COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

"Our Constitution---guard it ever!
Our glorious Union---hold it dear!
Our Starry Flag---forsake it never!
The proud Caucassian---our only peer!

BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday Morning, June 4, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN,

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

THE CARNIVAL OF BLOOD.—Private letters received in Cincinnati, yesterday, from the city of Washington, says the Fort Wayne *Times*, agree in saying that Grant has suffered a loss of 50,000 men thus far.

☞ The Cincinnati *Commercial*, an abolition sheet, calls the Fremont men "long-haired radicals." Then we suppose the Lincolnites must be the kinky-haired radicals. The hair of the longhaired radicals is parted in the middle, and the hair of the kinky-haired radicals curls so tight that it cannot be parted at all.

☞ Gold is rapidly advancing in New York, consequently the price of provisions, groceries, and goods advances in proportion, or rather, greenbacks depreciate day by day. All on account of the utter incompetency of the wooly abolition miscegen party. The conduct of this administration will disgrace the pages of American history upon which it is written.

The Roll of Honor.—JOHN G. THOMPSON, Esq, Treasurer of the Vallandigham Fund of Columbus, Ohio, acknowledges the receipt of $455 81, for the two weeks ending May 23d 1864. Amongst the receipts we find the following: "From Levi L. Tate, for Ladies of Hemlock township, (Buck Horn,) Columbia county, Pa., the sum of Five Dollars and Forty Cents, ($5 40.) See "The *Crisis*," of 25th of May.

FEMALE TREASURY CLERK.—The plan of employing female clerks in the Treasury Department is a failure through the infamous conduct of members of Congress, who were not content with keeping mistresses at the seat of Government, but obtained them situations that they might be paid from the National Treasury. This is a depth of infamy that the whole world can not beat. The very walls of the dens of beastly licentiousness in Paris will blush at this depravity of human nature when they hear the tale.

☞ A pamphlet has been printed in Philadelphia showing that Judge Woodward was elected Governor by over 100,000 majority of the legal votes of the State. The facts and the array of figures produced, make a clear case of the most stupendous fraud, which, for the honor of humanity, it is to be hoped was never known before. If this pamphlet does not not *forewarn* to the extent *forearming* the people of Pennsylvania, they must have made up their minds to patiently wear the chains the Abolitionists have forged for them.—There is but one remedy, which is to go into the next election detemined to have a *fair vote* or *free fight.*

Death of Joshua R. Giddings.

Hon. *Joshua R. Giddings*, Mr. Lincoln's Consul General, at Montreal, in Canada, died in that City, on the 26th of May, at an advanced age.

Giddings was an extreme radicalist and mischievous abolitionist. Some twenty years ago, he wished to see, what he called the "mob-ocracy driven back with fire and the sword, and if this could not be done, then to see blood flow to the "bits of the horses bridle, and this he would rejoice in as the dawn of a great political millenium!" He lived to see, or rather hear that our land was "deluged with blood"—for such *patriots* keep or get out of danger—but did not enjoy the blessings of his "great political millenium," and died suddenly as he concluded a game of Billiards, at the St. Lawrence, with Mr. Felkman,

The Arrest of Gov. Medary.

We learn that Gov. Medary was arrested yesterday by Deputy U. S. Marshals, and taken to Cincinnati. What offense this veteran statesman and patriot is accused of, we are at a loss even to surmise. —*Dayton Empire.*

We assure our friend of the *Empire* that he and "every other man" knew just as much as we did about what we were arrested for. We found a good jolly Republican friend on the cars, of the legal profession, who learning something was up, inquired of us what it was. We told him we were just as ignorant as he was of the matter. He at once hunted up the Deputy Marshal, and soon returned, and informed us that it was the case of Mr Catheart and others. This was just before we got to the city. But as we never knew anything of the Catheart affair, only what was made public, as others knew it, we were not much the wiser.

What ever possessed anybody to connect us with that case, we cannot say. If it is mere political spite, it will redound more to the dishonor of those getting it up than to us. We, of course, abide the Court of Judge Leavitt, and hope for a speedy opening up of the case, that we may get some light upon it.—*The Crisis.*

The War Democracy.

There is a class of politicians and of people, now very rapidly decreasing, who exult in the name of War Democrats.—Their organs of the press are many of them, disappointed Republican sheets, which now talk blatantly about the Democratic party which they claim to represent; and if we should believe their nonsense we should think that there had been no change whatever in public sentiment since 1861, when these same journals were the loudest advocates of the wild Jacobinism that then stalked rampant. It is not needful to dispute *that* point with them.—Nor, indeed, is it worth while to dispute with them at all. Day by day, and hour by hour the horrors, miseries, and crimes of this nefarious war are preaching their own sermon to the people of the land; and let the campaign in Virginia end as it may the time is not far distant when a full reward of fiery indignation and of withering scorn will be delt out by the true Democratic party to these Black Republican War Democrats.

What is a Democrat? A Democrat is one who believes in the sacred and inalienable right of sovereign States to rule themselves; who hold to the old doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; who glories in the Union because its authority was based only on the free consent of sovereign and coequal sister States; and who hoped for universal happiness throughout the world, because he saw and felt the possibility of government established by consent, and resting not on force, but on the unconstrained affection of the people.

Now, per contra, what are these so called War Democrats? They are men who utterly repudiate the sovereignty of States; who hold that governments need no consent to ratify their powers, but that which they can wring from conquered freemen at the sword's point; who proclaim aloud that they desire to see our State reduced to be the vassels of a central war power; and who strike at hopes of Democratic freedomeverywhere throughout the world by boasting that they will reduce the Southern States into the condition of another Poland or another Hungary.

Democracy like this mean neither more nor less than military despotism cloaked in idle forms of long-lost freedom. If War Democracy has nothing better to propose than this, the people of these States will very shortly see the difference between such pitiful hypocrisy and the good old Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson. We prefer the *Constitution as it* WAS *with the Union as it* IS, to any such amendments to the principles of both. And if America, the morning star of liberty on earth, has no more hopeful gospel for the oppressed—if the downtrodden nations of the earth *must* choose between impartial freedom or democratic tyranny—better we think they should submit to Czar or Kaiser than to waste their hopes and blood to win the tender mercies of some War Democrat.—For war Democracy means neither more nor less than democratic (?) despotism; and despotism at least looks more respectable beneath the imperial diadem than under a pretended cap of liberty.

There is much in a name. The American people love the Democratic name, and for a while the name of War Democracy has taken very well. But it is too obvious a satire on itself to last long. We advise its advocates to give *their* rose a more appropriate name. The pill of despotism will hardly go down with the people, even under the sweet sugar-coating of the sounding name of War Democracy.

☞ "In our presidential election in 1860, if the other party had been successful there would have been no secession."
Bradford Reporter, April 21

That is an important admission And why would there have been no secession? Simply because all parties, people and portions of our country would have been confident that the Government would be administered upon constitutional principles, that the rights of all would be respected, the wrongs of all avenged.

Yes, if the Democrats had succeeded in 1860, there would have been no secession, there would have been no war, there would have been no weeping mothers, no bereaved sisters, no widowed wives, no orphaned children; sorrow and mourning and distress would be strangers; conscriptions, midnight arrests, and Government bastiles would have been unheard of; happiness, prosperity and progress would have blessed our entire and united country; the buffoon who plays President at Washington, would have cracked his stale jokes, and told his musty stories to the bar room loafers at Springfield: the "on to Richmond" would have been peaceful, and bloodless and hilarious; and the United States, would still be a power upon earth, honored and respected abroad, and one in the bonds of law and order at home.

Oh! what a train of evils we should have escaped, if the Democrats "had been successful" in 1860! It is now again a question for the people—shall we be "successful" in 1864!

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Therefore let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. Only 30 cents per pot or box

Expiration of Senatorial Terms.

The terms of the following named Senators expire with the session of the Legislature to be held in August next:

1st	District,	C. M. Donavon	Democrat.
3d	"	J. C. Smith	"
4th	"	William Kinsey	"
5th	"	G. W. Stein	"
6th	"	Hiester Clymer	"
7th	"	Bernard Reilly	"
12th	"	Henry Johnston	Abolitionist.
17th	"	A. H. Glatz	Democrat.
27th	"	M. B. Lowry	Abolitionist.
24th	"	John P. Penney	"
28th	"	C. L. Lamberton	Democrat.

By the new apportionment the districts of Messrs. Glatz and Lamberton have been merged into others, and consequently there will be no election to fill the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of those gentlemen.

The Senators holding over are 22 in number, eight of whom are Democrats, and 14 Abolitionists. The districts to elect next fall will very probably return 7 Democrats to 4 Abolitionists, as it is confidently expected to carry the 21st district which elects two Senators. The next Senate will therefore propably stand 15 Democrats to 18 Abolitionists. In order to destroy the power of democratic counties, the iniquitous apportionment bill passed last session has united them with abolition counties in double districts, without regard to population or ratio, that their strength might be swallowed up. For instance the strong Democratic county of Montgomery, with more than enough taxables for a Senator has been united with Chester and Delaware, in a double district, that the Abolitionists may elect two instead of one Senator. Montgomery, too, with two thousand more taxables than Chester is allowed but two members of the House, while Chester is given three. Columbia and Montour, with a large fraction have one member; while Sullivan and Wyoming heretofore with us, giving two members, are swallowed up by the abolition counties of Bradford and Susquehanna.

There is not a particle of honesty or fairness in the arrangement, and to show the character of the Legislature which enacted it, we refer to the article, from the Phila. *Inquirer*, on the first page of our paper of last week. Dont fail to read it, and remember it was an "*Abolition*" *body*, painted by a "*loyal*" *paper.*

To Our Subscribers.

We hope our subscribers will not feel any alarm at the glorifying storm raised in the Republican papers about our being "arrested" on last Friday by Puties U. S. Marshals Sands and Wheeler for "conspiracy." We responded to the gentlemanly summons with all freedom, and was only surprised on arriving at Judge Leavitt's court-room that they all seemed more anxious to get rid of us than we did to part with them, and we returned the same night, to appear again when they want us. We shall give our readers a full account of this affair in due season. If it does not turn out a humbug, then there are no humbugs in this world *at this time.* It has given the Republican papers, some of which are no better than they should be, a good chance to blow off steam, and they should make the most of it. There is a nice little story behind this, which will not look quite so well when made public, if we have got the hang of it correctly.

To Marshal Sands and his Deputies we return our thanks for their very gentlemanly conduct in this business, and the friendly interest they took in returning us to our family and business on the shortest possible time. As it was our first appearance "under arrest," we no doubt appeared a little awkward, but they showed us how to act, and we went through successfully.—*The Crisis.*

An American Vessel Fired into by a Spanish Ship of War.

Capt. Gray, of the schooner Flash, arrived on Saturday from Baracoa, Cuba, makes the following report:

"April 26, 7.45 P. M., while on the passage from St. Martius, to Baracoa, off Isabella Bay, a vessel hove in sight astern and fired two guns—blank, when we immediately hove to. The sail came up and proved to be a Spanish man-of-war. While nearing us, she commenced shortening sail, but never hailed us, and fired four musket shots at us, the ball of one whistling close to Capt. Gray's ear and went through the mainsail near the deck. We were then boarded from the steamer by an officer and six marines, who examined the papers and then sent them on board the man-of-war to be examined by her commander, after which they were sent back and the vessel allowed to proceed."

Under any other administration, except the one now in power, Spain would be made to pay dearly for this insult to the American flag; but we are fallen so low that even Spain can board our vessels, examine their papers, fire into them, and not even waken up old Granny Welles. What a contemptible figure we are cutting in the world, to be sure.

THE OLD GUARD—For May, is on our table. It contains a fine steel plate engraveing of Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States. Its reading matter is written and selected with care, and contains sound democratic sentiment. $1,50 per anum, Van Evrie, Horton & Co., 162 Nassau street, New York.

COUGH BRONCHITIS.—The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients render "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate female, or youngest child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by Clergymen, Singers, and Public Speakers generally.

THE WAR.

Since the close of our last week's connected account of the movements of the Virginia campaign, various marches, flank movements, advances and fallings back have been made by Grant and Lee respectively; but of which we need say no more than that they brought about no definite results. But the papers of last Monday brought us the following startling intelligence.

General Grant has abandoned his plan of attacking Richmond from the north.—He has gone towards White House, and will begin his labors anew from the east. He has adopted M'clellan's plan of 1862, and will opperate upon the same ground. General Butler, it is reported, will be removed from command, as he has failed to accomplish his share in the operations.

On Wednesday last the Federal army lay along the South Anna. Part was on the south bank, and part on the north bank. The river ran between the two portions.—The western flank was at Jericho Mills, and the eastern a little west of Fredericksburg Railroad crossing. The enemy, strongly entrenched, opposed any further progress, though their numbers, owing to the woods and hills which concealed them, could not be ascertained.

On Tuesday the Federal line had extended as far east as the railroad bridge, but in order to consentrate the forces, the flank had been drawn in westward and the guard upon the bridge given up. The Confederates at once set fire to it, and during Tuesday night burned it to ashes.—On Wednesday the Federal headquarters were removed from Mount Carmel Church to Jericho Mills. Fredericksburg had been abandoned as a supply post, and Port Royal, on the Lower Rappahannock, was made the new one. Wounded were sent there and supplies received. Preparations were made to pass the entire army over the North Anna. Burnside's advance crossed. It was discovered, however, that Bull Marsh, a large swamp on the southern bank, prevented all communication between the two wings of the army on that side. The enemy threatened an attack upon the isolated wings. Affairs appeared critical, when on Wednesday evening a heavy rain began and a series of thunder storms continued all night.

The rain swelled the North Anna. The fords were obliterated. The two wings on the southern bank were threateded with isolation from the reserves on the northern bank. The movements of the enemy were ominous. In order to prevent an attack upon either of the wings on the southern bank, it became necessary to recross the stream, and by Thursday night all the Federal troops were withdrawn to the north bank of the North Anna.

When Grant found that the North Anna route must be abandoned, he determined to follow the only other feasible road. This was the one from White House on the Pamunkey. He resolved to transport his army thither as quickly as possible, and in order to get across the river, which was too wide for convenient passage at White House, he chose a point some distance above, where there was a ferry. On Thursday afternoon he sent Sheridan's cavalry to sieze this point, and with Sheridan's march began the transportation of the enemy to Whith House. This change of operations to the several criticised McClellan route, will invoke one comment from every mouth. Grant, after the most sanguinary fighting and severe losses, has but arrived at the point which M'Clellan reached by a road comparatively bloodless.

From Jericho Mills, the North Anna runs a southeast course to White House. Below the junction with the South Anna it is called the Pamunkey. This stream is very crooked, but in a straight line the distance from Jericho Mills to White House is thirty-five miles. A road along the south side of the river, about for miles from it, connects the two places. The Fredericksbug Railroad crosses both the road and river five miles from Jericho Mills. The crossing is at a town called Chesterfield. Ten miles below the railroad bridge and about a mile from the south bank of the river is Hanover Court House, eight miles below Hanover Court House and also on the south bank is Hanover Town. Twelve miles from Hanover Town and also on the south bank is White House. On the road fifteen miles from Chesterfield, stands Mongohick Church. It is about six miles northeast of Hanover Court House, the river running between them.

General Sheridan's cavalry were sent along this road on Thursday afternoon.—They passed Chesterfield and Mongohick Church, and on Friday morning approached the river bank opposite Hanover Town. Here they took possession of a ferry, capturing the Confederate guard of about eighty men, and made preparations for crossing the Federal army over to the south bank. A portion of the 6th Corps reached there by noon. The remainder of the army moved on Friday. The march was about twenty miles in length. Headquarters were moved from Jericho Mills to Chesterfield, and then to Mongohick Church. At five o'clock on Friday afternoon the army was encamped around the church, and as soon as it was dark the crossing began at Hanover Town, which is but a short distance further on At eight o'clock on Saturday morning Grant telegraphed to Washington that he expected to have all his army over by noon.—The crossing was unopposed.

Lee abandoned his position on the South Anna as soon as it was evident that Grant had given up that line. Breckinridge, who had joined him, was sent to Hanover Court House to watch the Federal progress.—The remainder of the army, by a short march of about fifteen miles, could get into position to confront the new approach to Richmond from Hanover Town. This place is eighteen miles northeast from Richmondr White House is twenty three miles east. The Confederates will scarcely oppose any serious obstacle to General Grant's progress, before he reaches the Chickahominy Swamps, which are about ten miles from the Pamunkey.

The Cleveland Convention.

FREMONT & COCHRANE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31—An informal gathering of German delegates, Radicals and War Democrats took place last evening. Gen Cochrane made a lengthy radical speech, animadverting quite strongly upon the Administration, and denouncing the suppression of newspapers as a crime, and that even a censorship was an unjustifiable outrage.

Ex-Govenor Johnston followed, maintaining that only the most radical measures can save the Union.

Gen. McKinstry offered resolutions declaring that the duty of a truly American Administration is to restore the prostrated rights of citizenship; freedom of the press and speech; protests against arbitary arrests and seizures of property; favors the Monroe doctrine, and urges fraternity to the struggling Republics of the old and new world.

General Cochrane on taking the chair made a lengthy speech, enunciating similar sentiments to those in his speech of last night.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed and the Convention took a recess.

The committee on Credentials reported that Ohio, Illinois, New York, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Wisconsin, Tennesse, Maine, Indiana, New Hampshire, New Jersy and the District of Columbia were represented.

The resolutions were then adopted separately.

Col. Moss moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and vice President.

Mr. Ransom moved to reconsider, believing it would be better to await until after the Baltimore Convention.

Col. Moss moved that John C. Fremont be declared the nominee for President.

Mr. Ransom moved an amendment that a nominative Convention be held in Cleveland, on the first Wednesday in september. Lost, only 9 voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Powel, of Washington, moved to adjourn over to the Radical Convention, at Baltimore, on the 6th of June Declared out of order.

The nomination of Fremont was then made by acclamation.

Gen. Cochrane, B. Gratz Brown, and General Butler were named for Vice President.

Mr. Cochran, asked leave to retire from the Convention.

Mr. Gibert, taking the chair, the question was put and the nomination of General Cochran was confirmed, with but few voices in the negative.

A committee was appointed to report a plan of party orgonization and a name for the party.

☞ We are almost sick and tired recording the outrages of this infernal administration. The heart grows faint at each renewed villainy, and we wonder how much longer these things are to be.—No man is safe from the hand of oppression, nor is he secure in his personal liberty. The best men and purest patriots in the land are dragged from their homes in the dead hours of the night, and incarcerated in foul dungeons, without knowing why nor wherefor. The sword of military fanaticism is placed at the throat of every man, and it is at the option of those in power, whether it shall be thrust home or not. The most recent outrage is the arrest by military authority of Hon. SAMUEL MEDARY, of Ohio,—one of the ablest democrats in the country. In the name of God, who next?—and what next?

Fort Wayne Times.

☞ The quota of New York is said to be full; in consequence of which there will be no draft.

MARRIAGES.

In Bloomsburg, on the 25th ult., by Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr. ABNER W. HAGENBUCH, and Miss MARIE FRY, all of this place.

DEATHS.

In Berwick, on the 21st ult., WILLIAM THOMAS, eldest son of Levi and Elizabeth Kunts, aged 16 years, 8 months and 12 days.

In Greenwood township, Columbia county, on Wednesday last Mr. JAMES DEMOTT, of consumpteon, aged about 35 years.

Death removed from the family circle, on the 20th of May, 1864, in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pa., little Pettie M. C., daughter of Dr. D. H. and A. B. Montgomery, aged 7 years 2 months and 20 days.

OBITUARY.

Pettie, thou was't mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening
When it floats among the trees.

Death has claimed our little Pettie,
Set his seal upon her brow;
And her eyes that shone so brightly,
Shine in heaven with Jesus now.

Dearest Pettie thou has left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.

Pettie, our dear and loved one,
Thou art ever free from pain;
The angels called thee, Jesus welcomed,
Farewell, we shall meet again.

LIST OF DEALERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

For the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, of Goods, Wares, Merchandise and Distillers, Brewers, Eating House Keepers, within the county of Columbia, returned and classified in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes of said county, as follows, to wit:

VENDERS.	TWPS.	CLASS.	AM'T.
Mrs. H A Colo,	Benton,	14	7 00
Samuel Heacock,	"	14	7 00
Hiram Everett,	"	14	7 00
Hughes & Calendar	"	14	7 00
Daniel McHenry,	Fishinge'k,	14	7 90
Howel&Pennington,	"	14	7 00
Solomon Buss,	"	14	7 00
James N. Jones	"	14	7 00
Bernard Ammerman	"	14	7 00
A. B. Stewart	Orange	13	10 00
R. Brewer & Son	"	14	7 00
W. Fritz & Bowman	"	13	10 00
A Coleman, merchant tailor		14	7 00
E. J. Schyler	"	14	7 00
D K Sloan	Centre	14	7 00
G. H. Fowler	"	13	10 00
A. Fulmer, Flour Mill	"	14	7 00
Jacob Sponsler	"	14	7 00
E.W.M. & G. L. Low	"	14	7 00
C. H Hess & Co	"	14	7 00
Jno.Kelchner, flour mill	"	14	7 00
Henry Lahman, groc'y	"	14	7 00
E. Stewart & Eaches grocery		14	7 00
C. F. Hill	"	14	7 00
John G. Jacoby	Briarcreek	14	7 00
J. Thomas, flour mill	"	13	10 00
Levi Summerville	"	14	7 00
E Strawbridge, flour mill		14	7 00
Wm. Freas, flour mill	"	13	10 00
Jer. Jacoby, flour mill	"	14	7 00
P. M. Trauch, flour mill		13	10 00
Reuben Miller, flour mill		14	7 00
Bowman & Owen	Berwick	11	15 00
J. Seesholtz & Craig	"	14	7 00
Abraham Miller	"	11	15 00
A. P. Evans, for J. P. Dodson, ag't	Berwick	14	7 00
Henry Hockman	"	14	7 00
Jackson Bower & so	"	13	10 00
J. S. Sanders	"	14	7 00
C. D Fowler	"	14	7 00
Jackson & Woodin	"	11	15 00
Jackson & Woodin, foundry		14	7 00
Reuben Miller	Mifflin	14	7 00
Stephen H. Swank	"	14	7 00
Creasy & Brown	"	14	7 00
W. A. Brown, flour mill		14	7 00
J. K. Sweppenheiser	"	14	7 00
Sweppenheiser & Co. Maine		14	7 00
Franklin L. Shuman, Beaver		14	7 00
Jacob Bamburger	"	14	7 00
Jacob Yager	Locust	24	7 00
Washington Yager	"	14	7 00
Mark Williams	"	14	7 00
Abraham Rice	"	14	7 00
J B. D gner	"	14	7 00
J. Chorington	Roaringe'k	14	7 00
Joseph B. Knittle, Centervi le		14	7 00
Daniel Wertman, ag't liq store		14	7 00
William Snyder, shoe store		14	7 00
Mrs M Gerrell	"	11	15 00
Jonathan J. Hoagland	"	14	7 00
Washington Parr	Franklin	14	7 00
C. Mendenhall, flour mill		14	7 00
G. S. McWilliams	"	14	7 00
J S. Brobst	Catawissa	12	12 50
J S. McNisch & Co	"	14	7 00
Creasy & John	"	14	7 00
J. Sharpless & Co	"	12	12 50
G. Hughes & Son, stoves		14	7 00
J. K. Sharpless	"	12	12 50
S. D Rinard, stoves	"	14	7 00
William John, stoves	"	14	7 00
Casper Rahn, clothing store		14	7 00
Kline & Zarr, grocery,		14	7 00
Wm. Orange, grocery.		14	7 00
Levi Keiler, eating house		14	7 00
J. S. Brobst & Co., grocery		14	7 00
M Conner, grocer,	Rupert	14	7 00
Dr. P. John,	Bloom	14	7 00
L. Paxton, flour mill	"	14	7 00
B. Stoner, eating house, confectionary, &c.,	Bloom	14	7 00
Eyer & Moyer, Drugs	"	14	7 00
S H. Miller	"	13	10 00
W. N. Rishel, confec'y	"	14	7 00
D Lowenberg, clothing	"	14	7 00
S. C. Shive	"	14	7 00
A. J. Evans, clothing	"	14	7 00
J. K. Girton, grocery	"	14	7 00
A. Bolleder, shoe store	"	14	7 00
James K. Eyer	"	14	7 00
Elias Mendenhall	"	14	7 00
Henry Klein, grocery	"	14	7 00
J.W. Hendershot, grocer	"	14	7 00
O. A. Jacoby, grocery	"	14	7 00
J. J. Brower	"	13	10 00
A B. Erasmus, grocery	"	14	7 00
Fox & Gillmore, eating saloon		14	7 00
McKelvy, Neal & CoBloom		8	30 00
H C & I W Hartman	do	11	15 00
F Rabb, grocery	do	14	7 00
E P Lutz, druggist	do	14	7 00
L T Sharpless	do	14	13 00
J R Moyer, druggist	do	14	7 00
A J Sloan	do	13	10 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co	do	8	30 00
David Whitmire	Scott	14	7 00
W A Barton & Co	do	13	10 00
B F Reighart & Bro	do	14	7 00
C S Fowler	do	11	15 00
C S Fowler, steam mill	do	8	30 00
Samuel A Worman	do	14	7 00
I. & T Creveling, grocer	do	14	7 00
G W Creveling & Co	do	14	7 00
H W Creasy & Co	do	11	15 00
Peter Ent	do	13	10 00
Jacob Harris	Hemlock	24	7 00
Charles Neyhart	do	14	7 00
M G & W H Shoemaker		13	10 00
C Kreamer	Madison	13	10 00
D Flick & Brother	do	14	7 00
G & W Masters	Greenwood	11	15 00
John Leggott	do	14	7 00
B & C Eves, factory	do	13	10 00
Cornelius Preston	do	14	7 00
Schuyler & Black	do	13	10 00
Joseph Sands, factory,	Mt Pleasant	14	7 00
Moses Lemmons, distillery	Fishinger'k	11	15 00
Reuben Miller, distillery	Briarcreek	9	25 00
Rohr McHenry, distillery,	Benton	11	15 00

All persons who may feel agrieved by the above Classification can have an opportunity of Appealing by calling upon the undersigned at his office in Bloomsburg, any time on or before the second day of July, A. D. 1864, or at the Commissioner's office, in Bloomsburg, on the second day of July, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, after which no appeal will be heard.

ANDREW LAUBACH,
Mercantile Appraiser.

May 28, 1864.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, COL. CO., PA.

OFFICE—On Main Street, in the Exchange buildings, over Miller's Store.
Bloomsburg, April 16, 1864-3m

F. C. HARRISON, M. D.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he continues the practise of *MEDICINE AND SURGERY*, and solicits a share of public patronage.
OFFICE, on Main Street, first house below the Court House. Bloomsburg.
February 2, 1864—tf

New Advertisements.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERience of an INVALID.
Published for the benefit, and as a caution to Young Men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time the Means of Perfect Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
June 4, 1864—1y Brooklyn, Kings co., N. Y.

MATRIMONIAL.—If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, "without money and without price," valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, no matter how old, how ugly, or how poor. This is a reliable affair. The information will cost you nothing; and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address,
SARAH B. LAMBERT,
Greenport, Kings county, N. Y.
June 4, 1864.—1m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Philip Freas, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Philip Freas, late of Centre township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills, &c., to the undersigned also residing in said township, all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Executors without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.
SAMUEL FREAS,
WESLEY B. FREAS, } Ex'rs.
JESSE B. FREAS
June 4, 1864.—$2 00.

WALNUT HOTEL.

THE undersigned, announces to his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, in
LIGHT STREET,
Columbia county, Pa., where he is prepared to accommodate the traveling public, to general satisfaction.
His TABLE, is well provisioned and his STABLE commodious and well attended.
☞ A share of the public custom is solicited.
JOHN REES.
Light Street, June 4, 1864—3m.

INQUEST OF PARTITION.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

IN the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, in the matter of the partition and valuation of the Estate of Frederick Knouse, late of Jackson twp., deceased. TO Jackson Knouse, and Hannah, intermarried with Peter Nagle, residing at Bethel, in Branch county, State of Michigan, TAKE NOTICE, That an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of Frederick Knouse, deceased, in the township of Jackson county of Columbia, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.
J. H. FURMAN, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, June 4, 1864.—6t

PUBLIC SALE OF A LOT OF
TIMBER LAND.

THE undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Philip Freas, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, in pursuance of the will of said decedent, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on
Thursday, the 30th of June,
A Tract of Timber Land,
situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., containing
TEN ACRES,
adjoining lands of David Shaffer on the north, Jesse Hicks on the east, and others, all of which is unimproved.
☞ Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and conditions be made known, by
SAMUEL FREAS,
WESLEY B. FREAS,
JESSE B. FREAS,
Executors of Philip Freas, deceased.
June 3, 1864.

Real Estate Sale.

A Valuable Farm.

The subscriber offers to sell, at private sale, a Valuable Farm, consisting of
100 ACRES OF BOTTOM LAND,
situate in the valley of Fishingercreek, about two miles north of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., comprising the bottom land of the well-known Primrose Farm, and the Hamlin Farm. On the premises are a
Dwelling House, two good Barns,
an excellent ORCHARD, out-buildings, Well, &c., together with a
Maple Orchard,
yielding from 500 to 1,000 lbs. sugar per year. The vein of the "Bloomsburg Iron Ore," crosses one end of this tract of land. A road
Valuable Town Property.
The large Three Story Brick BUILDING, and LOT OF GROUND, on which it is erected, situate on the north side of Main street, central in the town of Bloomsburg. Said building is substantially constructed of excellent brick—formerly used for a Carriage Factory—and can be well adapted to a place of business. Said Lot is 41 feet front on Main street, and 244 feet deep. Possession of the last named premises will be given immediately, if desired. ☞ Conditions of sale will be made to suit the purchaser.
D. J. WALLER.
Bloomsburg, May 30, 1864.

KEEP YOUR EYE
ON
THIS PLACE.

SECOND ARRIVAL
OF NEW GOODS!

J. J. BROWER

HAS enlarged and greatly improved his Store Room and stocked it with a large and superior Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which will be sold as low as at any other establishment in the country.
Calicos at 16, 18, 20 *and* 25 *cents.*
Muslins, Bleached and Brown at 25, 28, *up to* 48 *cents.*
DRESS GOODS of every shade, quality and price; a full line of Domestic Goods, viz: Checks, Stripes, Ticks, Linnen and Cotton Table Diaper, Ginghams, Nankeens, &c., &c. A good supply of Ladies Shoes and Gaiters
New stock of Hats and Caps.
All Wool Ingrain and Cottage Carpets,
of a splendid article just opened and for sale.
A fresh supply of
Groceries and Spices,
a new lot of
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE.
MACKERAL by the quarter, half and whole barrel Nos. 1 and 2, medium and large. Also, a large and splendid assortment of
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE
new designs. Also, a new lot of TRUNKS and
Oil Cloth Satchels.
Having bought these goods before the late rise, I am prepared to sell low, cheap as the cheapest for cash or country produce.
WE STUDY TO PLEASE.
Bloomsburg, May 12, 1864.

The Berwick House.
Berwick, Columbia co., Pa

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that having leased this well-known house—he has given it a thorough renovation. The rooms have been re-papered and the entire establishment elegantly refurnished. Being pleasantly and eligibly located, and provided with all the requisite conveniences, it offers to the public the combined advantages of

A First-Class Hotel:

HIS TABLE will always be supplied with the best the markets afford, and HIS BAR with the choicest liquors. Travellers, drovers, teamsters, boarders, &c., accommodated to general satisfaction. Careful and accommodating Hostlers always in attendance. Stabling the most complete and extensive in this section.
J. P. SIBBET.
May 28, 1864.