DEMOCRAT & STAR.

W. H. JACOBY & E. R. IKELER, EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1866.

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

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

Read and Reflect.

We desire that our readers shall, so far as we can aid them, through the columns of the DEMOCRAT AND STAR, be fairly informed in reference to the feeling of the Democratic party, in regard to combinations with other parties.

We therefore invite our readers to a careful perusal of the article, published in this issue, entitled "Congress—Shall Radicalism Triumph," &c., from the *Lycoming Gazette*, and, if we have been rightly educated in Democracy, we must say, that this article is worthy the attention and careful consideration of the Democratic party of this County and District, at this time. As is stated in that article, "the great danger surrounding the Democratic party at present, is a disposition of some to affiliate with the fishy, and disaffected Radicals." We have written article after article, on this subject of Johnsonizing the Democracy; and, inasmuch as we have been charged with selfishness, and from those whom, we regret to say, we least thought it, such as regarding our own interests solely, we deem it right and proper that we give in our columns, from time to time, the opinions of the Democratic press of the country. There appears to be such a determination and unanimity to adhere strictly and firmly to the principles of the Democracy at this time, as has rarely, if ever, before been known. We scarcely pick up an exchange but what contains strong articles against merging into "my policy" or going one step further towards it than the principles of the Democratic party lead. Even fusion, if attempted, must be done with great care. Our opponents will surely not charge editors and political writers with 'selfishness', 'fear of losing subscribers, advertising,' &c., where there is no Johnson organ, as they did us, in the first number of the *Columbian?* We will see. We shall give the opinion of the Democratic press, nevertheless, and, of course, with our endorsement.

A Question.

Does the Committee appointed to take care of the Orphan Children of this District, know anything concerning their present care and treatment, at the Academy in Orangeville, under the supervision of Prof. Walker?

The above question is asked by one who feels a special interest in the welfare of the pupils referred too. We have heard complaints from that quarter. How is it?—*Montour American.*

We have also been frequently questioned as to the state of this school, and we have also been informed, by good authority, that the children at this Academy are in a most wretched condition.

We have letters now on file in our office, from citizens of that place, which would have been published ere this, had we not seen signs of immediately improving their arrangements and mode of living. Let the matter be attended to at once, and if the fault is with those having charge of the school, let them be exposed and removed.—We refrain from censuring any one too readily; but, from current reports we deem it really important that some action should be taken in the matter. Who will give the inquiring public a truthful and satisfactory report?

North'd County Convention.

The Democracy of Northumberland County, held their nominating convention on Monday of last week, and formed a full ticket.

J. Woods Brown, Esq., of Milton, was nominated for Congress, subject to the decision of the Congressional Conferees.

Charles W. Tharp, Esq., was re-nominated for Assembly without opposition.

Hon. D. B. Montgomery and J. Woods Brown were appointed Senatorial Conferees, with instructions to vote for some candidate who receives the nomination of their respective constituents in the counties of Columbia or Montour, and the Conferees to determine, in their discretion, to which of said counties the nomination belongs.

J. R. Hilbush, Esq., was appointed Representative Delegate, and J. H. McCormick Senatorial Delegate, to the next State Convention. The latter appointment will need the concurrence of the other counties in the district.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention were pointed and of the true Democratic ring.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO AMERICAN TALENT.—Three Hundred Dollars has been offered by the proprietors of the *Sunday School Times*, of Philadelphia, to the author who will furnish the *best* original story for publication in the columns of their paper. As this is more than three times the amount usually paid for such an effort, the proposition will be likely to call out some of the best American writers. In due time the readers of that excellent weekly journal will reap the benefits of this story, and we advise those who desire a good and interesting paper for the family, to send for a sample copy, which will be furnished *free* on application.

☞ The last hope of the Disunionists is gone. They had fondly expected to carry Pennsylvania by disfranchising enough voters to give their ticket a majority. The Supreme Court has spoiled that little game and Pennsylvania will now repudiate them by 20,000 majority.

☞ It is estimated that if Gov. Curtin should call an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of ratifying the proposed Negro Suffrage amendment to the Constitution, the job will cost the State the neat little sum of $200,000.

The Proposed Convention.

The late call for a National Convention, at Philadelphia, by Conservatives, is an admission by the Johnson men that *something ought* to be done yet they do not pretend that anything will be done. The Convention is not a nominating one, it is not to deliberate on a platform of principles, it is not to demonstrate numbers, for these reasons:

1st. No national officers are to be elected at this time.

2nd. Their platform of principles, upon which delegates are to be admitted, are already laid down.

3rd. The delegates are to be elected by no well-defined constituencies.

Therefore we consider it useless, harmless and un-business-like. We cannot see that anybody is to be enlightened, or any authentic information gained. It will be of no interest to Democrats to participate, or in any way endorse the call, for it is universally known, that every Democrat favors the immediate restoration of the Union. It is equally certain that the Southern people, without distinction to party, favor the same. The Democratic party of the North and the citizens of the South endorse the platform of principles, which are laid down for this convention, and always have held to the same patriotic views, and if this Convention goes outside of the Democratic platform it will go to ruin. It may live for a while as it is living now upon a small portion of the principles of the Democratic party, but they cannot draw the Radicals from ther sectional course and cause, neither can they Johnsonize the Democratic party anything short of the Democratic platform. No movement outside of this will be tolerated by Democrats. Hear what the New York *World*, as well as all other good Democratic journals, has to say about the matter:

"About men, nothing is doubtful but the sentiments, the numbers, and the future course of the conservative Republicans. The proposed convention cannot certify their numbers, nor is it probable that it will have sufficent courage to declare that they will, if necessary, act with the great party which is unequivocally committed to the policy of the President. The convention will be simply a large public meeting; but different from an ordinary public meeting in the fact that its numbers will prove nothing. A local mass meeting proves that the sentiments which pervade it have many adherents in that locality. But a convention of delegates self-elected, or elected nobody knows by whom, must derive its whole importance from the personal weight of its members. But as they are to meet neither to transact business, nor to define principles, it is difficult to see what they will find to do when they get together.

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It is futile to say that they are wanted to swell the voice of public sentiment. Excepting the conservative Republicans, the sentiments of the whole country have been already pronounced, and how many conservative Republicans there are in the Territories cannot be ascertained by this method, even if it were of any political consequence.

The invitation addressed to the Southern States signifies quite as little. Until there is a political revolution in the North, the Southern States are practically in the same condition as the Territories. They count for nothing so long as the members they elect to Congress are excluded. The only way in which the Southern States can accomplish anything in national politics, at present, is by concerted and unanimous action among themselves. If there were any difference of opinion (which there is not) in that section in respect to the Constitutional Amendment, a *Southern* convention for mutual consultation would be fit and seasonable. The intention of the Radicals is to create a party in the South who will prefer to purchase admission by ratifying the amendment. As there is no such party there yet, no concentration is needed to defeat it. The South, by united action, can preserve the Constitution as it is; which they will do on the same principle that a creditor keeps fast hold of the notes of a solvent debtor, refusing to compromise what he can legally claim and expects ultimately to collect. In this view, the South can be of the greatest service, and it will no doubt be true to its own interests. But other participation in national politics it can have none; and there is no reason why it should go into a national convention with men who stand with one foot on the Republican platform, and seek advice as to whether it is expedient to leave it.

There is no reason why Democrats should go to this convention, for their principles are known perfectly, and their numbers as nearly as is possible by any other means than the next election returns. There is no need of the South going to the convention to prove either their indorsement of the President's policy, or the futility of that indorsement so long as they are kept in the condition of Territories. The coming battle is to be decided in the North, and in the North nobody's position is doubtful except that of the conservative Republicans. If the convention they have called shall commit them unequivocally to the policy of the President, shall separate them irrevocably from the main body of their party, and shall make them willing to cast their votes where they will be most effective in defeating the Radicals, it will have accomplished some good. But we do not see how its action is to commit anybody besides those who participate in it.

Geary's Brutality.

The *True Democrat*, a paper sailing under false colors, and set up by two strangers in this community, not satisfied with advocating the most degraded negrocracy and disunion principles, or fighting like the Kilkenny cats with its kind, meanly and cowardly tries to defame, behind their backs, men born here. A gentleman of the highest respectability visited York, his native place, last week, after an absence of 49 years. He was cordially received by his numerous relatives and old acquaintances. But as he came from Virginia, the malignant Yankee editors of this libellous sheet makes a foul and false attack upon him. The cause of this attack upon Mr. Peter Hartman was, that while in company with his friends, he related as a part of his experience of John W. Geary, the following incident, which is not very creditable to the Disunion candidate for Governor:

"Gen. Geary, while in command in the neighborhood of Mr. Hartman's place, in Virginia, entered upon it, took his cattle and his sheep, destroyed his fences and burned his barn. Mr. Hartman knowing the General, being both Pennsylvanians, and we might almost say, neighbors, approached him, and expostulated with him: "General, how is this? What have I done?" To which Geary insolently replied: "Ask me no questions, sir," and wantonly and wilfully allowed the destruction and depredation to continue."

We submit to the people of this community whether Mr. Hartman or John W. Geary, is most entitled to their consideration.—*York Press.*

Our Fourth of July Speech.

As this great day of JUBILEE drew near, the question with us was, how is it to be observed? And as we thought the observance of this anniversary should never be permitted to pass without the most enthusiastic outpouring of true-hearted American patriotism, we, without invitation or audience, concluded to deliver a national address. We thought in this wise: The birth-day of our national existence is at hand. The anniversary of the fifty-six "solid men," of this continent, lifting Great Britain, is here.—The recollections of the labors which brought forth our glorious Union returns—and how shall we solemnize this memorable epoch in the history of America? How shall we renew those remembrances and more firmly impress them upon our hearts? The thought struck us, we will make a speech. True, nobody asked us to make one; but, since LINCOLN'S death nobody attempts to prevent us; hence, with the walls of our sanctum for an audience, and a good deal embarrassed by their dull looks, and imaginary inattention, we spoke as follows:

With a recognizing bow, we said:—

"WALLS, CASES AND CHAIRS:—The patriotic heart of the Union has never been so stirred as now. Like a powerful man in his strength, the Union has been struck down. Under Democratic rule it was the admiration and envy of the nations of the earth. But the Abolitionists have destroyed it.

Four years of Abolition rule did for America what eight hundred years of blood and slaughter did in a less degree in the Old World.

They have corrupted the morals of the people.

They have financially ruined us as a nation.

They have declared that the people shall not govern themselves.

They have prevented the real old-fashioned Fourth of July celebrations.

They have discarded that noble principle so eminently American, "No taxation without representation."

They have murdered liberty.

They have established tyranny.

They have trampled under foot the laws of God.

They have assumed all the rights belonging to the people. They disregard the Declaration of Independence, which we used to descant on so beautifully and eloquently, and which we used to read with much gusto, especially those clauses that declare that—"All just governments rest upon the consent of the governed,"—that the people can throw off a government and institute a new one more in harmony with their feelings and interests. How do these things stand, in your opinion, now? What can we say about these principles now? What country will we refer to, to give practical illustrations of tyranny now? What has become of the classical allusions about the tyrants of Greece and Rome—about down-trodden Poland, Hungary, Italy and Ireland—about Nero, Claudius, and George the Third. We can now only use them as excellent principles, but not binding upon us. We can now only refer to tyrants with a fresh appreciation in our STANTONS, BUTLERS, MCNIELS and MILROYS, and our own diversion from the sacred purposes of war cannot be equalled by the desecrations of the Old World.

But, thank Heaven, the Democracy always protested against the events which lead to these melancholy results. They have had no hand in sacrificing liberty; in the hypocritical assassination of freedom—and in the destruction of our noble Constitution. No, saddened and sorrow, in feeling as they are, when those fond memories throng around them, the Democrats can say with a clear conscience that they are not guilty, and we sincerely hope that ere another FOURTH shall come around we will be able to blot out *all but* the recollection, and that hereafter, as heretofore, under Democratic administrations, the FOURTH will be a practical institution."

In this view, and in this spirit, we thanked God that we were alone in our office meditating on the beauties of ancient Fourth of July celebrations; and not out playing hypocrite in attempting to make impartial national addresses. May our Northern people learn, before it shall be too late, that the same spirit that resisted oppression at that early and memorable period, still animates the American people, even if that heroic war has been in vain, and those who were then the oppressed have become the oppressors. Odious as was the stamp act to the Colonies of New England, it was not so odious or half so oppressive as the aggressive and burdensome policy of the Radicals is to the American people at the present day. History proves that the British people committed an error when they enforced "taxation without representation," and we hope the Disunionists in this emergency will seek to avoid the same mistake. The above is our speech precisely as it was delivered in our sanctum. Who objects?

Clymer Soldiers' Convention.

Not having space in our paper this week for the entire proceedings of the Soldiers' meeting at Harrisburg, on Thursday last; we will publish the following editorial, on the subject, from the *Patriot and Union*, that our readers, may get some idea of the interest made manifest by the soldiers who are opposed to the radical measures of Congress and the election of the Shoddy candidate for Governor, *John W. Geary:*

About one hundred and fifty officers and soldiers from every section and almost every county of the State held a preliminary or informal meeting at the Democratic Club Rooms, in this city, yesterday. Among the number present were Brevet Brig. Gen. Matthews, Brig. Gen. M'Candless, Gen. Sweitzer, Gen. Davis, Col. Linton, Col. Witman, Col. Maish, Col. Ent, Col. Awl, Col. Lyle, Col. Leech, Col. Owens, Col. Owen Jones, Col. Davis of Berks, Lieut. Col. Metzgar, Maj. Kerr, Maj. Grant Wiedman, Maj. Dorsheimer, Maj. Hammond, Maj. Hale, Capt. J. A. Graham, Capt. Case, Capt. Richards, Capt. Chrissman, Capt. Charles Garretson, Capt. M'Williams, Capt. Brockway, Capt. Woodruff, Capt. Dougherty, and many others whom we cannot now particularize, who have "done the State some service."

It was resolved to hold a Democratic Soldiers' State Convention on the first of August next, in Harrisburg, to be composed of seven delegates from each county in the Commonwealth. A committee was appointed to make the neccessary arrangements. In another column will be found a detailed report of the proceedings.

The indication are that the Convention will be a grand success. The reports given from the various sections of the State in regard to the feeling of the late soldiery of the Federal armies insreladon to the two gubernatorial candidates was most favorable to Mr. Clymer and a speedy and complete restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Crittenden resolution of the Congres of 1861. Let every effort now be made to have every county in the State represented on the first of August.

Congress—Shall Radicalism Triumph in this District?

We have every reason to believe that nine-tenths of the Democracy in this Congressional District are determined to make a straight-out fight with the disunionists in the pending political canvass. Why not? If Democratic principles are those of the Constitution, why seek to add other interests thereto? All who sincerely desire the restoration of States, the obliteration of bitter feelings created by cruel war, and a re-union founded upon the plain doctrine that characterize a free republican government, will not hesitate to fall in line and march against the common enemies of republican institutions under lead of a Democrat whose record is in keeping with the doctrines of the time-honored organization. No true upholder of the President's reconstruction policy will occupy a neutral position when the issue is narrowed down between a radical disunionist and a Democrat who supports, from principle, every political effort tending to make one people of the divided interests that Stevens & Co. would allow to eat up our substance, thereby retrench political power that alone gains the admiration and respect of nations beyond the waters.

The salvation of our country from Abolition misrule depends upon the restoration of the Democratic party to power. "Policy men" have been tried and found wanting, when the real test hour came. *Not a single independent member of Congress, elected by the direct influence of Democrats, since the radicals have held sway, has regarded the wishes of his constituents.* Will we, then, in face of this state of things, withdraw our claims and help place men at Washington who will do all in their power to urge on the juggernatorial car that has well nigh crushed out the life-blood of the nation? Will we marshal our forces and endeavor to convince the honest and unwary that it is policy to pursue such a line of action? We trust that the unfortunate experience of the past will prove salutary in the subsequent workings of those who take the lead of the veteran soldiers in the Democratic ranks. With the Jacksonian motto, "we go where Democratic principles point the way, when they cease to lead, then cease to follow." We can urge on the column against those marching under the black flag, and overpower and scatter in every direction their forces. Democrats, wake up! and show the proud enemy that boasts in its strength, that there is a power left in the land capable of restoring the lost ark of the covenant to its place. The time for action *is now*, and it behooves every friend of wholesome legislation, to gird on his armor for the contest. Do not allow the cunning stragetic movements of the enemy to draw you in ambush. Lost to all sense of shame, bent alone on retaining power, the disunionists are willing to resort to any scheme that promises success, no matter whether it is in keeping with correct principles or not. At the hobby of the arch-traitor, Stevens, they are ready at a moment's notice to compromise, rather than give the friends of a restored Union the least advantage. The great danger surrounding the Democratic party at present, is a disposition with some to affiliate with the "fishy" and disaffected members of the radicals, in hope of gaining a half-way victory. If they could be trusted there might be some argument favoring such a demand; *but they can not.* We are willing to support any man of character, for Congress; no matter what his political antecedents have been, provided he endorses the principles of the Democratic party, and is a supporter of Hiester Clymer and the Democratic district and county tickets. Is this asking too much? What favors can the supporters of Johnson expect from a radical Congress? Where is the man who will say that that body favors an independent that does not crawl at their feet? Such men, during our troubles, have heretofore acted with the radicals as tools, in every emergency.

We feel confident that the true friends of restoration are determined to contend for success upon a clearly defined statement of principles, and not trust a man who refuses to speak out in favor of sound doctrines, and against any infringement that a disunion Congress would make upon the Constitution. Democrats, remain firm, and you will triumph. We would rather be defeated with our flag flying over our heads than gain a neutral victory over the enemy. A triumph at the expense of principles is not worth the effort.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

His Position.

If Gov. Curtin favors "my policy," he is grossly misunderstood at his home. If it were believed that he endorsed, "my policy" he would not have left in Bellefonte a dozen friends in the Republican party. We know Mr. Curtin. He is not a Johnson man. He is in no danger of becoming a Johnson man.—*Press*

While the editors of the disunion organ may know Gov. Curtin better than we do, yet they know as well as he that he is a Johnson man, or that he favors the policy of the President, in preference to that of the negro suffrage advocates—Stevens and Sumner. They know that some eight weeks since when Gov. Curtin was visiting his friends in this place that he stated positively and plainly that he was a Johnson man. They know that he told the associate editor of that paper in the office of W. P. Wilson, Esq., that it was Stevens and Sumner and the radical faction of that party, who were keping our country in a state of excitement, and that if it was not for them, we could have peace and union any day. They know that one half of their party bitterly denounced him for the position he took, while the other half just as warmly supported him.

While it is of little importance who or what Gov. Curtin supports, as his support has no more stability about it than has the position of a weather-cock, yet it is well enough to show up the contemptible lies to which abolitionism will resort, in order to leave the public under the impression that harmony and good feelings prevail within the ranks of their party. For the assertions we have here made, we are responsible, and are prepared to prove them any day.—Dare the editors of the *Press* deny them?—*Democratic Watchman.*

DROWNED.—Two young men named John W. Leighow, of Milton, and Samuel Rank, of New Columbia, were drowned in the West Branch week before last. They were out sailing and ran upon some rocks, when the boat filled with water. In alarm they left the boat; Rank not being able to swim, sank immediately: Leighow swam some considerable distance, but overcome with exhaustion sank, crying out "Good bye," to his companion, Brown, who was the other party in the boat, and who reached the shore, though in a very exhausted condition. The bodies were not recovered till the next morning.—*Jersey Shore Herald.*

COL. J. P. LINTON.—The Democracy of Cambria, at their county convention on the 27th, nominated Lt. Colonel John P. Linton for the Assembly, to succeed Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing. The Colonel's nomination (which is equivalent to election) is not a mere recompense for his defeat last Fall for Surveyor General, through the ingratitude of the self-styled "soldiers' friend," but it is mainly due to his integrity, energy of character and ability. Mr. Pershing, who has so long and ably represented the county, declined being a candidate. For Congress the same convention selected Robert L. Johnson, Esq.,—a sterling Democrat and able lawyer—subject to the approval of the 17th district conference.—*Patriot and Union.*

National Johnson Convention.

The National Executive Committee of the Union Club, of which Senators DOOLITTLE and COWAN are members, has issued a call for the holding of a National Convention, of the friends of President JOHNSON, in Philadelphia, on August the 14th 1866. THURLOW WEED and RAYMOND are also prime movers in this Convention. The object is to have at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State. Such delegates to be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the present Administration.

We sincerely hope that this JOHNSON movement may find supporters from the Radical, Disunion party and gather sufficient strength from their ranks to make them a respectable and influential organization. We have carefully examined the several propositions of the call for the Convention, to which all who take seats in that body are required to agree, and find that they are all already embodied in the platform of the National Democratic party. Therefore, while the Democratic party embodies in their platform of principles all the good qualities of the Conservatives, besides twice as many more, and of still greater importance, it would be folly, if not insanity, for a single Democrat to be found wandering from the great ship of Democracy to the small bark of Conservatism. But thus far, those who are connected with the movement are from the right source; they are from the Radical party, a fountain which needs purifying and we have only to say to those patriots who are engaged in this good work of renovating and cleansing the Abolition-Disunion party, to go on and if they shall become exposed to dangers which they cannot withstand, by still enlarging their platform, enlightening their minds, and extending their sympathies, they can retreat with perfect safety into the ranks of the Democracy and take shelter in her noble ship.

Taken Unawares.

The Radicals of this place express surprise at the action of the United States Senate, unanimously confirming the lately appointed Revenue Assessor of this District; knowing that, in politics, he has always been all things, to all men, and of late, the special tool of Curtin and Cameron, and considering his late travels among the Republican politicians, and his frequent visits to Washington city, pulling at one time at this end of the Avenue, and another time at that, and with Curtin and Cameron at his back insisting upon his confirmation, we think there is nothing wonderful about it.

The truth is, Mr. Clark was the choice of the Disunion party for Revenue Assessor at the time Dr. John received the appointment, and had the Doctor been as wise, as he was greedy, he would never have allowed Congressman Mercur to have his objectionable self laid upon the people of this District. The true representatives of the Republican party never had any hand in the matter of appointment until now.

There is also another office in this town, which the influential Republicans claim, and have claimed ever since Lincoln's re-election. They also contend that this latter office was filled contrary to the wishes of the leading Republicans of this place, through the influence of Mr. Mercur and the selfishness of the Republican newspaper of the town. Now, as they claim, this much abused faction of Republicanism have got an organ of their own; and having gained the confidence of the President, and the Postmaster General, with the aid of the United States Senators of Pennsylvania, it is a foregone conclusion that the offices shall be filled by men the most worthy.

Can't Come Down.

From what we are able to learn from our exchanges, from foreign countries, and from the prophecies of persons who possess peculiar facilities for arriving at correct conclusions as to the value of agricultural products in future, we are inclined to believe, most decidedly, that prices will be enhanced. We give below the opinion of Mr. W. H. Langly, of Ohio, who has taken great pains to investigate the matter. He says:

The grain crop will not exceed one-third the average of former years, and he predicts that we shall have the highest prices of breadstuffs and many other products of the soil and necessaries of life, for one or two years, that we have seen. The cotton crop has also suffered very severely during the Spring, and the present anticipations are that the produce will not be of more than a million and a quarter of bales, or less than one-fourth the product of the crop of 1859.

It is, therefore, evident that we shall have no grain that we can spare for exportation, and that our exports of cotton must be but limited. It is not at all uncertain but that of the former we may have to become importers, if the wants of the people are to be fully supplied; for there will be no old stock to fall back upon.

It is fallacious to suppose that the European war will tend to any large quantity of specie being sent to this country for investment in our securities. Should hostilities become general throughout Germany, it is more than probable that many of our five-twenties, which have been purchased by the Germans will find their way back to the United States. As our own people too well know, the tramp of armies is not beneficial to the production of the necessaries of life. Germany will have to purchase these abroad wherewith to feed her army and her people. She will have to pay in gold, for foreigners will not take her paper securities. Our own short supply of grain will preclude us from sending her any; and consequently we may expect that she will send to us for gold in exchange for the United States securities which she holds. But some persons may ask: "Will the German people part with those securities for the purpose of investing the proceeds in the obligations of their own governments, and thus supply them with the specie they will need?" We all know that when a country is at war, the patriotism of its people generally tends to such a result. Such was the effect, both North and South, during our late struggle, and there is no reason to believe that the Germans will not be influenced by a like patriotic impulse.

Everything, then, points to an advance in prices. The prospects of the future are certainly gloomy, but there is no good in shutting our eyes to them. We must prepare to meet the hard times when they arrive. Another year will have to roll round before we can hope to view a brighter picture, and to do so then we must experience a more genial season than has been allotted to us in the present year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL MAY MARRY HAPPILY.

IRRESPECTIVE of wealth, age or beauty; and the love of the opposite sex can be gained by following simple rules. Send a directed envelope to MADAME MARY PERRY,
June 13, '66.—3m. Station D. Bible House. N. Y.

LOVELY GIRLS AND FESTIVE BOYS.

SEND an addressed envelope and 25 cents and I will send you some valuable information that will please you. Address Miss JANE BRYAN,
June 13, '66—3m, Station A, 129 Spring st., N.Y.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.

THE Glory of Man is Strength. A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous and Genital Debility, Nightly Emissions, and Seminal Weakness, the result of youthful indiscretion, and came near ending his days in hopeless misery, will, for the sake of suffering man, send to any one afflicted, the simple means used by him, which effected a cure in a few weeks, after the failure of numerous medicines. Send a directed envelope, and it will cost you nothing. Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
June 13, '66.—3m. No. 13 Chambers st., N. Y.

THE Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, awarded them.—Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON, or MASON BROTHERS, New YORK.
Jan. 6, 1866.—Sep. 9, '65.—1y.—S.M.P.

TO DRUNKARDS.

A reformed inebriate would be happy to communicate (free of charge) to as many of his fellow-beings as will address him, very important and useful information, and place in their hands a sure cure for the love of Strong Drink of any kind. This information is freely offered by one who has narrowly escaped a drunkard's grave. Address,
SETH B. HENDERSON,
No. 9 Broad Street, New York.
March 28, 1866.—3m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers st., New York.
Feb. 28, 1866.—1y.—S.M.P.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,
THOS. F CHAPMAN.
831 Broadway, New York.
Feb. 28, 1866—1y. S M P

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

And Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D. Oculist and Aurist (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 519 PINE Street, PHILAD'A.—Testimonials, from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice ARTIFICIAL EYES, inserted without PAIN. No charge for examination. [April 25, 1866.—1y.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.

Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no reward asked. Address
SARAH B. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York.
June 6, 1866.—3m.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION of Pianos, Melodians, Gold and Silver Ware, is now going on at the salesroom of REED & BRO., 34 Liberty Street, N. Y. These goods are sold at TWO DOLLARS EACH, Regardless of Value. Send TWENTY-FIVE Cents for one numbered Notice, or ONE DOLLAR for SIX. The number of each Notice corresponds with the number on some article of goods, which will be sent on receipt of $2. The money will be refunded if the goods do not give satisfaction. Agents make TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER WEEK. Send for a Circular.
Office: P. O. BOX 5129.
34 Liberty St. NEW YORK.
May 9, 1866:—3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of Charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds Coughs, etc. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg Kings County
Feb. 28, 1866.—1y. S. M. P. New-York.

The Grovesteen Piano Forte still retains its precedence and great popularity, and after undergoing gradual improvements for a period of thirty years, is now pronounced by the musical world to be unsurpassed and even unequalled in richness, volume and purity of tone, durability and cheapness. Our new scale, French action harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, seven octave rosewood pianos we are selling cheaper by from $100 to $200 than the same style and finish are sold by any other first-class makers in the country. Dealers and all in want of good pianos are invited to send for our Descriptive Catalogue, which contains photographs of our different styles, together with prices. No one should purchase a piano without seeing this Catalogue. Medal almost without number, have been awarded to the Grovesteen Piano, and the Celebrated World's Fair, though put in competition with others from all parts of Europe and the U. S., it took the highest award.
[Established 1835.] Grovesteen Co.,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
July 29, 1865—y. H. B. & Co.

ALL MAY MARRY HAPPILY, irrespective of wealth, age, or beauty; and the love of the opposite sex can be gained by following simple rules. Send a directed envelope and stamp to MADAME LUCILLE DEMARRE, Station D, Bible Street, New York City.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous and Genital Debility, Nightly Emissions, and Seminal Weakness, the result of youthful indiscretion, and came near ending his days in hopeless misery, will, for the sake of suffering man, send to any one afflicted, the simple means used by him, which effected a cure in a few weeks after the failure of numerous medicines. Send a directed envelope and stamp and it will cost you nothing. Address,
EDGAR TREMAIN, 128th St. N. Y. City.

LOVELY GIRLS AND FESTIVE BOYS, send an addressed envelope and 25 cents and I will send you some valuable information that will please you. Address MARY MOORE, 831 Broadway, N. Y.
May 16, 1866—1y.

A BEACON OF HEALTH.

The good things of this world have each their appointed mission.

It is the mission of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to *prevent* and *relieve* a great variety of ailments.

For twelve years its success as a *preventive* and a *remedy* has been without check or drawback. It is strong *negative evidence* of this fact, that the efficacy of the article as a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness, general debility, and intermittent fevers, has never been questioned.

As *proof positive* of its infallibility in such cases, the statements of public men whose names are familiar as household words, have from time to time been given to the world.

If its reputation is not founded in facts, then truth is a shadow, and the utterances of conscientious citizens are of no more value than "dicers' oaths."

And what *is* its reputation? Let the progress of its sales answer the inquiry. Where twenty dozen bottles of Hostetter's Bitters were sold in 1855 *five hundred dozen* are disposed of now.

Could public opinion be more significantly expressed than by its unparalleled increase of consumption? It seems impossible.

The preparation has been imitated. Where are the imitators? Echo answers, "Where?" To the "limbo" of things lost on earth they are all either gone or going. Peace be with them!
June 20 1866.—1m.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber having purchased the well established stand, known as

"SAND'S FACTORY,"

near Rohrsburg, Columbia County, and having put the machinery in first-rate repairs, is prepared to do

CARDING

in the best manner, and upon the shortest notice.

Those favoring him with their custom may rely on having their work well done.
HENRY H. SANDS.
Greenwood, June 6, 1866.

CANDIDATES' DEPARTMENT.

☞ Cards at any time before the nominations are made.....$3 00

Senatorial.

LEVI L. TATE, of Bloom township, we are authorized to announce will be a candidate for the nomination of STATE SENATOR in the 15th District, subject to the usages of the Democratic party of Columbia County, and respectfully solicits the suffrage of his fellow-Democrats.
Bloomsburg, June, 13, 1866.

Senatorial.

AT the earnest solicitation of my Democratic friends in the county and throughout the district, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of STATE SENATOR, subject to the usages of the Democracy of the District.
PETER ENT.
Light Street, June 13, 1866.

Senatorial.

AT the earnest request of many Democratic friends, I have consented to be a candidate for the office of STATE SENATOR, at the coming election subject to the decision of the Democracy of this county as well as of the District.
JAMES S. MCNINCH.
Catawissa, June 13, 1866.

Associate Judge.

WE have been authorized to announce the name of ELIJAH G. RICKETTS, of Orange township for the office of ASSOCIATE JUDGE, of the Courts of Columbia County, subject to the usage of the nominating Convention, which will be held in August next.
June 6, 1866.

Associate Judge.

WE are requested to announce in the columns of this paper, that Ex-Sheriff IRAM DERR, of Jackson township, Columbia County, offers himself as a candidate for the office of ASSOCIATE JUDGE, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
June 6, 1866.

Associate Judge.

HAVING been induced through the earnest solicitations of my Democratic friends, to allow my name to be used in connexion with the office of ASSOCIATE JUDGE of Columbia County, I take this occasion to announce to the Democratic electors that I will be a candidate, subject to the decision of the Convention.
JACOB EVANS.
Greenwood, June 6, 1866.

Associate Judge.

INASMUCH as it has long been conceded that one of the ASSOCIATE JUDGES should come from the south side of the river, and through the urgent request of the Democracy of both sides of the river, I have been induced to become a candidate for renomination, (at the same time thanking the Democracy for past favors,) subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
STEPHEN BALDY.
Catawissa, June 13, 1866.

Associate Judge.

WE are authorized to announce the name of RICHARD FRUIT, of Madison township, as a candidate for ASSOCIATE JUDGE, at the coming general election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, which will be held in August next, and he solicits the suffrage of his Democratic friends.
June 20, 1866.

Associate Judge,

WE have been requested to state that ANDREW FREAS, Esq., of Centre township, will be a candidate for the office of ASSOCIATE JUDGE, at the ensuing general election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention which will be held in August next.
June 20 1866.

Associate Judge.

WE have been requested to announce the name of PETER K. HERRIN, Esq., of Locust township, as a candidate for the office of ASSOCIATE JUDGE, of Columbia County, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.
June 27, 1866.

Associate Judge.

WE have been authorized to announce the name of THOMAS J. HUTCHISON, Esq; of Fishingcreek township, as a candidate for the office of ASSOCIATE JUDGE, of Columbia County, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.
June 27, 1866.

Register and Recorder.

HAVING been warmly urged and encouraged by my Democratic friends throughout the County, to be a candidate for REGISTER AND RECORDER, I hereby offer myself to the Democratic voters for that position, subject to the decision of our County Convention in August next. Should it be the pleasure of the people to give me the nomination and election, I will perform the duties of that office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.
SAMUEL METHARD.
Centre township, June 6, 1866.

Register and Recorder.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

I offer myself to the Democracy of Columbia County, subject to the nominating Convention, for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, for the ensuing term. And I pledge myself to a careful and prompt performance of all the duties.
JOHN G. FREEZE.
June 6, 1866.

Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts

WE have been authorized to announce the name of JESSE COLEMAN as a candidate for renomination and election to the office of PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS, of Columbia County, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.
Bloomsburg, June 13, 1866.

County Commissioner.

Through the solicitation of my Democratic friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, which will convene on the 27th of August next.
MONTGOMERY COLE.
Sugarloaf township, June 6, 1866.

CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

—TRADE MARK—

Prepared by WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., No. 734 Market Street, Philadelphia.

FOR BUCKWHEAT.

100 pounds per acre. Dampen the Buckwheat in the evening, let it lay till morning, mix well 20 pounds of the Fertilizer to one bushel of seed, and sow broadcast 80 pounds to the acre.

The above Fertilizer, for sale by Wm. McBride, White Hall; John & Creasy, Catawissa; James K. Eyer, Bloomsburg; Parvin Mas