The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1869

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its contemporaries, and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

After much delay in the completion of our new office, it has been finished, and our machinery moved into it. We have employed an experienced man to do our job work, and we are now able to do all kinds of printing from the largest posters, down to the smallest cards, with neatness and dispatch, at rates lower than can be procured in the cities. Our stock of job type is the largest in the country, and we feel assured of our ability to print in the best style books, phamphlets, posters, cards, bill and letter heads, envelopes, programmes, etc., on plain or colored paper, with plain or ornamental inks. We have just laid in a large stock of material, and ask our business men to give us a trial. *Patronize your home institutions.* 4t

Revolutionary Proceedings.

If anything was needed to convince the people of the Revolutionary tendencies of the Radical party, the counting of the electoral vote on Wednesday of last week should prove the fact. The scene was not only disorderly and disgraceful, but the effort to exclude the electoral votes of Georgia and Louisiana shows to what length a partisan majority can go.

Georgia has been reconstructed and is now represented in the House of Representatives. She is therefore as much entitled to have her electoral vote counted as South Carolina or Massachusetts. If we concede the right of Congress to reject the votes of States by this means they might altogether defeat the will of the people, and by manipulating returns, declare elected a person who did not actually have a majority of the electoral votes.

To add to the indecency of the matter it was resolved "that if the votes of the State of Georgia did not alter the result of the election they might be counted; and if they did alter the result they were not to be counted," as if the political complexion of the State added to or took from its rights. By the same reasoning New Jersey or New York might have been excluded.

We now expect to see the Senate consistent with itself. Having accepted the vote of Georgia, it is an acknowledgment that she is a State and in the Union. If so, she is entitled to representation, and the refusal to admit Senator Hill is an act of gross injustice, and self-stultification on the part of the Senate.

Usurpation.

Many Republicans have clung to their party organization in the belief that after the election, conservative influences would control it. They cannot help but have noticed that more and more extreme measures are being adopted day after day. At present they are trying to engraft an article on the Constitution forcing negro suffrage on all the States regardless of the will of the people. Months ago they stripped the President of all his powers, and the rights of the States have been ignored for years.

The Supreme Court is now an object of attack, and will soon we fear, become a mere machine for registering the decisions of a partisan majority.

To show how steadily the party is advancing in its march of usurpation, we quote a remark made by Senator Drake, a leading Radical:

Mr. White, (Democrat) of Maryland asked him whether, if the Supreme Court should decide the Legal-tender act to be unconstitutional, the decision ought to be respected?

Mr. Drake replied—Not at all. He would be found standing in his position *and both Houses of Congress would have to come to that position at last, or else sweep from the bench of the Supreme Court the men who dared to attempt to cripple, by their judicial decisions, the law-making power of the country.*"

Can thoughtful, law-abiding citizens justify or tolerate such language? And yet not a single Radical in or out of Congress has excepted to it or expressed dissent.]

The Philadelphia Police.

It is unanimously conceded that the Philadelphia Police were never better organized or more efficient. In this respect, as in others, Mayor Fox's administration has extorted praise even from his opponents. Notwithstanding this fact, the Radical party, cha ed at having lost Philadelphia, are determined to deprive the people of that City of all control over their Police, and to place the administration of that Department in strange and irresponsible hands.

It is not claimed that it will reform any abuses, for none are charged. It is not claimed that a Metropolitan Police will the better protect life or property; the condition of New York shows the contrary. It is not pretended that the citizens of Philadelphia demand a change, nor is there any good reason why her local administration should be placed in the hands of persons not elected for that purpose. It is a purely political scheme, and one which none but the lowest of tricksters and demagogues would engage in.

We shall watch the result of the Bill before the Legislature with interest, and we have a right to insist that *all* the Democratic members be present when the vote is taken, *and that they vote against the bill.* Such dodging as was done on the Peltz Bill must not be repeated. Any member doing this should be burnt in effigy, and advertised all over the State as a traitor to his party, who has *sold* himself to the opposition.

The passage of a bill in thirty-four minutes, at Harrisburg, a Boston paper calls "legislation on the high pressure principle." Increase the dividend and the "Ring" will increase the pressure to a still higher point.

Reburial of the Remains of Mrs. Surratt.

To-day the remains of Mrs. Surratt were buried the third and, it is hoped, the last time. Yesterday afternoon, as stated, her body was taken up from the grave in the store room of one of the arsenal buildings, which also contains the remains of Payne, Atzerodt, Harold, Wirz and Booth. The body was disinterred in accordance with a permit granted by the President to Father Walter, pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic church, giving the relatives of Mrs. Surratt the privilege of removing her remains from the Arsenal building to a cemetery. The remains were taken to Mount Olivet Cemetery, about two miles northeast of Washington, and placed in a vault. At half-past one o'clock this afternoon, Miss Annie Surratt, Miss Honora Fitzpatrick and a few of the relatives and friends of the deceased, about twenty in number, assembled at the residence of Father Walter, where they took carriages and proceeded to Mount Oliver Cemetery. The remains had been transferred from the rough pine box in which they were deposited by government authorities, and placed in a walnut coffin which was enclosed in a pine box. The remains were in a rather good state of preservation, the dress, gaiters and other articles of apparel being entirely whole. The workmen lifted the body from the box on three spades and laid it, in the coffin entire, with the exception of the head, which had become disconnected from the body. When removed to the building, beneath the body was found a common bottle containing a piece of parchment on which was written, "Mrs. M. E. Surratt." This had been enclosed with the body by the military authorities, in order that the remains might be identified after the lapse of years, in case the grave should not be opened before time had mouldered its contents into dust. When the carriages had arrived the small circle of friends repaired to the little chapel in the cemetery where stood the coffin. Rev. Father Walter, assisted by father Kane performed the funeral service of the Catholic Church, after which half a dozen of the workmen employed at the cemetery acted as pall bearers and carried the coffin to the extreme northeast corner of the ground, where the grave had already been prepared. The mourners followed, some riding and some walking. The Cemeterial Board had presented to Miss Annie Surratt an entire lot, No. 31, section F, bordering on Olivet and St. Dominick avenues. The lot is near to and can be plainly seen from the public road, and is in the vicinity of the grave of the late Colonel J. P. Garasche. When the mourners were assembled around the grave Fathers Walter and Kane read the burial service, and the remains were lowered into the grave. The sad party remained until the earth had been banked up over the grave, after which a boquet of lasting flowers, made in the form of a cross, was laid upon the mound. Miss Surratt was deeply affected through all the ceremonies attending the reburial, but her grief was greatly mitigated by the knowledge that the remains of her loved mother were at last redeemed from their hitherto ignominious surroundings and deposited in their last abode with the rites of Christian burial.

The Rainy Day—Life Insurance.—If we "save somethiog for a rainy day," when but little work can be done, should we not save something more for the day when no man can work? We all have our cloudy and rainy days, but as we grow older, the days may become darker and rainier, until not only our day's work but our life's work is done. The little folk are wisest. The squirrel lays up his stores, and the bee makes play of busy work, through all the summer sunshine, that want may not come in the winter. There are thousands of us, who should stop and consider whether we and our families are prepared for the rainy autumn and that dark winter of life which no spring ever dawns upon. You and I may be rich in the best elements of happiness—rich in the love and confidence of wife and children and friends; and while we have the active brain and quick hand, we and ours may also be rich in all the comforts of life. But perhaps we have made little or no accumulations. If we—the head of the house—shoul be taken away, the wolf might soon be at the door, and our loved ones become the victims of want and poverty, or worse. Our benevolence should prompt us to guard against the occurrence of these evils to *any one*, and our duty should *compel* us to prevent the possibility of their infliction upon those who have a right to our guardianship and support.

If we have an amount of perishable property at risk, whose loss would be an inconvenience to our estate, *we always insure it.* We are not only the property of our families, (and perishable at that, more than any other kind of property), but *we are the producing power.* If our houses or goods are burned, we may build more and earn more; but if *we* are lost, everything is gone. If it is necessary to insure our buildings and merchandise for our own benefit, how much more to insure our lives, which *make* goods and merchandize, for the benefit of our families. If we are prosperous, a full-paid policy is an investment for the future, that is beyond any contingency. If we are poor, a dollar more or less per week secures a handsome sum at a later period. What should we think of the sailor who goes to sea without anchors, because it is fair weather when he sails, and what should we think of the husband and father who makes no provision for wife and children because he is *well* to-day, although he knows he may not be alive to-morrow?

Formerly, it was difficult to obtain life insurance in responsible companies. There were those which promised large dividends and advantages, without any sufficient guarantees. Life insurance should be *perfect*—secure beyond all risks or chances. A company should not only have a large capital, but should be managed by men of the highest integrity and financial ability. We believe that we have such an institution in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America. It has a full paid capital of a million dollars; and with such financiers as Jay Cooke, and Clarence H. Clark, and a board of directors embracing gentlemen of the largest business experience we are not surprised that it is one of the most successful institutions of its kind. It delivered its first policy August 1, 1868; and the policies issued since that time cover insurance to the amount of Eight Million Dollars. Joel E. Bradley Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

We notice that in Cincinnati upwards of fifty lady teachers have petitioned for the salary as that given male teachers, stating in their petition that they are obliged to pay just as much for board and the necessaries of life as if they were men. There is argument in the point. We see no good reason why women should not, in the performance of the same labor, receive the same compensation. So far, we are in favor of woman's rights.

Congressional and News Items.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1869.

The Capitol has been crowded to-day with ladies and gentlemen anxious to witness the formal ceremony of counting the electoral votes cast for President and Vice-President of the United States. The hall of the House of Representatives, where the ceremony took place, was densely filled with spectators. The galleries not being large enough to accommodate the crowd, the rules were suspended, and numbers of ladies and gentlemen were admitted to the floor, where they remained during the proceedings. The reception of the vote of Louisiana was objected to by Mullins, of Tennessee, whereupon the Senate retired to their own chamber for consultation, after which the joint convention agreed that Louisiana should be counted; but Georgia, on motion of Butler, of Massachusetts, was counted out, under the *pretext* that the electoral vote was not cast on the day appointed by law. The vote on ruling Georgia out in the House stood, yeas 150, nays 47, and a motion to reconsider was tabled. The Senate again retired to their chamber for consultation, and after some time spent therein, a resolution, declaring that under the previous concurrent order of the two houses, the House could not legally refuse to count the vote of Georgia, was adopted. The Senate then returned to the hall of the House. Senator Wade, as Presiding Officer, called the joint convention to order, and announced that the objections of Mr. Butler were overruled by the Senate, and ordered the tellers to go on with the count of the State of Georgia. Mr. Butler, amid great confusion, appealed, but the Presiding Officer refused to entertain the appeal. Mr. Butler here became warlike, and appealed to the House to sustain him, declaring that the decisions of the Senate should not overrule the House. Finally the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest troublesome members, and the vote of Georgia was recorded in accordance with joint resolution. The result was then announced, that including the vote of Georgia, Grant and Colfax had received 214 votes and Seymour and Blair 80; that excluding the vote of Georgia, Seymour and Blair had received 71. The Senate then retired. It becomes a grave question when a partisan majority in Congress undertakes to override the will of the people. I take it, had the vote of Georgia decided the result, the Democracy of the country would have seen that vote counted and recorded, or known the reason why.

INSANE WOMAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A little after eight o'clock, this evening, a young woman named Annie O'Neil, was discovered in one of the corriders of the White House, running towards the private apartment of the President, who, when asked what she wanted there, replied, "I am sent by God Almighty to kill Andrew Johnson," Being taken into custody, an old fashioned double barrelled pistol, unloaded, was found in her possession. It appears that she had entered the White House during the afternoon and concealed herself in the meantime. She was evidently laboring under an attack of insanity, said to have been caused by her apprehension that she would lose the entire savings of herself and sister, gained in the Treasury Department during several years past, and invested in a little homestead for her family, and which would have to be given up, because it was purchased under a tax title. She was taken in charge by the police authorities, and will be examined to morrow, preparatory to sending her, if need be, to the insane asylum.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1869.

An incident occurred this afternoon, which fully shows how thieves and burglars hurl defiance at the law, and are confident that, on all points, they are stronger than our police force, judges, juries and all. After the adjournment of the Court of General Sessions, while a deputy sheriff was conveying three burglars, who had been sentenced to four and six years, from the new Court House to the Tombs, he was surrounded by a crowd of men, one of whom handed a key to one of the prisoners, with which he at once unlocked his handcuffs and ran off. The sheriff, before commencing his pursuit of the run-away, left the remaining two prisoners in charge of two citizens on the street, but hardly had he left, when the same crowd furnished the prisoners with knives, which were brandished in the faces of the citizens, who, of course, not over desirous of being cut and stabbed for work that ought to be done by the police, let the culprits go. The first prisoner has been recaptured, but the two others will never be found.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION

The House Committee on Elections to-day put an end to all prospect of the advent of colored members upon the floor of the House as Representatives of the people during the present Congress. They decided that none of the applicants for seats as representatives of the Second District of Louisiana are legally or properly elected. Menard, the colored contestant, had expectation of success just at the heel of the session, by which he would be entitled to the seat, if but for an hour.

PARDON OF DR. MUDD.

The President to-day signed the pardon of Dr. Mudd, and it was sent to the Department of State, where it will receive the signature of the Secretary, and the seal of the United States. It will then be sent to the commanding officer of the Dry Tortugas, where it will arrive about the middle of next week, and Dr. Mudd will be liberated. No action has been taken in regard to the cases of Arnold and Spangler, the other two prisoners sentenced by Hunter's Military Commission. The pardon is accompanied by a report of the Attorney General, made by direction of the President, embracing the history and points of the case, and reciting the various considerations moving the executive to grant the same, which are chiefly that there now appears to be some doubt as to the complicity of the said Mudd in the conspiracy, he only rendering aid by attending to the wounds of the chief conspirator; that the medical profession of Harford county, Md., have satisfactorily shown that it was the professional duty of said Mudd, as a physician, to attend Booth, when called upon; and further, he was very attentive to the sick at the Dry Tortugas, during the prevalence of yellow fever there last summer, saving the lives of many officers and soldiers, besides that of the wife of Surgeon Joseph Smith, U. S. A., who himself died of the fever. It further recites that his pardon has been recommended by 39 Senators and Members of Congress, and over 300 officers and soldiers at the Dry Tortugas, and others.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF WAR AND NAVY.

Secretary Schofield, in a statement before the House Military Committee, gave it as his opinion that the departments of War and Navy should be consolidated and be represented by but one secretary or member of the Cabinet, who should be a civilian. Of all the witnesses before the committee, Gen. Schofield was the most radical as to reforms and retrenchment of expenses in the army.

THE REMAINS OF ATZERODT.

Relatives of Atzerodt to-day made application to the President for the privilege of removing his remains to the family burial ground. The President granted the request.

WASHINGTON Feb. 15.

To-day the remains of Booth, Herold, and Atzerodt were disinterred by order of the President, and delivered to their respective friends for Christian burial. This only leaves in the vault at the arsenal the remains of Payne and Wirz. No demand has been made for the body of the former, and that of the latter will be removed in a few days to Kentucky. Thus closes another chapter in the grand tragedy of Lincoln's Assassination.

GENERAL GRANT.

The Committee appointed by Congress to wait on General Grant and inform him of his election, performed that duty on Saturday. His speech in reply has caused much consternation among Radical politicians and office-seekers. There is no longer any doubt that he intends to be the actual, as well as nominal head of his own administration, and Democrats will have no reason to complain if he carries out the principles indicated. We publish the following extract from his reply:

"I can promise the Committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants, such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power, and should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor. It would make no difference."

He will not make his Cabinet known until after the inauguration.

PARDON.

President Johnson, on Thursday last, issued a pardon to Sanford P. Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, convicted of perjury at the December term of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Albany, New York, County Penitentiary.

The President on Saturday nominated Judge Lewis Dent, a brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, as Minister to Chili, in place of Gen. Kilpatrick.

STRIKING OUT "WHITE."

The present Radical Congress seems to have a mortal antipathy to the word "white," and vote to strike it out wherever they find it. The Senate yesterday repassed a bill of last session striking the *obnoxious* (?) word out of charters of Washington and Georgetown, and out of all laws relating to the District of Columbia, so that negroes, upon the enactment of this measure, will act as jurors, justices of the peace, mayors, members of the city councils, &c., &c., and the old Maryland statute (now in force here), making it a penal offence for a minister of the gospel to marry a white man and a black woman, or *vice versa*, is likewise to be abrogated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

A bill allowing Mrs. Abraham Lincoln a pension of $5,000 per annum, was taken up and debated at considerable length in the Senate this afternoon. No conclusion, however, was reached, but the impression is that some bill of the kind will pass both Houses ere the close of the session.

JOHNSON'S CABINET.

It is announced that the members of President Johnson's Cabinet, except, probably, Mr. Evarts and General Schofield, will tender their resignations on or before the fourth of March, to take effect on that day.

THE INAUGURATION.

Active preparations are being made by the managers of the forthcoming inauguration ceremonies to insure a large parade on the 6th of March. The Chief Marshal of the day is General A. S. Webb, an officer of the regular army, and now in command of the garrison at Lincoln Depot in this city. The ceremonies will be far more *military* than otherwise.

His Excellency, the President.—How few people seem to know that His Excellency the President is a misnomer, the official designation of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, so far as he has one, being simply The President. In the convention framing the Constitution there were various propositions as to the title to be given the Executive, and, among others, one that he should be styled Excellency. This failed, as did all the others, the decision being that he should be styled simply what the Constitution itself calls him. It will be noticed that Mr. Seward, who is scrupulously exact in these matters, invariably addresses his communications to The President, and, perhaps, rigidly simple as this may seem, it was meant to be as full of meaning as the plain title with which royalty appears, not His Majesty, or His Christian Majesty, or His Catholic Majesty, but "The King."

The next Democratic State Convention will have an important duty to perform. Its members will be required not only to nominate candidates for Governor and the Supreme Bench, but the *best* possible candidates within their reach. All personal preferences must be thrown aside. No man must ask for a complimentary vote. Good nominations will sweep the State with overpowering enthusiasm; bad nominations will make an uphill contest, and render success problematical. The delegates now have this matter in their own hands. Let them act prudently and wisely, and the ticket they present to the people will be invincible.—*Age.*

Court Proceedings.

FEB. 9, CONCLUDED.

Citation ordered to the adm'r of the est. of Daniel Zeigler dec'd., requiring him to exhibit and file an account in the Register's office at least thirty days before the first day of next term.

FEB. 11TH.

Petition for a road in Bloom township near O. A. Jacoby's. Viewers app't.

Petition for a road in Sugarloaf and Benton twp's., from Ezekiel Cole's to Edson's store. Viewers appointed.

Stephen Thomas for the use of Richard George vs John L. Kline, Supervisor of Conyngham twp. The Court order that a rule be entered on John L. Kline to show cause why the judgment against the township of Conyngham should not be stricken off, to which rule Mr. Clark appears and waives service.

In the matter of the estate of John Hess dec'd, on motion of Mr. Whitmoyer, Mr. E. Jackson continued aud.

On motion of Mr. Clark, Court grant a rule on the heirs of Frederick Rohr dec'd., to appear at the next term of Court to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, or show cause why it should not be sold.

Com. vs Mary M'Maniman. Indictment, selling liquor without license.

It is ordered by the Court that one week's court will be held at the regular term in May next and the usual number of Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn and summoned.

The Tenure of Office Law.

It is an old idea that bad schemes frequently return to plague the inventor. It is so with the Tenure of Office Law. Its avowed object was to take all patronage from Andrew Johnson, to cripple his administration, to keep in office all Republicans, good or bad, and to keep out all others. Grant demands its repeal on the ground that all appointments should be under his control in order to execute the laws faithfully. The same argument should have prevented its passage.

Speaking of the conduct of the Senate in the premises, the New York *Times*, a Radical journal, says:

"We believe that there has not yet been a single case in which the Senate has "approved" the removal or suspension of a single office-holder, if he happened to be a member of the dominant party. Revenue officers have been convicted by the Courts of crime, have been sentenced and have actually gone to the Penitentiary, and have yet been kept in office by the refusal or failure of the Senate to approve their removal."

What a commentary on Radical politics!

A Matter of Course.

In reading the correspondence of a prominent New York Daily—Radical—we read the following remarkable paragraph on "Executive Clemency" exercised by Scott, Carpet-Bag Governor of South Carolina. We were unable to discover why all these scoundrels were turned loose upon the community until we read the closing sentence. Do our readers understand the reason?

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

"I have referred to this matter in a recent letter. Within the last few weeks nine criminals have been turned out of the State Penitentiary (one of these, perhaps, from jail,) by Executive clemency exercised by Gov. Scott. They are: Willis Wertz, Jerry Logan, Henry Mathis, Allen Drawdy, Joseph Allen, Sancho Brantley, R. M. Browne, William Maybin and Jeff. Ghee. The crimes for which they were punished were murder, rape, burglary and similar offences. Within the same period five have had their punishments commuted by the same merciful hands from hanging to one and two years in the Penitentiary. These are: Cain Cash, Aleck Behn, Adam Earle, Wade Jones and Dallas Harleston. All of these—both those pardoned and those commuted—I understand are negroes."

The Franking Privilege.—Many of our cotemporaries are calling attention to the abuse of this privilege by members of Congress. The best method of curing the evil is to publish the names of those who thus swindle the Government. We are constantly in receipt of letters from claim agents, patent medicine men and others, franked by the writers by means of a stamp, which can be manufactured to order at $6.00 per dozen. We regret that Mr. Mercur has resorted to this method of franking. It is a gross imposition on the Government, and should be so characterized. He can and *should* write his own name and should not permit his followers to hawk his stamp about all through the District. We are in favor of abolishing the privilege, both at Washington and Harrisburg.

Buy Yourself a House.—An exchange very appropriately remarks that every poor laboring man should buy himself a town lot—get that paid for and then work to add the necessary improvements—a little here and a little there will in due time produce you a home of your own, and place you outside of the landlord's grasp. Remember that $50 a year saved in rent will in a very few years pay for your own home and the money it costs you to move and shift about, will, without any loss of furniture and of time, pay the interest of a five hundred dollar judgment against your property until you can gradually reduce it to nothing. You can all buy in that way—why do you not risk it? If you fail you are no worse off—if you succeed, as any careful man is sure to do, you have made a home and established a credit equal to another which will start you in business.

Aids to Digestion.—In one of Dr. Letheby's lectures it is stated that the following practices are great aids to digestion: "*First.* Proper selection of food, according to the taste and digestive power of the individual. *Second.* Proper treatment of it, as regards cooking, flavoring, and serving it. *Third.* Proper variations of it, both to its nature and treatment, so that the appetite may not fail. *Fourth.* Exercise, warmth, and a genial disposition." How many of our invalids who complain of injured digestive organs can place the source of their disease in a neglect of some or all of these simple precautions!

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In Center township Friday March 5th, 1869, the following property to wit:

THREE HORSES,

Four Head of Cattle, 15 Head of Sheep, 8 head of Hogs, 1 Threshing Machine 1 Grain Drill, 1 Hay Rake, 2 Wagons Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Harness, Chains and many other articles, too numerous to mention. ISAAC HESS,

Joseph Wintersteen Auctioneer. Center, Pa.

Feb. 12, '69-4t.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1 95
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 00
Oats, "	70
Flour per barrel	12 00
Cloverseed	7 50
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	50
Eggs	35
Tallow	12
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	20
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	16 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$18 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	6 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00
Iron—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$45
No. 2 "	$38
Bloom	$39

Light Street Markets.

Corrected weekly by Peter Ent, wholesale and retail dealer in grain, flour & feed and general merchandize.

Wheat per bushel	$1 80
Rye " "	1 40
Corn " "	1 00
Buck Wheat "	1 00
Oats "	70
Wheat Flour per 100 lbs	11 00
Buck Wheat Flour	9 00
Corn Chop, "	2 20
Bran, "	1 50
Butter per lb	45
Eggs per doz.,	24
Potatoes pr bus	80
Dried Apples "	2 00
Flax Seed "	2 25
Beef per 100 lbs	9 00
Pork " "	14 00
Lard " lb	20
Onions per bushel	60
Clover Seed " "	7 00
Timothy " " "	3 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$5.00@5.25
Northwestern extra	5.50@6.25
Northwestern family	7.50@7.75
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	5.00@6.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	5.50@6.75
Pennsylvania and Western family	8.50@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	11.00@13.25
Rye flour	$8.00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus.	$1.65@1.75
" Southern "	$2.00@2.75
" California "	$3.20
" white "	$3.15@3.10
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1.00@1.02
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.00@1.05
" White, "	$1.17@1.17
OATS—plus "	70@75
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$31.50
" Beef, "	$24.50
" Dressed Hogs, ⅌ lb	8½@9c
" Smoked Hams "	17@19c
" Shoulders ⅌ lb	12c
" Lard, ⅌ lb	17@20½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	$7.00@9.25
" Timothyseed ⅌ bus	$3.75
" Flaxseed	$2.75
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ lb	9@10½c
" Cows, ⅌ head	$45@80
SHEEP—⅌ lb	9@9c
HOGS—⅌ 100 lbs	$11@12.14

Marriages.

SPARGOE—SHAFFER.—On Wednesday Feb. 10, 1869, by James Kenley Esq. in Centralia Thomas Spargoe to Mary Ellen Shaffer, both of Centralia Borough.

DILDINE—MOORE.—On the 4th inst. at Orangeville by Rev. N. Spear, John A. Dildine of Mt. Pleasant to Miss Margaretta Moore of Greenwood.

CAMPBELL—VOUGHT.—On the 11th inst. at the residence of the Bride's parents, by Rev. D. Beckner, Mr. Joseph R. Campbell of Northumberland county, to Miss Jane Vought of Montour Co. Pa.

REED—HUNTER.—On the 13th ult. by Wilson M. Eves Esq., Mr. Michael F. Reed to Miss Alice Hunter, both of Pine twp. Columbia Co. Pa.

THE INCLEMENT SEASON,

And its effects on the Weak and Feeble.

The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of overheated rooms and offices, at this season, and the frigidity of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alternations of heat and cold referred to, the vital organization should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistent power by the use of a wholesome invigorant; and, of all preparations for this purpose, (whether embraced in the regular pharmacopoeia, or advertised in the public journals,) there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is communicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive functions being accelerated by its tonic operation, the liver regulated by its anti-bilious properties, and the waste matter of the system carried off punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter these vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a staple of trade is adulterated, and, were it otherwise, mere alcohol is simply a temporary excitant, which, when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (and the mind as well,) in a worse condition than before. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, on the other hand, contain the essential properties of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs, and their active principal is the mellowest, least exciting, and most innocuous of all diffusive stimulants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

STANDARD WARRANTED.

We offer to Farmers and Dealers in Manures the present season our Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime as being highly improved.

It is not necessary at this day, to argue the claims of this manure, as a useful and economical application for CORN, OATS, and all spring crops. The article has a reputation of over fifteen years standing, and is still manufactured by the original proprietors.

Farmers will please send their orders to the Dealer early, as this only will ensure a supply.

BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
Office No. 20 South Delaware Ave.
PHILADELPHIA.

Feb.19,'69-3mo.

BEWARE OF THE IMPOSTER.

I hereby warn all persons of the United States against purchasing any Right of my "Fruit Tree and Vine Insect Destroyer and Invigorator," of John Ahearn of Baltimore. As he is an Imposter and a scoundrel, and has no right except a copy of a Deed and Letters Patent, stolen by him from the table of Bernard Carter in Baltimore on the 5th day of June 1868.

Mr. E. J. Phillips of St. Nicholas Schuylkill Co. is the only lawful owner of the right for North'd Montour, Columbia, Carbon, Northampton and Bucks Counties in the State of Penn'a.

BENJAMIN BEST,
Feb. 19,'69-3mo. Patentee.

PETIT JURORS.

February 15, 1869.—The Jury Commissioners, Thos. J. Welliver, Elisha Hayman, together with the Sheriff M. Millard, met at their office in Bloomsburg and drew from the Jury Wheel the names of eighty persons to be Jurors in our County Court of Oyer and Terminer to be holden at Bloomsburg in and for said county the third Monday to wit: the fifteenth day of March A.D., 1869, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Bloom—Hiram Palmer, Thos. J. Morris, Chas. Thomas, Joseph Sharpless, Jared Y. Shannon, Benjamin F. Sharpless, Clark M. Brown, and Eli Jones.

Berwick—Henry C. Freas, Silas E. Walton.

Benton—Samuel Heacock, John C. Doty, Jesse R. Pennington.

Beaver—Charles Michael, Charles B. Troy, Jesse Johnson.

Centre—Jesse Hoffman, James Hill, Joseph P. Conner.

Centralia—Martin Gaughen, Daniel K. Wertman, Thomas Gerrety.

Catawissa—Abel Thomas, Joseph Martz, John V. Bodine.

Conyngham—Richard Hughes.

Fishingcreek—Aaron Hess, Jacob Stoker, Abraham Robbins, David Yost, Cyrus B. M'Henry, John D. M'Henry.

Franklin—Seth Hartman, Jonathan Fortner.

Greenwood—Israel Bogart, James Preston, William Eyer, Alfred Kline.

Hemlock—John Masselman, Dennis Pursel, Philip A. Stroup, Isaac N. Leidy.

Jackson—John Jaycox, Henry Wagner.

Locust—Joseph Billig, Enoch Kester, Joh Kline John Stokes, Adam Marks George Thiele, Henry Fink, Samuel Reinbold.

Maine—John H. Hartzel, Daniel Miller.

Mifflin—Samuel Nuss, Aaron Andrews, Righter W. Smith, Daniel M. Huttenstine.

Madison—Reuben Wilson, Jacob A. Swisher, Daniel Rote, William Johnson, John Stettler, James W. Eves, Uriah Harrar.

Mt. Pleasant—Howard Grimes

Orange—Hiram R. Kline, James B. Harman, Wesley Bowman'

Pine—Joseph Sweeny, William Kershner John Potter Hiram Shultz, Jacob Long.

Roaringcreek—Peter K. Mensh.

Scott—Elisha B. Pursell, Charles Jones, Clark Kiessler, Reuben Culp.

Sugarloaf—Walcott Harvey.

In testimony that the foregoing is correct as drawn from the Jury wheel and entered upon the minutes of the office, We have hereunto set our hands this 19th day of February A. D., 1869.

Attest,

Wm. Krickbaum, Clerk.

MORDECAI MILLARD, Shff.
ELISHA HAYMAN, } Jury
THOMAS J. WELLIVER. } Com'rs

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Nicholas Kindt, Mathias Kindt, Barbara Jung late Barbara Kindt, Mary Kopp late Mary Kindt, Adam Kindt, Anton Kindt, Barbara Kindt, Henry Kindt, Margaret Kindt and Mary Kindt, Christian Kindt, Rohr, Anna Kindt, John Kindt, Christian Kindt, Daniel Hoffman, Regina Hoffman and Fredericka Hoffman Heirs of Frederick Rohe late of said county, deceased, and to all other persons interested, *Greeting:* You're hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphans' court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Frederick Rohe, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said court, and returned by the Sheriff. And hereof fail not. Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said court, the 17th day of February A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. JESSE COLEMAN, *Clerk.*

WE HAVE NO TRAVELING AGENTS

Farmers and Dealers who send their orders *direct* to us, can avail themselves of the

LOWEST PRICES

And *save the Commission.* Early orders will be advantageous to buyers.

ALLEN & NEEDLES.

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

AND THE

AMMONIATED FERTILIZER.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

We sell only No. 1—received direct from the Government.

FISH GUANO.

A splendid Manure packed in barrels.

We also offer for sale Pure Land Plaster, Hydraulic Cement and a full assortment of Oils and Candles. A DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

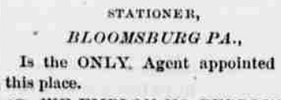
ALLEN & NEEDLES,

42 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

For sale by THE BLOOMSBURG IRON CO.,

Feb. 19,'69-tf Bloomsburg Pa.



UNFAILING EYE PRESERVERS.

Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS,

OPTICIANS & OCULISTS

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Have, with a view to meet the increased demand for their

CELEBRATED

PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

Appointed

Miss A. D. WEBB,

STATIONER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

As their sole Agent for this place. They have, taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their agents to meet the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure, at all times

SPECTACLES UNEQUALLED BY ANY FOR THEIR STRENGTHENING AND PRESERVING QUALITIES.

Too much cannot be said as to their SUPERIORITY over the ordinary glasses worn. There is *no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness,* or other unpleasant sensation, but on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the Lenses they are *soothing and pleasant*, causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and PRODUCING A CLEAR and DISTINCT VISION, as in the *natural healthy sight.* They are the only Spectacles that

PRESERVE AS WELL AS ASSIST THE SIGHT!

And are the CHEAPEST because the BEST, always lasting MANY YEARS without change being necessary.

—:O:—

CAUTION.

Miss A. D. WEBB,

STATIONER,

BLOOMSBURG PA.,

Is the ONLY Agent appointed in this place.

☞ WE EMPLOY NO PEDDLERS.

Feb. 19,'68,-tf.