STAR OF THE NORTH.

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

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2d, 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*.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Democratic Electors, in and for the several Boroughs and Election Districts, will meet at their respective places of holding the General Elections,—except in Conyngham tp., there they will meet at the Public House of Peter Hower,—on SATURDAY, THE 26th OF AUGUST, 1865, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, P. M., of said day, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates from each District, to meet in County Convention, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, THE 28th DAY OF AUGUST, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making the usual annual nominations of the Democratic party of Columbia County.

E. H. LITTLE, *Chairman*

JOHN J. STILES,	ISAIAH BOWER,
HER'Y HISTERLITER	JOHN HILL,
PETER K. HERBINE,	JOHN FRUIT,
E. G. RICKETS,	ELIAS DEITERICK.

Dem. Stand. Committee.

Bloomsburg, July 26, 1865.

THE *Republican* of last week, says:

NOTE IT.—Let it be noted and remembered that the Democracy of this county—the leaders—denounce the trial, conviction and execution of assassins of President Lincoln as "murders."

This article of the *Republican* is a fair specimen of that machine's bungling. First, the Democracy of this county have no leaders, we are all upon the same open ground and all with one accord, battling for the great principles of the government. We have no "*clique*" to fight and no one of us gets so much above his business as to assume such importance as the *Republican* endeavors vainly to hold in that party. Secondly, we do not denounce the trial; we say there was *no trial* of Lincoln's assassins. Booth, who was charged with the murder of Lincoln was shot in his arrest, and we have not called the killing of him murder, though we have no positive evidence of his guilt. Those charged with complicity, *never had a trial*. They were hurried through a long *examination* before a Military Commission, appointed and selected with the purpose of convicting,—the witnesses "for the government" being sent from the country, before allowing a cross-examination of them. We hold—"let it be noted"—*that there never was a trial*, such as is known to the Constitution and laws of this country. Thirdly, there was no conviction; because conviction arises from proof of guilt, and that proof must be made according to the usages of law, before a *court* having competent jurisdiction, by authority of law, to hear and determine the trial. Fourthly, when the *Republican* speaks of the "conviction and execution of the assassins of President Lincoln" we understand him to allude to Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Atzerott and Herold as such assassins. We hold, as these persons never had a trial, in law, were never convicted as assassins, by the rules of law, that therefore there is no legal ground for us to say they were assassins of President Lincoln. We say then, in conclusion, that knowing as we do, that Lincoln was murdered, if his murderer or murderers, or those charged with his murder should have been properly arraigned before a *Court* having under the law, jurisdiction, and there convicted, an execution thereupon would have been proper and would have received the commendation of all law-abiding people, such as the Democracy of this county. But those persons called by the *Republican* "assassins of President Lincoln," *never had a trial, never were convicted*, though they *were hung* contrary to the direct provision of law, and every person engaged in the proceedings, who had power to suspend and break down the Military Commission, and transfer the prisoners to a *Court* for trial, is guilty of murder.

THE Episcopal Recorder is a radical abolition sheet—the organ of the clique who made war on Judge Woodward—and is now publishing a series of articles, intended to prevent the return to the General Convention of the church in October, of the Bishops and deputies from the southern states. It talks about the Houses sitting "in judgement upon *individuals* sent as representatives," and a refusal to accept Bishops except as to present evidence of "their loyalty to Church *and State*." And finally ends by *advising* Southern Bishops and members to stay away from the convention, intimating inhospitality, to call it no worse, if they come.

It is the radical programme—no peace, no union, no forgiveness and christian brotherly love.

DR. JOHN has no sense of propriety, decency or generosity. After having been set up in business here, by a few gentleman of the opposition party; he now kicks them overboard, arrogates to himself and to his own exertions, what their influence and countenance did for him; and publishes paragraphs talking about "their dirty linen"

The man who turns upon his friends, and the bird that befouls its own nest, are contemptible and disgusting specimen of their tribes. We think the editor combines the two in himself.

WE see by the last black *Republican* that Pale-man-john is in favor of *disfranchising white men*; and we expect to see in the next one that he is in favor of giving the ballot

Dr. John and his "Dirty Linen."

There are no depths of dirt, degradation, and meanness to which some men cannot sink. Here, "mark me, Horatio," we have an eminent example. Here is a man as we know, and as some of his friends begin to remember, raised from the cess-pool of deserved poverty, smiting at, and biting the hand that raised him. We have no hand in the quarrels between Dr. John and the people of his own party; and no feeling, other than that which must be experienced by every right minded person, when poison is the pay for kindly patronage, and *dirt* is tendered in payment of the dollars advanced by a friendly patron. This man, doctor john, it seems, was fostered and cared for by certain free-hearted citizens. of this town, (but which free-heartedness in this instance was wofully misplaced,) until he has made dollars. Now mark the miscreant! He talks to his patrons, to the very men who built him up, about "dirty linen"! He asserts that they have exacted from him the last cent of their dues—that is, of the money they advanced him to start his *machine*—Suppose this to be the case; why should he object to paying his just dues; especially after having been, through their kindness, placed in a position to pay them? One would suppose that, to be lifted from a position which, to style obscure, would be praise; to be, in fact, raised from the dirt; to be furnished with *money*, a thing unknown to the recipient before; to have bread ready buttered, presented to his mouth, would have engendered some feeling of gratitude. But this creature turns upon his patrons and talks of the "pound of flesh," and "dirty linen." As we all know, an ingrate is commonly a liar. It is so in this instance. *He has not repaid the money he borrowed in starting his press.* To his infamous ingratitude he adds the common sin of the common robber. Let no man 'holler before he is out of the woods".

WE HAVE always believed and taught that the people are not, in their sober moments, heartily supporting the radical crusade; but that they are deceived, deluded and misled by men who in former times were preachers of the gospel and spiritual guides to their flocks.

As an example in point we refer to the action of the Old and New School Assemblies of the Presbyterians, where the sin of secession, rebellion, slavery, &c. &c. must be confessed and repented of before the Southern people can be restored to church fellowship. That measure was carried, because the clergy and laity do not vote by orders, and the men lately and aptly termed 'Blood Hounds of Zion," could, therefore, control the entire body. The result is, christian brotherhood, kindness and charity are no where found in the proceedings of the Assemblies—nothing but the dark spirit of puritan persecution and the "stand off—I am holier than thou" doctrine. It would be foolish and disgraceful as political action, what then is it in a body, claiming to be eclesiastical, not to say christian.

The same thing was attempted in the Episcopal General Convention in 1862. On a test vote the radicals carried *seven States* by the vote of the clergy, voting by orders; but could carry only *two States* by the votes of the lay deputies. It is an important and significant fact. The preachers are wrong, the people are conservative Union-loving, honest. The time for gospel preaching is returning, and a refreshing of the Holy Spirit will return to answer the prayers of those seven thousand who have not bowed the knee to Baal. Let the people thank God and take courage, for the time of their deliverance is at hand.

THE comptroller of the currency! a certain Mr. Freeman Clarke, writes a letter to a Connecticut Bank man about the proposition introduced into the Legislature of that wooden-nutmeg-abolition-loyal State, proposing to tax the 7-30's; and takes occasion thereupon to argue against the restoration policy of President Johnson, for fear the South might help the radicals repudiate the "great national blessing" of an enormous debt.

Now, it is a significant fact, that the only parties, who, so far, have proposed to *repudiate* are Wendell Phillips and loyal Connecticut. No Democrat or Democratic State has offered or advocated repudiation, nor has any Southern man or State; and it is certainly a gratuitous insult on the part of Clarke to assume that Democrats or Southern men would follow such scurvy leaders as Phillips and his Connecticut conferees.

But the coolest thing in the comptroller's letter—in view of the fact that with one or two exceptions, all the "loyal States" have repeatedly "repudiated or nullified constitutional acts of Congress;"—is the following:

"It is a source of regret that any Northern State should for a single moment countenance an attempt to repudiate or nullify a constitutional act of Congress, and one, too, that was deemed necessary to preserve the integrity of the nation."

If "Northern States" had always faithfully fulfilled their constitutional obligations, never nullified acts of Congress necessary to preserve the integrity of the Union, never repudiated their obligations as one of the members of the Confederacy, we should have had no civil war, no national debt, no seven-thirties, and last and least, no comptroller of the currency.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—It is seldom we have to record so many deaths by lightning, in the same space of time, as during the present season. In a very large number of cases, death has occured in this manner through persons sheltering themselves beneath trees during a storm. We record in another column two deaths from lightning by the individuals standing beneath a tree down which the fluid descended. Persons should avoid such shelter during a thunder storm.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

By an amendment of the Post Office laws, adopted at the last Congress, the postage on drop letters, since the first of July, is but one cent, instead of two cents, as formerly.

Trying to Raise a Dust.

The Negro Suffrage men are at their old game. When they were about to start the "Republican" party, the wire-workers denied that they were "Republicans," vowed that they never would go with that party, oh! no! they only wanted to *fuse* with it for one election, so as to beat the dastard "loco focos." Well they did *fuse* with it and succeeded in doing just what they intended to do; they carried over their followers into the arms of so called "Republicanism." Very well. The Democrats, then, accused these leaders with a design to *abolitionize* the "Republican" party. Oh! how vigorously and fiercely they denied it! How angry they became at the bare mention of the word *Abolition!* What! *They* become Abolitionists? Never, never! and if their party would endorse the doctrines of Abolitionism, they would "have done with it" forever. Such were their protestations; but, no sooner did they find it safe (politically speaking) to announce themselves Abolitionists, than they did so, and to day there are but few of them who do not glory in the shame of their inconsistency. Thus have the masses of the opposition to the Democracy been led, step by step, toward the accomplishment of the ultimate design of the plotters against the perpetuity of the Republic. From the very day when the independence of the colonies was established, there were men in this country who opposed a republican form of government. They wanted, and now clamor for, a *strong*, that is, a consolidated, an imperial government. They have so far succeeded in their purposes as to establish a military despotism, which sets aside the Constitution and Laws of the country, and substitutes for them the will of a tribunal, in the choice of which the people have not been permitted to take any part. In order to sustain this usurpation, they find it necessaay to give the ballot to the ignorant colored people, whose votes they expect to control, *and whose enfranchisement, they believe, will result in anarchy and the consequent justification of the permanent establishment of a monarchical form of government.* In order to lead their adherents into this scheme of Negro Suffrage, they try to embitter them against Democrats, by getting up false issues, by denunciation, falsehood and vilification. Thus they hope to raise a dust under cover of which they will be able to manœuvre the whole "Republican" party into the lines of the Negro Suffrage men. In view of this deceit, we implore the people to be on their guard. If you wait till the Republican leaders show their hand, you will be bound hand and foot. *Now* is the time to defeat them in their nefarious purpose. *Now* is the accepted time for all men who love their country and hope for the endurance of the Republic, to strike hands and vow that the Negro Suffrage Anarchists shall not be successful. Forewarned is forearmed!—*Bedford Gazette.*

THE Episcopalians, of Tarrytown, Westchester county, New York, propose building a new stone church, amid the scenes made famous by Washington Irving, to be known as "The Memorial church of Washington Irving." It is not generally known that Mr. Irving was a consistent and devoted member of the church, and this new edifice is a fitting tribute to his christian virtues and memory. No purer or more genial writer ever lived, his character is without spot or imputation, and his books can be read in any company.

The sum still to be raised is $20,000. When the church is finished, a pamphlet containing a description, and list of the names of contributors to the church will be published. Contributions of any amount may be addressed to the care of the Rector, Rev. Edmund Gilbert, Tarrytown, New York.

IS DR. JOHN in favor of giving the negro the *right to vote* in Pennsylvania, and confer upon him *all the privileges of a citizen*, either now, or at any future time? This is an important question, just now, and he should hold his patrons no longer in suspense. He may just as well face the music first as last, for the issue is fast coming upon his party. In some of the strong Republican counties in the State his party have declared in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality. What will they do in Columbia?

BARN BURNED.—A large barn owned by the hairs of John Fillman, dec'd, of Lewis township, Union county, was struck by lightning and totally burned, with all its contents, on Sunday morning, the 16th inst. The barn, grain, hay, wagons and farming implements consumed are estimated in value about $2500. It was insured in the "Farmers' Mutual," of this place to the amount of $1200.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

OWEN M. FOWLER, Esq., has once more revived the *Skamokin Herald*. We received a copy of his paper last week, and it looks decidedly better than it did under its former publisher. Mr. FOWLER, is an intelligent, active young man, and with proper management, (which we have no doubt he will give the business,) he cannot fail to make the enterprise pay him well.

THE Episcopalians have organized a Parish in the town of Bedford, Pa., and chartered as "The Church of Saint James." A thousand Dollars has been pledged in the town, and it is desired to raise $5000 more for the purpose of building a church; a lot having been already secured and paid for.—In view of the numerous visitors at Bedford Springs during the summer, most of whom are churchmen, it is very desireable that prompt and abundant success should attend this effort.

Subscriptions sent to Rev. F. J. Clere, D. D., Carlisle, Pa., will be thankfully received and properly appropriated.

AS SOON as the Patent Yankees away down East, can succeed in getting the niggers a vote, away down South; we expect to see them writing in the same strain, in which a dutiful son in the West, wrote to his *Paternal Parent* in Massachusetts.

"Dear Dad.—Come down here. Almighty

Philip A. Kline.

We gather from his correspondence the following facts relative to the arrest, trial and imprisonment and death of the excellent young man whose name heads this article.

He was a resident of Montour county, in a District in which several supplementary drafts had been made, and from which the drafted men generally fled. He having a wife and two young children dependant upon him, remained at his business, and at last the fatal wheel turned his name to the light.

He was a christian and entertained conscientious scruples against fighting. He was drafted in the place of men who had kept out of the way and never reported, and he believed that those first drafted should be first sought. They were permitted to escape but he was arrested. He put in his plea at Troy, but was answered that he was "*no Quacker*," and the plea was treated contemptuously.

He was sent to Camp Curtin and after remaining there some time was finally brought before a general court martial, and then came the

Trial of Philip A. Kline.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 56. Headquaries Dept. Penn'a. Philadelphia, Pa., May 10th, '65

Before a General Court Martial convened at Harrisburg Pa. Feb. 23d 1865, pursuant to special orders No. 44, dated February 22d, 1865, Headquarters Dep't Pa. Philadelphia, and of which Captain N. H. Rendleu, 16, reg't V. R. C. is president were arraigned and tried—9th Philip Kline drafted man on the following charge and specification,, charge desertion. Specification—In this that the said Philip Kline, was on the 8th day of Dec. 1864, drafted into the military service of United States from the 8th sub distrsct 13th district Pa., for one year according to due form of law, duly notified to report on the 16th day of Dec. 1864, but failed to report, was arrested on the 29th of June 1865, examined by the board of enrollment, found fit for duty and held to service to which charge and specification the accused Philip Kline, drafted man plead guilty—Finding, the Court after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced finds the accused Phillip Kline, drafted man, as follows, of the specification,—guilty of charge.

SENTENCE,

And the court does therefore sentence him, the said Philip Kline, drafted man, to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the commanding General may direct, for the period of one year, with the loss of all pay and allowances now due or may become due during such time, and then serve one year in the United States army. The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, the prisoner will be sent under proper guard to Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa. The commanding officers at Fort Mifflin is charged with the execution of this sentence.

By command of
Major Gen. Cadwallader,

OFFICIAL,
(Signed) Albert Harper, A. A. General.

On the 17th of June writing to his Father under date at "Fort Mifflin," he says:

If they wont release me, I can bear it to the end, for if I am to suffer because I don't believe in shedding of blood I will bear it. I would rather take this penalty than to do in opposition to my feelings on the subject of war. Every one should act for himself and let others do the same, I judge no man, but God is the one to judge.

I did not report when asked, but I think to be really guilty of desertion in the sense of the word I am not, for I never ran off, or hid from an arrest, nor resisted in any way. I am more and more convinced that war is wicked, since I am about military scenes—O, that people would learn war no more, but learn to love one another.

A week later and he writes as follows:

FORT MIFFLIN, JUNE 25TH, 1865.

Dear Father, I take the opportunity to let you know that I am very poorly. I can't hardly speak. I am in the hospital and want to know if you have done anything for me to try to get me out, and I would like to have some of you to come down to see me, for I am very low. I can't stand it much longer, if I don't get better soon, but I hope that these few lines will find you all well. I want you to do something for me as soon as you can for I can't stand it much longer in this place. P. A. KLINE.

And then comes the mournful intelligence of his decease.

FORT MIFFLIN, July 4th, 1865.

MR. SAMUEL KLINE, Dear Sir.—I write you a few lines to let you know that your son Philip A. Kline is dead. He died this evening about half past seven o'clock with the Diarrhea. I think he is in a better world than this. He prayed till the last for himself and family. ABIJAH HESS.

It was after the war was over—the rebellion ended, peace returning, this man was tried, convicted, sentenced and punished to the death. He died in peace. But his blood cries from the ground. His orphaned children, his widowed wife, the bereaved family, they mourn and weep; but they rely upon an Almighty Helper and Deliverer, for "Vengeance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord."

BRASS BAND.—We are pleased to observe that efforts looking to the organization of a Brass Band, are in progress in our Borough. A sufficient number of our musically inclined citizens have signed a Constitution and By-Laws by which they agree to be governed. They have already applied for the services of a competent teacher, and a subscription paper is in circulation soliciting funds to purchase the instruments. We hope it may prove a success.—*Berwick Gazette.*

WE might ask the editor of the *Republican* the following question which was put by some soldiers to the Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio:

"Are you in favor of restoring the Southern States to all their rights in the Union, as proposed by President Johnson, even if the right of suffrage is not extended to the negro?"

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Nathan Remaly of Salem township Luzerne County met with an accident, which resulted fatally, while engaged in hauling in hay for a Mr. Berger, on Monday last. He fell from the barn floor to the fodder room, and when found life was extinct. He is supposed to have broken his neck. He was an unmarried man of about fifty years of age.—*Berwick Gazette*

An officer of the Commissary Department

Bonds and Taxes.

It is beginning to enter the minds of the poor and working classes of the country that upon them only rests the great weight of public debt, in the shape of taxes. They begin to perceive that, in the form of the high rents, they are paying the property tax of the landlords; that in buying their clothing and household conveniences of various kinds, they are paying over and over again the merchants' various licences and the manufacturers' taxes; that in buying their food they are paying the farmers' tax; that in making essential and unavoidable journeys they have to pay the railroad tax; that in sickness they have to foot the physicians' licence; and that, in the very use of the Government currency, they have to pay the bank tax which the suppression of the State banks threw upon the people. Capital may advance the money for them, but labor eventually has to foot all the bills.

Against the state of affairs there appears to be no absolute remedy. The burden, however can be greatly lightened when capital is sufficiently generous and enlightened to compromise and share with labor both the losses and the profits. Through the system of wages paid to those who labor the tax burdens are rendered heavy or light as capital sees fit to determine. It is too much the rule when labor is abundant for capital to reduce wages, so that the working man has all the tax to work out, and what should have been profit on his skill or energies goes to fill the coffers of the employer. In the present state of the country, while the prices of food and everything required by laboring men continues at a most inflated standard, it is wrong to pull down wages merely to increase the profits of the rich. The tax weight will be felt sensibly enough by every workingman, without reducing wages, until such time as there may be a corresponding reduction in prices of food, merchandize, manufactures, &c. The working men of this country are not prepared for, and will bitterly resist any attempt to esablish, the outrageous English system of low rates of compensation for labor.

It is claimed by some of the journals in the interest of the dominent political party that the national debt is a floating capital upon which business projects can be based and carried out. If this be true, why is it that the Government bonds are not then taxed as other capital? Labor is straining every nerve to work out the taxes to pay the interest due to the Government bondholders, in addition to the multitude of other taxes to capital in other forms, and yet these bondholders are exempt from taxation entirely. Are those bonds exempted from taxation simply because the holders can have no means of making labor work out and pay their tax? It looks very much like it. There seems to be a good reason, if Government bonds are valuable working capital, why they should not be taxed like other capital that realizes a profit to the owner or holder. By exempting these bonds, the only channel by which the wealthy capitalist could be taxed without being able to make the workingman foot the bill, is efectually closed up. This is all wrong. There should be no class legislation—especially so largely in favor of a class always abundantly able by their wealth to protect themselves.

There is too much of a growing disposition to make this a Government of monopolies—a rich man's government. Unless the people shall examine more clearly into their own interests and curb by their votes the rapid tendency to centralization and aristocracy, they will soon find themselves in the same despicable and impoverished condition as are the down trodden subjects of the Old World monarchies. Let them unite and determine to return to the days and rule of Democracy and all will be well.—*Patriot & Union*

The Fourth army corps is on the way to Louisville to be mustered out.

All the towns in South Carolina are to be occupied by the military.

Ex Senator James M. Mason, of Virginia, is in Canada.

Five government vessels—three steamers and two barques—were sold at Portsmouth on Thursday.

General Canby is now in command of the States of Louisiana and Texas, under Sheridan.

Leading railroad men from the South are in Washington, on business connected with their roads.

The election for a State Convention in South Carolina will take place on the 6th of November. The convention will meet on the 20th of the same month.

Duryea's Zouaves, at Charleston, recently mutinied, and had to be disarmed by other troops. They were sent to Fort Sumter.

The election in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday resulted in the choice the "secession" candidates. The voting is said to have been chiefly done by paroled soldiers of Lee's army.

Fifteen hundred mules and horses belonging to the government broke loose from the corral at Winchester, Va., on Thursday night of last week. They are scattered over the country.

During last week the government opened forty-three postoffices in Southern States—twenty-three in Virginia, eight in Mississippi, six in Tennessee, and three each in Kentucky and North Carolina.

At a sale of government horses in Reading, last week, some of the sharpers drove nails into the hoofs of the animals so as to obtain better bargains for themselves, and they succeeded.

BUGS.—Housekeepers who are not desirous of being carried out of the world by bugs, will be glad to learn that they cannot stand hot alum water. Take two pounds of alum; bruise it, and reduce it to powder; dissolve it in three quarts of water; let it remain in a warm place till the alum is dissolved. The alum water is to be applied by means of a brush to every joint and crevice in the floor. Whitewash the ceiling putting plenty of alum and there will be an end to their dropping down.

STILL IDLE.—The Iron Works in this place. Most of the strikers have left and are employed elsewhere. Upwards of one hundred are working on the West Branch Canal at Jersey Shore, receiving two dollars

REVIEW OF THE MARKET,

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	$1 80	BUTTER,	25
RYE,	1 00	EGGS,	20
CORN,	80	TALLOW,	16
OATS,	50	LARD, per lb.	25
BUCKWHEAT,	1 00	POTATOES,	1 50
FLOUR pr bbl	10 00	DR'D APPLES	2 50
CLOVERSEED	15 00	HAMS,	22

MARRIED.

At Hazleton, on Sunday, July 23d, 1865, by Rev. E. J. Newlin, at the residence of Mr. J. A Barton, the Bride's Brother in Law, Capt. Henry M. Gordon, to Miss Henrietta Tubbs, both of Shickshinny, Pa.

DIED.

In Berwick, on Friday, July 20th 1895, of Consumption, Dr. James A. Wilson, aged 43 years.

In Centre township, Columbia county, on Tuesday the 25th ult., George Bruce, only son of George and Eliza Keichner, aged 1 year, 2 months and 4 days.

In Pine township, Columbia co., on the 11th ult., Mr. Levi Ashton, aged about 74 years.

On Saturday the 22 inst., in Anthny township, Montour County, Mrs CATHARINE LEIDY, wife of Peter Leidy, aged 59 years.

In Seneca county, Ohio, on the 15th inst., Mrs REBECCA A. CROSSLEY, wife of Charles Crossley, formerly of Montour County, Pa., aged about 43 years.

MORO PHILLIPS'

Super-Phosphate of Lime. Baugh & Sons' Raw Bone Phosphate, in large and small quantities, and Pure Warranted Lake Salt, at wholesale & retail, for sale by J. H. HARMAN.

July 31, 1865. Rupert Station.

ORANGEVILLE'S NORMAL SCHOOL.

Academy & Soldiers' Orphans' School.

THE next Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1865. For particulars inquire of PROF. H. D. WALKER,

Orangeville, August 2, 1865—3w.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to distribute the fund in the hands of the late Sheriff of said county, arising from the sale of the real estate of Samuel C. Krickbaum, among the several lien creditors of the said Samuel C. Krickbaum, will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, on FRIDAY the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of making distribution. All persons having claims or demands against the said fund are notified to present them to the Auditor on that day, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, August 2, 1865.

SELECT SCHOOL.

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

Instructions will also be given in any of the *Beautiful Branches*, and in Instrumental Music. ☞ Terms, liberal.

ELEONORA I. LESCHER

Bloomsburg, August 2, 1865—1m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

SUFFERERS WITH CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, will be cheerfully furnished, without charge, with the remedy by the use of which the Rev. Edward A. Wilson, of Williamsburgh, New York, was completely restored to health, after having suffered several years with that dread disease, Consumption. To Consumptive sufferers, this remedy is worthy of an immediate trial. It will cost nothing, and may be the means of their perfect restoration. Those desiring the same will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

August 2, 1865—6w.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between John K Grotz & Edward Rehr, trading under the firm of John K. Grotz & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts, either on Book, Note, or Judgment, are requested to present them without delay for adjustment. The Tanning business will hereafter be continued, in all its branches, by John K. Grotz & Son, at the Old Stand, near Bloomsburg.

JOHN K. GROTZ & CO.

Bloomsburg, August 2, 1865.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of William E. Shannon, late of Scott township, Columbia County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Wellington H Ent, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for payment to the administrator; and those indebted to the estate will make immediate payment to

WELLINGTON H. ENT,

June 28, 1865. $3. Adm'r.

A Card to the Suffering.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED? IF SO, SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity and all Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address, JAMES S. BUTLER, No. 429 Broadway, New York, Gen Agent.

P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is *One Dollar—post free.* ☞ A descriptive Circular sent on application. July 19, 1865.—8w.

COAL OIL IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

COAL OIL is discovered in Light Street, Columbia County, in the cellar of the undersigned, which will be sold by the quart or gallon. Also a second arrival of Summer goods consisting of every thing generally kept in a country store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest. Call and see and judge for yourself.

PETER ENT.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable Wm. Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Common Pleas and Orphans, Court, in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hons. Stephen Baldy and John McReynolds, Associate Judges of Columbia co., have issued their precept, bearing date one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Com. Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 4th day of Sept. next, and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizes, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual to their attendance, agreeably to their notice, dated at Bloomsburg, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-fifth and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America. (God save the Commonwealth.)

SAMUEL SNYDER,

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, July 26, 1865. } Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1865.

Bloom—Peter Jones, George W. Correll.
Bor. Berwick—Gilbert Fowler.
Benton—Samuel Appleman.
Beaver—John Fry.
Catawissa—Lewis Yetter, George Rishel, Peter G. Campbell.
Centre—Jeremiah Hagenbuch.
Conyngham—A. W. Rea.
Greenwood—J. F. Deiterick, Benjamin Eves.
Locust—William Osborn, John Lee.
Mt Pleasant—Stephen Crawford, Thomas J. Welliver, George Kreamer.
Madison—John Graham.
Mifflin—John L. Bond.
Scott—Peter Schug, Marshall G. Kinney, Thomas Creveling.
Sugarloaf,—Frederick Lanbach. George Steadman. [July 26, 1865.

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR SEPTEMBER TERM 1865.

Bloom—Douglas Heghes, Daniel Breece,
Beaver—John Michael,
Briarcreek—Freas Fowler, Enoch Rutenhouse, Francis Evans, William Freas, John G Jacoby,
Catawissa—Moses Hartman, Sam'l Shuman.
Centre—M. D. Remley, Samuel C. Bower. Thomas Fry,
Conyngham—David Camp, James Barry, Isaac W. Haus
Fishingcreek—Samuel C. Creveling, Franklin—Samuel Loreman,
Greenwood—Mathias Kline, Samu'l Gillespie,
Hemlock—N. P. Moore,
Locust—William Beach, P K. Herbine.
Mt Pleasant—Jackson Ikeler,
Madison—William Kuchen, Samuel Desmott. Perry O Christian,
Mifflin—Lewis Creasy, Thos Aten, Philip Ott, Jacob J Longenberger,
Montour—Isacher Evans,
Orange—Samuel Zunmerman,
Pine—Thomas Stackhouse, P. Swisher,
Sugarloaf—John Kile, sen.
Bloomsburg, July 26, 1865.

List of Causes for Sept. Term, 1865.

1 Elijah McMurtrie Endorsee of Aaron Wolf vs Christian Wolf.
2 Jacob Harris vs Peter Jacoby.
3 Russel P Stocker vs Wm Ikeler
4 David Achenbach vs John Wardin.
5 H W McReynolds et al vs P Oliphant.
6 Geo W Garrison vs Casper I Thomas
7 George Carr, endorsee of James Carr vs Sylvester J Faux et al.
8 Jonas Benninger jr vs Emanuel Ashton,
9 George A Herring vs Peter Miller.
10 Aaron Bloom vs Reuben Stiler.
11 John Hinterliter vs John Jamison.
12 Commonwealth of Penna. at the Relation of Hwam R Kline et al vs Wesley Bowman et al.
13 Jacob Remley vs Catawissa R R Co.
14 Benjamin Wertman vs M A Williams.
15 Adam Deiterich vs Jeremiah Jacoby.
16 Amos W Creamer vs Enoch Howell.
17 Amos W Creamer vs Enoch Howell.
18 Stephen Baldy vs Catawissa, Wm'sport and Erie Railroad Co.
19 Rachel Morgan by her next friend Wm M Hoagland vs Richard Morgan
20 George Longenberger et al vs Hugh W McReynolds et al

Bloomsburg, August 2, 1865.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday the 4th day of September next, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following real estate to wit:

A certain tract or piece of land situate in Locust township, Columbia County; bounded and described as follows; on the south by lands of John Ernst, on the west by lands of Emanuel Ashton; on the north by lands of Jackson George, and on the east by lands of John Stoizel; containing FORTY ACRES more or less; whereon are erected a story and half dwelling house with appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Nicholas Baker

SAMUEL SNYDER,

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, July 26, 1865. } *Sheriff.*

New Clothing Store.

LATEST STYLES—CHEAP GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Fresh from the seat of Fashion, of all sorts, sizes and quantities, which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce.

—ALSO,—

HATS & CAPS BOOTS AND SHOES.

Together with a variety of notions and things too troublesome to numerate, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

☞ *He is also prepared to make up clothing to order, on reasonable terms, and up to the latest fashions.*

☞ Call and examine our stock of goods.

ANDREW J. EVANS.

Bloomsburg, June 7, 1865.

CONVEYANCING, NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE, by C. G. BARK-