COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

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

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday Morning, June 17, 1865.

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

DEMOCRACY, a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness, it cowers to no danger, it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land—ALLEN.

Democratic State Convention.

At the last formal meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, it was resolved that the State Convention should be called to meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 21st day of June inst. But having since learned from a majority of the Committee, and been advised by many other leading Democrats of the State, that a postponement to a later day, would, on many accounts be acceptable, and is generally desired—I hereby give notice that the next Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, will convene at the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the City of Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST next. at one o'clock P. M.

C. L. WARD,
Chairman.

Towanda, June 1, 1865.

☞ Gov. WM BIGLER, of this State, paid a visit to Washington a few days since, and had a long interview with the President. The Governor and the President are old friends, and were Senators together, and, as the record proves, voted together in favor of the Crittenden Compromise and all other public questions tending to peace. We are glad to learn that Gov. Bigler was cordially received by President Johnson, and that their views harmonized. This is a good omen.

Gov. BIGLER and Lady, passed from Washington to California, to visit his Elder Brother Ex Gov. John Bigler, expecting to be absent until next October.

A WRITER in the Concord *Patriot* calls those clergymen who are so full of wrath and all uncharitableness the "*blood hounds of Zion.*" A very appropriate designation for "brimestone clergy."

Easton Argus.

Yes, quite as good as that which used to be applied to himself by the Rev. Wm. Bivens, a colored clergyman who "traveled the circuit" in Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and the valley of Virginia; whose boast it was that he was "God Almighty's Bull dog sent here to bark at the Devil's Dogs."

Sherman vs. Stanton.

General Sherman and Secretary Stanton are at an open enmity. At the grand review at Washington, Sherman would not notice Stanton, and he has since published several letters reflecting severely upon the Secretary. Gen. Sherman has been giving his evidence before the committee on the Conduct of the War. In his testimony the Secretary and Gen. Halleck are accused of some very mean actions.

☞ Ex Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, died at his residence in Belleville, on the 8th inst. He was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1788, of Irish parents, who had landed from an emigrant ship at Philadelphia, three years before. At the time of his birth, Illinois was almost a savage wilderness.

STILL IDLE.—The greater number of our coal works are still idle judging from the coal market they bid fair to remain so for a long time The price of coal is very low and the hands do not seem willing to go to work at the low wages.

Constitutional Advocate.

☞ The horses and carriage intended as a present to President Johnson, were sold in New York on Friday. The horses were bought by Dr. Ferguson for $1900. French the Hotel proprietor bought the carriage for $1400, and E. Baker the harness for $435, being $2540 less than they cost.

☞ Mr. Yulee, formerly United States Senator from Florida, surrendered himself to the authorities at Jacksonville in that State a few days since.

☞ President Johnson has granted permission to Gen. Longstreet to visit Washington city on business.

☞ The President has commuted the sentence of Bowles, Milligan and Horsey the alleged Indiana conspirators to imprisonment for life.

☞ R. H. Gillette, Esq., of New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York., has been employed as counsel for Jefferson Davis, along with Charle's O'Conner.

☞ Dan Rice the renowned showman is reported to have died at Almont, Michigan, on Saturday week from accidental poisoning.

Notes of Third Series of 7-30s now ready.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty and on Wednesday, 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same proptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this intteruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan,—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand, to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven Thirties will run up into millions. as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmer's wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due, and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for *money* should ever again fall below its credit for *courage*. The same spirit that preserved the *geographical* integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will repesent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

Cheating the Soldiers.

From the Democratic Standard.

Less than six years ago, to have the promise of money from "the government of the United States," was considered as being equivalent to the money itself.—The soldiers of the regular army signed their pay-rolls days and even weeks before receiving their money, and they did it willingly, without the least doubt that "the Government" would deal honestly with them, and pay them to the uttermost farthing; and they were not disappointed.

But since the present War Department has been in power, this rule has been reversed, and when a man now enlists as a soldier, he must expect to be cheated in every possible way.

The first thing done in this line by Stanton & Co., was to refuse to give to the five-year regulars the warrants for the bounty lands to which they were entitled For many years the rule had been that any soldier who had been in action while in the service of the United States, should receive a warrant for 160 acres of land.—But when Stanton and his backers, the Abolition Congressmen, gave $100 bounty to three year regulars, they made this act an excuse for depriving all those regulars who had enlisted prior to August, 1861, of the bounty lands which they were promised at the time of their enlistment. The five-year regulars, some of whom have shed their blood upon every battle field of importance during the war, never received any bounty, not even the garrison of Fort Sumter.

During the last three years, the unfair dealing on the part of the War Department has been so notorious as to create as much dissatisfaction amongst the soldiers, and cause many desertions. Men who had been disabled by wounds or sickness, with dependent, upon, them, were put into the Invalid Corps against their will, and not paid for a year or fourteen months at a time, while contractors and shoulder-strapped loafers about Washington obtained their money without difficulty.

The latest cheating dodge is the deduction of part of the promised bounty of the one-year men. This caps the climax of meanness. For a War Department which expended over $300,000 during the first year of the war for those worse than useless articles, brass shoulder-scales, and we know not how much more for the equally useless leather stocks, to commence retrenchment now by depriving our gallant soldiers of part their hard-earned money, is an act unworthy of any official pretending to represent this great and generous nation.

The man who took his life in his hand and went forth to suffer, and starve, and toil, and face the deadly bullets of the fiercest fighters the world ever saw, in defense of our national life, is worthy of all that was ever promised to him, and as much more as a grateful nation can bestow.

It is argued that these men did not serve out the year. A poor excuse, that. [If they had run away from the enemy, instead of fighting bravely, as they did, the war might have lasted many years, and they might have received their full bounty by serving out their term of enlistment, with a month or two at the end of it, as most of our soldiers have been forced to do heretofore.

We do not believe that President Johnson will sanction any such proceeding as this, nor do we believe that our Generals or our people will approve of it. If they do, it will be a disgrace to the country.—Never let it be said that the American people presented the Generals with costly houses, and cheated the private soldiers out of their bounty!

The Poor Negro how Homeless?

The following clippings are a *few*, only, of those scattered through the newspapers:

SAMBO'S IDEA OF FREEDOM.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

Rather an amusing incident occurred in a neighboring county a few days since, during the march of a column of United States troops. The negroes collected on every farm to witness the passage of the soldiers, and in many instances greeted them with evident marks of pleasure.—Sitting upon a gate post, upon one of these farms, was a sharp little darkey just entering his teens, who, when he was told of his freedom, clapped his hands and shouted for joy. "I'se free, I'se free!" he exclaimed in ecstacy to his mamma, "I ain't gwine to rock the cradle no more, 'case I'se free."

Running to a younger sister, he imparted his newly obtained intelligence, saying:—

"You is free—don't pick up any more chips." And spying a cat lazily stretching her limbs in the sunshine, he reached the climax by screaming out: "And you're free pussy—don't ketch no more rats."

Whether the delightful fellow went on addressing the fowls, the cattle, the hogs, we do not know, but the above is related as an actual occurrence. Such freedom as he would have the cat enjoy would cost her her life, but freedom in his mind was the joy par excellence of his life.

HOW A WISE OLD NEGRESS WAS TREATED

We learn from The Old Dominion that a negro woman was set to work a day or two since, sweeping the side walks in Norfolk, under a convoy of a guard of her own persuasion of color, for expressing her destation of the Yankees. Quite a crowd gathered in the vicinity of the Atlantic Hotel to behold the anomaly. She seemed to be about as bitter in her hatred, as some of the lighter colored feminines.

[Richmond Republic, May 16]

During the past week, about two hundred negroes, of all ages and sexes, have congregated on a lot near Bacon's Quarter Branch. Fifty of these are children, under twelve years of age. They are from the Counties of Goochland, Fluvanna and Louisa. They will soon learn that, having left a certain livelihood at home, they will have to toil hard and constantly to make a living in this now over-crowded city. One of them a nearly grown man, offered yesterday, to hire himself to a gentleman in that vicinity for the moderate sum of twelve dollars per annum.

On Saturday night a negro woman and four children formerly the property of Dr Skelton of Powhatan, reached the city after a three day's walk in search of ease, plenty, and nothing to do, which, of course, they did not find. After wandering about during the night, they were, on Monday morning fed by a relative of their former master. On the route they were robbed of their little stock of money by straggling soldiers.

The Rush into Danville, Va.—The Tide turned back by the military.

[Richmond Republic, May 18.]

During the first three days of the occupation of Danville by the United States troops, negroes from the surrounding counties crowded into the place under sundry delusions, from which they have been partially awakened and sent back to their work. In consequence, farming operations are being resumed, and there is a prospect of crops being made.

The Negro's Paradise.

[Petersburg Daily News, May 18.]

For the last few days a tide of negro women and children, obviously from the rural districts, has been pouring into town. This is in the face of the avowed policy of the military authorities, who desire to keep this population, as far as practicable, at home, it being the uniform experience of the Federal officers who have had to administer civil rule that this class is a dead charge on the United States commissariat, wherever they are allowed to congregate in towns. Persons who have recently arrived there by rail from Goldsboro inform us that the line of the road is filled with them throughout its whole extent, all waiting to come to town—it being their most definite idea of Paradise to visit a city.

The military trying to do something—The negro's delusion.

[Richmond Whig, May 19.]

The military authorities are requiring all negroes to show passes from their employers, with a view to ascertain who are the idlers and who are laboring for a livelihood. Some of them are infatuated with the idea that they are now able to do nothing, that the world owes them a living.—This is all very fine in theory, but in practice is but a will-o'-the-wisp. Negro men who are willing to go to work find no lack of employment; but we heard a number of cases in which, after the payment of a weeks wages, the employee left his employer in the lurch, preferring to idle away the time until he spent his money. The United States authorities have determined to put a stop to this, and we would suggest to those who give passes to negroes employed by them, to make them good for one week only, as they will not only save the authorities trouble, but insure to themselves the services of those whom they may employ.

More military interference with negro freedom.—The free black citizen ordered to stay at home and go to work.

[From a General Order by General Wright, issued at Danville, Va.]

It is absolutely essential that the industrial resources of the country be at once applied to the cultivation of the growing crops, in order to supply the wants of the people during the coming year else the food necessary to the support of the inhabitants—now barely sufficient to last till harvest—will not be raised, and destitution and starvation must result. All must work to live. Negroes will therefore, remain at their homes and plantations to which they belong, attending to their work as usual, and those now roaming over the country will at once return to their homes and their work. Questions of compensation for labor so performed will be determined hereafter by the proper authorities

The Negro in Kentucky.

An interesting correspondence has taken place between the Mayor and a committee of the City Council of Louisville on the one hand, and Gen. Palmer on the other. The officials complained to the General that the city was run over with negroes claiming to be free, and looking to the military authorities for assistance; that they were crowded and herded together and that consequently there was danger of small-pox and other epedemics. They asked, therefore, that the laws of vagrancy should be enforced; that the negroes shall be sent back to the parts of States where they probably belonged, and that masters be forbidden to permit their slaves to hire their own time.

The Gen. replied, admitting the evil, but reminded the officials that the negroes were not properly vagrants; that many of them, if not all, were free, by being the wives and children of soldiers, or for other reasons; that recent events have disturbed if not changed, the relations of servants and masters, that they were natives, for the most part, of Kentucky; had the same local attachments as whites, and had a right to seek for labor where it could be found. He censured the cowardice of steamboat and ferry owners, who out of fear of obsolete and inapplicable laws, would not transport free persons of color across the Ohio, and thus helped the over supply and stagnation of labor at Louisville and other places. He has, therefore, issued an order advising those colored persons who cannot find work in Louisville, to go elsewhere in search of it.

To enable them to do so, the Provost Marshal of the post of Louisville, upon the application of any colored person who may report him or herself as unable to find sufficient employment in this city, will issue passes to all colored persons and their families, specifying the number of persons to be passed, and their names, and the point to which they want to go to engage in or in search of employment.—The order reads:

"Any conductor or manager of any rail road, steamboat, ferryboat, or other means of travel, who shall refuse, upon the tender of the legal fare, to sell to any such person named in any such pass the usual transportation ticket, or shall refuse to transport any person, will be at once arrested, and sent out of the department, or punished as a military court may adjudge."

The Louisville Journal of Monday, says:

"The negro population of this place will soon dwindle down to a few, if they continue to leave the city as they have done within the last day or two. Up to three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the clerk has issued one hundred and thirteen passes to negroes who desire to leave the city, used up all his blanks, and was compelled to 'close up' shop."

A Singular Present.

The negroes at Norfolk and Fortress Monroe have purchased a sword, which is to be presented to Ben Butler. This is an idea which could only have originated under the wool of a darkey. Presenting Butler with a sword is about equal to making a pig a present of a pocket-hankercheif, for one is about as likely to be properly used as the other.

It would be much more appropriate to make Butler a present of a safe, in which to store the gold he stole at New Orleans. If he had his deserts, he would receive the present of a rope, as a reward for his "patriotic services" in filling his own pockets by plundering friend and foe. If he should ever fall into the power of some of the white private soldiers who have suffered from his tyranny, incompetence and cowardice, he will be more likely to need a pair of crutches or a coffin than a sword, which is an article that he has neither courage enough to use, nor sense enough to let alone.—*Democratic Standard.*

☞ The *New York Observer*, in an able article on church music by its senior editor thus speaks of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ: "Here we have an organ sweet, solemn, sonorous, and grand; with your eyers shut you cannot distinguish its sound from that of the pipe organ itself. It is so effective and beautiful as to meet the desires of the most refined and fastidious, and is all that is needed in any church of ordinary size."

☞ The new Court House in Sunbury is progressing the foundation being nearly completed and is very massive.

THE Democratic State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 24th of August next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the "Columbia Democrat."

Desultory Letter. No. 3.

COL. TATE:—I am at a loss for terms to express fully my abhorrance of the assassination of President Lincoln. Murder is one of the greatest violations of law. Officers, and every intelligent person in the common walks of life, should strive to obey the law in every particular. When this is done by the Rulers, and the governed also, the Law proves to be a shield and protector of all. If we do not like certain laws, or if they do not prove to be good, let us take a *legal course* and *repeal them.*

The *supposed* or actual violation of law by one man does not justify another in doing an illegal act, although this is frequently plead in palliation of a crime.—But the plea is not a good one. No matter who Mr. Lincoln was, nor what he had done, it was unlawful and wicked to murder him. *Booth* deserved to be arrested and punished according to law, and I am sorry that the circumstances were such this could not have been the case. Then I think we should have had him, and doubtless all others who were engaged with him in the dreadful deed, indicted by a Grand Jury and tried by their Peers before a CIVIL COURT, which I think is the proper, the lawful course to try, and dispose of all matters not *strictly* military.

Booth's was an awful, a bold and outrageous act, but let me inquire what *better spirit* did the Mobs in Philahelphia manifest in the recent assaults upon the INGERSOLLS? I can see no difference. It was the very same spirit, but if possible more mean and cowardly. Again, what better was the spirit and remark touching this subject, of Mr. Lind, President of one branch of the City Council? To me, it appears that the mobs which destroyed printing presses in California, and at Portsmouth, N. H., and that hung men in Indiana, and other places, as soon as they heard of Booth's woeful crime, have thus proven themselves to be no better than he. Had they the courage and spirit they have manifested in the unlawful proceedings just referred to in the same *degree*, they would do just as he did to accomplish their hellish purposes. All this is wrong and desperately wicked and should be condemned in the strongest terms by the Press, the Pulpit, and law-abiding people everywhere, and of all Political and Religious parties.

It is presumed that all intelligent men know the law, and I repeat that no one is justifiable in violating the law. If it is believed any one has done so, let him be arrested by legal process; our Courts are open, and let him be tried by the proper tribunal. We must have law and order or we are a doomed Nation. I make these remarks in the spirit of candor, kindness and love. The war is over and now let us again enjoy all our legal rights and extend them to others. Let us unanimously tolerate the Constitutional Freedom of Speech, and of the Press.

Let us cease to do evil and learn to do well. Let us reason together, and no longer proscribe each other. Let us promote union and harmony, restore as soon as possible what the war has destroyed. Let us build up the waste places, that "the wilderness may bud and blossom as the rose." That the voice of PEACE and LOVE may again be heard and enjoyed throughout our land. Let all dwell safely within our borders. For the preservation of our *National Constitution*, our venerated UNION, and our GLORIOUS FLAG, let us "sing praises and Glory to God in the highest and on earth Peace and good will to men."

JEFFERSON.

Large Fire in Nashville.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF LIFE.

Loss estimated at $10, 000, 000.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—At about two o'clock this afternoon the extensive buildings used for Quarmaster and Commissary stores, at the corner of Summer and Broad streets, known as Taylor's Depot, was discovered to be on fire, the conflagration was supposed to have been caused by sparks a locomotive. About half of the building was destroyed and the other half, comprising commissary stores, was saved.—Loss estimated between four and five millions. Several dwellings near the scene of conflagration were destroyed with their contents. So great was the heat that all approaches to the scene was impossible. Two or three employees are supposed to have perished in the flames.

LATER.

The destruction of government property at the great fire to-day, it is believed, will cause a loss of between eight and ten million dollars. Within its walls were stores sufficient to supply an army of 80,000 men for two years. The quantity of rope alone consumed was valued at one million dollars. The building was the largest of the kind in the country, being 800 feet front by 200 feet deep.

Fortunately the buildings were separated by a fire wall, and the largest part of the front was by this precaution saved from destruction. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of the fire, some maintaining that it was the work of on incendiary, and others of accident. A court of inquiry will investigate the matter. The combustion was so rapid that the building was one sheet of flame before the firemen could work on it.

Address by the Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., June 10, 1865.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The bloody struggle of four years is ended. The fires of rebellion are quenched. The supremacy of law and right is re-established. The foulest treason recorded in history has been beaten to the earth.—Our country is saved.

These blessings we owe—under God—to the unequalled heroism—civic and military—to *The People.* In the darkest hours—under the heaviest discouragements—falter who would—*they* never faltered.

They have been inspired with the determination to maintain the free Government of our fathers—the continued Union of our whole country—and the grand republican principles which it is their pride and duty to defend, for the sake not only of themselves, but of the human race.

I glory in saying that the people of Pennsylvania have been among the foremost in the career of honor. Their hearts have been in the contest. Their means and their blood have been poured out like water to maintain it.

The remnants of the heroic bands that left the soil to save their country, are now returning, having honorably fulfilled their service. They have left tens of thousands of their brothers on many a bloody field.

Their memories will be preserved on our rolls of honor. For their widows and families, a grateful country will suitably provide.

Let the survivors who are now returning to us have such a welcome as it befits a brave and patriotic people to give to the gallant men who have saved the country, and shed new lustre on Pennsylvania.

I recommend that in every part of the State, on THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen.

A G. CURTIN.

MARRIAGES.

At the parsonage of Rev. R E. Wilson, in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the 8th inst., Mr. JAMES C STERNER, of this place, to Miss DEMINA HOATS, of Milton

At Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hill, FRANK M. LARRISH, of Col. Co., to Miss MATTIE M. MILLER, of Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

In Light Street, on the morning of the 12th inst., after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM SHANNON, aged about 30 years; leaving a wife and several small children.

In Bloomsburg, on Friday, May 26, 1865, ADA SYBIL infant daughter of Henry and Harriet S. Shipton, aged 4 months and 2 days.

In Orange township, April 5th, of disease contracted while a prisoner, SAMUEL M. KEELER, of Co. F, 2d Pa Heavy Artillery, aged 28 years, 1 month, and 22 days.

In Cambra, Luzerne co, on Monday last, Mr. JOHN HUGHES, aged about 70 years.

New Advertisements.

GENERAL ELECTION

Printers Fees, 3.00.

Commissioner.

JOHN F. FOWLER, Esq., of Pine township, we are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

At the approaching General Election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

June 17, 1865.—te*

Commissioner.

WM. R. DEMOTT, of Madison twp., we are authorised to announce, will be a candidate for

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

At the approaching General Election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention.

June 10, 1865.—te*

Candidate for Treasurer.

JOHN J. STILES, of Benton township, through the earnest solicitation of his many Democratic friends, has been induced to offer himself as a candidate for the office of TREASURER of Columbia county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, which will be held on the 24th of August next

Benton, May 27, 1865.—$3

Lost,

ON SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, between Light Street and KEISER'S, near the foot of the North Mountain, a gentleman's heavy

BLANKET SHAWL,

Of a dark grey color and mixture. A suitable reward will be paid on the delivery of the same to the subscriber at Light Street.

UZAL H. ENT.

June 17, 1865

NEW SADDLERY
AND

Harness Shop!!

THE undersigned, respectfully informs The citizens of Light Street, and the generous public, that he has opened a new shop for the manufacture of all kinds of

SADDLERY AND HARNESS,

In the old Store House of Gen McDowell, and next door to Ent's Store, in Light Street, where he will manufacture SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS &c., to order and on moderate terms.

☞ Repairing of all kinds, executed on short notice and in good style.

Country produce taken in exchange for work and public custom invited.

ELLIS L. FREAS.

Light Street, June 3, 1865.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John Heimlruck, Deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Heimlruck, late of Locust twp., Columbia co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of Columbia co., to the undersigned; all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Administrator at his residence in said township without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

SAMUEL L. KELLER,
Administrator.

May 27, 1865.—6w $3.00

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of James Ralston, deceased.

To Matilda Ralston, Willsmina, widow of Robert Ralston, and James, Donald C., Elvira and Charles, minor children of Robert Ralston, deceased, residing in the County of Dauphin. John Ralston, residing in Schuylkill County, William Ralston, residing in Brazil, South America, Josiah Ralston, of Columbia County, Agnes intermarried with Marshal Silverthorn residing in Breckinridge, Colorado Territory, Susan intermarried with Miles C. Abbott, Martha intermarried with George Bidleman, and Elizabeth a daughter of James Ralston, Junior, deceased, who has for her guardian B F. Hartman, heirs and legal representatives of James Ralston, late of Bloom township, Columbia County, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE:

That an inquest will be held on the real estate of the deceased, which shall assemble at the farm house in Bloom township, Columbia county, occupied by Henry Garrison, on

Friday, the 11th of August A. D., 1865,

at ten o'clock, in the forenoon and to continue until all the real estate of the deceased is appraised; for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceased to and among his Heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling 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.

SAMUEL SNYDER,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg,
June 10, 1865.—6w

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

THE School Law requires that the Annual report of Directors shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent at Harrisburg, before the 15th of JULY next, or the State appropriation shall be forfeited; hence it is necessary for Directors to make out the reports and forward them immediately to the County Superintendent. The Statistical Report is to be signed by the President and Secretary of the old board. On the opposite page, under "OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD," the names and officers of the new board are to be written.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Co. Sup't.

June 10, 1865.

The Columbia House,

AT

Cape May, New Jersey,

WILL be opened for the reception of guests, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1865.

It is the intention of the proprietor that the Columbia House shall fully sustain the popular reputation which it has already acquired, and he respectfully solicits the public attention for the coming season. Arrangements are in progress for the accommodation of an extra number of guests, and we are assured the railroad facilities will be excellent for all who desire to visit this favorite summer resort.

Beck's celebrated Philadelphia Band has been engaged for the season.

For rooms, &c., apply to J. H. DENNISON, Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia; or to

GEO J. BOLTON,
Proprietor,
Cape Island N. J.

June 10, 1865.

COLUMBIA

Insurance Company,

COLUMBIA, LANCASTER Co., Pa.

Cash Capital & Assets $500, 00.

(CHARTER PERPETUAL.)

Directors:

S C Slaymaker, Samuel Shoch, Robt T. Ryon, N. McDonald, John W. [illegible], Wm [illegible], M. S. [illegible], S. F. [illegible], Edmund [illegible], [illegible]

AMOS S. [illegible], President.
M. S. SHUMAN, Treasurer.
GEO. YOUNG, Jr., Secretary.

☞ Will insure property at as reasonable rates as will be consistent to the Company [illegible]

L. H CONOVER, Agent.
Beach Haven, Pa.

June 10, 1865.

American Hotel,

CHESTNUT STREET,

Opposite old Independence Hall,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. M. HEULINGS,
Proprietor.

WM. H. HEULINGS, *Clerk.*

May 27, 1865.—12m

S H DE WOLF,

DEALER IN

Ready-Made Clothing

No 22 North Second st.,

One door above Race St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Clothing made to order at the shortest notice.

May 27, 1865.—6m

Auctioneer.

THE undersigned, would respectfully announce to the public that he has renewed his License as

Public Auctioneer.

Feeling thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him. Persons wishing my service will please call on or address me at

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WM. SCHUYLER,
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Orangeville, May 13, 1865.

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March 4, 1865.