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, April 1, 1865.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
(AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1865.)
$3 00 per Year, or
2 50 if paid strictly in advance.

☞ The Correspondence between Mr. BUCKALEW and Gen. COUCH, (to be found upon our first page,) shows that before the end of September last, full notice was given to the General in Command of the Department which included this county, of the facts in relation to the alleged "insurrection" here, and that a formal application was then made for the discharge of our citizens who had been unlawfully and unjustly arrested. The truth as proved afterwards upon the trials of DANIEL MCHENRY, and STOTT E. COLLEY, and which compelled the release of most of the arrested men after much suffering and expense to them as well as expense to the Government, was then given to the General in command from a responsible quarter.

The Correspondence also recites sundry facts showing that whatever may have been the motives for sending troops here originally, the proceeding degenerated into *a political raid of the most unjustifiable character, involving interference with elections as well as oppression of individuals*

And yet, up to the beginning of April 1865, seven months after the arrests were made, no less than six of our citizens have languished in a "Lincoln Bastile," upon convictions procured by falsehood and in open contempt of the laws of the land!

Case of Daniel McHenry.

We publish on our first page the Petition and Papers in the case of our worthy County Treasurer, who was one of the victims of the military raid upon this county in 1864, and who, after prolonged imprisonment and a most vexatious and expensive trial, was honorably acquitted upon all the charges made against him. Although tried under circumstances of great disadvantage and inconvenience and before a tribunal unknown to the laws, his entire innocence was made so clear as to extort his acquittal and discharge from the grasp of military power.

But, complete as is the vindication of his character and good name by the decision rendered, there has been no amends made to him for the gross outrage and cruel injustice of his arrest and imprisonment, nor repayment to him of the enormous expenses incurred in defending himself against false and malignant charges. Nay, even the engagement made by the Judge Advocate upon his trial as to payment of his witnesses after a certain adjournment, has been violated without shame and without explanation.

It was only because he possessed some property, accumulated by honest industry, and had warm and earnest friends who came forward generously to assist him in his hour of sore trial, that he was enabled to make successful defence and turn back the tide of defamation and falsehood which threatened to overwhelm him. For the desire to convict him was strong, and his trial was kept going on for two months and a half, one hundred miles from his home, and adjourned over and over again by the prosecution when he was ready for trial, as if to harass and worry him into submission or crush him under a mountain of expense. The country was scoured for witnesses against him, and every effort made which malice could prompt or power command, to secure his conviction. But the final result was most inglorious to the prosecution. Two infamous villians who had been induced to contribute falsehood to the cause of persecution, in the capacity of witnesses, were sent home utterly disgraced, (one being impeached and both triumphantly contradicted) and a complete acquittal of the defendant pronounced by the very tribunal selected by the authorities who had arrested him.

The papers we now print give the case in part, and we shall hereafter add to them the Evidence (or the main part of it) as taken upon the trial, in order to make up a full record for future reference.

Goods at Reduced Prices.

Mr. L. T. SHARPLESS, our enterprizing young Merchant—on Main Street below Market, in Bloomsburg,—ever active as a shrewd business man, has taken advantage of the great fall in Gold, and has accordingly made another great reduction in the Price of his Goods. We enclose his circular in this issue of our paper, exhibiting his scale of prices. Mr. Sharpless, we believe, sells the best and cheapest goods of any house in Bloomsburg and so his customers have long since discovered.

☞ We were in error in our last number, in stating upon what we supposed to be good authority, that Capt. SILVER had been appointed Provost Marshal for this Congressional District, in place of Capt. Manville, removed. No new appointment has yet been officially announced.

THE DRAFT.

We publish below from the *Republican*, a statement of township quotas under the pending draft. Bloom twp. is put down at 36 instead of 98 as first announced, and if credits are given for men from the township who have enlisted elsewhere since the 3d of March, in pursuance of the law of that date, he quota now assigned us will be quite filled. Nothing could show more conclusively the character of the administration to which the people are now subjected than this subject of quotas in this Congressional district. There was allotted to it a quota of over 2,300, which made the the Bloom quota 98, and it was only by persistent efforts at Washington that the great injustice of the allotment was obviated. The Committee sent on were treated very cavalierly by Provost Marshal General Fry, and an appeal to the President was also fruitless. Mr. Buckalew then had a section put upon a general military bill providing that drafts should be made upon any revised enrollment prior to the actual drawing of names, instead of the enrollment as it stood when the call was made, and this just rule will be the law hereafter. This legislation was not proposed at the instance of our district Committee, who knew nothing about it until after the action af the Senate, but it was most acceptable and timely as well as just. Subsequent to the adjournment of Congress Mr Buckalew and Mr Tracy remained at Washington and had several interviews with General Fry, who had the law above mentioned referred to the Attorney General by whom it was construed to be prospective. But under the pressure of the fact of Congressional intention in the case added to the plain injustice of the assigned quota, Gen Fry finally had district corrections made up to January last, reducing the enrollment from eleven thousand to six thousand, and the quota from about 2,300 to something under 1,400.—This left an element of injustice as to corrections of enrollment since December, inasmuch as they were not taken into account, but there was a substantial advance toward fairness.

Statement of Quotas and Credits of Columbia County to March 1st, 1865.

The following is a statement of the quotas of this county, as forwarded by the Provost Marshal:

TOWNSHIPS.	Quotas.	Credits.	No to be Furnished.
Bloom	36		36
Montour	6	6	
Fishingcreek	19	7	12
Greenwood	22		22
Jackson	11	3	8
Pine	10	1	9
Briarcreek	14	4	10
Berwick	6	19	*
Centre	16	2	14
Scott	35		35
Orange	21	3	18
Mt. Pleasant	21	1	20
Sugarloaf	11		11
Benton	21	9	12
Madison	25	6	19
Hemlock	16		16
Catawissa	25	1	24
Franklin	10		10
Mifflin	13	1	12
Beaver	32		32
Locust	36		36
Main	14	5	9
Roaringcreek	9		9
Conyngham	30		30

*Berwick has a surplus of 13.

Negro Freedom in Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES,
COLUMBIA, TENN., February, 27, '65

GENERAL ORDERS. No. 12.

EXTRACT.

I. Owing to the fact that there are a great number of negroes in the town and vicinity who have no means of support, and who must procure something for themselves and families to subsist upon, depredations are being committed upon the premises of citizens. To put down this unlawful and unnecessary way of procuring the necessaries of life for their families: It is hereby ordered. That every negro, male or female, who are able bodied, must procure for themselves situations where they can work. They will be allowed to enter into contracts with their employers, and collect their own pay, thereby giving them an opportunity of taking proper care of themselves, their property. All negroes found in and around this post after the fifteenth day of March, who have no visible means of support, or no place of employment, will be sent to the contraband camp.

II In order to promote the good of the community at large, stop the stealing, &c, now so prevalent in the country, all persons who are in need of hired help, are respectfully requested to procure it at once.

By order of Lt. Col. DAN M'COY,
Commanding Post.

J. E. CARPENTER, Lieut. & A. A. A. G.

The above says Col. DAVIS, of the "Doylestown Democrat," is a capital commentary on the kind of freedom the abolitionists offer the poor negroes of the South. They have been taken from their masters who provided for their every want, and given freedom to starve or turn thieves or assassins. It is now found that in order to "stop the stealing so prevalent in the country," the authorities are obliged to force the negroes to work. This is only a recapitulation of the experience in the British West India Islands. The negroes, as a race, will not work unless compelled to, and those of the Southern States are not much better able to take care of themselves than the same number of baboons or monkeys. A correspondent writes us from Tennessee, that when a person goes to camp to hire negroes, the cry of the poor wretches is, 'take me back to my old master." Why don't our abolitionists go to Columbia and administer to the wants of the wretched beings they have consigned to misery?

Gems from the Old Guard.

EPITAPH ON THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

Here lies, defunct, a foolish knave;
Whether most *fool* or *knave* none know;
Old satan who its spirit gave,
Receives its names in hell below.

Andy Johnson, when he took his seat in the chair of the vice President, on the 4th of March, made the following startling announcement: "I am going to tell the truth here to day." The *truth* in such a place, and from such a man, must have been astounding. Mr. Lincoln has enjoyed the service of a vast number of prominent liars; but none, not even Ben Butler, have been a match for Andy Johnson. The sight of such a doublyperjured wretch taking an oath to support the Constitution, must have made the devil himself grin with infernal delight. We have replied to two or three of Johnson's campaign speeches, and we declare that never before did we meet with such an offensive mass of ignorance, impudence and falsehood. The truth is not in him.

The 4th of March (inauguration day,) was the bleakest, the wettest, and altogether the most disagreeable day of the whole year. As if nature shuddered at the calamity of a second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, the heavens above swept and the earth beneath groaned under depths of filth. For a short time towards noon, the clouds lifted a little, but, at the precise hour of the inauguration, they settled down again with a density and blackness truly terrible. It would seem that God's own hand had drawn a wet pall over the face of the land, and the moment when the perjured usuper was to go through the daring mockery of again taking an oath to support a constitution he is striving to destroy.

Barnum has delivered a lecture on "The Art of Money-Getting." The funds it was announced, were to be expended in printing the lecture to send it to the soldiers. Of what use could a lecture on the art of money getting be to soldiers. If it were on *the art of getting their honest dues from the government* it might be of some service to the poor fellows. Or if it is designed to be up to the moral standard of the Abolition war, it ought to be entitled "the art of stealing spoons and negroes." But that is a lecture that should be delivered by Ben Butler, and not by Barnum. We never heard Barnum accused of such business.

What is now called "the government" to this country is a sight to behold. The President an obscene joking old rail-splitter. The Vice-President an ignorant, insolent, drunken sot. The Chief Justice, a man who is neither a lawyer nor a Christian. Congress, a cabal of fanatics, thieves, and butchers. Negroes the favored guests in the parlor of the White House. White men more degraded than negroes, in all the chief seats of office. Alas! poor country!

A kind cotemporary wonders that "the editor of THE OLD GUARD seems to be perfectly indifferent to the heavy loads of abuse heaped upon him by the Abolition press." The reason is that we know of no way in which the rascals could praise us except by their abuse. Their approval would be offensive if not intolerable. We are fortunate as old Athengoras who never felt pain when stung by a scorpion.

American Manufacturers—the American Watch Co.

OUR readers, we are sure, are not generally aware of the great impetus that has been given to manufactures since the beginning of the war. The high rates of exchange, and the necessities of the army, have made the Eastern hills and valleys resound with the hum of busy machinery, and nowhere has machinery done more or created a greater revolution in production and trade than in the manufacture of the watch. What was once the toilsome, slow and uncertain result of hand labor only, is the swift demonstration of unvarying mechanical forces. The same class of genius that invented the telegraph and the sewing machine invented the delicate and wonderful mechanism that takes hold of the raw material—the brass and steel, and gold, and precious stones, and under competent direction turns out that daily wonder and necessity—a perfect timekeeper. That genius is essentially *American*, and has been found collected, assimilated and made productive by the American Watch Co., at Waltham, Mass. Taking the best fruits of several years experiments, they established their factory nearly ten years ago, which they have been compelled to enlarge from year to year until they now employ seven hundred workmen, and turn out a product valued at a million and a half dollars per annum—or equal to that of all other watches now sold in this country. The secret of this Company's success is that they have done what they promised—that they have furnished a first-rate substantial watch and a moderate price—and this is the great difference between their watches and the ordinary importations from Europe. Except certain very high priced varieties, the European watch is the result of cheap and unskilled hand labor, that never goes well, and in a short time "costs more than it comes to" in repairs. The American Watch Co give a guarantee for the quality of all their products, that is good with any dealer who sells them.—*Exchange.*

The Demoralization of Civil War.

When the different classes during the convulsions of a revolution are brought into collision, the virtuous and prudent have no sort of a chance with the violent and ambitious, unless the whole virtuous members of the community are roused to a sense of their danger and manfully unite in resisting. In the later stages of such trouble it is extremely difficult for them to recover their ascendancy; unless they are united and resolute it is impossible.—In the shock of a battle, gentleness and humanity are of little avail; audacity and courage are the decisive qualities. In the contests of faction, wisdom and moderation have as little influence. "It was early seen" in the French Revolution, that "the men with the poinards would sooner or later carry the day against the men with principles." We are having a realizing sense of the truth of the above in the scenes that are passing before our eyes to-day.—In the convulsions of the revolution that have thrown the violent and ambitious to the surface—the men of real virtue and genuine principle have been overwhelmed. The latter failed to see the opportune time for unity of action and bold resistance; and the revolution has passed beyond the stage where united action or antagonism can be of any use. Demoralization, from the highest to the lowest, is characteristic of the time, and war's fell passions and excesses, and the rapid spread of corruption have destroyed all vestige of humanity in the public heart. Men listen now with apathy to tales of horror and cruelty, which, a few years ago, would have curdled the blood with terror, and awakened a stern and retributive vengence. They gaze with an eye cold as a fish upon military executions, and read the stories of atrocities with a heart hard as adamant, and that pulsates with no sympathetic throbs for the wretchedness and misery that overwhelms the weak and defenseless. Ministers of the Gospel, from their pulpits, justify and applaud acts which would make a Sioux Indian blush for the character of his tribe. It is sad, also, to think that we have not yet reached culmination of this wickedness and this revolution must go on as did the French, until the period arrives when "the men of the poinard carry the day against the men with principles" Then, as the French Revolution, in the midst of the atrocities engendered by such a condition of affairs; will be borne with much travail, the reactionary spirit that shall lead the people back again to reflection and to taking fearful vengeance upon the blood-thirsty wretches whose counsels and example have been the fruitful progenitors of all our wickedness and shame. To scourge each successive faction which attains the head of affairs, another more hard then itself arises, until the punishment has reached all the guilty classes, and the nation in sackcloth and ashes, has expiated its offenses.

The Progress of Inhumanity.

"Of all the lessons derived from the history of human passions," says LaValette, "the most important is the utter impossibility which the best men will always experience of stopping if they are once led into the path of error." If, a few years before they perpetrated, the crimes of the Revolution could have been portrayed to those who afterward committed them, even Robespierre would have recoiled with horror. Men are seduced, in the first instance by plausible theories; they advance, unconsciously, from errors to faults, and from faults to crimes, till sensibility is destroyed by the spectacle of guilt, and the most savage atrocities dignified by the name of State policy. If, five years ago, many of our generals had been told of atrocities they would commit on helpless women and children the outrages they would perpetrate upon the civil rights of the citizen, they would each have exclaimed, "is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing!" But familiarity has bred contempt, and they go on, step by step, day by day, perpetrating wrongs and outrages that are a stain upon our civilization without the slightest remorse, and animated by the fanatical idea that they are doing the nation some service. The laws of humanity are to be regarded in civil war as well as in a war between two strange nations; the rules of the international code aply equally to both. The relations of the parties ought to be those of ordinary war, which humanity demands; and yet we have seen Federal generals giving up whole towns to plunder and conflagration, the soldiers under them becoming mere marauders.—It is not to be supposed that these men were not in possession of the ordinary traits of humanity; but, in the progress of the devastation, brutal, civil war, their feelings have become naturally blunted, until now they perpetrate acts at which the civilized world stands aghast. The recent manly and defiant letter of Wade Hampton to Sherman reveals a history of outrage and oppression that finds its best commentary in the silence of the Federal general under its reproaches, and his failure to carry out the threats that he had made. That its statements were true no one can doubt who has read the letters of the press correspondents attached to his army. It is, however, the pressure of external circumstances which ultimatley produces such inhumanity, as much as inhumanity produces the difficulties of public affairs. Even Butler and Turchin, at the outset of this war, were credited with some better instincts which are common to humanity; little did they expect to be fashioned into the brutes and beasts they have proved themselves to be, through the moulding influences of the revolution. It was so, doubtless, with Marat, St. Just, Couthon, Herbet, the blood stained wretches of the Reign of Terror.

☞ A Paris letter says: "Genral McClellan intends to prolong his sojourn in Paris for some weeks, and thence go to Rome and Dresden, with the intention of spending next summer in the South of France, and returning to America next autumn."

☞ In a speech in the House the other day, Fernando Wood said that he calculated the present and prospective public debt at $7,900,000,000, or more than the combined debts of England, France, Russia, Austria, Spain and Puressia.

☞ Mr. Lincoln was not worth $5000 on the day he was inaugurated. He now confesses that he is worth $5,000,000.

American Volunteer.

He may have that amount of money, but will be hanged if he is worth it.

The Thirty-eight Congress is dead.—After a vagabond life of two years it expired at Washington on the 4th of March, It was a great tyrant, a great thief, a great liar, a great fool, and a great scoundrel.—We cannot say "peace to its ashes," because it was an enemy to the peace of the country.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst, by Rev. Francis E. Church, Mr. CLEMUEL R WOODIN, of Berwick, to Miss MARY L. DICKERMAN, of Harford, Susquehanna county, Pa.

DEATHS.

In Montour township, Columbia county, on the 24th inst., ELIAS son of John B. and Effie Dieterick, aged 2 years 7 months and 2 days.

In Valley township, Montour county, on the 27th of March, 1865, JOHN WILSON, aged 62 years.

In Wilkes-Barre, on the 26, THOMAS LUBY, aged about 65 years.

At his residence, on Monday evening, the 27th inst, CHARLES BENNETT, Esq., Burgess of Wilkes-Barre, aged about 60 years.

In Scranton, on the 15th inst., of consumption, Mr. HENRY SEAMAN, aged 23 years, 7 months and 15 days.

In Bloomsburg, on the 20th of March, WM HENRY, son of Henry & Mary C Giger, aged 1 year, 3 months & 19 days

In Tunkhannock, Wyoming county Pa., on Thursday last, the 23d of Mrach, Hon. AARON K. PECKHAM,—formerly President Judge of this Judicial District,—aged 48 years.

New Advertisements.

CLAIM AGENCY.

THE undersigned, desires to call the attention of the Public to his facilities for obtaining Pensions, Bounties (Local and Government) Bounty Lands for Soldiers, Back pay, Settlement of officer's Accounts, &c. Discharged Soldiers or their heirs can get their full Bounties, though generally they have only received part. No charges for information, nor unless claim is secured. Office with E. H. Little, Esq., in white frame building below Exchange Hotel.

C. B. BROCKWAY.

April 1, 1865.—1y.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Stoker, Deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Daniel Stoker, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills &c., to the undersigned residing in said twp. all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Executor without delay and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

CYRUS ROBBINS,
Executor

April 1, 1865.—6w$ 5*.

Public Sale
OF
Valuable Real Estate

HANNAH TOWNSEND, Administratrix, of John Townsend, late of Madison twp., Columbia county, dec'd., offers for sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, April the 13th, 1865,

a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

adjoining lands of Joseph Heller, John Reichard, Benjamin Mericle, Dr. Wm. H. McReynolds, and others, containing about

SIXTY-ONE ACRES,

mostly cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, on which is erected a good FRAME HOUSE AND BANK BARN, WAGON HOUSE, and other out buildings

ALSO A

TRACT OF WOOD LAND,

adjoining lands of Robert Miller, John Christian, John Hendershot, and others containing

TWELVE ACRES.

☞ Any information in regard to the above property can be had by applying to the undersigned.

HANNAH TOWNSEND,
Administratrix.

Madison, February 25, 1865.

Manhood: how Lost how Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode or cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Broadway New York, Post Office Box 4,586.

April 1, 1865

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

IT cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians in the United States. Price 50 and 89 cents.

TOWANDA, PA., August 6, 1859.

Dr. S. I. Tobias, New York: Dear Sir:—I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Bilious Colic and Cholera Morbus I regard it as sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivalled as a horse liniment amongst farriers and boat men on this canal.

WM. LEWIS.
Sup't North Branch Canal.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt St
April 1, 1865.—1mo] New York.

RECEIPTS FOR FEBRUARY,
TO THE
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

The following payments have been made to the *Columbia Democrat* office, during the month of March, 1865:

James Rost	$1 50	Mrs Sarah Jory	2 50
Andrew Press, Esq	1 50	st of Harriet Yount	2 00
Maj Sam'l Fress	4 00	Jacob M Girton	2 25
John Heisley	4 50	John Oman	1 25
Hon Paul Leidy	8 00	olumbia Ins. Co	6 00
D B Hartman	2 50	Hon Jno Koons	1 00
Montour County	4 00	Thos J Vanderslice	20 00
C N Savage	1 25	Clement Gearhart	3 00
Lawrence Cronin	1 75	Jacob Iller	2 50
Mrs Anna P. Miller	2 50	Jacob Goho	12 00
Jones & Gilmore	3 00	Johnson	50
John Bruner	1 25	Joseph C Parker	5 00
A E Somerville	7 00	Est of Daniel Stoker	3 00
Sebastus F Hower	2 00	Montour School Dis.	8 00
Charles Thomas	2 00	A Ammerman	50
Enos Girton	2 50	John H Christian	2 50
Wm B Peterman, Esq	3 00	H S Marr, Esq	2 00
Joseph M Patton	6 00	Jacob Jacoby	7 50
Peter Miller	2 50	J M Hower	7 50
Philip Miller, (Mt Pt)	8 00	Peter Jacoby	7 50
Joseph Mowry	5 00	Wyo & Wilkesba'y co	12 00
Miller vs Miller	2 00	John Kiase	2 50
Peter Riegler	2 50	Mathias Kline	2 00
Peter Zigler	8 00	J H Fritz, Esq	5 00
Aaron Smith	2 00	Aaron Hendershot	2 50
Jacob Bond	3 50	J K Brugler, Esq	3 50
Joseph Talley, Esq	2 00	Columbia County	21 00
H C Ketchner	2 50	Gabriel Everit	2 50
Mrs I W McKelvy	2 00	S M Gearhart	1 55
Samuel Neyhart, Esq	2 50	John A Funston, Esq	1 50
Henry Rosenstock	3 00	N P Voore	4 25
Hon D F Seybert	6 00	John Girton	2 50
Est of Andrew Dildine	8 00	Clement McHenry	1 00
John S Cole	2 00	Elias Howell	2 50
John Deiterick	2 50	John Whitmoyer	10 00
		Daniel Lee, Esq	1 00

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL, President judge of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. John M'Reynolds & Stephen Baldy, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 10, day of Feb., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and to me directed for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, (being the 1st day) of May next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Columbia that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day with their records, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of said county of Columbia to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices.

{L. S.} Dated at Bloomsburg, the 25th day of Mar. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America. (GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.)

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, April 1, 1865.

List of Causes for May Term 1865.

1 Elijah McMurtrie Endorsee of Aaron Wolf vs Christian Wolf
2 Jacob Harris vs Peter Jacoby.
3 Russel P Stoker, vs Wm Hower.
4 David Aderhodt vs John Wardin.
5 Samuel Williams vs Charles H. Dieterich and Geo. A. Herring.
6 Hugh McReynolds et al vs Peter Oliphant
7 Amos W Creamer vs Enoch Howell.
8 Amos W Creamer vs Enoch Howell.
9 John Reisecker et al vs S F. Readly et al
10 George W Garrison vs Casper I Thomas.
11 Richard Morgan vs Samuel Hoagland.
12 John Buckle vs Henry T Riley et al.
13 Henry Gilmer, vs Moore Creveling.
14 John Keiffer admr of Joseph Gearhart, deceased vs Moses Moyer.
15 George Carr, endorsee of James Carr vs Sylvester J Fox and Thomas Creveling, jr.
16 Jonas Benninger jr vs Emanuel Ashton.
17 Augusta C Rabb vs James K Eyer and Luke Moyer.
18 James Carr vs Henry T Reily and David J Waller
19 John Ruckle vs Henry Reily et al.

Traverse Jurors—May Term, 1865

Bloom—H. C. Hower, Jeremiah Fahringer, Philip Eyer
Benton—Isaac K. Krickbaum, George Keeler.
Centre—Andrew Freas, Jacob Heller.
Fishingcreek—William Stocker Hiram Hess.
Greenwood—George Girton William Robbins.
Jackson—Joshua Savage.
Locust—John Morris, William Erwin
Madison—William Graham.
Maine—David S. Brown
Orange—Wesley Bowman, Samuel Everitt.
Montour—Jeremiah H. Harman.
Mt Pleasant—Elias Howell.
Pine—John Lockart.
Scott—Jacob B. Workheiser.
Sugarloaf—Samuel Hess, David Lewis.

Grand Jurors for May Term, 1865.

Benton—Samuel H. Yorks, Elias Shultz
Beaver—Moses Schlicher, Isaac Klingerman, James Large
Bloom—Jesse Shannon, Thos. J. Morris.
Briarcreek—Johnathan W. Eck, Jeremiah Jacoby, John Kisner.
Catawissa—George Hughes, Joseph Claywell, William John, Daniel Kreisher.
Fishingcreek—Moses McHenry, Emanous Unangst.
Franklin—John Hower.
Greenwood—A. S. Kitchen, Clinton Robbins.
Jackson—Joseph Yorks.
Locust—Peter Miller, D. S. Heiwig.
Madison—Jacob Fink, Wesley Bennett.
Maine—Henry Bowman, Charles Fisher.
Mifflin—Charles Klingerman, John Huffnagle, H. B. Freas.
Montour—Joseph Mauser.
Mt Pleasant—Amos Wanick
Orange—Johnathan Poust
Pine—Albert Hunter, Elijah Shoemaker.
Roaringcreek—Charles Neusch.
Sugarloaf—Christian L. Moors.

FRESH ARRIVAL

Spring and Summer, NEW CLOTHING —FOR— —EVERYBODY—

THE undersigned, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has just received from the Eastern cities, the largest and most select stock of

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

That has yet been opened in Bloomsburg, to which he invites the attention of his friends, and assures them that they are offered for sale at great bargains, his Stock comprises a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL,

Consisting of Fashionable Dress Coats, of every description; Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats Stocks, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, &c.

Gold Watches and Jewelry,

Of every description, fine and cheap.

N. B.—Remember "*Lowenberg's Cheap Emporium,*" call and see. No charge for examining Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Bloomsburg, April 1, 1865. (June 1859)

BUTLER'S FIACON,

At Fort Fisher, was scarcely a greater failure than is daily made by most of the advertized hair dyes nor was

TERRY AND PORTER'S VICTORY

More complete, perfect and glorious, than the conquest achieved by

CHISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

Over gray, red and sandy heads of hair. The chaneleous hue is wiped out in five minutes, and a magnificent brown or black, glossy and natural, takes its place Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6, Astor House New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

April 1, 1865.—1mo.

A single Box of Brandreth's Pills contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other durgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent, but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities, which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart-burn, pain in the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness. Sold by

J. R MOYER, Bloomsburg,

And all respectable dealers in medicines.

April 1, 1865.—1m.

Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD SONS, Continental, Philadelphia.

Ladies and Children's Hats.

Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

A FEW REASONS WHY THE
American WATCH
IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by machinery, and hand. While their labor is cheap they can afford to sell at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have been deceived by "lepines" and "Swiss levers" in presented repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH:

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding on any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal It is just what all machinery should be.—

1st ACCURATE. 2d SIMPLE. 3d STRONG. 4th ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure cheapness by our system, but quality. We do not pretend that our watch can be bought for less money than the foreign make believes, but that for its real value it is sold for one-half the price.

OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH (named Wm. Ellery,) is what its name indicates. Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of marching, riding or fighting.

Our new higher quality of Watch (named P. S. Bartlett) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and more elaborate finish.

Our Ladie's Watch, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to keep time.

Our Young gentleman's Watch is neat, not large, and just the thing for the pocket of Young America.

The proof of the merits of our Watch, may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

Our three-quarter Plate Watch is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to correct the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
1ST BROADWAY, N. Y.

April 1, 1865.—1mo.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DE WITT AND MILL CREEK Oil Companies, of Clarion River.

Office, No. 433 Walnut St., Phila.

SECOND FLOOR.

Capital Stock, each $500,000. 50,000 *Shares in each. Per Value*, $10.

C. L. LAMBERTON, President.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Sec'ry & Treas.

The De Wit and Mill Creek Oil Companies were organized in the month of October, A. D., 1864.

The property of these Companies is situate on the Clarion River, in Mill Creek township, Clarion Co., Pennsylvania, and is known as the Workman Lands.

It consists of two hundred and twenty-five acres in fee simple, in each Company, with a frontage on the Clarion River, to each, of three fourths of one mile

The Clarion River has long been famous for its Oil springs and deposits. It runs parallel with the Upper Allegheny River, and both cross the western limits of the same coal basin and the same stratification

The Clarion River is a large navigable stream for flatboats and rafts, capable of carrying on each boat one thousand barrels of Oil to market.

Clarion County adjoins Venango County, and the Allegheny River makes a great sweep around both counties, leaving them in the shape of a peninsula.

A glance at the map will show, that a line drawn from the upper bend of the Allegheny River in the vicinity of Oil Creek, to the lower bend of it, below the mouth of the Clarion, will bisect the Oil region of the Clarion River. During the present season, experienced Oil men and geologists have made a thorough exploration of this river, and have large investments.

Already, the whole River from its source to its mouth, has been leased and purchased by Oil Companies, and wells are being sunk along its entire length, with great rapidity and with flattering prospects of success.

Above and opposite the De Witt and Mill Creek Oil Companies, some ten other Companies are sinking steam engines, one of which strikes the Oil vein at a depth of sixty feet, and another immediate vicinity strikes it at fifty eight feet in the rock.

Twenty years ago, on the river bank, in the Company's lands, at the mouth of Mill Creek, a party, when boring for salt struck a vein of the purest Rock Oil wells known in the Oil country.

This well has long been famous, has never ceased since, and is now, as long ago, pouring out its Oil and water. It is now being pumped for the purposes

Further below, at Alum Rock, Oil has been discovered but the well has not yet been tested.

Messrs. Lyon, Sharp & Company's Iron Works, several miles below, struck a flowing well in the past fall, struck a flowing well, the oil from which is used.

Great fissures are found in the hills, and extend across the river in this vicinity, from which gas is emitted, and Oil rises in large globules, which burst on reaching the surface of the water and cover it with Oil. This is considered indisputable proof of Oil territory.

Abundance of timber and coal is found on the land for engine and other purposes.

One well will be put down immediately on each property. A competent and energetic superintendent is now on the ground, superintending the operations of both companies.

The stock of the adjoining Companies have already advanced, by reason of the early success already attained.

A limited number of Shares in each Company, for the use of the landholder, will be sold at $3 per share.

January 28, 1865.—2m.

Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad.

TWO DAILY TRAINS.

ON AND AFTER DEC. 26, 1864, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

	LEAVE NORTHWARD.		
Leave	Northumberland,	8.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
"	Danville,	8.40	3.40
"	Rupert,	9.22	4.22
"	Bloomsburg	9.35	4.35
"	Berwick,	9.45	4.45
"	Shickshinny,	10.10	5.10
"	Nanticoke,	10.25	5.25
"	Kingston,	10.35	5.35
Arrive at	Scranton,	11.00	6.00
	LEAVE SOUTHWARD		
Leave	Scranton,	6.00 A. M.	4.00 P. M.
"	Kingston,	6.10	4.10
"	Nanticoke,	6.20	4.20
"