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, Aug 26, 1865.

DEMOCRACY, a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness, it covers 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 County Convention.

Notice is hereby biven 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 Conyngham twp., there they will meet at the Public House of Peter Hower,—on SATURDAY, THE 26th 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 COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, THE 28TH 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,	ISAIAH BOWER,
HEN'Y HINTERLITER	JOHN HILL,
PETER K. HERBINE,	JOHN FRUIT,
E. G. RICKETTS,	ELIAS DIETERICK,

Democratic Standing Committee.

Bloomsburg, July 29, 1865.

NOB MOUNTAIN MEETING.

A Three Days Meeting will be held in the MEGARGELL GROVE, at the West end of the Nob Mountain, ORANGEVILLE, Columbia county, Pa., on TUESDAY WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, AUG. 29th, 30th and 31st, 1865.

There will be speaking in the afternoon and evening of the first day, and in the morning, afternoon and evening of each of the days following.

Citizens with their families will occupy board tents and covered wagons; returned soldiers will bring their Army tents and flags; a newspaper stand supplying the daily papers during the meeting will be established; and original poetry, prepared for the occasion, will be read or sung.

The object of this meeting is to revive and strengthen popular confidence in the doctrines of JEFFERSON which are now more than ever necessary to public salvation, though trampled under foot in high places and despised by those who prosper upon the calamities of their country. The speakers will maintain, with Mr. JEFFERSON, that a Public Debt is a "moral canker" and pecuniary curse and not "a blessing"; that all "abuses" in government should be arraigned at the bar of public reason"; that there should be "economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened"; that the State Governments should be supported "in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies"; that we should have "a jealous care of the right of election," resisting interference therewith by corruption or force; and uphold with our whole influence and power "the supremacy of the civil over the military authority," and "freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person under the protection of *habeas corpus*, and trials by juries impartially selected."

SPEAKERS:

COL. VICTOR E. PIOLET, of Wyoox, Bradford county, Robert R. Little, Esq., of Tunkhannock; Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., of Pottsville; Robert A. Lamberton, Esq., of Harrisburg; Hon. Charles Denison, and D. L. Rhone, Esq., of Wilkesbarre; C. Chauncy Burr, Esq., of New York City; and Hon. Paul Leidy, of Danville.

Columbia County will also be fully represented upon the speaker's stand. Hon Charles R. Buckalew will attend the meeting throughout, and speeches will be made by Col. Wellington H. Ent, Capt. O. B. Brockway, Col. John G. Freeze, Charles G. Barkley, (County Superintendent of Schools) Wesely Wirt and E. R. Ikeler Esquires, and perhaps by others.

Rev. Aivah R. Rutan, of Luzerne county, who was kidnapped, during the past year, subjected to the farce of the military trial and unjustly consigned to a Govment Bastile, from which he was only discharged upon the indignant remonstrance of the Governor, Members of the Legislature and U. S. Senators of this State, will be present and narrate the particulars of the outragous persecution to which he was subjected.

The first meeting on each day will be opened in an appropriate manner by a Clergyman, and good order will be preserved throughout by an efficient arrangement for the government of the meeting. A selected number of returned soldiers will perform picket duty, particularly at night, about the encampment, from which spirituous liquors will be excluded.

The proceedings, including the speeches remarks, prayers, and poetry, will be fully reported and published in a volume for which subscriptions will be taken upon the ground.

Citizens who desire to occupy tents, or secure other accommodations at the meeting, can consult Samuel Everett, at Orangeville, or Charles G. Barkley, Esq., at Bloomburg.

Growing Brighter.

Every day the prospects of the Democracy grows brighter. From every quarter we hear the most cheering news, and looking a little into the future, we can see numbers innumerable driven to our standard by the effects of abolitionism.—While our party is united, harmonious and determined, the opposition is divided, wrangling and disheartened. They see the result of their own work, and in it read the doom of their once powerful organization. The hobby upon which they rode into power carried them to their political grave—the means they resorted to, to retain power, crushed them with its own weight, and now, helpless, hopeless, driven to the well by their own folly, and the strength they expected to reap through the destruction of the institutions of the South, given over into the hands of the Democracy, they stand feeling and knowing that the "hour of their dissolution is nigh." For thirty years have they labored to succeed, little dreaming that success would bring ultimate ruin upon them; for four long, bloody years have they carried on a war for the purpose of making that success permanent, little thinking that the booming of the last cannon would be the knell of their political party. But it is so. They see the "hand writing upon the wall" and as a last desperate effort are bending every energy to enfranchise the millions of blacks throughout the country, with whom they will attempt to make a political alliance. In this they must fail. Thousands of honest voters who have clung to them for years, are turning away in disgust from a party that would place itself upon a level with negroes for the sake of the spoils of office. They see the ruin that puritan abolitionism has brought upon the country, the degradation it would bring upon the citizens, and are turning their eyes to the Star of Democracy that has been a guide of our statesmen from 1787 to 1860.

The future of Democracy is brightening and with the future of our country. Let those who have stood by its *principles* through the fiery ordeals of the past four years, still stand *firm*. Success is but little in the advance. Reward comes with it. Let us work then! abolitionism has been strangled in the blood of the brave men it has slaughtered, and we need but do our duty to bury its hideous carcass so low that even the trump of Gabriel will not resurrect it.

"Popular Intelligence a Bulwark of Liberty."

Says the *Republican*, in commenting upon the above text, 'ignorance has been one of the great bulwarks of modern democracy.' Reckless assertions are so common in the sheet above quoted that we seldom notice them unless glaringly false or mischeivous. The above assertion has been so repeatedly disproved we need not now discuss it, but simply wish to prove the inconsistency of the Opposition. We admit that "Popular intelligence is a bulwark of liberty," and therefore we oppose giving the elective franchise to a mass of ignorant, brutalized negroes in the South. Let us, like Andy Johnson, put the thing in the shape of a syllogism. The mass of the blacks are ignorant and brutal; the Republicans are in favor of giving them the elective franchise, therefore, they are in favor of giving votes to ignorant people.—They favor the exclusion of the educated classes of the South, therefore they place a premium on ignorance.

But this wishing to educate the negro is all fudge. The Republicans want his *vote*, and one of their leading oracles, Henry Winter Davis, in a speech at Chicago said: "We need the votes of the colored people; it is numbers, not intelligence, that counts at the ballot-box—it is the right intention, and not philosophic judgment, that casts the vote."

Now which shall we believe,—Dr. John or Senator Davis? We believe the former to be a quack in politics as well as in medicine, hence his assertions should be received with many grains of allowance.—If he really wishes intelligence to be the basis of his party, let him ignore the doctrine of negro equality, or he will place himself in a ridiculous light before his readers. †

A INVALUABLE MEDICINE.—Henry Hoyt, Esq., contributes to the *Boston Journal*, the following prescription for what he says is an unfailing remedy for Cholera-morbus, Diarrhœa, &c. Mr. H. says that during the terrible raging of Cholera in that city a few years since, in no case did the remedy fail where the patient could be reached in season. It is no less effective in cholera-morbus and ordinary diarrhœa. A remedy so easily procured and so vitally efficacious should be always at hand. An ordinary vial of it can be had for 25 cents or so, and no family should be without it over night.—The writer of this received the receipt of this a few days since, and having been seriously attacked with the cholera-morbus the past week, can attest to its almost magic influence in affording relief from excruciating pain.

He ardently hopes that every one whose eyes trace these lines will cut this article from the paper and procure the medicine without delay.

Its prompt application will relieve pain and presumptively save life.

Take—One part laudanum.
One part camphorated spirit.
Two parts tincture of ginger.
Two parts capsicum.

Dose—One teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water.

☞ The Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin has, for so small an instrument, wondeful volume and power, and a variety of expression that is equalled only by a costly pipe organ, while its purity and sweetness of tone are truly charming. It is most admirably circulated to meet the wants of families and small churches. It can be transported with safety, takes up no more room than a melodeon, does not soon get out of order, and makes an elegant article of furniture for the parlor.—We are but doing a favor to our readers by calling their attention to the Cabinet Organ.—*American Baptist.*

The Abolition State Convention.

HARRISBURG, AUG. 17, 1865.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock, Simon Cameron, the Winnebago Chief, ascended the speaker's stand and called the body to order. It was moved and seconded that John Cessna act as temporary chairman of the convention. Upon taking the chair Mr. C. returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him; he hoped the deliberations of the convention would be harmonious.

The loyal hosts that rallied to the standard of Abraham Lincoln in 1864, must rally in 1865 under the banner of the condidates to be nominated to-day. The rebellion was protracted by the sympathies of Northern traitors, and these men are even now endeavoring to create a dismemberment of the Republic. The traitors of the South are now electing Congressmen to act in concert with the Northern traitors who have been elected by their disloyal friends to the National Legislature. These men will aid the South in furthering their pro-slavery designs.—The rebellion is not dead. The spirit of slavery still exists. The military power of the Government must coerce the South to the support of the loyal and anti-slavery policy of President Johnson. The time has come when their property must be confiscated and their wealth divided among the loyal people who have aided in the suppression of the rebellion and the overthrow of the slave power. Mr. Cessna thought no mercy should be given the South, but that they should be made to pay the expenses incurred in this war, as well as the imense public debt of the land.

The speaker was very severe in his denunciation of the southern people, whom he characterized as demagogues and aristocrats. He was glad to know that our loyal President was determined to put down and keep down these pro-slavery aristocrats, who have been breeding treason and discontent in the land for more than thirty years. He closed amid great applause.

The call of the Senatorial Representative districts were then made.

Hon. Thad. Stevens moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to report upon the contested seats in the convention. Carried.

Mr. Todd, of Cumberland, offered a resolution recognizing the claims of soldiers who have served the republic on the battle field as superior to all others, and recommending that none but soldiers be nominated by the convention. This gave rise to a brief and animated discussion. The mover of the resolution advocated its passage as necessary to save the party from the charge of inconsistency and hypocrisy, and to prevent disaster and defeat in the coming campaign. He denounced as hypocrites the men who had stayed at home to make fortunes out of the government, and paid lip-service to the soldiers, but were now unwilling to recognize their claims or reward their heroism.

After some further discussion a motion was made to proceed to the second reading and consideration of the resolution, and it was voted down by a large majority.

THE resolutions adopted entirely evade the prominent questions of the day. The first one in substance thanks the soldier for having made the negro his equal.—The second while damning with faint praise President Johnson, gives occasion in the third and fourth to pitch into his policy by demanding equality of the negro, and referring state questions to the "law making power of the nation,"—Congress—as opposed to his plan of Reconstruction. They bestow sycophantic praise on Edwin M. Stanton for his efforts in behalf of "law and liberty(!) and close by an assault on the Democratic party. The nominees are John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery County, for Auditor General, and Jacob M Campbell, of Cambria County for Surveyor General. We shall have something to say about these men ere the campaign closes.

From the New York Tribune.

"Military Justice" Again.

Col. H. S. Olcott, who writes us a letter, elsewhere published, is one of the "nine officers, twenty servants, one photographer and thirty four horses," who compose the Doubleday court martial—he being a colonel on detective business of the War Department. We shall briefly answer his points.

I. If the expenses of the Doubleday court martial are paid out of the amount reserved from Cozzens' contracts, who pays the expenses of the United States Circuit and District Courts, in Philadelphia, and the further expenses of the officers of the army, who are doing work which these "nine officers, twenty servants one phonographer and thirty-four horses," should be doing?

II. According to Col. Olcott, the government makes enough out of Cozzens to pay the court. If there were no court, would not all this be clear gain? The money goes, and no adequate return comes from it; and, so far as debt and unnecessary expense are concerned, it might as well be in Cozzen's pocket as in that of the court. The money most certainly does not go to the Treasury, where it belongs.

III. Col. Olcott explains Judge Thompson's decision. That decision was plain. Cozzens was arrested "by order of the Secretary of War," and discharged by the same Secretary in deference to the gathering wrath of Pennsylvania. There was no appeal to arms, for the War Secretary showed great discretion. Col. Olcott intimates that any future *habeas corpus* will be "resisted with arms." Colonel, you are mistaken, as well as injudicious in such an intimation. Not a musket will be raised against the writ. The people have had enough of musketry.

IV. As to the item of forage, to which Col. Olcott objects, we cannot amend it. We have better evidence than that of a correspondent. This forage is allowed; and when a government allowance is made, the officers always find some way of drawing it. The only way to controvert our bill is to send us the Court's payroll.

We have now answered Col. Olcott's statements; and in doing so, the labored defense of the *Press* in reply to the *Tribune*. But Col. Olcott and the *Press* make this mistake: We do not attack the Doubleday court martial, but *the whole system of military courts* assembling in peaceful States and presuming to administer justice. We take that court as an example—to show the people the folly of the practice. The anxiety of the members of this court—their extreme sensitiveness about the just and dispassionate comments of the *Tribune*—can only be accounted for on the law of nature, which makes the barnacle cling to the ship, or the reptile to the blood-yielding body. We do not assail them; but the system of which they are, we had always hoped, obedient but unwilling members. Court martial pay is good, and the work is easy, and (particularly in Thompson's bailiwick) there is no harm to be dreaded. But it is expensive and absurd. Let the War Department put its "nine officers, twenty servants, phonographer and thirty-four horses," at some war duty or muster them out of the service. The *Press* reminds us that these officers are gallant, and some of them have been wounded. Granted! But there are ten thousand other soldiers quite as gallant and as severely wounded.—Must they be made into court martials? If these courts are intended as military hospitals or "Homes," let it be announced and we shall not say nay. As the whole business stands now, it is a scandal—an extravagance and an absurdity. Try a man 140 days—spend $20,675 83 in the work, and have him released in spite of your power—and then to go on and try another man, who will probably cost another $20,000 and be released. If Col. Olcott or the *Press* can match this in rare humor, we should like to see it. It certainly is very funny, and we would be glad to enjoy it; but unfortunately, it costs so much, and looks absurd, even if it were not mischievous.

Cameron vs. Kelley.

It has been well said that "when rogues fall out honest men get their dues." The following rich expose of the doings in the republican will prove interesting. It would seem that in the scramble for the Philadelphia spoils, the appointees of Simon Cameron succeeded, much to the disgust of the four "loyal" Congressmen representing that City. The successful parties indiscreetly serenaded the "Winnebago Chief" who, unable to conceal his triumph, "pitched into" his already soured opponents. It called forth the following tart reply from William D. Kelley, Member from 4th Cong. District, and a pet among the Abolitionists. †

To the Union Men of the Fourth Congressional District.

A long and successful career in crime emboldens the guilty. A recent illustration of this law of human nature impels me to violate my life-long rule of conduct, and for once to notice a political slanderer. I do not, however, address you for the purpose of repelling his inuendoes or falsehoods. My life has been passed among you, and if its record, familiar to you all, does not repel them, I have lived in vain. My purpose is simply to pierce the mail of ill-gotten gold in which the slanderer has clothed himself, and given you a glimpse of the loathsome object it protects.

The papers of Friday announced that Simon Cameron, of Dauphin county, was serenaded by his friends on the preceding evening at the Girad House in this city, and availed himself of the occasion to vilify my colleagues and myself, "the Congressmen of Philadelphia," in a speech to the assemblage.

I was but a youth when I first heard the name of Simon Cameron, and it was as the perpetrator of a great crime. He had been made the agent of the Government to carry a large amount of money, due them, to the Winnebago Indians, and had taken advantage of their ignorance and helplessness to enrich himself. Those of you who had then attained to manhood, you may not, after the lapse of so many years, revive the burning indignation with which you regarded the infamous swindler of the poor Indians, will doubtless remember that instead of paying them in specie which the government confided to him for that purpose, he retained it and gave them the notes of the Middletown Bank, of which he was an owner. At their encampment in the remote wilderness these notes were utterly worthless. The Indians could not use them for any purpose there, nor carry them to Middletown for redemption. But what was that to Simon Cameron? Was not their loss his gain, and was he not so much more the richer by every note that failed to come home for redemption, though they did suffer and starve? And those of you who are not old enough to remember all this, now know why this bold, bad man is sometimes spoken of by your seniors as the "Great Winnebago," and sometimes as "Old Kickapoo."

For more than thirty years, I have watched the tortuous career of this man and have never seen reason to abandon my first impression of his character.—Whether acting with the Democratic, the know Nothing, or the Republican Party, for he has in turn disgraced them all, he has never been false to his criminal instincts. He has endeavored to turn them all to profitable account. His ambition is sordid and panders to his avarice, and he measures honors by the perquisites they expose to his grasp. He has no confidence in the people and is aware that they distrust him. His speech of Thursday evening was not characteristic of him, for he is prone to the use of instruments.—His habit is to point the stiletto, but to employ another hand to drive it home.—Though an active participant in the politics of his county and State for more than half a century, during which long period he has pursued the profits of office, of jobs, of contracts, with vigor and ceaseless assiduity, he has never dared to permit his name to be presented to the people of county or State as a candidate for an elective office. He crawls to the feet of the appointing power. He cares not who may be king, so that he may "still be Vicar of Bray," and to that end he chaffers with and corrupts weak and needy members of Conventions and the Legislature of both parties.

I need not recite the disgraceful facts attending his several canvasses for the United States Senate. Their nauseous odor lingers in your nostrils to this hour: In the first he BOUGHT the votes of three Democratic members, and in the last bid twenty thousand dollars for the one vote which would have elected him. The last transaction was so flagrant that the legislature was compelled to take cognizance of it, and if justice be not lame as well as blind, the law and honor of our state will yet be vindicated.

The evil report of his deeds pervades the country as a reproach to our State.—Yes, unhappily for Pennsylvania and her great interests the buzzard winged fame of Simon Cameron is national. By months of abject solicitation and corrupt bargaining he procured a mass of letters, certificates and recantations, that imposed him upon President Lincoln as the representative man of the Keystone State. That was an evil hour for Pennsylvania. You all remember how he organized the Navy Agency in this city, and feel the ineffable reproach he thus brought on our Navy Yard and commercial, and other business men. * * As I have said he begged and bargained for the influence which induced Mr Lincoln to invite him to a seat in his Cabinet. In less than one year from the day on which Simon Cameron was installed as Secretary of War, Congress, though at that early day it had before it but partial evidence of his crimes, indignantly drove him from that high office. Two-thirds of the members of the lower House were friends of the Administration, and would gladly have sustained each member of it as they did its distinguished head.

You can imagine how painful it must have been for them to find themselves constrained by duty to proclaim the fact the first man the head of their party had been induced to appoint as the successor of John B. Floyd had exhibited greater aptitude than he for his worst tricks. But it became inevitable. For this old man, notwithstanding his boasted and reputed millions, believes that one of his name is never rich enough until he has a little more, and, to save their party and the country, the friends of the Administration in the House had to proclaim his infamy and denounce his crimes. Nor was the vote by which they did it a meagre one. His friends and those who would most gladly have averted this disgrace from our State could rally but about one-third of the House against the resolution of condemnation. The vote was about two to one against him, though I am a Pennsylvanian, not willing to bear witness against the representative of our State, but too well satisfied of his guilt to vote against the resolution, failed to record my vote.

* * * * * *

With grateful regards, yours very truly,
WM. D. KELLEY.

☞ In Nashville, on the 27th of July last, a white soldier was fined twenty dollars for kicking the rear part of a negro soldier at one of the camps of instruction. The same morning a negro servant was fined two dollars for breaking a bottle over the head of a white soldier who was tending hospital. The army scale of prices run queer if a nigger's rump is eighteen dollars more worth than a white soldier's head.

☞ CHANGE OF NAME.—The name of the "Old Capitol Prison," at Washington, where so many men have been imprisoned by order of the War Department, on the serious charge of "disloyalty to the negro," has been changed. Hereafter it will be known as the "Stanton House." A very appropriate name.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the brides parents, on the 15th inst., by Rev. Wadsworth, Mr. Henry C. Bacon to Miss Hannah L. Warner, youngest daughter of Dr. S. H. Warner, all of Huntington, Luzerne co.

In Fishingcreek twp, on Thursday, Aug. 17th by Elder John Sutton, Mr. MARTIN ALBERTSON, to Miss MARY CATHARINE, only daughter of Henry Eyer.

DEATHS.

In Sugarloaf twp, Columbia Co., on Thursday, the 27th of July, 1865, Mr. CORNELISON GIRTON, aged about 35 years.

In Danville on the 10th, inst., Miss SARAH JANE RISHEL, in the 24th, year of her age.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MY School will open its next Term of Eleven Weeks, on MONDAY THE 28TH DAY OF AUGUST. All the branches of a liberal English Education are taught. Vocal Music will be a standard branch, for the benefit of the whole school.

Instructions will also be given in any of the Beautiful Branches and in Instrumental Music.

☞ Terms moderate.

ELENORA J. LESCHER.

Bloomsburg, Aug. 19, 1865—1mo.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!

THE subscriber offers for sale at wholesale and retail, Salt by the Barrel.

J. H. HARMAN.

Rupert, Pa. August 5, 1865—3mo

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Park, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named Samuel Park, late of the township of Sugarloaf, in the county of Columbia, dec'd, have been granted to Andrew Laubach, residing in the said township; all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known to the said Andrew Laubach without delay.

ANDREW LAUBACH.

August 26, 1865—6w $1. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas Cummings, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above Thos. Cummings late of Locust twp., in the county of Columbia, dec'd, have been granted to Washington Adams of the above said township of Locust. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

WASHINGTON ADAMS.

Aug 26, 1865—6w $3 pd. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Longenberger, dec'd.

Letters Testamentory on the estate of George Longenberger, late of Maine township, Columbia county, dec'd have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned, William Longenberger residing in said township, and James McAlarney in Plymouth: all persons having claims against the estate of the the decedent are requested to present them to the Executors at their residences without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

WM. LONGENBERGER.
JAMES McALARNEY.

Aug. 26, 1865—6w $7 50.

J. Weichselbaum,

OPTICIAN,

from Philadelphia,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has opened a ROOM at the EXCHANGE HOTEL, where offers for sale

SPECTACLES!

OF EVERY SIZE AND QUALITY.

A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of Periscopical and Parabola ground flint Glasses of his own manufacture. He would particularly call attention to public to his Spectacles for Near sighted Persons, and for persons who have been operated upon for the Cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and azure Glasses. Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in a high degree in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Very Best Brazilian Pebble and Crystal as universal proved to be far superior to any other Glass.

Also Microscopes, Magic Lanterns and Amusing Glasses of every size and quality. Stereoscopes, Magnifying and Opera Glasses, with different powers together with every variety of articles in the Optical line not named.

Optical and other instruments and glasses carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon first trial. He will remain in this place during September Court, and those in want of the above articles will please give him a call. He will if required, go to any respectable house where his service may be wanted.

☞ The very best Eye-Water and the best Hunting Glasses always for sale.

August 10, 1865.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865-6.

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double SPRING SKIRT

This Invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge making the lightest, most elegant, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs for ladies, and House Dresses the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a fan or muslin dress.

A Lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt, for a single day will never she would willingly dispense with their use. For children Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on a single Steel Hoop Skirt. The three bottom rows on every Skirt are double Steel, and twice as double covered to prevent from wearing off the ends when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality and every part given to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WEBB, BRADLEY & CARY, Proprietors of the Invention and Sole Manufacturers, 97 Chambers, and 72 & 74 Beach Street, New York.

For Sale in first class Stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.

Aug 19, 1865—3mo. A. & C.

CAUTION FROM THE

AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great number, calculated by their utter worthlessness to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from imposition we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches.

The first has the name "American Watch Co. Waltham Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

The second has the name "Appleton, Tracy & Co. Waltham Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

The third has the name "P. S. Bartlett Waltham Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The fourth has the name "Wm. Ellery, Boston Mass." engraved on the inside plate, and is not on the dial.

All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded.—They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyers. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co. of Boston Mass." no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style usually known as the Soldier's Watch." Others are named the "Appleton Watch Co." others the "P. S. Bartley," instead of our "P. S. Bartlett," besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers against buying certain articles called Watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Arcana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good Watch, in these times cannot be afforded for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Aug. 19, 1865—1m.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

HOPKINS'

"OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS,

Are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of First-Class Trade.

They embrace a complete assortment of All the new and desirable Styles, size and length, for Ladies' Misses' and Children, and are superior to all others made in point of Symmetry, Finish and durability; being made of the finest tempered English Steel Springs—with Linnen finished covering, and having all the metallic fastenings immovably secured, by improved machinery. They retain their shape and Elasticity to the last—and are Warranted to give entire satisfaction.

ALSO constantly in receipt of full lines of good Eastern made Skirts, at very low Prices. Skirts made to Order, Altered and Repaired. Wholesale and Retail, at Manufactory and Sales Room,

No. 628 Arch Street, above 6th, Phild'a.

☞ Terms Cash. One Price Only!

Aug. 19, 1865—4 mos

Deafness, Blindness & Catarrh,

Treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland, No. 519 PINE Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secret in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination.

July 15, 1865.—12m

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following Administration and Guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia co., and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphan's Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 6th of Sept. 1865 at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day.

1 Account of Samuel Neyhard adm'r. of Russel White late of Centre township, deceased.

2 First and account of Lewis Yetter, Executor of the last Will of Sarah Davis, late of Catawissa twp., deceased.

3 Final account of B. P. Fortner and Lewis Yetter, Executors of the last Will of Conrad Fenstermacher, late of Franklin twp., deceased.

4 Account of John Kiefer, adm'r. of of the estate of Joseph Gearhart, late of Catawissa twp., deceased.

5 Account of Lewis C. Green, adm'r. of Willard C. Green, late of Scott twp., deceased.

6 First and final account of Wm. Robbins, Guardian of Abraham Titman minor child of Isaac Titman.

7 First and final account of Wm. Robbins, Guardian of Isaac K Titman, minor child of Isaac Titman.

8 Account of Levi Wright and Abraham Young adm'rs. of Ludwig Young, dec'd.

9 First and final account of Basil Mellick, Executor of Elizabeth Starr, late of Scott township, dec'd.

10 Account of John V Bodine, adm'r. of Peter Bodine, who was Guardian of Britain Bodine dec'd who left issue Britain Bodine, whose Guardian is Joseph Stokes.

11 Account of John V Bodine, Adm'r. of Peter Bodine, who was guardian of David C Bodine, dec'd, who died leaving issue Emma E Bodine whose guardian is Hiram J Reader.

12 Account of John V Bodine, adm'r. of Peter Bodine who was guardian of Elizabeth Bodine, now Elizabeth Reader.

13 First and final account of John Bodine, adm'r. of Henry M Bodine, late of Madison twp deceased.

14 Account of John Eveland and Peter Eveland, adm'rs. of Peter Eveland late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

15 Second account of John Appleman Adm'r. of Baltis Appleman, late of Hemlock township deceased.

16 Account of John Reinbold, Executor of Samuel Weary late of Locust twp., dec'd.

17 First and final account of James Masters and Benjamin F Battin, Executors of Henry Battin, dec'd.

18 Account of Wm Snyder guardian of of the person and estate of Oliver Palmer, minor child of Thomas Palmer, dec'd.

19 First and final account of Elwood Hughes, Exr. of Charles Masteller late of Briarcreek township, dec'd.

20 First and final account of W H Woodin, Exr. of Ashel Dickerson, late of Berwick Borough deceased.

21 First and final account of Jacob S Evans adm'r. of Michael Whitenight late of Hemlock township, dec'd.

22 Account of John Switzer, surving Executor of Frederick Switzer, late of Derry twp., dec'd.

23 Account of Samuel Creasy, guardian of Louisa Grover, late Louisa Fry, minor child of Peter Fry late of Mifflin twp. dec'd.

24 Account of H W Creasy, Adm'r of John Moffley, late of Scott twp. dec'd.

25 Account of Mathias Whitenight, Guardian of Sarah E Kline, daughter of Harrison Kline of Mt Pleasant twp.

26 Account of John Staddon, guardian of Samuel, minor child of Charles Howard of Greenwood.

27 Account of John Scott, Guardian of Henry M Hoagland, minor child of John Hoagland late of Locust twp. dec'd.

28 Account of Edward Edwards, adm'r of Augustus B Pearce, late of Briarcreek twp. dec'd.

29 First and final account of Daniel Kostenbader Adm'r of Martha Perry, late of Locust twp. deceased.

30 Account of Jacob Hartman, adm'r. of Jacob Hartman, late of Columbia co. dec'd.

31 First and final account of Peter K Herbein Adm'r of Henry M Hoagland, late of Locust twp. dec'd.

32 First account of Robert F. Clark and Michael F Eyerly, Executors of Jacob Eyerly, late of Bloom twp. dec'd.

33 Account of Wm G. Fisher Guardian of Henry C Swayze, late of Franklin twp. dec'd.

34 Account of Mathias Whitenight, guardian of Isaiah Kline, minor child of Carmon Kline, deceased.

35 Account of Dasie Dimott, Guardian of John Kitchen child of Henry Kitchen dec'd.

36 Account of John Murray, Executor of John Murray, late of Columbia co. dec'd.

37 First account of Robert F. Clark, Executor of John Sheler, late of Fishingcreek township dec'd.

38 Account of Robert F. Clark, adm'r of Silas E Foster, late of Scott twp. dec'd.

39 Account of Andrew R Jacoby surviving Executor of John Jacoby, late of Mt Pleasant township dec'd.

40 Final account of Seth B Bowman and Isaiah Bower, Adm'rs of Isaiah Bahl late of Berwick boro dec'd.

41 First and final account of J H Hetler, Executor of Wm Fry late of Mifflin twp. dec'd.

42 First and final account of John Smith, one of the Executors of Jacob Mills, late of Sugarloaf twp., dec'd.

43 Account of Leonard B. Rupert, Administrator of Sarah Ann Jackson, late of Bloom township, dec'd.

44 Account of Eli Crevelling, guardian of Benjamin F Abbott, minor child of Wm Abbott, of Scott township.

JOHN G FREEZE, Register.

August 5, 1865.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following articles of personal property, were purchased by the subscriber at Sheriff's sale, on SATURDAY, the 5th DAY OF AUGUST, 1865, as the property of Thomas Weaver, in Hemlock twp., Columbia county, viz:—

TWO HORSES, ONE MILCH COW.

Two head of young cattle, one Lame one two-horse Wagon and bed, one Spring Wagon, one Buggy, three Plows, one harrow, one Cultivator, 1 sled and box, 1 set of harness, one 1 single set and 1 saddle & bridle.

All of which have been left in charge of the said Thos. Weaver, to have and hold the same during my pleasure, of which all persons interested will take notice.

JOHN DIETTERICK

Montour twp., Aug. 5, 1865—3w $2 50.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Catawissa Land and Building Company.

To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that J K Sharpless, Isaish John, Walter Scott, Wm J Eyer, Samuel Kostenbader, James Nioch, John Jameson, Jacob Creasy, George Long, Jacob S Yetter, and Solomon Heivelg, being citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and desirous of acquiring and enjoying the immunities of a Body Corporate have exhibited and presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, an instrument in writing purporting to be the proposed charter of the "Catawissa Land and Building Company," to be located in the township of Catawissa, in said county of Columbia having for its object the purchasing of town lots and lands, building houses for sale and rent, which are more fully specified and set out in the said application for incorporation.

And the said Court perused and examined the said instrument and found the objects and conditions therein set forth and contained to be lawful and not injurious to community; have directed said writings to be filed in the Prothonotary's office of said county, and notice to be given according to law. That application has been made to the said Court to grant such charter and that if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, by the 5th day of September, 1865, they will decree and declare the persons associated to be incorporated and be a corporation or body politic in Law, and in fact, according to the said articles and conditions and to have continuance by the name, style and title in said instrument mentioned.

JESSE J. COLEMAN, Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, Aug. 12, 1865.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

THE Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its Exhibition on September 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1865, at

WILLIAMSPORT, Lycoming County.

Any information desired will be given upon personal application or by letter to the undersigned, at Norristown, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President, Harrisburg.

The office of the Society will be open at Williamsport on and after the 5th of September

A. BROWER LONGAKER,
Secretary.

Norristown, July 24 1865.