



W. H. JACOBY, EDITOR. CHAS. G. BARKLEY, Assistant Editor. BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

S. M. PETERSON & Co., 27 Park Row New York, are authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penn'a.

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

Lincoln Memorial Fund.

All over the country contributions are being levied and collections taken up in our churches and Sabbath Schools, to swell the above fund.

We deem it most and right that Mr. Lincoln should have a memorial at his tomb deftly and creditable to the country, but the expenditure of the enormous sums now being gathered (if honestly applied) will tend very much to weaken republican simplicity and revive a reverence in our people for regal pomp and aristocracy.

Why should our preachers make these appeals to the Churches and Sabbath-Schools? This thing was never thought of to raise money to complete the memorial to the Father of our Country.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 11th inst. says:—Something of the old intolerant spirit is beginning to show itself again in North Carolina.

Intolerant! why, that is impudent! The proprietor of the Raleigh Progress must be a traitor if he pretends to dictate what shall and what shall not be published in his paper.

The Lady's Friend.—The July number of this Magazine opens with an engraving appropriate to the season, called "On the Cliff." It is a beautiful picture of two lovers enjoying the repose and freshness of the seashore—and makes one long for the dash of the breakers against the rocks, and the smell of the salt waves.

It has always been asserted by the Democratic party that emancipation of the South negroes would leave them in a worse condition than slavery. Now that the Abolitionists have apparently accomplished their object the truth of Democratic argument has become evident.

A delegation of colored men, who arrived at Washington from Richmond, were at the White House on the 19th inst., awaiting an interview with President Johnson, for the purpose of requesting that special inquiry be made into their condition under the military restrictions at Richmond, which condition, they allege, is not better than it was when they were in slavery.

A NEW VOL. LOOK AT THE JULY NO.—Portraits of President Johnson—two views; Secretary Harlan; Queen Victoria; the Empress Eugenie; the Emperor Alexander; Julius Cæsar, with sketches of Character; the Conspirators; and How they Look; the Physiology of Classes; Love and Lovers; Second Marriages; Fat Folks and Lean Folks; and How to cure Them, with Illustrations; the Russian, with portraits; Enlarging the Lungs; Immortality of mind; A Wonderful Prediction Fulfilled; Hymenial Poetry; Maiden's Eyes; An Appeal from the South; Art and Artists; Practical Preaching; Work-Day Religion; A Hint to Maiden Ladies; Dictionary of Phenology and Physiognomy, with engravings; Hats—a New Notion, illustrated; Our Country; "Able-bodied men;" Early Patriots of America, illustrated; Our Finances; The Atlantic Cable, and Americans in England; with much more in July Double No. Pteronological Journal. Best No. ever issued.—Begins a new Vol. Only 20 cents by return post, or a year for \$2. Subscribe now. Address Messrs. Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN MITCHELL, who has been assisting in the editorial department of the New York Daily News, was arrested on Tuesday last and sent to Fortress Monroe. During the rebellion he lived in Richmond, and since hostilities ceased removed to New York City where he was endeavoring to make an honest livelihood for himself and family. While the war lasted he was a rebel and ever denied it; but since the Confederacy failed he professes to be a true Union man, ever ready to respect and obey the law of the United States, as the only Government which he owes any allegiance. It is alleged that he once edited a paper in Richmond; this may be possible, and still he could not be guilty of treason. Jones can find it if the administration can. It is yet to be seen whether the world will justify the military arrests.

General Robert E. Lee has declined an offer made him by Hon. Thomas Connelly, P. P. for Donegal, Ireland, of a home for himself and family in any part of Great Britain he might select.

Murder in Cambria County, Pa.

Miss Mary Paul, an aged maiden lady, resided in Croyle township, Cambria county, about two miles north from Summit Hill station, on the Pennsylvania Central railroad. She had no family save a domestic, a handsome and intelligent young lady, by the name of Catharine Mundich. She lived on a secluded spot of ground, a short distance from any road, and nearly a mile from the nearest farm house. About sundown on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., a neighbor's little girl, while herding cattle heard screaming in the direction of Miss Paul's residence—and on going within sight of the house, saw two men run from the house towards the stable. The little girl being frightened, ran home, and told what she had heard and seen. Her parents thought nothing of the matter until the next morning when it was observed that no smoke came from the chimney, and about the middle of the day their neighbors went to the house, when a scene of the most horrible brutality presented itself. Every thing in the house had been overhauled in a search for plunder, and no living person was to be found. On searching the premises the body of the old lady was found in the fodder-room of the stable, the back of her head evidently crushed in, and a club, evidently the instrument of death, lying beside her. About an hour afterward, the body of the girl, Catharine Mundich, was found. Her skull was crushed in over the right eye and temple, and a club lay by her side. A post-mortem examination was made the day following (the second day after the murder) by Drs. Bunn and Gardner, which resulted in a verdict according to the above facts. Money was doubtless the object of the murderers. How much was obtained has not yet been learned. One arrest has been made, but, as yet, the evidence connecting him with the crime is not very strong.

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

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

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What can be more reprehensible than to demand that every person, before he can have any civil rights, shall swear to support executive Proclamations, as well as the Constitution? He is thus compelled to swear to uphold and to break the Constitution in the same breath! Mr. Johnson also takes a part of the Abolition creed and rejects the remainder. He insists upon making the negro a freeman! Then, too, if he can change a State Constitution in one respect, he can in another. If he can make a freeman of a negro he can make a slave of a white man, or take the ballot from one and give it to the other. The right to do one implies the right to do the other. The only question is one of force and power.

We feel convinced, now that we understand the exact drift of Mr. Johnson's policy we have waited long enough to see the programme, as laid down, cropping out in various forms and places. He evidently hopes to form a party out of the Shoddy Republicans of the West Seward School and the Shoddy Democrats of the New York World and Albany Argus persuasion. This is a very nice programme to look at, but it won't work. In the first place, the *lib*s Democrats of the North will not touch the unclean bastard with a forty-foot pole. They demand their Constitution (not Andrew Johnson's) back again. They want their laws, their liberties and their Union, as they were made in a time of peace, and not as they have been transformed and deformed by the bloody and despotic war which has destroyed "the best government on earth," and they want these rights extended, with generosity and kindness, to their brethren of the South.

In view of these considerations, ought there not to be an immediate movement among the State Rights Democrats of the North, to organize a party upon State Rights principles? Is it worth while any longer to be run by capitalists and foreign monarchists, and in which *true* Democrats are always swindled and involved in the support of principles which they abhor? The Democracy of Kentucky have already planted themselves on the true platform, and not a moment should be lost in warning northern Democrats from committing themselves to the insidious policy of Mr. Johnson, which its advocates veil under the guise of moderation and conservatism. We must remember that our brethren of the South are now under a despotism, that they cannot speak and act with freedom. The terms of the conqueror are upon them. His feet are upon their necks. They yield with the best grace possible, because resistance would be useless and futile. If there ever was a time, therefore, when northern Democrats could show a disinterested devotion to principle, it is at this very moment. Let us extend hope and encouragement to the gallant and suffering people of the South, by demanding the same rights for them that we enjoy ourselves. In this way will the true Democrats of the country be re-united, and in that re-union lies the whole hope of the future of our country. We must strike for "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." Let this be the rallying cry of every true man in the entire country.—New York Day Book.

MAJOR R. B. RICKETS, of the Army of the Potomac, arrived at this place on Saturday morning last, enjoying excellent health. He is still in the service but expects to be mustered out, at his own request, in the course of a few weeks. There are few men in the army who have seen more or harder service than MAJOR RICKETS. He volunteered at the firing of the first gun and has been in active service ever since, participating in all the hard fought battles of the Army of the Potomac, under McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnside, and a score of other commanders, making many hair-breadth escapes, without ever receiving any serious injury. He rose to his present rank, a year or more since, not through the wire-workings of bar-room politicians and stay-at-home patriots, but by his own untiring exertions and energy, displayed upon every battle field that was his lot to be engaged with the Battery, dispersing the progress of the enemy. He has lost few, if any, pieces; but captured quite a number from the enemy; which is more than can be said of many of our old regular artillerymen. MAJOR RICKETS is a gentleman, scholar and soldier; and no officer in the army of his rank enjoys a better record or a larger circle of friends.

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What of the Future?

It is difficult to get out of a labyrinth of contradictions, when a man once gets fairly involved in them. We judge Mr. Andrew Johnson is getting in such a position as fast as he knows how. His "Amnesty and Reconstruction" policy has now been before the country two weeks, and the more it is examined the worse will it appear. Besides, it has not the merit of pleasing anybody. The out-and-out Abolitionists dislike it, and every man professing to be a Democrat most utterly repudiate it. It looks like a weak attempt to carry water on both shoulders, one of the most difficult feats that any public man in this country can attempt. Besides, people have an abiding conviction that Mr. Johnson is sinning against light and knowledge. It was often difficult to decide, positively, whether Mr. Lincoln knew the right from the wrong, but with Andrew Johnson the case is totally different. No better practical statesman lives in the United States, not one more conversant with the genius and character of our government. We have, therefore, extended to Mr. Johnson the utmost liberality, preferring not to judge him by his acts during the past four years, but by the record of his life-time. It is evident, however, that he is following in the crooked and devious ways of his predecessor. His two Proclamations, one of "Amnesty" and the other of "Reconstruction," are but a combination of the monstrous usurpations of Executive power which have now transformed this government into a military autocracy. If Mr. Johnson had the candor to announce that he intends to hold the southern States as conquered provinces, we could appreciate at least the frankness of the avowal, but to pretend that he is "guaranteeing to them a Republican government," while overthrowing their State Constitutions, and demanding that they shall change their form of society to suit his views, or the views of the infamous gang of John Brownites who now pasture in Washington, is, and can be, nothing less than a cowardly tracking to Abolition dictation, or sublime mixture of audacity and hypocrisy. Mr. Johnson knows better. We repeat it, he knows better, and here is the proof of it, from a speech of his delivered in Nashville, Tenn., in 1865:

The Federal Government derives all its power from the States, and it is limited and defined; and it cannot impart sovereignty to the people of a territory, which is necessary to constitute a State. Congress has the power conferred upon it by the Constitution to admit new States into the Union, but has no power to make them. It must be a State, in the proper sense of the term, before it can be admitted into the Union; and the power to make a State must emanate from the people, and not the Federal Government. As I before remarked this is the dividing line between the Democratic party and all other parties connected with the Constitution, and no springing up in opposition to it, since the days of Alexander Hamilton, or the origin of the Federal Government.

Is this the part of Mr. Johnson's record that he told us he was going to stand by? We will not, however, gravely discuss the terms of Mr. Johnson's policy as embraced in the Proclamation referred to. We take it that some things are to be considered as settled, so far as argument is concerned.—That two and two make four, is no more a fixed principle in mathematics than that each State has the right to manage its own domestic affairs. The only valid reason, therefore, that Mr. Johnson or any of the supporters of his policy can give for it, is, that that they have the power to enforce it! Constitutionally, legally, morally, it is, in one word, monstrous!

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Correspondence.

EDITOR STAR.—It seems that the people of Bloomsburg are putting their meeting houses to new uses. Happening to be in town for a few days, and desiring to see the sights; I dropped into a couple of them, and saw leading members of the churches selling various kinds of merchandise, laying contributions to buy doll babies for old maids; the preacher and a couple of young ladies of his congregation, contending for a photograph album, another nymph twirling a machine to tell fortunes, at so much a head; and using many other devices more or less justifiable to get gain, to eke out short-comings of members.

But for whatever purpose, is not the holding therein of fairs, festivals ice creameries, fortune tellings, merchandizing, &c. &c. a terrible desecration of buildings so solemnly dedicated to other purposes?—Once, when the Temple was cleansed of all such, the Master said, "My house is the house of prayer?"

Our fair Correspondent may be right in the abstract. We don't profess to know much about the odor of sanctity with which these people regard their churches. For ourselves, we don't believe that the churches which for four years have answered the purposes of Sunday political club rooms, week-day theatrical or panoramic exhibitions, and bloody war lectures, could be further desecrated by being turned into a restaurant or a juggler's shop. And appearances indicate that the preachers, and at least a majority of their people are of the same opinion.

BLACKMAILING ABE. LINCOLN.

Why the French Mission was Tended Bennett.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. News.] WASHINGTON, June 17, 1865.

I have been informed how the letter from deceased President Lincoln, tendering the French mission to Bennett of The Herald, was obtained. Bennett sent a person in this city, who stated that The Herald had possession of some communications reflecting upon a member of Mr. Lincoln's family, but that Bennett was undecided whether or not to publish; following that it was indicated to Mr. Lincoln that the tender of the mission to France would be peculiarly gratifying to the editor of the Herald, who would be willing to post-date a letter, declining the same. This letter was in possession of Abraham Lincoln when he wrote the letter tendering said mission to Bennett. The reports which Bennett's emissary made capital of under his direction, were utterly destitute of truth, but Mr. Lincoln, knowing that a lie would travel further than the truth, thought it best to gratify the vanity of this old man. It was a condition of this curious transaction that it should not be made public without Mr. Lincoln's consent, but Bennett, anxious to give it publicity, as usual, broke faith, and showed the letter to gentlemen at his own house on Washington Heights, whom he had invited for the purpose. It is said that Mr. Horace Greeley was one of them. I possibly may be mistaken as to Mr. Greeley, but I know the document was exhibited to others.

DAVIS' DEFENSE.—It is said that Charles O'Connor intends to call as witnesses in defense of Jeff Davis, several immaculate arguments, including Horace Greeley, who argued the right of secession to the fullest extent. Also, D. S. Dickinson, Lyman Treman, B. F. Butler and others who aided and abetted the rebellion, and insisted that in withdrawing from the Union, the seceding States were exercising an undoubted right. These gentlemen are all lawyers, and from their speeches on record, and letters from some of them to Southern men on file, Mr. O'Connor intends to prove that Jeff Davis was acting under the advice of counsel.—Rochester (N. Y.) Union.

THE COMING FOURTH.—Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation to the people of Pennsylvania, recommending a proper observance of the coming anniversary of our national independence. After speaking in fitting terms of our gallant soldiers, the Governor concludes with the following recommendation: "I recommend that in every part of the State, on the approaching anniversary of Independence, special observance be had of welcome to our returned defenders, and in commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen."

A beer garden in Chicago a bar tender called Gen. Sherman a copperhead. Some of his returned soldiers who were present beat the calumniator severely and then demolished the furniture of the place and emptied all its beer into the street.

A RETURNED volunteer, who had lost a leg in the service, has been turned out of his place in the Arsenal, in Troy, New York, by the new administration. He had served his country faithfully and voted the Democratic ticket, and these were his only faults.

SINCE the Federal occupation of Nashville, Tenn., the Government undertaker has buried their 1,363 Federal soldiers and contractors, 8,000 rebel soldiers, and 10,000 employees and refugees. The bodies of 5,000 officers and soldiers have been embalmed and sent home.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has appointed the Hon. James Johnson Provisional Governor of Georgia, and Hon. Andrew J. Hamilton Provisional Governor of Texas. His proclamation for those States are similar to the ones issued for North Carolina and Mississippi.

At Alexandria on Wednesday fifty tons of old iron, picks, spades, farming implements, and odds and ends of every description, taken from abandoned Virginia dwellings, were sold at auction by the Government.

General Ord, it seems, received orders from the War Department to arrest General Lee, which order he refused to obey. He considered General Lee exempt from such treatment by the terms of his parole, and he sent in his resignation.

The Philadelphia Age came to us on last Monday evening a week, under new improvements, having been dressed in new type. It is an excellent daily.

Married.

In Pine township, Columbia county, on Sunday, June 11th, 1865, by L. A. Garman, Esq., at his residence, Mr. UMAN GRAMM, of Jackson township, and Miss NANCY RICH, of Pine twp., all of Columbia county.

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

DIED.

In Orange township, April 5th, of disease contracted while a prisoner, SAMUEL M. KERLEY, of Bat. F. 21 Pa. Heavy Artillery, aged 28 years, 1 month, and 22 days.

In Cambria, Luzerne Co., on Monday last, Mr. JOHN HUGHES, aged about 70 years.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR, CLOVERSEED, BUTTER, EGGS, TALLOW, LARD, POTATOES, DR'D APPLES, HAMS.

HOWARDS ASSOCIATION.

DISEASES of the Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment. Also the BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa. June 21, 1865—ly.

BRIDGE LETTINGS.

THE County Commissioners will receive proposals at William Holme's in Benton township, Columbia county, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., on Monday, the 10th day of July, 1865, for building an Arch Covered Bridge over Fishingcreek, near the residence of Peter Kline. Said Bridge to be 100 feet between abutments; width 18 feet; height 13 feet 6 inches from low-water mark. The abutments to be 7 feet thick, and the wing wall on the upper side of East abutment 20 feet long, and on lower side of said abutment 12 feet long.

They will also receive proposals at Joshua B. Hess' in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1865, for building an Arch Covered Bridge over Fishingcreek, near the residence of the said Joshua B. Hess. Said bridge to be 92 feet between abutments; width 16 feet 8 inches; height 13 feet 10 inches from low-water mark. The abutments to be 7 feet thick, and the wing-wall on upper side of East abutment 25 feet long; the wing-wall on lower side of said abutment 10 feet long, and none required on the upper and lower side of West abutment.

By order of the Commissioners, R. C. FRUIT, Clerk. Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, June 21, 1865.

THE PHOENIX PECTORAL

WILL CURE Read the following testimonial below.—The Phoenix Pectoral compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Seneca Snake Root, will cure the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as colds, coughs, croup, Asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, sore throat, hoarseness, whooping cough, &c. Its timely use will prevent PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. And even where this fearful disease is fully developed, it will afford more relief than any other medicine.

J. Lawrence Getz, ex-Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, says: "This cough remedy is now extensively used, and is of the highest value to the community; its curative qualities having been tested by thousands with the most gratifying results. It is carefully and skillfully prepared from Wild Cherry Bark and Seneca Snake Root, by Dr. Levi Oberholzer, a reputable physician of Phoenixville, Pa., and is sold by nearly all druggists and country storekeepers."

D. P. Crosby, ex-Postmaster and ex-Governor of Pottstown, certifies as follows: "POTTSTOWN, Jan. 3, 1865. This certifies that I have used the Phoenix Pectoral in my family, and I recommend it to the Public as the very best remedy for cough and colds that I have ever tried. One of my children was taken with a cold, accompanied with a croupy cough, so bad, indeed, that it could not talk and scarcely breathe. Having heard so much said about the Phoenix Pectoral I procured a bottle of it. The first dose relieved the difficulty of breathing, and before the child had taken one fourth of the bottle it was entirely well. Every family should have it in their house."

[Signed] D. P. CROSBY. J. C. Smith, druggist of New Hope, Bucks county, Pa., in writing to Dr. Oberholzer, says: "A few days since I bought twelve dozen of your valuable cough remedy to try, and find it very good, and as it is nearly all gone I would like you to send me a gross of it."

"Your medicine gives better satisfaction than any other I have in the Store. I am agent for some of the most popular cough preparations, but yours seems to be doing the most good."

The following is an extract from a letter from Hiram Ellis, merchant, near Pottstown, Pa.: "I have tried the Phoenix Pectoral and find it to be the best cough medicine extant. It meets with a more ready sale than any other that I have ever had in my store."

The proprietor of this medicine has so much confidence in its curative powers, from the testimony of thousands who have used it, that the money will be paid back to any purchaser who is not satisfied with its effects. It is so pleasant to take that children cry for it. PRICE THIRTY-FIVE CENTS; large bottles ONE DOLLAR. It is intended for only one class of diseases, namely those of the THROAT and LUNGS. Prepared only by LEVI OBERHOLZER M. D., Phoenixville, Pa., and sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. Johnson, Holloway, & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, and F. C. Wells & Co., 115 Franklin Street, New York, General Wholesale Agents. N. B.—If your nearest druggist or storekeeper does not keep this medicine do not let him put you off with some other medicine, because he makes more money on it, but send at once to one of the Agents for it. June 21, 1865.—6m.

Candidate for Commissioner.

JOHN F. FOWLER, of Pine township, J. has been induced, through the earnest solicitations of his many Democratic friends, to offer himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER at the approaching General election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, which will convene in August next. June 14 1865.—82. pd.

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 is a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the coming Fall election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. June 7, 1865.—83.

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 pd.

A Gentleman.

CURED of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the effects of a 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.

OLD THINGS MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. R. FOOT, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York. Feb. 1, 1865.—6mo.

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 Luz's Drug Store in the Rupert Block, where all persons wishing to see 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.

Administratrix's Notice.

Estate of G. Lenny Kline, late of Orange twp., Columbia county, deceased. I, LETTIE S. administration on the estate of G. Lenny Kline, late of Orange twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Eltruda Kline, residing in this 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 it to create a settlement, to make immediate payment. ELTRUDA KLINE, Adm'rix. Orange, May 31, 1865.