

The Columbian Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 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.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

In obedience to the order of a majority thereof, the Democratic State Committee are requested, to meet at the Hotel of March, 1869, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M., to the time of holding the Democratic State Convention.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman. DAVID CALDWELL, Sec'y.

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, pamphlets, 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.

The Normal School.

On Friday last, February 19th the Committee appointed to inspect the buildings and grounds intended for the Normal School of the Sixth District, and, if found to be in good order and condition, to accept the same, arrived in Bloomsburg and proceeded to perform the duties for which they were appointed.

A thorough and careful inspection of the buildings and grounds, having been made and the classes in the Institute examined, the Committee unanimously agreed that all things were as they should be, and that the buildings should hereafter be known as the Normal School of the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, which District is composed of the following counties: Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Perry, Juniata, Mifflin and Dauphin.

The Committee consisted of Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools, Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Speaker of State Senate, Hon. James C. Brown, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Senate, Hon. Geo. D. Jackson, of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and Hon. H. Hoyt of Wilkes-Barre, C. G. Barkley, Supt. of Columbia County, C. V. Gundy, Supt. of Union County and Wm. Henry, Supt. of Montour Co. The Superintendent of the various Counties in the District were members of the Committee.

All of the gentlemen have been for years interested in the subject of education; and so me of them have spent the greater part of their lives in the promotion of the sacred cause and well qualified to judge of the merits of the buildings presented for their inspection. Their unqualified approval bears additional testimony to the capability and unflinching energy of Prof. Carver, under whose supervision the work has been from the commencement.

At 2 o'clock of the same afternoon the large hall of the Institute was filled with an expectant audience, a large part of which were ladies, to listen to the speeches which would publicly declare the acceptance of the School for the purpose intended. After prayer by the Rev. D. C. John, Judge Buppert read the Report of Trustees, after which Hon. Dr. Worthington, as Chairman of the Inspecting Committee, announced the result of the examination to have been in every respect satisfactory, and that the Committee had decided to recommend the immediate acceptance of the buildings.

Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent, next spoke in terms of the highest praise, and stated that the Buildings just inspected were the finest of the kind in Pennsylvania. His praise of Prof. Carver was well merited, as his zeal and energy are by this time fully acknowledged by all. Judge Hoyt addressed the young folks briefly, contrasting sharply the old style of School House and School Discipline, with those of the present day. The only one of his common school acquaintances which he relied on was the multiplication table, and of late he had grown somewhat doubtful of that.

Mr. Brown, spoke briefly of his connection with Educational measures, and of his desire to assist the present undertaking in every possible manner. Prof. Carver explained his position in regard to the early advocacy of the Normal School project and gave a general history of the Institution. He was succeeded by Mr. Gundy, Supt. of Union County, and by Hon. Thomas Chalfant. The latter gentleman was humorous in his remarks, drawing a ludicrous but truthful picture of old time pedagogues. The exercises were interspersed with capital music by Miss Etwell and the Glee Club.

In the evening short addresses were delivered by Prof. H. D. Walker, Prof. D. C. John, C. G. Barkley, Gen. W. H. Ent and Col. Freeze. Prof. Carver then closed with a few pertinent remarks and the audience quietly retired.

After the exercises were concluded, a bountiful supper was discussed at the Exchange Hotel by the Committee and some invited guests, and thus with social courtesies and unbroken harmony, the new buildings take their places as landmarks in the road of Progress. There are few, we trust, who do not wish the enterprise good speed, and who do not bestow all due praise to those energetic and zealous men to whom we are indebted for the final triumph which was celebrated on Friday last.

Hurray for Sambo!

We come now to the last and final act of the drama of universal suffrage national and permanent. In its march toward this point the Republican party has been obliged to leave many stragglers by the wayside, among them a President and a Cabinet, to say nothing of half a dozen Senators. But for the men thus dropped we have gained thousands of others, and if we regard merely the accession of the colored vote, it is obvious that the ballots of a race comprising four millions of souls must be of sufficient consequence in a party point of view to compensate for far greater losses. In our own State of Pennsylvania the amendment would give to our ticket twenty thousand colored votes.—Republicans.

We clip the above from a late edition in the Republican. And now ye weak, timid, faltering Republicans, toe the mark. The Chairman of your Standing Committee—the editor of your County organ declares openly in favor of negro suffrage, and what right have you to flinch from the test. True you do not believe in negro equality, you think white men are competent to administer the affairs of this government—but what right have you none to any such opinions since the above proclamation by Bradley.

What if a few of you, who cannot stomach the black pill, do drop off, Dr. says your place will be supplied by "four millions of black voters." Ye hard fast yeomanry, what cares Radicalism for your squeamishness on this point? "Pennsylvania," says your leader, "will give to our ticket 20,000 colored votes."

The "party of intelligence" has at last come to the conclusion that it can only support itself by the votes of the negro element having lost the confidence of the white population of the country.

ANXIOUS.

The late "Assistant Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac" is becoming alarmed at the unanimity of the people against the negro suffrage and office holding amendment proposed by the Radicals. Hear him!

"Look out for it! The few gentlemen who own the Court house, are circulating a petition setting forth that 'we are undersigned, without regard to party' &c. In substance requesting of the legislature of this state that they will not pass a resolution endorsing the Constitution recently passed by the House. This is a falsehood—no Republicans should, and unless they are deceived, will sign any such petition. It is a petition signed by the devil and circulated by his agents—keep your hands off it."—Republican.

Republicans during the last Campaign read in the Chicago Platform, on which Grant was nominated, "The question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States." Now that Grant is elected the Radicals turn round and attempt to deprive the people of Pennsylvania and other "loyal" States of the privilege of determining this question.

We fear the Doctor has not read the Platform of his own party, and when he stigmatizes the doctrine as "original with the devil," he abuses his own friends. "No Republican should sign such a petition." Are we to understand that you intend to force the entire Republican Party of this County into the support of this odious measure?

IS THIS AN ANSWER.

DURING the early days of Radical Puritanism, in Massachusetts, to express a doubt of the truth of witchcraft, and to denounce any one charged with it, was regarded as conclusive evidence of his being a witch, or of being a sympathizer with witches. Scores of men, women, and children, suffered death, for no greater crime, than refusing to believe in the absurd and relentless fanaticism of that day.

During the late war, if any one had the hardihood to express a doubt whether war was the proper means to save the Union, and refused to denounce the people of the South as a pack of rebels, traitors, murderers, and the like, why of course, he was a rebel or a sympathizer with rebels. Thousands of the best men in the land suffered imprisonment or death, because they were charged with just such disloyalty.

So now, because Democrats were content to leave the guilt or innocence of Thomas Donahoe to be decided by the Court and Jury, and did not denounce all Irishmen as being murderers, they, therefore, according to the Republican, "threw a political cloak over the proceedings."

We might say more on this subject, if it was proper at this time to do so, but we may add, that it does not lay in a Radical to complain about thrusting politics into anything, when it is notorious that by this means, and is notorious, his party has preserved its life.

Bloomsburg State Normal School.

By proceedings in another part of the COLUMBIAN it will be seen that the Committee appointed for the purpose have reported in favor of the recognition of the late Bloomsburg Literary Institute, as the Bloomsburg State Normal School for the Sixth District. The official recognition dates February 22nd 1869—the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington; so that the day upon which the school starts upon its career of prosperity and usefulness, is a day fixed in all hearts to be remembered and observed. It is a happy coincidence, and we hope the influence of its virtuous and patriotic associations may ever be felt in the school.

A number of the citizens of the town met the Principal, Faculty and Students in the Hall of the Institute, on the morning of the 22nd, and spent a few hours in a happy impromptu celebration of the Day and the occasion.

After some excellent vocal music by the school under the direction of Mrs. Best; Prof. Ferree read the 13th Chapter 1st Cor., and offered prayer. Prof. Carver made a few remarks as to the order of exercises, and called upon Col. Freeze, who made a short address. The Glee Class sang an excellent piece, upon the close of which Master John M. Clark favored those present with a declamatory eulogistic of the character of Washington. Music, and Song by Miss Dora Lutz; and following that an address by Capt. Brockway, on school teaching experiences. Master Nevil Frank followed with a declamation on the early life of Washington.

Mr. McCandless, one supplementary to the act to consolidate, &c., and laws relating to penal proceedings and pleadings.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1869. THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Edmunds of the Judiciary Committee made a report on the resolution referred to that committee some weeks ago instructing them to inquire into the legality of the amnesty proclamation of the President.

The report of the committee concluded with a resolution declaring that under the Constitution and laws, the President had no power to restore rebels to citizenship, &c. These loyal Senators certainly cannot have read and understood the Constitution of the United States.

THE NEGRO INAUGURATION HALL.

The Radical managers of the approaching inauguration had having given out quietly that the affair is to be exclusively white in complexion, the negroes of the city, taking the hint, have gone to work to get up a black inauguration hall on the evening of the 4th of March. The much abused distinction, "on account of race or color," it seems to be made by these Radical worthies who think negroes good enough to associate with every body except their precious selves.

THE MARCH SESSION.

It seems to be now definitely settled that the first session of the Forty-first Congress, which assembles on the 4th proximo, will continue throughout the month of March, at least. The Democrats have over one-third of the next House, and several States will be represented until the meeting next December.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

It is stated, on what is represented to be good authority, that President Johnson intends, shortly after he goes out of office, to make a visit to Europe.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

A note propositi under the amnesty proclamation has been ordered to be against the pending indictments against the assassination conspirators, and it is expected that all will soon be released.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

That the House will reject the constitutional suffrage amendment of the Senate is now generally believed, in which case the possibility of ever proposing another is abandoned, as the next House will be Democratic by more than a third. There are not a few Radicals who admit that they voted for the Senate amendment against their convictions and under pressure.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

It is generally conceded that the Senate will agree to the report of the Federalists Committee against the ratification of the proposed treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims. There is no doubt that the whole Radical vote of the Senate will cast against it. This will leave the subject open for Grant's administration, and we shall see whether better terms can be obtained through different agents.

DURATION OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The best informed politicians here expect that the next Congress will sit from the 4th of March to the 1st of May, if not longer. Moreover, that the probable election of Mr. Blaine as Speaker there will be no change in the offices.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SUCH a storm of indignation arose from the Press and people upon the appointment of twenty-seven useless, unnecessary pasters and folders in the House, that the members have become frightened, and are trying to undo their job.

The matter was finally disposed of by passing a joint resolution for the discharge of twenty-seven men, and by adding to it a section for their payment to the present time. (The Senate must concur in the resolution before it becomes operative.)

Mr. Billings offered a resolution requiring the Committee on General Judiciary to inquire and report as to the propriety of abolishing the civil code commission. In presenting the resolution Mr. B. said he understood one of the three commissioners (Messrs. Hall, of Bedford, Derrickson, of Crawford, and M'Veigh, of Chester,) had not rendered any services, although he is receiving as pay three thousand dollars a year, and he thought the expenses ought to be reduced or the commissioners required to attend to their duty.

The following bills were read: Mr. Fisher, one extending the provisions of the act of 1868 for the payment of gratuities and annuities to the soldiers of 1812, to soldiers of said war, or the widows of such soldiers, who served forty days in said war.

Also, one to provide for old faithful public school teachers, who are discharged for other causes than moral delinquency, one-half their usual pay, out of the school fund of their district.

Mr. McCandless, one supplementary to the act to consolidate, &c., and laws relating to penal proceedings and pleadings. Mr. Davis, one preventing betting on elections, by allowing suit to be brought. Mr. Fisher, one relative to the proceedings in the several Courts of this Commonwealth, providing that a party in interest in a case before any Court of Common Pleas or District Court, composed of a President and one or more Associate Judges, if he thinks it would be prejudicial to have it tried before any particular Judge, it can be tried by the other judges.

GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE.

This gentleman passed last evening very pleasantly at the residence of Hon. J. B. Beck, member of Congress from Kentucky, his former law partner.

General Breckinridge met a number of his old friends, who, by their kindness and consideration, must have vividly recalled to his mind the days of "Auld langsyne," when he was the recognized leader in the refined circles of society here, as he was in the councils of the nation in matters of State.

WAR ON NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The majority of the Committee on alleged Election Frauds in New York, at the November election, submitted with their report to-day a bill to amend the naturalization laws so as to retard the naturalization of foreigners. This is the revival of the old Know-Nothing creed, which it will be remembered, had its foundation in the proscription of foreign-born citizens. There is no reason to believe that this measure will fail in either house. On the contrary, the indications point strongly to its enactment, and that, too, by the votes of the very men who have enfranchised hundreds of ignorant, barbarous negroes in the Southern States, and are now about to propose, by amendment to the Constitution, to enfranchise them all over the country.

GRANT'S CABINET.

In conversation at Army Headquarters, this morning, with Senator Thayer, General Grant remarked: "I want to say to you that I shall send into the Senate the name of Major-General Schiefel as Secretary of War, but it is likely that he will decline and return to his position in the army. I shall then nominate a civilian for that office and the Senate to know this?" Turning to Representatives Dickey and Morgan of Pennsylvania, and Root of Arkansas, who were a short distance from him, he said he had no objection to their hearing what he had to say on the question of the Cabinet. He then remarked: "I am opposed to appointing officers of the Army and Navy to civilian offices, and therefore will have a civilian at the head of each department." During the conversation General Grant informed them that he had decided to appoint a Pennsylvanian in the Cabinet, but would not mention his name. He remarked that no one wanted the Tenure-of-Office bill retained except the thieves and scoundrels and their friends.

Home News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The preliminary meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac, preparatory to the organization of an association similar in its scope to that of the Army of the Cumberland, and of the Ohio, was held at noon to-day at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, in Fourteenth street.

The meeting was called for by Gen. Butterfield, who, after inviting all the major-generals present to seats on the platform nominated Gen. George B. McClellan as Chairman of the Convention. McClellan was received with enthusiastic cheers by his late comrades, and addressed them a few words of thanks upon assuming the duties of the chair.—There were seated near him on the platform Generals French, Heintzelman, Plesasant, Wright, Davies, Casey, and Gibbon. The army and corps commanders present were requested to act as vice-presidents of the convention. A committee of five was appointed to name the time when and place where a grand reunion of the Army of the Potomac should take place. A committee on organization was then appointed after which a recess till evening followed.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 19.

MUCH excitement was created yesterday by an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate General Prim. Three persons, believed to be implicated in the affair, have been arrested.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

The reports that ex-king Ferdinand of Portugal has consented to be a candidate for the Spanish throne are premature. Though strongly urged, he still refuses to allow his name to be used in connection with the sovereignty. A majority of the members of the Constitutional Cortes, now in session at Madrid, are opposed to Duke Montpensier,

Foreign News.

MADRID, Feb. 17.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

THE HOUSE, yesterday, after something of a struggle, repassed the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution in an amended form, striking out the provision in relation to

office-holding, and restoring so much of the Senate amendment as prohibits political discriminations "on account of race or color," &c. The amendment, thus passed, will have to go back to the Senate again for concurrence in the action of the House. There is no doubt that it will finally pass both houses this session. Mr. Boutwell yesterday refused to allow Judge Woodward to propose an amendment providing for the submission of this proposition to amend the Constitution to Legislatures of States elected after its adoption by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

WE learn, on reliable authority, that General Grant, in conversation the other day concerning the proposed repeal of the "Tenure of Office Act," expressed himself in favor of its immediate obliteration from the statute-book, remarking, at the same time, that those Republican Senators who vote against its repeal, should never receive any favors at his hands. The act, it seems, was good enough for Johnson, but too bad for Grant. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The negro suffrage amendment to the Constitution is in the hands of a Committee of Conference, consisting of Stewart, Conkling and Edmunds on the part of the Senate, and an equal number on the part of the House. The result will be about some infamous amendment to the Constitution will be adopted, at least so far as Congress is concerned.

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General Breckinridge will shortly return to Lexington, Kentucky, his old home, where, I learn, a large practice at the bar awaits him.

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and there is little prospect of his success.

MADRID, Feb. 17.

In addition to the large detachment of reinforcements about to sail for Cuba, the Government will send out as soon as necessary transportation is ready, another expedition, which will number at least 6,000 men.

PARIS, Feb. 18.

The Conference of the Great Powers met to-day to receive the communication from Athens, of which M. Walewski was the bearer. The reply of the Greek government to the propositions of the Conference was satisfactory, and a resolution was adopted that Greece should be herself the right to protect the lives, property, and interests of Christian inhabitants of Turkey. The representatives of the Powers finally gave their signatures to the protocol, and the Conference dissolved.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. Fortescue said that the government proposed to release from imprisonment forty-five Fenians, who were convicted of treason last year in England and Ireland, including several leaders.

Baron Lionel Rothschild, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament from London city, in place of Bell, Conservative.

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.

Costello and Warren, the Fenian prisoners, have been set free.

THE TIMES thinks General Grant "was elected by a very large majority of the American people." He was, was he?

The majority is some three hundred thousand, counting in the half million of lately emancipated slaves who put the things in the box for him; but how about the one hundred thousand disfranchised white men of Tennessee, the twenty-six thousand in Missouri, the entire exclusion of the three hundred and fifty thousand anti-Grant voters of Virginia, Florida, Mississippi and Texas, and the suffrage dependent on an oath of belief in negro equality in Alabama and Arkansas? A large majority, forsooth. Yes, a very large majority the other way.

SENATOR MORTON, in arguing in favor of a pension or allowance of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. Lincoln, estimated the total cost of Mr. Lincoln's funeral at \$1,000,000. He said: "Altogether it cost the government and the States not less than one million of dollars."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WHOOPING COUGH CURED BY DELAWARE'S CELEBRATED REMEDY.

Prepared at No. 41 Wood St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your Druggist for it. Feb. 23, 1869.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

212 N. 3rd St. Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 23, 1869.

FOR SALE.

A valuable property—a grocery stand, house, lot and stable attached, including about two acres of ground with a well, situated on the canal of about 100 feet. The whole property with all the fixtures on hand, will be sold for cash at a low price. Possession given the 1st day of April next. For particulars apply to J. J. Yarnell, 424 Broadway, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1869.

100,000 LIVES LOST YEARLY TO TOBACCO.

Save your money and restore your health by using the "Cure for Smoking." This is not a substitute but a cure for Smoking. Cough, asthma, indigestion, nervousness, headache, and all the ailments arising from the use of tobacco. It is a pure vegetable and animal product, and is sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address M. J. Yarnell, 424 Broadway, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1869.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, ALBUMS, CHROMOS.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 591 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

For sale by the BLOOMSBURG HON CO., Feb. 18, 1869.

ALLEN & NEEDLES.

FARM FOR SALE.

Will be sold at private sale a valuable farm situated in Madison Co., Columbia county, about 100 acres, with a good house, barn, and other buildings. For particulars apply to J. J. Yarnell, 424 Broadway, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1869.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

For sale by the BLOOMSBURG HON CO., Feb. 18, 1869.

ALLEN & NEEDLES.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

FISH GUANO.

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