STAR OF THE NORTH.

WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.
CHAS. G. BARKLEY, Assistant Editor.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row New York, are duly authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Star of the North*, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penn'a.

MATHER & Co., 335 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Star of the North*.

"TREASON."

It is seldom, if ever, these days, that an editor casts his eye upon an article, in any of his "exchanges," that comes exactly up to his ideas and belief, upon the same subject. In glancing over the columns of the *New York Daily News*, a day or two since, we discovered an article, under the above caption;—*TREASON*—which comes up to our way of thinking, relative to the arrest and trial of JEFF. DAVIS, late President of the Southern Confederacy. We shall give it entire. The writer's knowledge of constitutional law is not limited, neither is his mind biased, but his views are plainly and forcibly given in a very few words. Read them:

If nobody else will say it, we shall—this Government has no right to put Jefferson Davis on his trial for treason. For four years he has carried on an open and honorable war, one of the grandest wars ever waged upon earth, against all the powers of this nation: and during all those four years—so long as he had the *power of retaliation*—our Government never pretended to treat as felons the thousands of prisoners who fell into its hands:—it exchanged them. But officers of justice do not make cartels of exchange with felons: the sheriff does not treat the resisting criminal as a belligerent.

Now is it right, that the moment those armies with their illustrious generals lay down their arms and submit to superior forces expecting to be treated as defeated but honorable enemies—the moment the Federal prisoners in their hands are all liberated, and Mr. Davis, no longer at the head of a government and army, has no longer the power of retaliation, that we should turn upon our gallant foes of yesterday, and say to them, Now you are not defeated soldiers—you are captured thieves and murderers:—you have not only lost your cause, as soldiers of a vanquished political Confederacy, but you have forfeited your lives and lands and goods as highwaymen brought to justice. We have neither moral nor legal right thus to degrade an honorable foe into a caitiff felon, nor to make a mighty war, manfully carried on for so many years with all the high usages and courtesies of war, end in the convicts dock, and at the foot of the gallows tree.

When the British Government got hold of the captive Napoleon, it might as well have tried him at the assizes for murder of British subjects and the piratical destruction of British property on the high seas. It is a deep stain upon that Government that it sent such a captive to St. Helena: how much deeper, how indelible and execrable, if it had hanged him as a brigand!

But there is more. Mr. Davis and his associates were in all this business acting, at least, in the sincere *belief* of the clear right of their States to secede from the Union. It was known for many years that this was the conscientious conviction of most Southern States, and of many Northern. Seventy years ago, Virginia and Kentucky Conventions declared it to be their right; Massachusetts claimed the right for herself. Mr. Buchanan, the President of the United States at the time of South Carolina's secession, though he did not admit the right, declared, at least, that the Federal Government had no constitutional power to prevent it by forcible coercion; Mr. Johnson, the President of to-day, was himself an advocate of State sovereignty. The two theories concerning the limits of State Rights had been long in presence; the advocates of the two were known to one another, and sat side by side in the national councils; for many years it was believed that this diversity of theory might lead to a practical collision; but it never occurred to either party in the argument that their adversaries were machinating burglary, arson and piracy. If Mr. Seward declared, too, that between the two states of Society and forms of civilization, North and South, there was an irrepressible conflict, he meant, we suppose, that free labor and slave labor were incompatible, and that the one must crush out the other; but surely he did not mean that the advocates of the beaten party in that irrepressible conflict should lie manacled in dungeons and perish by the hangman's rope. The predicted conflict came: the South and its theories went down in the shock; its industrial system has perished; its claim of independent State sovereignty is buried in blood; it accepts defeat—shall it also be forced to accept the felon's brand upon its brow, the felon's doom upon the shameful gibbet?

It can scarcely be argued that the case, under these circumstances was so very clear and plain, as to leave the partisans of the defeated cause altogether without excuse, to make their brave defense of their invaded States a penitentiary crime from the first, and every blow they struck a wanton sin against the light and against high Heaven.

Would to God, this question were left to the soldiers of the Federal armies to settle! Would *they* be willing to avow that they were all these four years not fighting an honorable foe, but exterminating a gang of scoundrel brigands—that they were not a grand army arrayed against another grand army, in the decision of a grand quarrel, but only a sheriff's *posse comitatus* called out to capture highwaymen? Such a theory of the war defames both sides.

Let us now say we are civilized men. Let us say we are civilized men. Let us say we are civilized men. Let us say we are civilized men. Let us say we are civilized men. Let us say we are civilized men. Let us say we are civilized men. Let us say we are civilized men. Let us say we are civilized men. Let us say we are civilized men. Let us say we are civilized men. Let us say we are civilized men. Let us say we

mercy to rebels. Call them rebels if you will; but what we demand for them is not mercy: it is justice; justice to ourselves as well as to them. We would save the nation from a foul blot, which if it stains its escutcheon withal in an access of passion, our children's children will wish to blot out that page of their history.

And there are in this matter high considerations of policy as well as of honor and justice. What is the reason, now the war is over, that Government paper falls in value? Is it not because the policy which *seems* now to be settled upon by your Administration, threatens to render the South for a long while miserable, disaffected and dangerous? If the people of that country, after frankly submitting arbitrament of fate, and yielding to the authority of the National Government are still to be held as outlaws in their own States;—if their late head and chief, as representing the whole Confederacy is to be ignominiously tried like a garotter, so as to make them all feel themselves degraded and branded in his person;—if a high-spirited people are to be goaded and tortured by every most ingenious and intolerable humiliation;—then what chance is there that those fertile States will soon resume the peaceful ways of progress, and bring contentedly their full contribution as before to the general national wealth and power? If we are not to have peace and good will after all—if the struggle of arms is to be succeeded by long agony of political proscriptions and prosecutions, by black lists, and informers, and confiscations as in Poland, and packed juries as in Ireland, why the sooner prudent men get rid of their greenbacks, and quit the country, shaking the dust off their feet, the better for them.

We say nothing about the assassins of President Lincoln. We take no interest in assassins. An assassin, or an accomplice of assassins, or suborner of assassination, if convicted, ought to suffer the penalty due to his crimes. If Mr. Davis himself could be proven guilty of complicity in such a business, we admit that from a political chief and banner bearer of a nation he sink into the common cut-throat; and in that case away with him! Shew him no mercy! But in the name of common sense do not seek to put a whole nation in criminal's dock in the person of its chosen chief.

THE Washington authorities have issued an order prohibiting the re-mustering of officers for higher ranks, according to late promotions, which they may have received. This will be quite a saving to the Treasury of increased pay, which would be paid out in case these officers were re-mustered, in order to occupy the higher ranks. This order has caused quite considerable flattering among the Captains, Colonels, and Brigadiers, who stood on their tip-toes awaiting promotion. Now is the time for economy, retrenchment and reform, in every department at Washington, and too much of the former cannot be practiced in the office of Secretary Stanton. The financial condition of our country demands careful and diligent attention to carry us safely through this terrible ordeal. The weight of our public debt has no parallel in the annals; and knowing, as we do, her heft, we should use all precaution in protecting the machinery of our Government, to save it from utter destruction, else the Government is destroyed and our people ruined, morally, politically, and financially. So far, under the new *regime*, all seems to work in the direction of a speedy, permanently, reconstructed Union, *upon the old plan*.

THE Abolition party are becoming quite dissatisfied with the course of ANDREW JOHNSON, the man who became President by *accident*. His leniency towards the rebels does not suit many of the loud mouthed patriots. They had expected Mr. JOHNSON to carry out their more extreme doctrines, and inflict severe and unjust punishment upon the people of the Southern States, of satiate their desires. It would seem that Mr. JOHNSON intends to reconstruct the Union upon the basis of the Constitution and thereby respect and observe States' Rights. He also feels inclined to treat the right of negro suffrage constitutionally, allowing the white population to decide that question, in the States where they are interested. This is entirely just. What right have you or any other disinterested person to say who shall be the legal electors in South Carolina. Not any. This is a question for the people of that State to decide.

LITTLE MAC RIGHT.—The sudden manner in which the rebellion died out after the fall of Richmond was a singular proof of the correctness of McClellan's judgment. He wrote from Harrison's Landing to Halleck, in response to the order commanding him to withdraw his army, as follows:—"Here directly in front of this army is the rebellion; it is here that all our resources should be collected to strike the blow which shall determine the fate of the nation. All points of secondary importance elsewhere should be abandoned, and every available man brought here—a decided victory here and the rebellion is crushed—it matters not what partial reverses we may meet with elsewhere. Here is the defense of Washington. It is here on the banks of the James, that the fate of the Union should be decided."

A GOOD BEGINNING.—President Johnson has declined to be the recipient of a carriage and a pair of horses presented to him by some citizens of New York. The motives of the givers were undoubtedly proper enough, but the President, from a sense of duty to himself and the country, declined the gift, though acknowledging kindly and gratefully the compliment intended. This shows that President Johnson means to be governed by right principle in the simplest matters of official conduct, and intends to keep his high office up to the standard of a pure and simple discharge of duty, free from any influence but that which conscience and reason impose upon him.

CHARLES PLEASANTS, Esq., a much esteemed citizen of Sunbury, died on Wednesday last, at the residence of his brother, Dr. Henry Pleasants, at Radnor, near Philadelphia. His funeral took place at Sunbury

"WE DO NOT FORGET," says the radical editor of this county, "the bitter lessons taught us in the early days of the rebellion by the Democratic leaders—how, when treason was flaunting its bloody banner in the breeze, these men assailed our late martyred President and the cause he was upholding, with a malignity unparalleled in the history of politics." * * * "Our course is decided on—to keep a vigilant eye on all who have been our enemies during this great struggle."

You do not forget? You God-forsaken creature, you *cannot* forget it; you shall not forget it. Those Democratic leaders, of whom you speak, constitute the great, patriotic Democratic party of which there are no leaders, save the Constitution and the Laws of the land. They are the unflinching supporters of law, justice and liberty, of the rights of person and property. They are with equal firmness the powerful opponents of oppression, tyranny and usurpation. They know no cowering wing. Imbued with such nobleness of principle and endowed with courage to maintain their privileges, they could pursue no other course than a *manly*—not malignant—opposition to your "late martyred" oppressor.—That opposition was conducted, it is true, with a *zeal* "unparalleled in the history of politics", because the occasion required both earnest and continued opposition, yet it was magnanimous and proclaimed to the world with manliness "unparalleled in the history of politics." It was not conceived at midnight meetings, by members of a sworn league, blindly, like heathens, supporting the unwarrantable and "unparalleled" tyranny of him, whom you take exclusively to yourself and call him *your* "late martyred President." But how was our opposition incited except by the despotic conduct of that "late martyred President," assisted by followers who worshiped him as do heathens worship Gods made of wood and stone, and who was taken to Heaven through means of saving grace, granted to him by ministers who preached not peace and christian fellowship, nor exhorted to faith in Jesus Christ as the only means by which man can be saved, but preachers of war, havoc and destruction, hatred and revenge among mankind, and teachers of false doctrines, setting up slaves against their masters in deadly hostility, and delighting in the sufferings of political prisoners, confined for no other purpose than enjoying the inalienable right which God bestowed upon them, the right, to oppose wrong to contend against evil.

We say, then to you, that since this "unparalleled" opposition rose from oppression of which you and your associates, are *participes criminis*, and since this honest opposition was met by more than malignant—damnable and traitorous—conduct on your part, you shall never forget it. While history has recorded your infamous proceedings, for the world to examine, we warn you that they are written in indelible characters upon the hearts of outraged patriots, citizens of our once proud Republic, and Democrats. We will never forget. We ask no quarter of you. Follow out your course; let your eye be ever vigilant, and the organ of vision which reflects the ungainly picture of your wretched heathenism and barbarity upon the hearts of true and faithful Democrats, shall ever be watchful, in pursuing the path of vile miscreants who have murdered, in loathsome dungeons, our fellow citizens though free from crime, and hunted down the wives and children of the same patriots.

Our children even unto the tenth generation shall receive an inheritance of hatred against you—and learn to point the finger of contempt at your successors as the followers of a clan of murderers, robbers and tyrants, who did oppress even to the widow and the orphan.

The lesson which you shall be taught in future shall be more bitter and more terrible to you than what has already been taught you. The load of sin which hangs over you shall bear you down, and force you to plead for mercy. Then nurture your abolition malice, and seek revenge for the opposition to *your* "late martyred" usurper, and we shall meet you with what remains of law and justice and stamp upon your forehead *miscreant* and cast you upon the world to be despised.

Forget it? No, the enormity of your sins is so dreadful that the Almighty will compel you to remember throughout all eternity.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY—SEVEN CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH!—On Thursday night last, May 25, the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Mayberry, in Frankford township, this county, was totally destroyed by fire, and horrible to relate, seven of his children perished in the flames! The fire, it appears, originated in the basement of the building at about 11 o'clock, when the members of the family—Mr. Mayberry, his wife and seven children—were sound asleep. When first discovered by Mrs. M., the entire building was in flames. Mr. and Mrs. M. at once jumped from their bed and rushed to the room where six of the children were sleeping. Their chamber was filled with black smoke. The eldest daughter was the first to leave the room, and the mother placed the baby in her keeping and attempted to rescue the other five children. At this moment the floors and roof, having been burned to a crisp, fell in. Mr. and Mrs. M. sprang to a window and escaped, but the children fell to the cellar with the burning building, where they soon perished. Their cries could be distinctly heard for several minutes by their agonized parents. The names and ages of the children were—Leah, 13½ years; Mary, 11 years; Isabella, 7 years; Jeremiah, 5½ years; Lizzie Agnes, 4 years; Joseph, 3 years; and David, 10 months. The building was entirely consumed, and with it the children were literally burned up. Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry were both severely burned before they escaped from the building, but their injuries are not serious.

This is the most fearful calamity that has ever happened in our county, and its recital causes the heart to sicken and the eye to moisten. The feelings of the distressed parents can neither be imagined nor described. May God, in His infinite goodness, render them the aid they need.—*Carlisle*

New and Startling Solution of the Negro Suffrage Question.

The question of negro suffrage in the southern states is destined to assume a very different complexion from what some Republican politicians and newspapers have assumed, and that at no distant day. The decision of the question will depend altogether upon the views which President Johnson entertains, and these views are not at all in harmony with the views of those false philanthropists of New England, who have no business to meddle with the matter at all, but who are persistently thrusting themselves, unasked, into the executive councels. We do not know whether Mr. Johnson intends to be a candidate for President in 1868. But we do know that he is filled with a laudible ambition to be the President of the whole United States and to do justice to all the States alike. We can assure our readers that he has no idea of permitting the future political and social status of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, or any other southern state, to be determined by a lot of calculating, speculating, and meddlesome theorists from Massachusetts or Connecticut. Mr. Johnson is well grounded in Democratic principles. He will see to it that no traitor or disloyal person is allowed to vote in any state. He will see that work and rations are provided for the negroes. But he believes in that cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party, that each state has a right, under the Constitution, to regulate its own internal affairs in its own way, and he will see to it that each one of the Southern States is secured in that right.

The National Debt Paid.

The Herald's plan for paying off the national debt commends itself to every patriot that has a surplus of twenty thousand dollars, and purposes to keep on having it.—Mr. Bennett heads the list by subscribing for two shares, that is, forty thousand dollars; a very loyal and safe investment, of figures, for Mr. Bennett. *It is, of course, understood that none of these subscriptions are to be paid up until the whole amount is subscribed for.* Oh, of course. Therein consists the wisdom—we will say nothing of the efficacy—of The Herald's generous proposition. Put us down for five shares, Mr. Bennett.—We subscribe in the most liberal and loyal spirit, and the circumstance that there are not one hundred and fifty thousand individuals in the United States that can pay twenty thousand dollars "cash down" is not our fault nor The Herald's. So much the better for Mr. Bennett and for us.

We have a better plan. Let every citizen who is possessed of any Government securities, bonds, seven-thirties, five twenties greenbacks, legal tenders, currency or other indications of national indebtedness, hand it in unreservedly to the National Treasury as a donation to the Republic. Thus the whole debt can be canceled in a day, which will save time and bother, and be a much more sublime exhibition of the loyal munificence of the American character than that suggested by our cotemporary. It will be more just and equitable, likewise; for as those evidences of debt are distributed among individuals very nearly in proportion to their wealth, the sacrifice to each one will be measured by his ability to endure it. The superiority of our plan over The Herald's is that ours is practicable and would day the entire national debt to a fraction.—If any should neglect to pay up promptly, their will may be taken for the deed and the paper in their hands considered canceled by the balance of the community.

We commend the proposition to the popular attention. Action had better be taken immediately, or the liberality of the people may be forestalled at Washington, and some of these days a plan similar in effect to ours may be made compulsory by Congress.—Better make a virtue of a necessity, and with a loyal generosity, hand over to day what may be pronounced valueless to-morrow.—*New York Daily News.*

A Disloyal Dog.

There is at the Astor House in this city, a fine Siberian hound that was kept as a watch dog at Castle Thunder, and was captured with his master, when the Federal troops entered Richmond. The magnificent proportions, the strength and beauty of this canine rebel obtained to him several first-rate notices in the local journals. But the *Evening Post* is alarmed and indignant at the clemency and toleration exhibited toward this treasonable quadruped. Its outraged patriotism finds its vent in an angry editorial. "This dog ought to be shot!" it exclaims, in the intensity of a loyalty that is foaming at the mouth. "He has no right to live!" it adds, after taking breath. "We call the attention of the proper authorities to this fact. The beast has no fit place in New York except in jail."

Poor 'Hero!' thou art doomed. The vengeance of the *Post* has overtaken thee.—Never more shall thy bark sound deep mouthed welcome to thy masters return.—Go hang thy tail in conciousness of the ignominious death upon the scaffold that awaits thee. Never more shall little children pat thee on the head and play with the sable tangles of thy shaggy coat. Thy fate is sealed.

We suggest that the dog be tried before a military commission. If he don't take the oath of allegiance hang him. Let him be brought into court with manacles upon his limbs and hood his head with a close sack. Other dogs, less guilty, will be muzzled in the coming dog days; but let that traitorous scheming, and dangerous specimen of canine wickedness be incontinently bagged, be judgement pronounced upon him, and be he then led forth to execution, as a warning and terrible example to the rising generation of Southern puppies. Then will the wrath of the *Post* be appeased and justice satisfied.—*N. Y. News*

Gen. Sherman's testimony and official report, submitted in evidence before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, is a complete vindication of his conduct in regard to his truce with General Johnston, and bears heavily against Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck, whose hasty condemnation of the great soldier was uncalled for and malig-

Negro Outrages in Talbot County Georgia—Plundering, Burning and Ravishing.

On the night of April 28, William Aldridge, formerly of Atlanta, who belonged to the Sixth Georgia regiment, headed a company of negroes, consisting of forty-seven, went to the residence of a number of citizens in that county, and demanded their gold and silver. They burnt the gin house and twenty-eight bales of cotton, the property of Mrs. Gormon, a widow lady; the gin house and twenty-five bales of cotton of Major Samuel Baldwin; the gin house and sixty bales of cotton of Hiram Knowlton, together with a large quantity of wheat, peas, etc.

Beside this plundering and burning, several of the negroes committed the most atrocious outrages upon the persons of a number of ladies. They threatened to return next night and destroy everything they could lay their hands upon; they, however, were prevented from carrying out their diabolical schemes by Capt. McKinney, who, with a company of citizens, went in pursuit of them. Aldridge and several negroes were arrested at Tazwell, the others escaped, and it is thought, went to Macon. Aldridge and four negroes were shot, and three who committed the rape burned were hung. The negroes belong to Major Baldwin, William Searcy, Hiram Knowlton and James Little.—*Sumpter (Ga) Republican.*

TRAINING OF A PRIZE FIGHTER AT EASTON.—A professional fighting man has been staying at Odenweder's tavern at the Fair ground for several weeks past, training and preparing himself for a prize fight which is to take place near Philadelphia on Saturday. He is an Englishmen by birth and is said to have fought seventeen fights, fifteen of which he won. Those who have seen him represent him as a very stout, athletic man. The process of training a man for a fight is peculiar. This gentleman drinks no water and no liquor, merely tea. His meat he eats nearly raw. The amount at stake in this fight is $2,000. What a business for a human being to pursue!—*Easton Argus.*

STATE CONVENTION.—We notice that the Chairman of the State Central Committee, Hon. C. L. WARD, has issued a card announcing a postponement of the Democratic State Convention, which was to have assembled in Harrisburg, on the 21st inst, until the 24th of August next. This step Mr. WARD has been induced to take through the advice of many leading Democrats throughout the State. It is all for the better. We always doubted the propriety of holding early Conventions. As a general thing they result disastrously to whatever party holds them.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A severe accident befell two of our citizens on Monday morning last. Mr. Charles Childs and Mr. Evan Jordon were employed in digging the foundation for the new Steam Mill about to be erected by Waterman & Beaver, when in undermining an embankment, it suddenly gave way, partly covering the above named workmen. Mr. Childs escaped with some severe bruises, but Mr. Jordon was very seriously hurt, his leg being fractured and otherwise badly injured. We understand both are improving.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

FRANK LESLIE is here for June. It is the "chief" of Magazines. There are not any Magazines published that surpass it in any particular. The ladies should all take it. It is very cheap. One No is worth, oftentimes, the subscription price. By all means, if you wish a *first class publication* send for *Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine*, price only $3.50 per annum. Address FRANK LESLIE, 537 Pearl St. New York.

LITTLE JOHN CESNA.—This renegade Democrat has been selected to represent the Abolitionists of Bedford county in the next State Convention. A number of years ago when Joseph Guffey was one of the Representatives from this county, Cesna, on some question that arose, made a roaring speech about Democracy and charged Guffey with a want of zeal and fidelity for the party.

Guffey rose and said—"Mr. Speaker, little John Cesna brags loudly about his Democracy, but I have always noticed that the cow that bawls most loudly, cares the least for her calf!" Guffey was right. The little blatant beast of Bedford not only bawled like a cow, but when pressed by the needs of his situation, was like a cow, retroflex.—*Westmoreland Republican.*

THE Allen county (Ohio) *Democrat* makes the following quotation from a speech of the Rev. Mr. Motly, at Lima, the day after the assassination:

"I had noticed by the papers for a week or ten days prior to the assassination, that Mr Lincoln was adopting and pursuing a policy that would eventually bring those scoundrels down South back and give them again the right of suffrage, and when I heard of the assassination, I just thought to myself that God, in His inscrutable Providence, had taken him (Lincoln) off *just about the right time.*"

SCHOOL MONTH.—How many days constitute a school month, has been a disputed question between teachers and directors for the last six or eight years. The Legislature at its last session decided the matter, by enacting that twenty two days shall constitute the school month, but that Saturdays should form no part of the twenty-two days; that is, the school cannot be kept open on Saturdays; but they further decided that if a majority of all the members of a Board of Directors chose, they might appropriate two Saturdays of each month for Teacher's Institutes, which two Saturdays, if appropriated, may be counted as part of the twenty two days.

WE understand that O. D. GOODSOUGH, Esq., has resigned his position as publisher of the *Sullivan County Democrat*, and that he has accepted his old position on the Elmira Daily and Weekly *Advertiser*. BEN is a good fellow—well versed in the "art pre-

SAYS the New York *Tribune*: "The American people will not condemn such a man as Gen Sherman unheard; and, when they shall have heard him they will probably not need to hear any volunteer advocate."

MARRIED.

At the American Hotel, of this place, on the 24th of May, by the Rev. J. R. Dimm, Capt. C. W. Boone, of the 7th Pa. cavalry to Miss Minerva Ale, all of Bloomsburg.

In Hemlock Township, Col. Co. by the Rev. W. E. Ijams, John Everitt, of Danville to Miss Eliza Girton daughter of the late Mathias Girton, of Hemlock Township aforesaid.

DIED.

In Cooper township, Montour county, on the 3d ult., of Spotted Fever, William Alfred son of Jesse & Catharine Cromley, aged 17 years, one month, and 10 days.

In Greenwood township, Columbia Co., on the 22d of April 1865. Mrs. Lenah, wife of Michael Waits, aged 42 years, 6 months and 16 days.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	$1 50	BUTTER,	35
RYE,	1 20	EGGS,	20
CORN,	80	TALLOW,	16
OATS,	62	LARD, per lb.	25
BUCKWHEAT,	1 00	POTATOES,	62
FLOUR pr bbl	10 00	DR'D APPLES	2 50
CLOVERSEED	15 00	HAMS,	25

A GENTLEMAN,

CURED of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will be happy to furnish others with the means of cure, (*free of charge.*) This remedy is simple, safe, and certain.

☞ For particulars, by return mail, please address, JOHN B. OGDEN,
June 7 1865. 60 Nassau St N Y

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,
June 7, 1865. Co Sup't.

PROSPECTUS OF
THE PHILADELPHIA AGE, 1865.

THE only Democratic Daily Morning Journal published in Philadelphia.

The publishers of the Philadelphia AGE invite the earnest attention of business men, thinking men, literary men, and all who are interested in the various occupations and pursuits of life, to the DAILY and WEEKLY editions of their Journal.

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SPECIMEN COPIES of the above papers sent gratis to any address, on application.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The circulation of the Philadelphia AGE, which is steadily and rapidly growing, makes it at least as valuable a medium for advertising as any other commercial and business newspaper in Philadelphia; and the fact that it reaches a large class of conservative readers, scattered over a vast extent of country, who do not take any other Philadelphia paper, commends it, to an extraordinary degree, as a means of communicating with the public not possessed by any other Journal published in this city.

The AGE is now established on a sure and permanent foundation. The publishers could easily fill their columns with the unsought and most liberal commendations of the press throughout the country; but they prefer that it should stand altogether upon claims to public confidence well-known and established. It will be, as heretofore, the supporter of the National, Conservative, Democratic, Union Principles, opposed alike to radicalism and fanaticism in every form, and devoted to the maintenance of Good Government, Law, and Order. The revival of all the business relations of the country, consequent upon the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of peace, will enable the publishers to make a number of improvements in the various departments of this Journal and they, therefore, respectfully solicit the support of all who wish to secure one of the best Commercial, Literary, Business, and Family newspapers in the country.

☞ Now is the time to subscribe.

Address, GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH,

CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER.

JOHN J. STILES, ESQ., of Benton twp., 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 28th of August next.

Benton, May 22 1865. $3.

CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM R. DEMOTT, of Madison township, has been induced, through the solicitations of his many Democratic friends, to authorize us to announce to the Democracy that he will be a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the coming Fall election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 7, 1865.—$3.

Administratrix's Notice.

Estate of G Lowry Kline, late of Orange dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of G. Lowry Kline, late of Orange twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted, by the Register of said county, to Eltruda Kline, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ELTRUDA KLINE,
Orange, May 31, 1865. Adm'trix.

ESTRAY.

CAME on the premises of the subscriber in Hemlock township, Columbia county on or about the 16th of May, 1865

A LARGE BROWN MILCH COW

AND CALF: the Cow supposed to be six or eight years old and calf one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be advertized and sold as the law directs.

REUBEN BOMBOY.

May 31, 1865

BLOOMSBURG PROVISION STORE!

THIS ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC AT

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

A VERY **LARGE STOCK** of Superior Family GROCERIES and all this is to live upon in the line of necessaries and luxuries.

HERE
YOU CAN FIND
SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE,
SPICE, &c. DRIED FRUIT OF
ALL KINDS FLOUR PORK, HAMS,
DRIED BEEF BUTTER CHEESE,
CRACKERS, FISH, SALT,
BROOMS, WOODEN
WARE,

AND ALL THAT. Time and space will not admit of an enumeration of the endless variety of Goods which I offer for sale.

It is my intention to supply the wants of the people, and to that end shall lend all my energies, giving to them at all times, the benefit of a decline in the market.

Having purchased largely and for Cash, since the great decline in Gold, I am enabled to sell at correspondingly low prices.

☞ *CASH PAID FOR EGGS.*

LAYTON RUNYAN.

Bloomsburg, May 22 1865

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Silas Jackson, late of Sugarloaf tw'p., Columbia county, dec'd.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Silas Jackson late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to DAVID LEWIS residing in Sugarloaf township, Columbia co. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

DAVID LEWIS, Executor.

May 10, 1865—pd. $3.

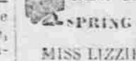
Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Reuben Savage, late of Fishingcreek township deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Reuben Savage, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John Wenner, of the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the said estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement to the administrator, and those owing the estate will come forward and make immediate payment.

JOHN WENNER, Admr.

May 3, 1865.—$3.



NEW MILLINERY SHOP and SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY most respectfully announces to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that she has opened a NEW MILLINERY SHOP, in rooms formerly occupied by Dr Ramsey, deceased, on Main St, below Market. She has a fine assortment of Millinery goods, which has been selected with care and taste. She is prepared to do all work placed in her hands in as neat and durable style as can be done elsewhere. Give her a call.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1865

Matrimonial.

LADIES and Gentlemen: If you wish to marry you can do so addressing me. I will send you, without money and without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no reward asked. Please inclose postage or stamped envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,

SARAH B. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint, Kings Co. N. Y.

May 17, 1865.—3m.

FRESH WALL PAPER!

JUST received a new assortment of good styles of WALL PAPER, including BORDERING and CEILING PAPER, and a general variety of material in his line, which will be found on the First Floor, immediately west of Lutz's Drug Store, in the Rupert Block, where all persons wishing goods in his line will be attended to in person at all times.

☞ Paper Hanging and executed to order and best style, at short notice.

E. J. THORNTON.

Bloomsburg, June 1 1865

CHAS. G. BARKLEY,
Attorney at Law,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Columbia county. All legal business intrusted to his care shall receive prompt attention.

OFFICE—On Main Street, Exchange