3d of that month—a sec-ond supplementary act was passed that was to give more thorough control to the military commanders over the pro-THE SIX STATES BILL. On the 25th of June last, six addition-al States were admitted to renewed rep-resontation; North and South Caroli-na, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Alabama. These were declared to have complied with the reconstruction laws and to be again entitied to be heard in the government of the United States through their representatives, and to the government of the United States through their representatives, and to participate in Presidential elections. An additional measure, a joint resolution, was also passed by Congress on the 20th of July, which was in substance and effect to forbid the States of Virginia. Mississippi and Texas from voting at all in the Presidential election.

THE ALABAMA CASE.

This completes the series of recon-struction measures. But in the case of Alabama, one of the six States admit-June 25, there was a peculiar question. Under the earlier reconstruction laws, result. In the State of Alabama, the election upon the new constitution was held under that law, and a minority of the registered voters only voted. Con-sequently the constitution failed; it was rejected under the law; it became, it was waste paper from that moment, so far as any pretense of legality or force in it was concerned. The people of that State were told by the law that if they stayed away from the polls and did not vote, they should be counted against the adoption of the constitution. They availed themselves of that privilege un-der the law, and thus defented the Con-stitution.

stitution

stitution. What did Congress do in that case? They took that constitution and de-clared long afterwards that it should be chared long afterwards that it should be the Constitution of the State of Alaba-ma; in fact, declared that the State of Alabama had adopted it. What a false-hood! What an outrage! In plain truth, there is a State at this moment represented in both Houses of Congress, assisting to make laws for the Ameri-can people, whose constitution was replain can people, whose constitution was re-jected under the laws which applied to its adoption. The majority in Congress have taken a piece of dead paper, voted down, rejected, stamped upon, spurned by the people, and have insolently de-clared that it shall be the constitution of Alabama, and that the people be bound by it. Yes! And we of Pennsylvania, must submit e, men must submit to se the Senators and Representatives chosen under that bogus constitution sitting in both houses of Congress assisting to make laws to bind us, and to appropriate the money we pay in different form of taxation. Is reconstruction to stand?

Is reconstruction to stand? This is reconstruction in Alabama! Oh! what a shame in this country, in which illus-trious men and patriots have lived and have written and spoken to us and left behind them their teachings—what a shame it is that we are required to stand up and debate these questions against a party which, "outside of the Constitu-tion." makes constitutions for the tion," makes constitutions for the States, disregards the votes of the peo-ple, thrusts into the Houses of Congress bastard and bogus representatives of <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> popular power, and is at this moment wielding the authority of our common laws that those constitutions should contain certain provisions, and in the admission laws, to which 1 have refer-red, you will obrerve that Congress provided that these reconstructed States shall never change their consti-tations hereafter so as to make them the other Northern States, on the sub-lied of suffrace. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

course, the interest on the debt has had to be met. There has been a liberal amount appropriated for pensions and for bounties. Upon the principal of the debt, however, nobody claims that more than two hundred and fifty mil-lions has been paid out of the fifteen hundred or sixteen hundred and thir-ty-four millions. The larger sum is ob-viously inaccurate in once respect, be-cause it includes each on hand on the first of July, which Congress has ap-propriated away. There is no use in talking about that money; it has been voted to reconstruction and to other projects of the Congressional majority. At all events, not to pause to dispute about the amount, the sum paid upon the principal of the public debt has been relatively quite small. Out of these fif-teen hundred millions, it is my opinion —and I express it for what it is worth —that we ought to have paid six or seven hundred millions. — Why has not this application of the

SAMUEL JACOBY, Martie and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomshore, Berwickroad, vinc N. W. SAMPLE & CO. Machinists, East Blooms, burg near railroad. Castings made at short these machinery made and repaired. v2-mil

KUHN, dealer in meal tallow, etc., Chem-berlind alley, back of American house, vi-at

J. HN A. FUNSTON, mutual and each rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. vi-ndi GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repair-Ger of threshing machines, Sample & Co's Ma-chine Shop, East Bloomsburg, vinit

W . Main and Market st. VI-net

The WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE, a Bar well stocked with the best of Lignors, and every effort will be hade to render entire satis-factor. Eagy, Pa., April 12, 1997. BRICK HOTEL,

THE ESPY HOTEL, ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS, consisting of

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C. 43- COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. "88

MANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known income of Enterinfunction, and will be pleased to respire the custom of all who will have him with a cult.

EDWARD EVERETT, PROPRIETOR.

Having inken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Famuel Evereti, the Pro-orietor has put to it performed Evereti, the Pro-send bawest delucates. His stable is not ever and newest delucates. His stable is not everlied in the county; and no pains will be sparsed to coessing and the states of the states of the states of the scenario states.

LAWSON CALMAN. Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867. Bioperintendent. POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER. W. M. MONBOR & CO.

SILAMPOOLSC SALAON Over Widmayer & Jacoby's lee Cream Saloon, ILCOMPSURG, PA. Hair Dyreing and Whiskers colored black of forwar. Bair Tomic to destroy dandruff and bean-inying the hair, will restore bair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand.

CHANGE NEEDED. But I pass from all these questions of money which ought to be sufficient to cast the vote of this State for Seymour and Blair and against the candidates of Radical party, if there were nothing close involved. Your interests, your welfare, the interests and welfare of your State, demand a change in the administration of the government of the United States, in its legislation and in the execution of its laws. Your interests require a con-stitutional administration of the Feder-al government, upon principles of hon-esty and wisdom, as we had it in former times. [Applause.]

the shores of the great lakes, and from the bases of the great nountains.¹ If it had been told us before war perverted the public mind, that such things would be attempted in this country, we should have laughed at the prophecy, and de-spised the prophet who made it. Now, consider what Congress have done.