



Our Constitution—guard it ever! Our glorious Union—hold it dear! Our happy Flag—forever it never! The proud Caucasian—our only peer!

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG: Saturday Morning, July 29, 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 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—Alas.

Democratic County Convention

Notice is hereby given that the Democratic Electors, in and for the several Boroughs and Election Districts, will meet at their respective places of holding the General Elections, except in Conestoga town, there they will meet at the Public House of Peter Hower, on SATURDAY, THE 25th of AUGUST, 1865, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates from each District, to meet in County Convention at the COCKEY HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, THE 29th DAY OF AUGUST, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making the usual annual nominations of the Democratic party of Columbia County.

E. H. LITTLE, Chairman, JOHN J. STILES, JOHN H. BOWER, HENRY HINTERLATER, JOHN HILL, PETER K. HERBINE, JOHN HILL, E. G. RICKETTS, ELIAS DIETRIE, Democratic Standing Committee, Bloomsburg, July 29, 1865.

Democratic Mass Meetings

We learn that it is the intention of the Democratic party of Columbia county, to hold a series of Mass (or Camp) Meetings, next month, in Megargle's Grove near Orangeville. Tents, seats and stands will be provided. Several distinguished strangers will do the principal speaking.

Wyoming Seminary

We call attention to the Report of the Board of visitors of this institution published elsewhere in the "Columbia Democrat." It is one of the first institutions of learning in our country and is in a high state of prosperity. Rev. Dr. R. NELSON, its honored head, has long enjoyed the public confidence in a high degree and is an exceedingly worthy christian gentleman.

A Trip to Virginia

We print on our first page this week, a well-written and very interesting sketch of his late "Trip to Virginia," from the able pen of Col. WM. H. HUTZEN, of the "Easton Argus." It is a truthful history of the condition of the desolated South and the ravages of War. The negro-phobist may there read the fate of poor Sambo and the untold injuries he has inflicted upon him under the pretense of ameliorating his normal condition.

Deeds

In 11th Wright's Reports, page 102, the Supreme court decide that "the recording acts cut off every unrecorded title, and by express provision render such VOID, as against a subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, without actual notice."

The absolute integrity to every owner, to have his deeds recorded, is thus made manifest, by a decision very lately made; and we refer to it for the express benefit of our readers. In these days of commotion and rascality real estate is the only security, and deeds ought not to be carelessly kept.

DANIEL W. MOORE, Esq., has disposed of the "Clearfield (Democratic) Republican," to G. B. GOODLANDER, Esq. Mr. Moore has conducted the Republican many years, ably and spiritedly, for the noble Democracy of Clearfield county—by whom he was once elected to and is again nominated for the office of County Treasurer—and now retires from his post to enjoy the reward of a long-life in the public service. Mr. Goodlander, the successor of Mr. Moore, is a gentleman of education, experience and sound democracy, having—we believe—graduated in the Republican office, and will bring to its support those high qualities of talent and energy as will maintain and increase its character long since regarded as one of the ablest and best democratic journals in Pennsylvania.

"THE CRISIS," of Columbus, Ohio, established in 1861, by Gov. S. MEDARY, and after his death, a year since, conducted by his son S. A. MEDARY, has passed into the hands of W. W. WEBB, Esq. It is a Democratic paper, without disguise of dissimulation, and is conducted with that candor and independence which commend it to the confidence and support of all conservative Union men of the Nation. We read its pages weekly with profound satisfaction, and rejoice in the belief, that under the auspices of Col. WEBB, the "Crisis," promises to maintain the high character and democratic efficiency, that it exerted under the editorial conduct of its lamented founder, Governor Samuel Medary.

J. E. EICHOLTZ, Esq., has resumed the "Levelling Journal." It is well printed, ably conducted, and soundly Democratic. We welcome Mr. E. into the Editorial Church.

—This "crucel war" is now over—let all cruelty perish with it.

More Trouble With Sambo.

The negro continues to create an irrepressible conflict, as heretofore. The black soldiers have been rioting in Charleston, and the white Zouaves had to quell the disturbance. The fiery Zouaves, after receiving a volley from the blacks, charged and scattered the darkies like chaff before the wind, no doubt to the great disgust of the Abolitionists in all parts of the country, who will soon find out, however, that a negro generally makes much better use of his legs, in a fight, than he does of his arms.

There is trouble in Louisiana, also.—Gen. Custer has met his match there. He can handle cavalry handsomely, and rout Rebels at short notice, but he can't do anything with "freedmen." They won't work, and he in vain threatens them with "severe punishment, either by hard labor, or confinement in the public jail," if they don't help to gather the crops. They won't perform hard labor unless they are flogged into it, and if one of them should be flogged the "loyal press" would howl dimly, President Johnson would be besieged by numberless delegations from New England, and the General would lose his commission at once. As for the public jail, Sambo would sooner be in jail than out of it, if there is no work to be done—so that don't frighten him any.

It is of no use, General; you can't make a silk purse of a sow's ear, nor a good citizen of either a nigger or a fanatical Abolitionist.

Mean Subserviency

The saddest case of the tame and cowardly subserviency of the Republican newspapers to Stanton, lately appeared in the Evening Bulletin. On the 20th, Gen. Hardie, Assistant Adjutant of the Army, made a statement in reference to his interview with one of Mrs. Surratt's spiritual advisers. It was published in the morning papers of the 21st. In the Bulletin of that afternoon appears the following:

"Just as the second edition of the Bulletin was going to press, the Associated Press commenced furnishing us with General Hardie's statement, and we had most of it in type when the following notice was received:

"To Editors.—Others have just been received from the War Department not to publish the article, dated Washington referring to the confession of Mrs. Surratt. W. F. COMPTON, for Associated Press Agent."

"As the Bulletin has always paid the most implicit obedience, since the breaking out of the war, to the orders and wishes of the War Department, the matter was immediately cancelled, and our readers were left in ignorance that General Hardie had made any such statement."

What must be thought of a newspaper which dares not publish the news of the day because the War Department forbids it. White freemen who will thus cringe to Stanton's tyranny deserve to wear a black skin and be driven about by the whip of a master. Of course such men always "pay the most implicit obedience to the orders and wishes of the War Department," because they haven't the courage to do anything else. Can these "implicit obedience" editors tell us what right Stanton has to dictate to the press? Is this done that

"Thrift may follow fawning!"

Yankees

Horace Greeley, who it is admitted on all sides, knows all about the wooden-noteg-makers, draws the following portrait of the whole race. It is so true to nature that a child can distinguish a miscegenatio yankee from a WHITE MAN, at any distance. The Tribune says:—

We hear that many of the blacks thoroughly distrusting their old masters, place all confidence in the Yankees who have recently come among them, and will work for them on almost any terms. We regret this; for, while many of these Yankees will justify that confidence, others will grossly abuse it. New England produces many of the best specimens of the human race, and along with these some of the very meanest beings that ever stood on two legs—cunning, rapacious, hypocritical, ever ready to skin a flit with a borrowed knife and make (for others) a soup out of the peelings. This class, soon become too well known at home—run out, as the phrase is—when they wander all over the earth, snuffing and gnawing to the injury and shame of the land that bore them and east them out. Now let it be generally presumed by the ignorant blacks of the South that a Yankee became a Yankee, is necessarily their friend, and this unclean brood will overspread the South like locusts, starting schools and prayer meetings, at every cross roads, getting hold of abandoned or confiscated plantations and hiring laborers right and left, cutting timber here, frying out tar and turpentine there, and growing corn, cotton, rice and sugar, which they will have sold at the earliest day and run away with the proceeds leaving the negroes in rags and foodless, with winter just coming on.

Four million dollars have gone into the Treasury from sales of the Savannah cotton, and one million worth of staple is yet on hand. No claimants are allowed to be heard, and all are referred to the court of Claims for satisfaction. It is rather hard for an individual to suffer the loss of his property and then be sent for redress to a court controlled by the robbers.

We are just now assailed most vehemently, on every side, by the whole pack of the loyal blood-hounds of Zion and Satan, black and white, male and female, including all the pimps, sneaks and loyalists, of the abolition Despotism. We feel honored by the abuse of such shabby species of humanity. They shall all, in time, receive due attention.

Mrs. Surratt's Last Hours.

The letter of General Hardie, which we published yesterday, is a melancholy confession of a great wrong. With many words of phrases, intended to "darken counsel," he tells us that a pass was given to the priest to visit the unfortunate woman who was condemned so suddenly to die, but was withdrawn because the clergyman firmly, even indignantly, expressed himself a believer in her innocence and opposed to the mockery military trials. The pass was only restored to him on a promise, extorted under the terrible pressure of the occasion, that he would remain silent on that subject. The world knows how faithful he kept the promise, and thus is explained why this woman went silent to the scaffold and died and no sign.

With what profound shame will such a sentence be read hereafter as that in which a general officer claims to be the judge of the spiritual state of mind of a priest! He says:

"Annoyed by what he had said, I was about, however, to leave the room, and to defer giving him the pass in two hours," when he said, "I promise." I intended within the two hours to see the Secretary of War, and say to him that I was convinced, after what had taken place, that Father Walter was not in the proper disposition and frame of mind to be a suitable religious attendant upon the prisoner. A careful reading of Gen. Hardie's letter makes it necessary to characterize it as one of the most disgraceful documents ever published in this country, only equalled by the letter of a miserable fellow who has published since the death of this woman a series of statements which he failed to make public before her death, and which are of course manufactured for the purpose of damaging her memory.—There is something inexpressibly base in this man's conduct, who thus volunteers to follow a dead woman with slander when he has no possible interest in doing so.—All the circumstances surrounding the fate of this unfortunate woman increase the reasons for doubting her guilt, and make it the duty of all good and true men to search diligently for the truth, and if it be found that she was innocent, rescue her name from its association with the most terrible crime of the age.

The Hanging of Mrs. Surratt

The comparative silence of the press upon the hanging of this woman must not be construed into a belief of her guilt, or indifference as to her being hung upon the gallows by soldiers. For the soldiers and officers engaged in this whole hanging job, there is the most ineffable contempt. People can understand why soldiers should obey orders that they abhor, as obedience is their contract and duty; but as their contract was with the sword and bayonet and bullet, not to do scaffold and hemp work upon women, they cannot comprehend how a soldier could be induced, in order to keep his place, or to save even his life, to engage in the work of a hangman, and more especially as the hangman of a woman!

The press is silent, in a good degree, from respect to the President, whose position, as profiting from the death of Mr. Lincoln, and therefore compelling him to seem to be extreme to the murderers, is charitably construed—but the public feel, and deeply feel, without reference to party organizations. The hanging of a woman by soldiers, in time of peace, is a deep and damning disgrace to civilization—and the press keeps as silent as possible, in order not to increase that disgrace.

Miscegenation

—We ask our readers for this once to become credulous enough to believe us when we say, that the following sentence actually appeared in the New York Independent, Henry Ward Beecher's paper, a widely circulated and influential journal, and the leading organ of one branch of the Presbyterian Church. Speaking of the negro race, the Rev. writer says:

"This race has the seeds of great and rich and generous culture. It shall be mixed with ours, is being mixed; and in future we shall see a fruit of art, of literature, of social life, the product of the great grafting, such as has not been seen in this world."

Read that to your wives, sisters and daughters, ye who follow the leadership of the negro.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs

—Having taken some pains to satisfy ourselves respecting the merits of these new instruments, we are able to speak very confidently in regard to them, and to recommend them heartily to our readers.—We have not found any difference in the opinions entertained of them by musicians; all value them highly, and all agree that their superiority to all other instruments of the class, American or foreign, is indisputable.—New York Examiner.

THE Northern secret societies and the war churches, after warring against the Southern people for four years, are now desiring to renew fraternal relations with their "erring brethren." But is it not rather early? The war ministry lately taught that a rebel was a Christless fellow, and was religiously certain to taste fire and brimstone in the hereafter. Perhaps, however, they imagine they are now opening a special road to heaven through the Northern branch of the Church: If so, all right—and, god-forsaken rebels go!

Acquittal of Miss Harris.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The trial of Miss Mary Harris, for the killing of A. T. Burroughs, terminated this afternoon having occupied twelve days. The room was densely crowded with spectators, including many women, long before the court was formally opened.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees made the closing speech in behalf of the accused, contending that, from all the affecting circumstances and wrongs inflicted upon her by the deceased, homicide was an act of insane impulse.

District Attorney Carrington delivered the concluding argument for the prosecution. He said appeals had been made to the sympathies of the jury—nothing else, and he would prove it. "Great God," he exclaimed, "what an array of counsel—Joseph E. Bradley, the great and eminent lawyer!"

Before he had finished the sentence, Marshal Gooding interrupted the speaker, telling the audience they must cease laughing, or he would arrest them.

Mr. Carrington said: "Let them laugh Judge; they have the right to laugh or cry."

Marshal Gooding responded: "Mr. Carrington, I will regulate that matter." Mr. Carrington, resuming, said: "Very well, I submit," and, continuing his remarks, said: "If the jury acquit this woman on the ground of insanity, they put upon the records of the court a fact that would make them look ridiculous.—The scene is laid in Chicago. We find Mary Harris meets Mary Devlin, who keeps a military establishment. What kind of an establishment was that?"

Judge Hughes here called the attention of the court to the misrepresentation of the evidence by the District Attorney.

Judge Wylie informed the District Attorney that he should not retaliate upon Miss Devlin as to the character of the house, because the counsel for the defense had attacked Dr. Burroughs. Judge Wylie said there was nothing in the evidence against the character of the house of Miss Devlin, and he would not permit him to make an attack upon the house, though he might comment as he pleased on the testimony of those ladies, but he should not assail her house, against which there was no evidence.

Mr. Carrington said, "No man shall say that I was ever seen to cower, I discharge duty in the fear of God, and without fear of man."

Judge Wylie. You shall not go on in this manner. I will have no discussion between you and myself to be determined by the jury.

Judge Hughes said he did not desire to interrupt the District Attorney, and he therefore hoped he would confine himself to the evidence, and within bounds.

Judge Wylie said it was unpleasant for him to interrupt the counsel, but in the closing argument, the counsel must limit themselves to the recognized bounds.

Mr. Carrington resumed his plea, and again denounced Miss Devlin.

Mr. Bradley said such conduct was unbecoming a gentleman and no gentleman would use such language. He could not sit quietly and suffer this unprotected lady to be insulted by Mr. Carrington, or anybody else.

Mr. Carrington said he would do his duty.

Mr. Bradley rejoined, "No gentleman would use such language."

Mr. Carrington said he would return the insult—the gentleman having used such language against Dr. Burroughs.

Mr. Bradley said that Miss Devlin was brought here by him, and he would protect her. An attack upon her was an attack upon him, and he would resent it.

The Court ordered Gooding to stop this quarrel between the lawyers, and informed Mr. Carrington that he was going beyond bounds, in using such language towards the lady against whom there was nothing in the evidence.

After Mr. Carrington had concluded his plea, Judge Wylie said to the jury that the law had been laid down by the court; feeling satisfied that they understood it, he now submitted the case without further charge. He hoped they had made up their minds, and would soon render their verdict.

The jury retired, and in about ten minutes returned with a verdict of "Not guilty."

The announcement was received with loud applause, and some of the women cried with joy. Hankerchiefs were waved and hats thrown up. A large number of the spectators rushed towards Miss Harris to congratulate her on her acquittal, but she had fainted, and was carried out of the court room in the arms of Mr. Bradley, her senior counsel.

—The Abolition Republican Allegheny Convention having forgotten the soldiers entirely in their nominations, a Soldier's Convention is being arranged to meet sometime in August.

—Fifty years hence, if their names still live, who will envy the historical position of Stanton, Holt, Hunter, Wallace, Bingham, Booth, Payne, Atzeroth and Harold?

—In Vermont and New Hampshire negroes vote without a property qualification. The former has 80 voters and the latter 190.

—An international bridge is to be erected of the Niagara River at Buffalo.

Wyoming Seminary.

(REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.)

The year just closed has been one of unusual prosperity. Although during the greater part of the year the most terrible war ever known in the history of the world has been raging, yet through the indefatigable labors of that distinguished educator, Rev. Dr. Nelson, together with those of his associates, accompanied by the blessing of God, the school has prospered in every department.

The number of students has been large, and the examination gave evidence that their training in the various branches of study had been thorough and systematic.

The classes in vocal and instrumental music acquitted themselves well and showed a thorough training and a high degree of proficiency.

The beautiful drawings and paintings decorating the walls of the Chapel evinced superior talent on the part of the pupils and their teacher.

On Wednesday, the 29th inst., the anniversary exercises were held. The compositions of the ladies, and the orations of the gentlemen, all of which were original except one which was a fine declamation by a lad, evinced superior ability.—There was no failure in the entire programme. "The Last Dutch," the representation of Jeff. Davis in petticoats, was admirable, and convulsed the audience with laughter. In the judgement of several members of the Board of visitors who have been present at the past anniversary exercises, as a whole, have never been surpassed.

At 2½ o'clock, P. M., the anniversary address was delivered by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D. of N. Y. City. His theme was "The Philosophy of Reforms, and their relation to human Progress." The address was characterized by profound thought, massive logic, keen wit, and a freshness that made it palatable with the mercury at 90 degrees.

The Providence Brass Band was present and discoursed sweetest music. Their enlivening and soul-stirring strains added greatly to the enjoyment of the day, and many of their pieces were greeted with repeated rounds of applause.

We congratulate the patrons of the Institution that the debt which for many years had been a burden has been canceled—the last dollar having been paid during the last year.

The school has been visited with a gracious revival of religion in which many souls were converted to God.

No institution in the country offers greater inducement than this. The various branches of Intellectual, Moral, and Natural Science, together with the Ancient and Modern Languages, and the various ornamental branches, are here taught with the greatest thoroughness and success.

Two spacious rooms have just been elegantly fitted up for the two Literary Societies connected with the institution.

The Wyoming Seminary is about entering its twenty-second year. The years of its minority have been years of struggle, yet of glorious success—and now it has entered upon its majority in strength and power we predict for it a vigorous and noble manhood, whose power for good shall be felt far and wide throughout the land.

The Commercial College under the supervision of Rev. W. S. Smyth, A. M., who is eminently adapted to his position, is surpassed by no institution of the kind in the country. All who desire to obtain a complete, practical education in the shortest possible time, will here find all the facilities afforded at any Commercial College, and receive decidedly more attention and thorough drilling than at most commercial schools within our knowledge. It affords us pleasure to say that the college has given universal satisfaction to its patrons.

GEORGE PECK, President. J. K. PECK, C. E. TAYLOR, G. M. PECK, W. J. JILL, F. A. HILLER, N. W. EVERETT, Sec'y. KINGSTON, Pa., June 30, 1865.

The next session will commence Thursday, Aug. 17, 1865.

Miscellaneous News.

—President Johnson has decided not to visit Boston. Who wouldn't?

—England is now paying for guano at the rate of about \$6,250,000 per annum.

—Robbers in great numbers infest the streets of Savannah.

—The health of Jefferson Davis, it is now reported, is gradually failing.

—The Spottwood House, in Richmond, has been seized under the confiscation act.

—The Treasury Department is paying out \$5,000,000 a day.

—The rebel General Toombs has escaped to Cuba.

—Barnum is out in a card promising to rebuild the Museum immediately.

—The rebel vessel Rappahanock has been sold to English merchants.

—Mary Harris, on trial at Washington for the murder of Burroughs, has been acquitted.

—General Ewell has been pardoned and released, and Mrs. Ewell has had her property restored to her.

—There had been some insubordination among the colored troops at Savannah, but it was promptly quelled.

—The control of Norfolk, Va., has been resumed by the military. The city is under martial law.

—The planters in the Southern States are generally disposed to give the free-labor system a fair trial.

—Robinson, the soldier who saved Seaward's life, has been presented with a farm by Hon. O. R. Mattison, of New York.

—Machinery and rolling stock of all kinds, to the value of five million dollars, will shortly be sold by the government.

—The President has pardoned Messrs. Orr, of Mississippi, and Garland, of Arkansas, members of the rebel Congress.

—There will be a large crop of corn in Georgia, this year, planters having planted corn on the cotton lands.

New Advertisements.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. WILLIAM BOWEN, President of the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in the 22nd Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. JOHN M. REYNOLDS & STEPHEN RAY, Associate Judges of Columbia County, have issued their process, bearing date the 10th day of Feb., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in obedience to the said process, the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice 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 open (upon the 1st day of May) next, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there, in the presence of the said Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their respective successors, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which their offices respectively require to do. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said County of Columbia, and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, especially to the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in obedience to the said process, to appear at the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, next, to continue open (upon the 1st day of May) next, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there, in the presence of the said Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their respective successors, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which their offices respectively require to do. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said County of Columbia, and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, especially to the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in obedience to the said process, to appear at the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, next, to continue open (upon the 1st day of May) next, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there, in the presence of the said Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their respective successors, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which their offices respectively require to do. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said County of Columbia, and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, especially to the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in obedience to the said process, to appear at the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, next, to continue open (upon the 1st day of May) next, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there, in the presence of the said Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their respective successors, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which their offices respectively require to do. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said County of Columbia, and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, especially to the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in obedience to the said process, to appear at the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, next, to continue open (upon the 1st day of May) next, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there, in the presence of the said Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their respective successors, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which their offices respectively require to do. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said County of Columbia, and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, especially to the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in obedience to the said process, to appear at the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, next, to continue open (upon the 1st day of May) next, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there, in the presence of the said Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their respective successors, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which their offices respectively require to do. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said County of Columbia, and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, especially to the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in obedience to the said process, to appear at the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, next, to continue open (upon the 1st day of May) next, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there, in the presence of the said Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their respective successors, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which their offices respectively require to do. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said County of Columbia, and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, especially to the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in obedience to the said process, to appear at the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, next, to continue open (upon the 1st day of May) next, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there, in the presence of the said Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their respective successors, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which their offices respectively require to do. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said County of Columbia, and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, especially to the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in obedience to the said process, to appear at the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, next, to continue open (upon the 1st day of May) next, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there, in the presence of the said Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their respective successors, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which their offices respectively require to do. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said County of Columbia, and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, especially to the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in obedience to the said process, to appear at the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, next, to continue open (upon the 1st day of May) next, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there, in the presence of the said Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their respective successors, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which their offices respectively require to do. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said County of Columbia, and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, especially to the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in obedience to the said process, to appear at the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, next, to continue open (upon the 1st day of May) next, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there, in the presence of the said Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their respective successors, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which their offices respectively require to do. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said County of Columbia, and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, especially to the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in obedience to the said process, to appear at the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, next, to continue open (upon the 1st day of May) next, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there, in the presence of the said Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their respective successors, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which their offices respectively require to do. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said County of Columbia, and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, especially to the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in obedience to the said process, to appear at the Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, next, to continue open (upon the 1st day of May) next, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there, in the presence of the said Justices of the Peace and Constables, and their respective successors, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which their offices respectively require to do. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of the said County of Columbia, and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are required to be punctual in their attendance, especially to the said Court of Appeals and Chief Justice of the Peace, on the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred