

STAR OF THE NORTH

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

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1865.

S. M. PETERSON & Co., 37 Park Row New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North.

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

GENERAL SHERMAN IN CHICAGO.

HIS SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE.

General Sherman's reception at Chicago was the most enthusiastic affair of the kind ever witnessed. The news of his arrival spread with lightning rapidity through the city, and the grounds of the Sanitary Fair, where he was announced to appear, were speedily thronged with a dense mass of citizens. At noon, precisely, the General entered the Fair Building, and was escorted by the Mayor to the platform. Gen. Sherman, was received with tumultuous applause. The Mayor introduced him in a neat speech, and Mr. Bates recited an appropriate ode. General Sherman then stepped forward and delivered a short address of thanks:

"I have been far away from you, but my feelings have been here quite as much as though my body had been within the limits of Chicago. My sphere of action lay way off to the South, and I never wanted better backers in anything. I can recall, among those backers, men of Chicago, armed with stronger arguments than mere words or letters—armed with the twenty-pounder and twelve pounder, which speak, in language which cannot be mistaken, the only voice with which men arrayed in arms against us are to be addressed, and the only means man can use when reason loses its way to convince. Now all is passed! Now all is peace from here to the Gulf, and you gentlemen, know better than I can tell what your duties have become. Instead of destroying, you must build up. Instead of insulting you must encourage. Instead of destroying, you must aid those willing to assist us in building up a land so diversified as ours. You cannot expect the people of Louisiana to feel as you do, nor those who live in the Carolinas. All parties have their prejudices, and you must, and should respect them as they respect yours. With that simple caution there is no danger of the peace we now enjoy being disturbed during our life-time, and we can leave the future to our children."

LINCOLN AND WASHINGTON—APOTHEOSIS.

—Among the many ridiculous and heathenish representations of Lincoln—by photograph—now being exhibited in the windows of stores and found in the parlors of the Pharisees—Abolitionists—that one, under which we find the above quoted words, is certainly most accordant with the deism of Abolitionists. ApotHEosis signifies deification or raising one to the rank of a God. Therefore these legal people—deists, who have since the beginning of the rebellion assiduously opposed the doctrine of revealed religion, would have the world believe that another god has joined the great I AM, in Heaven, there, we suppose, to assist in ruling the universe. Whether he has gone to be subservient to our beneficent Creator with whom all just and good men are content, and whom they adore and praise, or to supersede the Almighty, assume the throne and supply the demand of Abolitionists, who have been clamoring for an anti-slavery God and an anti-slavery bible, we have not been informed. We suppose, ere long, some most worthy minister of our Lord and Saviour, Abraham Lincoln! will give us the information.

The States and Union, of Portsmouth, N. H., edited by J. L. Foster, Esq., one of the ablest and truest of all the New England editors, after having its office entirely destroyed by a Republican mob, makes its appearance in new type, with a front as brave and vigorous as before. The editor boxes and cuffs the mobocrats over the head and ears, and fairly dares them to try the thing on again. They won't do it. Now that they understand a welcome is waiting for them; they will take precious care to keep their worthless bodies out of the reach of harm. Every Democratic editor in the country should, at all hours of the day and night, be prepared to send the scoundrels, who attempt to mob him, straight to their friend and fellow-laborer, the Devil. A few of these mobbing villains sent home will bring the rest to their senses.

RABBIT JOHNSON in his argument to the Military Commission, sitting for the trial of the conspirators in Washington, fully presented the already known fact that that court had no jurisdiction in the case, and warned the persons composing the Commission of the personal responsibility attached to them in case of a sentence and execution of the individuals charged. This body consists of Judge Bingham, of Ohio, Judge Advocate, Col. Burnett of Indiana, Assistant Judge Advocate, Major General Hunter, President, Major General Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, Major General J. G. Foster, of New Hampshire, Major General Kanitz, Brigadier Gen. Ekin, Brigadier Gen. Howe, Gen. Comstock, Gen. Harris and Col. Glendon. Executions under the sentence of these men, not being made by authority of the law, would be murder.

The bill defining the right of suffrage which has recently been passed by the Legislature of Tennessee, ignores the negro entirely and limits the franchise to loyal white citizens only. All those who have served in the army of the Confederacy, or who have given aid and comfort to the enemy are excluded from voting for a term of six years, after which they may be rehabilitated by petitioning the courts and by strong proof of loyalty to the United States.

In the Age of Monday 26th inst., we notice a letter dated, "TAMMQUA, Pa., June 22, 1865," and signed, "CHAS. ALBRIGHT, Brig. Gen. Commanding District," accompanied with a proposition, made and signed by the same person, containing a plan to procure the history of what Pennsylvania has done in the war. We have nothing to say against his right to make proposals for such a work, nor against his plans which seem foolish, but we warn the people that what is done by the hands of such a man will need substantial confirmation. He is the blackguard who after making the tour through Columbia county in search of evidence against the persons arrested last Fall, mounted the stump in Bloomsburg, and declared with much boasting, that he had sufficient evidence to prove the building of forts, &c., by the people of Fishing Creek and to convict them of treason. A blatant lie made by a runt pig of the Republican party. As it is probable Albright desires to be written of in the history proposed, we suggest this as an interesting and impartial item to be followed by a history of the trials and determination of the court upon the doing of the Fishing Creek patriots, which prove him a base falsifier. He is now commanding a force in Schuylkill county, sent there to enforce a deduction of wages demanded by coal operators from colliers. A history produced under the auspices of a society headed by such a man, must be partial, biased and filled with low-bred falsifying.

It is enough to blanch the cheek of every Christian gentleman in America to listen to the ravings of a large class of Northern men in relation to the people of the Southern States. And of all these noisy brutes, none are more brutal, or more profane, than the clergy. They appear to be inspired by two passions, each equally vile, a thirst for revenge and a desire for plunder. They want the North to become a boundless thief, and possess itself of all the lands and property of the Southern people. A heathen poet, Menander, said, "Covet not, O, Pamphilus, even the thread of another man's needle; for God, who is near thee, perpetually beholds thy actions." How much better, how much more acceptable to God, would a man's time on Sundays be spent in reading even the heathen poets than in listening to the brutalizing jargon of the pulpits. For one, we will listen to no priest of Mars, to no would-be thief and murderer, in the desecrated pulpits of the divine "Prince of Peace."—*Old Guard.*

We occasionally hear the remark made by men of less brain and talent than they suppose they possess that the publication of the *Republican* is a "perfect success." Please inform the public in what way it is a success; for our part we can't see it, only so far as it relates to the publisher. The paper has not increased the Republican vote in this county or district, but to the contrary, reduced it. There is scarcely an influential Abolitionist in the county that takes the *Republican* who does not declare it to be a curse to him! Save the Editor's having made some money out of the concern, the enterprise has been a total failure. Where the success comes in, is only seen by such men as proclaim it, to the amount of two dollars a year, for his paper. Morally and politically where is its "success?"

DOWN ON NEGRO PIC-NICS.—Lately an application was made to President Johnson for permission to hold a negro picnic on the grounds belonging to the White House. It was refused on the ground that "the local city should be kept free from such assemblages." Farewell! negro pic-nics. Two years ago when President Lincoln threw open the gates of the White House grounds to a negro picnic, Occasional (Forney) of the *Press* spoke very favorable of it, and thought it was a move "in the right direction." Information is wanted of what he thinks of negro pic-nics now. Has his mind undergone any changes on this subject? Please let us know. We need not remind Occasional that it is disloyal not to support the "government."—*Doylston Dem.*

We notice that many of our Abolition cotemporaries still persist in telling their poor dupes that Jefferson Davis damned woman's attire to avoid detection and capture by our troops. Now, the fact of the matter is, there are no evidences to warrant them in making any such statement about Mr. Davis. The official report of his capture states nothing of the kind; but that he made a manly dignified and honorable surrender. The Southern papers (edited by Northern men) corroborate what is here stated.

It is announced that Governor Brown, of Ohio, declines being a candidate for reelection to the gubernatorial office.

Since writing the above we notice in the western papers that General Joseph D. Cox has received the Republican nomination.

The Democrats of that State talk strongly of nominating General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN as their candidate for Governor. He ought to be elected but with the large odds against the Democrats of that State we hardly anticipate any such good luck.

What a dilemma the Abolition party seem to be placed in since the demise of the late President Lincoln. They dare not, it appears, utter one word of praise towards the present incumbent; fearing that Mr. Johnson would ere long turn out altogether in opposition to their views. He has declared himself, as he ever has been, a States' Rights man, and is endeavoring to maintain those rights which are guaranteed to the Southern people under their State as well as the United States Constitution.

The Detroit *Free Press* tell how Massachusetts helped to fill her quota. An Andersonville prisoner, upon returning to his home in Massachusetts, found that the people of his district had supposed him dead; and, as his term of enlistment had expired while he was in prison, they had put him in again and received credit therefor. But they didn't rob the grave that time, and the indignant soldier peached on them.

Political Power of the South.

The South has fought valiantly for political independence without the Union. It has lost the battle. Will it therefore ignore the opportunities for securing political power within the Union? We cannot believe that men who have exhibited so much spirit, nerve and endurance during the hottest and most doubtful periods of terrible conflict, will give way to a morbid sensibility or waste the golden moments in useless repining and sullen indolence. Every hour of inactivity at this crisis will help to confirm the impression that the prostration and bewilderment of the people unfit them for the responsibilities of local government. Apathy on their part at this juncture, a seeming indifference to their fate, an apparent disposition to brood over the past rather than to strive for the future, will be regarded as an excuse for the exercise of an arbitrary central authority for the readjustment of the systems of legislation, judicial action and social order that have been heretofore exclusively managed by the States respectively. If on the contrary, the Southern people display a cheerful resignation to the natural consequences of their military and political discomfiture, if they show an honest alacrity, and, if possible, some little enthusiasm, in resuming the interrupted relationship between themselves and the Federal Government, it will soon become impossible for the most violent efforts of fanaticism and partisan intolerance to withhold from them the full rights of American citizenship. There is a latent political power in the South that awaits but a restoration to the normal condition of republicanism to assert itself. An unmistakable disposition on the part of the Southern masses to resume, in good faith, the duties of citizenship under the laws and constitution of the United States, will appeal so powerfully to the popular sentiment of justice and self-interest in the North, that demagogues and factionists will be compelled to yield to the current and to accept the reestablishment of the political attributes of the Union as they were acknowledged to exist previously to the commencement of hostilities.

Of course the Radicals will make every effort to limit the right of suffrage in the South to those of their own inclining; and sophistry, forced conclusions, the familiar and convenient argument of expediency, all will be employed to secure that great advantage to their party. But they cannot prevail. It is impossible. The good sense of the people, and the imperative dictates of their republicanism, will forbid the disfranchisement of any portion of their countrymen for whatever offense, by the mere exercise of the central authority. Besides, the Democracy of the North have, at least, influence enough to protect the Democracy of the South in the enjoyment of rights so essential to the supremacy of the Democratic party. Our history does not reveal an instance when the democracy permitted the canceling of a single vote in their interest without emphatic remonstrance and opposition. Partisan organization will soon settle that question, and we defy the centralists at any important general election, to drive a Democratic voter from the polls by any other process than the application of brute force, which may not always serve their turn. As soon as order has been re-established out of the existing chaos, principles, privileges, organization and political alliances, and applications, will find their natural level, and the States will resume their prerogative of determining who shall and who shall not exercise the elective franchise within their respective limits.

Meanwhile the Southern people must demonstrate to the Democracy of the North their prospective value as active and efficient adherents of the party. They must be up and doing, exhibiting their intelligence and industry in all the fields of labor that make up the mission of American citizens. When the harvest of the South begins to come to Northern markets, and the logic of profitable commercial intercourse disputes the theories of demagogues and extreme partisans, there will be less talk of disfranchisement and the penalties of treason. Be it the care of the Southern people to make themselves valuable as hard working members of the national community, and their political equality will soon be recognized. With proper management they will assist, in 1868, in handing over the reins of power to a Democratic Administration.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

A SOCIETY has been formed in New York, called UNITED SERVICE SOCIETY the members of which are made up of the ex-officers and men of the army and navy. Among the resolutions of these soldiers we find the following rebuke to Stanton and his military commission gentlemen:

Resolved That the time has come when the application of martial law and trial before military courts should cease whenever civil law and government exists under the authority of a loyal state of the federal government, excepting as to persons in the military and naval service of the United States.

The high tax of two dollars a gallon imposed on whiskey in January, has most largely reduced the revenue. It is stated that out of one hundred million gallons manufactured, revenue is collected on only about twenty million. In some sections of the country each liquor retailer has a small still of his own, and the recent frauds discovered in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, indicate that honest manufacturers and payers of the revenue cannot compete with the illicit producer. If the law shall be continued, private domestic stills will next be introduced, and each growler of the ardent will draw consolation from his own worm.

WE HEARD a gentleman the other day, upon the cars, remark that he was not an Abolitionist; although he voted for Lincoln and sustained old John Brown and the whole Abolition clan. This same disciple of torism may be heard proclaiming, in less than a year, that he never was a Republican. There is no work for the Abolitionists farther than to procure the right of suffrage for Sambo! The negroes being all free, according to modern teachings, the Abolition party has performed its work!

A Kansas Abolitionist at Richmond.

Another good sign is found in a letter from Hon. Martin F. Conway, late M. C. from Kansas, now an attorney at Richmond, Va., and a tearing Abolitionist, in and out of Congress. Mr. Conway addresses the *Tribune* to correct what he calls the flagrant misrepresentations of its Washington correspondent touching the recent elections. We quote:

In the first place, (says Mr. C.) there has no general election taken place in Virginia since the restoration. The election to which allusion is made was a special one, held in but six counties; and of them returns have as yet been received from only three. I am informed upon the best authority that the persons in three counties heard from, all were Union men before the war, except the ones from Alexandria.

In the next place, it is a fact that there are no longer any "Disunionists" in Virginia. The people are all for the Union, having failed in their effort for a separate government, and recognizing that failure as conclusive. They accept the Union without reservation, intending to stand by it in good faith. The National Government is to be theirs and their children's forever, and to that government, although they would not have voluntarily chosen it, they will bear faithful allegiance. This is the exact position of ninety-nine hundredths of the people of Virginia.

I deeply regret to see the spirit of proscription which many persons entertain toward the Southern people in their present condition—a people whose kindred blood and heroic character, to say nothing of their misfortunes, should command them to our sympathy and respect. This spirit of proscription is wrong. The slaveholders rebellion was precipitated by irresistible forces, and it is unjust to hold individuals responsible for it. It should rather convict Thomas Jefferson than Jefferson Davis of being its author; but the truth is, it was an event developed in the progress of civilization. Shall we not be kind and forgiving to those who have committed error, however grievous, when it is manifest that their error was ordered by Providence, in His wisdom, to advance the interest of mankind?

With regard to the "incidental" questions connected with the war, I find the Southern people as reasonable as could be expected or desired. They consider slavery dead and gone, and are glad that it is so. They are disposed to accommodate themselves to the new system of labor, and to promote the well being of the black man to the best of their ability. As to negro suffrage, it is a new idea here; but I am sure that it will in some form or other, be ultimately adopted by the people.

Very respectfully, your friend,
MARTIN F. CONWAY.
Richmond, Va., June 2, 1865.

NATIONAL BANKS.

This new system of banking, fastened upon the country in the hour of trial by the old money hunkers who fought Jackson in his day, promises as much now as then, but are these promises based on anything more secure and less dangerous than the old U. S. bank system?—We think not.

The men who contend for a uniform paper currency for the whole country, are men who have accumulated large estates and desire to perpetuate the same in their families, by putting the country under bonds in shape of a heavy perpetual national debt, making it the basis of banking, and by that system associate the wealth of the country, so organized as to overshadow every other interest and control the government of the country.

That class cites England as a precedent, telling the people how large a debt she owes, how stable and prosperous she is under this heavy debt, but fail to tell the people England has by and through this system, a pauper list of over 250,000 of grandees, gentle folk, besides her active and useful thousands who also live upon the producing and laboring class, while the great mass of her subjects through this money system have no more to say in the government than the ox or horse upon the manor of the lord of the soil.

We don't desire now, to discuss the merits of this new banking system, but only to throw out a thought for the consideration of those more competent than ourselves to handle this question, and elaborate an argument that will expose the danger growing out of the system to republican institutions, and the interest of the whole people.

It is said Judge Chase, the author of this system of banking, is already endeavoring to make advantage out of his own bantling for the purpose of reaching the Presidential chair in 1868, but he may possibly find long before that day, his system crumble to pieces, and himself an object of dire hate and public scorn, even more intense and violent than that visited upon a Law or a Biddle.

These national banks now number over one thousand, and it is quite safe to say will double within a year. Our State or local banks are all fast becoming national banks, soon the people will have no other money, men under these specious promises will lose their accustomed caution, and as inflation increases speculation will increase; men will sell and buy, money contracts will become due, Mr. Jones will lift his deposits, say ten, twenty, or perhaps fifty thousand dollars at the First National Bank of Funtstown, carry the same to Discountville to pay off his farm, bought from Mr. Hunk; the vender says to Mr. Jones, "I don't like this money, can't take it." "But," says vender "Mr. Hunk's those are national bills, all genuine and receivable by the United States government in payment of debts and dues, except?" "No matter, Mr. Hunk, here is our contract, and I am judge of what money I will take, and as I am not obliged to receive this sort of money, you had better just return to the bank and exchange these bills for gold or legal tender."

Mr. Jones returns to the First National Bank of Funtstown, after laying his money package upon the counter, says to the cashier, "Mr. Hunk's won't receive this

money, but demands greenbacks or gold, now if you please Mr. Cashier, I will feel obliged if you'll exchange with me."

"Indeed, Mr. Jones, it is impossible, we have neither gold nor greenbacks."

"Well," says Mr. Jones, "you'll please redeem your bills, and as Mr. Hunk's will not take this money, I cannot receive other than legal tender for these your bills, and will be obliged to carry your bills to a Notary Public for protest." The bills are protested and forwarded to the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.

The Comptroller of the Treasury is required to realize upon the bonds deposited by the First National Bank of Funtstown, and after thirty days must begin the redemption of the bills of the First National Bank of Funtstown. The Treasury agent puts upon the market one, two, or five hundred thousand dollars of 5 20 U. S. bonds, belonging to the First National Bank of Funtstown, announcing at the same time that nothing but gold or legal tender will be received as money for these bonds, as national bank bills are not legal tender they cannot be received; yet the duty of the Treasury agent is imperative, and these bonds must be sold that the bills of the First National Bank of Funtstown may be redeemed according to law. Down goes Five Twenties, down, down, down, the people take the alarm, a panic ensues, who is to stop it and how is it to be stopped.

Some persons will say, "Why, let Congress declare all national bank bills legal tender;" Congress can do no such thing, no more than Congress can compel Mr. Hunk's to take Mr. Jones promissory note as legal tender. Congress may suspend specie payment, as England did, what then?—why to compensate for this check to depreciation, gold, real estate, and every commodity will go up, up, up, no one can tell how far.

All this may or may not happen, we hope it will not, but if something is not done to restrain this national banking system, and the nation cease to borrow from these national banks, it will come, for it is the logical sequence of the system.

We have confidence in the prudence and foresight of President Johnson, that he will call for some action Congress early to check this mad banking system and by recommending a continuance and extended issue of legal tender U. S. bills for circulation amongst the people, and thereby ward off an evil as threatening almost as the invasion of our country by a foreign enemy; but will the loyal Congress see it, or will their loyalty permit them to support President Johnson and save the country from a panic, and the government securities from depreciation.—*West-Branch Democrat.*

MR. EDITOR:—A theological question puzzles me, and I wish Mr. Dimm, Wilson, Beckley, or some other preacher would answer it.

They tell us every Sabbath that repentance, faith, conversion, and baptism are necessary to salvation. They also told us that our late President was straight to Heaven. Now, as he never professed faith, nor repentance, nor communion, nor was baptized, was an exception made in his case? In other words, is God a respecter of persons?

Another question. The newspapers, and certain preachers claim that Mr. Lincoln was a Mason. This is not so; but why didn't Dr. John correct me, as he pretends to be one?

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

MARRIED.

At Easton, Pa., on Tuesday, 13th inst., by Rev. Dr. Gray, Isaac X. Grier, Esq., of Danville, and Miss Emma, daughter of the late Hon. James M. Porter, of Easton.

By J. M. Chamberlin, Esq., June 17, 1865, Peiere McAlmut to Mariah Jones, all of Bloomsburg.

In New York city, on the 11th inst., by Rev. J. B. Hagarty, S. BACKE COLEMAN, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., to Miss Hattie B. Youngest, daughter of Silas Dodson, Esq., of New York city.

The happy couple have the most profound thanks and best wishes of the Printers for that slice of delicious cake sent them by Express. So they go. The Star office has furnished more Union men than any other establishment in this neighborhood. Three of our boys have gone and joined the Union (not the Printers' Union, or Union of States, but Woman's Union.) it is a little over a year. For this kind of service they volunteer as rapidly as they did for Uncle Sam's. Success to them, and may they pass through the campaign pleasantly and happily.

DIED.

Ensign JAMES H. BROCKWAY, son of B. S. Brockway of Salem, Luzerne county, was killed on board the United States Steamer "Sag-inaw" December 7th, 1864.

The deceased has followed the sea for the last 20 years, never once in that time visiting home. He has visited all parts of the world, but during the present war was acting as a gunner in the Pacific Squadron.

In Centre township Columbia county, on Sunday last, Mr. John Hill, son of John Hill, Sr., aged 31 years 2 mos. and 22 days.

In Lewisburg Pa., on the 14th inst., Maggie M. Barkley, wife of Eli T. Barkley, aged 25 years, 5 months and 13 days.

In Linden, Leaning county, on the 9th of June, William Maffet, Esq., aged 77 years, 11 months and 12 days.

In Black Creek, Luzerne county, on the 1st inst., Martin Rittenhouse, aged 77 years 8 months and 15 days.

Also, Dec. 30th, 1864, Amelia, wife of Martin Rittenhouse, aged about 75 years.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Henry G. Koons, deceased.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Henry Buss, administrator of Henry G. Koons, late of Hemlock township, in said county deceased, among the several creditors of the decedent, in the order established by law, will attend at his office, in BLOOMSBURG, ON SATURDAY THE 12TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of making distribution. All persons having claims on demands against the estate of the decedent, are notified to present them to the Auditor on that day, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

ROBERT F. CLARK.
Bloomsburg, June 28, 1865. Au'tr.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

250,000 Gold and Silver Watches, Jewels, &c., at \$2 Each.

REED & BROTHER, AGENTS FOR

European and Eastern Manufacturers!

Having for disposal over ONE MILLION of dollars worth of fine Gold and Silver ware, and fancy articles, Imported and American will dispose of every article at \$2 each, without regard to value, in the manner below stated.

We are constantly receiving letters from our Agents throughout the Country saying that our goods Wear for Years, while the articles obtained for \$1 each Turn Black, and in a very short time. To all who have had experience in wearing such goods, we refer as to the truth of the above statement!!

Our Goods are of Superior Quality.

We call particular attention to the choice and rich assortment that we here offer to the public, for TWO DOLLARS EACH!!

No article to be paid for until you are fully satisfied as to the value of the article you are to get.

List of Goods to be sold at \$2 Each.

	RACE.		RACE.
500 Diamond Pins	\$250 to \$500	5000 " Rings	25 to 50
500 Gold Eng. Lev's Watches	150 to 300	5000 " American " "	100 to 225
10000 Silver English " "	50 to 100	10000 " American " "	25 to 75
5000 sets silver plaid table-ware	50 to 150	5000 " solid silver " spoons	6 to 15
5000 " " tea " "	8 to 16	5000 " Forks	15 to 35
3000 silver plaid tea P'chets	15 to 50	3000 " Card Baskets	20 to 30
3000 " Cake " "	20 to 50	3000 " Syrup cups with salvers	10 to 25
5000 " Waiters or salvers " all sizes	10 to 100	10000 " Goblets and cups	6 to 30
2000 " Castors, cut glass bottles	15 to 75	1000 " Coffee-Urns	25 to 75
2000 Enamel'd watches, (ladies)	75 to 150	2000 Gold Chatelaine chains	10 to 150
5000 Long fine Link chains	15 to 60	5000 Vest and Fob chains	15 to 60
2000 Ladies neck chains, new	15 to 60	3000 Oval band bracelets	15 to 40
3000 Link " "	12 to 20	3000 Plain " "	12 to 25
3000 Jet & Gold " "	10 to 18	1500 Children's plain and fancy bracelets	10 to 15
2500 solitaire and gold brooches	12 to 25	5000 coral, emerald and opal brooches	20 to 30
1500 pairs bracelets for children	10 to 50	10000 Mosaic Coral Cluster, Onyx and Opal ear drops	15 to 40
2000 Cal. diamond ear drops	15 to 100	10000 carved stone ear drops	15 to 40
5000 sets plain and enamelled sleeve clasps	8 to 16	5000 sets pl. and enam'd studs	5 to 15
10000 sets of silver, thimbles, opal, onyx, pearl Cal. diamond, coral, emerald, jet, plain, gold and cluster (all styles)	12 to 50	10000 sets extension pen holders & gold pens	8 to 18
20000 articles of gold pens, pen holders, both silver and gold, gold pencils, chains, rings, belt buckles, etc.	10 to 100		

The 250,000 articles are printed or written on 250,000 slips of paper, and each sealed separately in small envelopes; and when ordered, are taken out, without reference to choice, and sent to the address ordered by mail. No favoritism shown. On receipt of the Notice you can see what you can have for TWO DOLLARS!! Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or other very valuable article for the above small sum.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge 10 cents for correspondence, postage, etc.

Sent 10 cents and get a certificate—12 for \$1; 30 for \$2; 75 for \$5.

AGENTS WANTED.—Any Agent sending us Five Dollars at one time, shall receive by return mail in addition to the 75 certificates, one of our articles free of cost, valued at not less than FIFTEEN DOLLARS, as a sample to show his friends.

Address REED & BROTHER, Box 5138, New York City Salesroom No. 34 Liberty St. June 28, 1865.—2w.

CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER.

JOHN F. FOWLER, of Pine township, 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.—33. 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 will be a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the coming Fall election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 7, 1865.—33.

CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER.

JOHN J. STILES, Esq., of Benton township, through the earnest solicitation of his many Democratic friends, has been induced to offer himself as a candidate for the office of TREASURER of Columbia County, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, which will be held on the 28th of August next.

Benton, May 22, 1865. \$3 pd.

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.

The Bridal Chamber.

A note of warning and advice to those suffering with Seminal Weakness, General Debility, or Premature Decay, from whatever cause produced. Read, ponder, and reflect! Be wise in time.

Sent FREE to any address, for the benefit of the afflicted. Sent by return mail.—Address

JAMES S. BUTLER,
429 Broadway, New York
April 12, 1865—3m.

THE PHOENIX PECTORAL

WILL CURE
Your Cough.
Read the advertisement below.

The Phoenix Pectoral is a compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Seneca Snake Root, will cure the Discharge of the Throat and Lungs, such as colds, coughs, croup, Asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, sore throat, hoarseness, whooping cough, &c.

Its timely use will prevent PULMOARY CONSUMPTION. And even where this fearful disease is fully developed, it will afford more relief than any other remedy.

J. Lawrence Guiz, 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 Oberholtzer, a reputable physician of Pottsville, Pa., and is sold by nearly all druggists and country storekeepers."

D. P. Crosby, ex-Post Master and ex-Burgess of Pottsville, certifies as follows: "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 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. Oberholtzer, says: "A few days since I bought two 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 Pottsville, 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 prepared as to take children ery for it. Price THIRTY FIVE CENTS; large B tles, ONE DOLLAR.

It is intended for only one class of diseases, namely those of the THROAT and LUNGS.

Prepared only by LEVI OBERHOLTZER M. D., Pottsville, Pa., and sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

Johnson, Holloway, & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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 28, 1865.—6m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Silas Jackson, late of Sugarloaf tp., 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. 33.

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 offices of the new board are to be written.

C. G. BARKLEY.
June 7, 1865. Co Sup't.

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 advertised and sold as the law directs.

REUBEN BOMBOY.
May 31, 1865.

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 tp., 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, Adm'trix.
Orange, May 31, 1865.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE of everything relating to the human system, male and female, the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "Medical Common Sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price \$1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid on receipt of the price.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York, Feb. 1, 1865.—6mo.

OLD THINGS MADE NEW.

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