

W. H. JACOBY & J. P. SHUMAN, EDITORS SLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1867.

remains & Co., 37 Park Row New York athorized to solicit and receive subscriptivertising for the Democrat & Star, publicomsburg. Columbia county. Pa.

National Convention. In another column of this paper we publish a call for a National Democratic Convention, to be held in the city of Louisville Kentucky, on the second day of May next, for the purpose of "reorganizing for victory on the basis of the principles of our fathers equality of States -- no taxation without representation equal taxation, law, order nd demestic tranquility." We understand that the Democrats of Kentucky are making all necessary preparations to give those who may attend a hearty welcome. This move on the part of the people must meet with general favor throughout the United States. The politicians may not endorse it. They have had, so far, no hand or lotin putting the movement on foot. The PEOPLE. the true Democracy, want no countenance up one grand party, of which they were to of pity. - Lancaster Intelligencer. be made leaders. To this scheme, we are sorry to say it, we have Democrats in this State, who were willing and in fact used their utmost efforts to commit the whole Democratic party. The experiment of these men was a deplorable failure, and the Dem-

True Democracy.

above referred to.

ocratic party must rely upon the inherent

strength of its own principles. Read the call

Saint James defines true religion to be this: "To visit the fatherless and the widow in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." The underlying Democracy—that the greatest good to the forcibly eject him from the train. The gengreatest number is to be kept mainly in view, words, that no one in the social community disregarded. In this view of the case we certain citizens of the United States received at the hands of men who now assume to be the loyal men of the country-treatment received during the war.

The men who were instrumental in inflicting these indignities are, many of them, before the people, as legislative representatives, officers in other capacities, journalists, and otherwise. We can only say to the Democracy, beware ! It is too early in the day for Democrats to stultify themselves, and renounce their manhood by taking to their arms the men who insulted the persons, destroyed the property, and attempted to add ignominy to the names of men whose aims, during the war, were a thousand times purer and more patriotic than those of the mob patriots who stayed at home and shouted treason. It is a lamentable, a disgusting fact, that we have men in our county professing to be Democrats, some of them in positions of high trust, who, after this short lapse of time, affiliate and act in concert with these mobites, and affect to be the Democracy. Shame, where is thy blush! Manhood, how low have you sunk!

We repeat the caution, and shall continue to repeat it, beware of such Democrats (?). They are not equal in decency even to the whited sepulchers spoken of of old, for they present no out-side comliness, while inside they are filled with worse than dead

Sensible Talk to Democrats.

We find the following sensible talk in the Philadelphia Age, and we commend it to structive reading. Only 20 cents, or \$2 a the attention of those Democrats who seem to think that printing a Democratic paper is an easy and profitable business; to those, also, who, being in position to assist the editor, neglect to do it; and, especially, to that more numerous class who subscribe for their Walsh, A. M., L. L. B;, (a New York lawpaper but are negligent about paying for it :

every man who now publishes a Democratic paper, does a self-sacraficing work, and, taken as a class, we know of no truer or more first chapter, "Of Schools and Governtriotic men than the Democratic editors of the Northern States. As a body, they different plans adopted by governments, anare far in advance of the politicians, who, in | eient and modern for the diffusion of knowlmany instances, are dead weights upon them. We say, therefore, that if there is any class of men who deserve well of Democrats, it is, taken as a whole, the Democratic editors.— We urge, therefore, that Democrats genershould try to understand the difficulties which their editors labor, and when they see what advantages the Abelition press have over them, they will feel like taking

matic efforts be made to give a wide, extension to Democratic journals. Active Democrats should commence early making out lists of those who ought to, and probably will take (if called upon) either a city or local paper, or perhaps both. Let it be the business of some one to see his Democratic neighors, and urge upon them the necessity of pertaining to our line of business, upon the loubly vigilant if they would perpetuate most acceptable terms. Send along your orders, they will be promptly attended to. heir principles and save republican institu-ions from complete overthrow, and their mildren from the crushing taxation of a accepted aristicracy and monopolist's des-

tion. There will be a United States National Convention held in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, organizing at twelve o'clock, noon, of Tuesday, May 2, 1867, on which occasion the Democrats of the United States are invited to meet for the purpose of consultation and a reorganization of the party, and for the defending of the Constitu berties of the States and People.

Every Congressional District in the United tates, from Maine to California, will be enitled to two representatives in the Convention, and there will also be one from each State and Territory at large to be elected by the district Delegates, and it is suggested each District, and the aforementioned delegates be elected soon as possible. The object of the above National Demo-

oratic Convention is to reorganize for victory on the basis of the principles of our Fathers -equality of States-no taxation without represention-equal taxation, law, order and domestic tranquility.

Let the memories and examples of the past-the darkness of the future, and the lopes of posterity be our guide and our strength in the great effort in defense of the Right, the principle of Liberty and the success of that self government which derives its strength and support from the consent of the governed.

THE PEOPLE. Unitad States, Jan. 8, 1866.

Gov. Geary's Appointments. General Geary, Governor elect, has appointed Colonel Frank Jordan, of Bedford, Secretary of State, and Hon. B. F. Brewfrom scheming and corrupt politicians, they ster Attorney General. Brewster is a reneare the men who have kept our country in gade Democrat, but Jordan has always been an unsettled condition, and at this time are a Republican. Honorable (?) John Cessna preventing everything that looks towards has been left out in the cold again. He perce and harmony in the States. We want | would had less cause to feel sore if any one no more affiliations with such men as Doo- except Jordan had been taken into the Cablittle, Raymond, and a score of other men inet. That is piling on the agony. We of the same stripe, who were the most prom- hope he may find consolation in his afflicinent spirits in the Philadelphia August Con- tions, which seem to be of constant recurvention, and who were and always have been rence. It is evident that his new political our worst enemies. With the assistance of associates do not appreciate him as highly the Democratic party they expected to build as he supposed they would. He is an object

RIGHTS OF RAILWAY TRAVELERS.-A gentleman traveling in the West lately, put to the test one of the exercises of "discretionary power" which conductors in general are apt to carry to an extreme. He had purchased a first class ticket. There were but two cars in the train, -one for smoking and one for ladies. The gentleman in question, having no traveling companion of the tender sex, was directed by the brakeman to go into the smoking car. He remonstrated and demanded a first class ticket. The conductor, being appealed to, sustained the brakeman; and the traveler refusing to give principle of this important annunciation is up his ticket till he had received his equivaembraced in the underlying principle of lent demanded, both officials combined to than has yet been had. tleman immediately made his way back to while a due respect is to be had all the while | the office of the railroad company, and the to the rights of the minority. In other managers made the amende honorable by formal or unnecessary provision. The power much of its sessions. Special legislation is paying him liberally for his lost time, disshall be neglected or his rights ignored or missing the offending conductor, and promulgating to all its employees the sensible remind our readers of the treatment which | rule that first class tickets convey a right to first class seats.

> JOHN H. SURRATT. - The United States steamer Swatara, which was sent to Alexandria for the purpose of receiving John H. Surratt, the conspirator, is a third-class screw steamer, bearing ten guns and 536 tons burden. She was fitted out at the Washington navy yard, from which place she sailed, under command of Commander Jeffers, to join the Mediteranean squadron. Information has been received that she sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, on the 21stinst... with Surratt on board, and would arrive here about the latter part of January. The Navy Department has recieved no information that Surratt will be brought here on the Swatara, though he was placed on board that steamer at Alexandria. He may be transferred to another steamer and sent to this country. It is thought he will arrive | would secure to the Republic the logical rehere between the 20th and last of January. - Washington Star.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JAN-UARY. Begins a New Volume, and contains graphic Sketches and excellent Portraits of Ristori, the Tragedienne: "Tom" Hughes, the great English Reformer and Author; "Father Prout," the great Journalist, and others. Also, Education, by John Neal; Two Careers of Womanhood. illustrated with Portraits of the Good and Bad, Our neighbor, by Mrs. Willis; Ethnology, or the Aborginal Graphic Systems, by E. G. Squier; The Heavenly Chronometers, and much other entertaining and inyear. Now is the time to subscribe. Address, Fowler and Wells, 389 Broadway New justice.

THE LAWYER IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.-This remarkable little book, by M. McN. yer), is full of useful and reliable information "It is no more than justice to say that for everybody, but especially for teachers, school officers,, parents, ministers, editors and members of the legal profession. The ments," is a sufficient explanation of the edge among the people. This chapter, in some respects, is exceedingly suggestive, and not unworthy the attention of our most intelligent and experienced statesmen. It is right to participate in our councils in the denot imaginative or speculative, but a plain, matter-of-fact statement, which, in spite of its plainness, has, to a mind capable of appreciating the subject, all the charm of romance. This chapter alone is worth many old and aiding them with material aid in times the price of the book. "The Lawyer in the School Room" is sent by mail to any proposed by Congress. If two-thirds of of Chief of Transportation, as there are un-As the New Year approaches, let syste- part of the United States for \$1.00 Address the author, M. McN. Walsh No. 65 Nassau Street, New York.

REMEMBER that, the facilities of this office for executing job-work are unsurpassed by any office in this section of the State. We are prepared to do all kinds of work

Democratic National Conven- [Curtin's Message continued from first page.] result thus far of that undertaking. Nearly I cordially unite in the statement and re- best method of teaching Geography was population, as a basis for representation, in-stead of three-fifths thereof. That is to say, they would have in the existing ratio about twenty more members of Congress than they had before slavery was abolished, and the free States would lose the same number, making a difference of about forty members of Congress, or, say, one-sixth of the whole body. In other words, the treason of the rebellious States, the suppression of which has cost us many hundreds of thousands of precious lives, and so many thousands of millions of treasure, would be rewarded by giving them a vast increase of political power. This absurdity, the second clause of the proposed amendments, designs to prethat notice be given by the Democrats of vent, by the just, equal and moderate each District, and the aforementioned dele-

tive population of each State shall be ascertained by making a proportionate deduction from the whole population thereof, if its laws exclude from the privilege of voting, any male citizens, not criminals of the age of twenty-one years. I have yet to learn that any plausible objection can be offered to such a provision. The third clause of the proposed amendments excludes from Congress, and from the College of Electors, and from all offices, civil and military of the United States, or of

any State, persons who, as functionaries of the United States, or as Executive or Judicial officers of any State, have heretofore sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards violated their oath by engaging in rebellion against the same, unless Congress, by a vote of two-thirds, shall have removed the disability of

any such persons.

The fourth clause affirms the validity of the debt of the United States, and prohibits | the National Government for their support ousness that I was endeavoring to deserve the assumption or payment of the rebel debt, are completed. They are probably few in their approval, and without the hope that or of any claims for the loss or emancipation

The fifth clause provides that Congress of the other clauses by appropriate legisla-tion. That these wise and moderate provisions will meet the hearty approbation of the and proper relief can only be given them by the dark and terrible crisis through which Legislature, I cannot doubt. If proposed the systematic and continued benevolence of the country has passed. I tried to do my by two-thirds of each House of Congress and ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of that instrument.

A question has been raised whether the fall equally on all her people. States lately in rebellion, and not yet restored to their privileges by Congress, are to be counted on this vote-in other words, whether those who have rebelled and been quired of them for future obedience of the laws. So monstrous a proposition it is, it appears to me, not supported by the words or spirit of the Constitution. The power to suppress insurrection, includes the power of making provission against its breaking out | ed in each county, in the same manner as inafresh. These States have made an unjust spectors of elections are chosen, each cititheir sister States, and the power given by the Constitution to make war on our part, includes the power to dictate, after our success, the terms of peace and restoration. The power of Congress to guarantee to

ment, would cover much more cogent action vide and maintain republican governments was conferred, and the duty enjoined, to croachments, or the more violent elements of despotism and anarchy. And now that treason has, by rebellion, subverted the governments of a number of States, forfeiting for the people all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, including even those of property and life, the work of restoration for

these States rests with the National Government, and it should be faithfully and fearlessly performed. By their passing by Congress, and the declaration of the people at the late elections, the faith of the nation is pledged to the amendments, and they will be fairly carried out, and their benefits given to the rebel lious States. But when the amendments shall have passed into the organic law, should the people lately in rebellion persist in their rejection, and in continued disobedience, and the obstruction of the execution of the national laws, it will be an admonition to the nation that the unimus and force of treason | too severe. still exists among a people who enjoy none of the privileges of the Government save of its generous tolerance. With their rejection, all hope of reconstruction, with the co-operation of the rebellions States, on a basis that sults of the war, will have vanished, and the duty must then devolve upon the Government of adopting the most effectual method to secure those States the character of gov-

ernments demanded by the constitution. They are without lawful governmentsthey are without municipal law, and without any claim to participate in the govern-

On what principle of law or justice can the rebeilious States complain, if, after they have rejected the fair and magnanimous terms upon which they are offered brotherhood with us, and a participation in all the blessings of our freedom, and they have refused, if the government, in the exercise of its powers, should enter anew upon the work of re-construction at the very dation? and then the necessity will be forced upon us to discard all discrimination in favor of the enemies of our nationality, to give us and them enduring freedom and impartial

The Constitution has defined treason, and has given express power to suppress insurrection, by war, if necessary. It has not provided, in detail, the terms to be granted after such a war. How could it do so? I would probably not be contended by the wildest partisun, that these States had a right to be represented in Congress at a time when they were carrying on open war against the government or that Congress was not then a of the flags, on the 4th of July, in the city awful body, nothwithstanding their exclusion. How then have they regained the right of representation? Surely not by simply laving down their arms when they could no longer hold them. The United States have | and the reports of the Surveyer General and the right, and it is their duty, to exact such securities for future good conduct as they may deem sufficient, and the offenders, from whom they are to be exacted, can have no cision of the question of what their punish

ment shall be. Practically, common sense determined the question of their right so to participate, when Congress proceeded in the enactment of laws, after the surrender of the last rebel military force. It was determined again, charge, when the now pending amendments were was determined again by the formal sanction of both the great political parties, when Congress by an almost unanimous vote, declared the rebellious States without the right of be pushed forward vigorously, and that

We ought to go on resolutely and rapidly, with all measures deemed necessary to the The Governor's Message occupies a large amount of space in this week's Democratical political privileges.

OCRAT AND STAR, to the exclusion of much of our usual variety of late news and other of the country, so that all parts of it may, at the earliest day, be restored to just and equal political privileges.

The annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendant of the maintenance and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodation.

three-thousand of the destitute children of the brave men who laid down their lives that the nation might live, are now not only comfortably provided for and guarded from temptation, but are receiving an education which will fit them to repay the care of the

The appropriation made for this purpose, at the last session, has been sufficient to meet all expenses of the financial year just closed. And I reccommend whatever appropriation may be necessary, to continue and perfect and safety; and I recommend that ground the system under which the schools are con-There can be no doubt that the appropria-

tion will be made. Were I to select any State interest which I would more warmly commend to your prompt attention and iberality than another, it would be this. All Pennsylvanians are proud of it, and it lies near the hearts of all true men.

Owing to their greater destitution and relatives, the orphans of our colored soldiers | amined the ground and made a full investihaps authority to the State Superintendant, this message. It will be noticed that they to use, for a short time, the services of an report seven hundred and ninety-seven agent, to ascertain their number and claims, | bodies of Pennsylvanians that will be reand bring them into the schools that may be | moved into the cemetery, and recommend provided for them, will be sufficient. The an additional appropriation, in which I whole number in the State is not large, of most cordially unite whom a few have already been temporarily

zens have done much for them, but speedy alone afford immediate relief to all of this id so much for the country, the burden will

by the sheriff and commissioners of the respective counties. As these officers are generally of similar political affinities, the syssubdued shall be entitled to a potential voice tem has always been in danger of being in the question of the guarantees to be re- abused for partisan purposes. During the last six years, it has been frequently so

abused, in many of the counties. To secure, as far as possible, the administration of equal justice hereafter, I recommend that jury commissioners shall be electwar upon our Common Government and zen voting for one jury commissioner, and the two persons having the highest number of votes to be the jury commissioners of the respective county, to perform the same duties, in the selection of jurors, that are now imposed upon the sheriff and county every State a Republican form of Govern-

It is impossible to provide, in all respects, for the increasing and changing interests of The duty imposed upon Congress, to pro- our people, by the enactment of general laws, but to a large extent it is practic for the States, is to be accepted in the broad- relieve the Legislature from special legislaest meaning of the term. It is not a mere tion which is demanded and occupies so generally passed without due consideration, preserve free institutions against all en- much of it at the close of the session, and is chiefly objectionable from the partiality with which powers and privileges are conferred.

I again recommend the passage of general laws, when it is at all practicable, and in this connection, recommend the passage of a general law, regulating railroads now existing and the incorporation of new companies, so that so far as possible there may be just uniformity in the franchises granted and equal facilities afforded to the people of all ections of the Commonwealth.

There are at this time, in the various prisons, a number of persons under sentence of death, some of them for many years, and as it has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases unacted on by his predecessor, it not unfrequently happens that in many cases, some of which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be

I carnestly repeat my recommendation heretofore made, that provision be made for the reception of such persons into the penitentiaries, who may be pardoned on condition of remaining a limited time therein. I re-appointed Hon. C. R. Coburn, Super-

intendent of Common Schools, on the expiration of his term in June last, and he continued at the head of that Department until the 1st of November, when he resigned and I appointed Col. J. P. Wickersham. It is due to Mr. Coburn to say that he finlfilled all the duties of hisoffice faithfully and efficiently. It appears from his report that here were in the school year of 1865, 1,863 school districts in the State: 13.146 schools 16,141 teachers, and 725,312 pupils, with an average attendance of 478,000. The total cost of the school system, for the entire State, including taxes levied and State appropriation, was for, the year 1866, \$4,195 258.57. The increase in the number of school districts was 26; in the number of schools, 222; in the number of children at tending school, 19.932; in the average attendance at school, 18,945, and in the total cost of the system, \$581,020 02. I invite your attention to the valuable suggestions made in his report, and that of Colonel Wickersham, and commend our system of public instruction to the continued fostering care of the Legislature.

I herewith present the reports of Col. F. Jordan, Mititary Agent of the State, at Washington; of S. P. Bates, on military history of our volunteers; of trustees of the Soldiers' Gettysburg National cemetery; of the proceedings and ceremony of the return of Philadelphia, and as Col. James Worrell. commissioner appointed under an act relating to the passage of fish in the Susque hanna, and invite your attention to them, Adjutant General.

The agency at Washington should, in my judgment be continued. It has proved very useful in all respects, and especially to our volunteers and their families.

Four thousand six hundred and ninety laims have passed through the Agency during the past year, and three hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and three dollars have been collected from the Government and transmitted to the claimant free of

It will be necessary to continue the office gress, as now constituted, could lawful- settled accounts with railroad companie ly propose these amendments, then three-fourths of the States, not excluded from to be performed in the removal and care of representation in Congress, form a sufficient bodies of the dead, which require it. An majority to effect their lawful adoption. It additional appropriation will be required for

I carnestly recommend, in justice to the living and the dead, that our military history representation in the Electoral College of money for that purpose be appropriated.

The trustees of the State Lunatic hospital

represent that it is impossible for them to accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and

commendations of the memorial herewith

the Arsenal. It is too small—unsafe as a depository for the large amount of valuable military material to be kept in it, and is, in all respects, inconvenient and not adapted to its pur-

Much inconvenience was experienced during the war for want of sufficient room be procured and a new and commodious arsenal be erected in or near the capital of the State.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature drew my warrant on the Treasury for five thousand dollars, appropriated to the Na tional Cemetery at Antietam, and appointed Major-General Jno. R. Brooke, trustee to represent the State. Before the warrant was drawn I appointed Colonel Wm. H. want of information on the part of their | Blair and Captain J. Merrill Linn, who exmay require some special attention. Per- gation, their report of which accompanies

. I cannot close my last Annual Message without renewing the expression of my I recommend that provision be made for gratitude to the freemen of the Commonthe maintenance of such of our soldiers as | wealth, for the hearty approval with which are in poverty, and have been so maimed as to they have cheered the labors of the Execuprevent them from securing a livelihood by tive Office. To have earned such approval their labor, by renting buildings at once, or by my official conduct, during the last six such other means as you may deem wise and years, must always be a source of pride to proper, until the arrangements proposed by myself and children. Without the conscinumber, and it is due to the character of I should succeed in attaining it. I must have the Commonwealth that they should not re- sunk under the responsibilities of my posimain in, or become the inmates of, poor tion. It was only a reliance on Divine shall have power to enforce the provisions houses, or pick up a precarious subsistence Providence, and the active, resolute, hearty. by begging. Patriotic and charitable citi- support and zeal of the people and their representatives, that encouraged me during the systematic and continued benevolence of the country has psased. I tried to do my the Commonwealth. The Legislature can duty to my country, and I know I was at least faithful to her in deep distress, and I of the States, the Constitution provides that | class of our citizens, and in thus exhibiting | conceived that duty not to be limited to the they should stand as adopted amendments gratitude to heroic and faithful men, who merely putting of men into the field to suppress treason and rebellion, and maintain the national life, and doing of everything By our existing laws, juries are selected in my power to sustain the just war forced upon us. I felt also bound, so far as I could to protect and promote the rights and comforts of our volunteers, after they had left the State, to aid and relieve the sick and wounded, and to care for the transmission, to their bereaved families, of the precious bodies of the slain, and the maintenance and education of their orphans as honored children of the country.

To have been the Chief Magistrate of thi great Commonwealth during the period through which we have passed, and to have earned and maintained (if indeed I have done so) the confidence and affection of her people and their representatives, are quite enough to satisfy the highest ambition, and in my retirement from the high trust given me, I pray God that the State may continue to grow in power and strength, and her people in prosperity and happiness.

A. G. CURTIN. Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, January

Proceedings of the Teachers' Institute of Columbia Co. MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26. Pursuant to previous announcement, a number of the Teachers of Columbia County convened in the Bloomsburg Academy, Wednesday morning. December 26, 1866, at 10 clock, A. M., to hold a County Institute. The meeting was called to order by Professor C. W. Walker, of Millville Seminary, and opened with a very appropriate prayer, by Professor Henry Carver, of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute. The Constitution of the Teachers' Association of Columbia County was read and signed by the teachers present, after which an election of permanent officers of said association was held, which resulted as follows: President, Sup't C. G. Barkley, of Bloomsburg; Vice Presidents, Messrs. C. W. Walker and Henry Carver; Secretaries, Messrs. Elias Thomas and Joseph Garrison, of Bloomsburg. Adjourned to meet at 15 minutes of 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. President in the chair. Called to order at 15 minutes of 2 o'clock by the President. After roll call, Professor C. W. Walker made a few remarks on Written Arithmetic, followed by a general class drill exercise and discussion on the same. Decimal fractions and circulating decimals were very satsfactorily explained, and formed the principal subject of the class drill exercise.

A short intermission ensued, after which Professor Carver consumed half an hour in lwelling upon English Grammar. He gave his method of teaching primary pupils the elementary principles of Grammar, and how to interest them in this important branch of study. His remarks were pertinent to the subject, and of a practical character, as that they could not fail of accomplishing the desired result.

By request of the President, Professor H. D. Walker, of the Orangeville Academy. entertained the audience with a very interesting address, dwelling principally upon the need of arousing a greater spirit of energy and zeal for the cause of education in the astructors of the youth of our land. Adourned to meet in the Court House, at 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Called to order by the President. The question, "How may tardiness in pupils be prevented?" was discussed to some length by the teachers, followed by a practical lecture on Education by Professor Carver. On motion of Mr. Hurst, of Berwick, a vote of thanks was tendered Professor Carver for his excellent address. Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION. THURSDAY, Dec. 27. Called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the President. Exercises opened with prayer

by Professor Carver. Roll called as usual. The subject of "Primary Instructions and Object Lessons' was dwelt upon by Professor Carver. The lecture contained practical deas new to the majority of the teachers. A spirited discussion ensued, followed by a short recess. An exercise in written arithmetic was conducted by Professor C. W. Walker, in which he suggested the propriety of using the notation point more generally in all numbers, as it would assist greatly in the reading of numbers. A short discussion on adopting "Specific Rules in the School Room' was participated in by a number of the teachers, all agreeing that they were essentially necessary to the success of the teacher in maintaining good government in his or her school. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. order by the President. The rolls having been called, Professor H. D. Walker entertained the audience with a valuable lecture on "Reading and Elocution." He defines reading as the translation of written into spoken language. The discussien upon reading-participated in by a number of teachers-was spirited and interesting. Recess of fifteen minutes ensued. A class drill exercise on Grammar was conducted by Professor Carver, after which the Institute adjourned to meet in the Court House at 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

the first subject of discussion. and elaborate address was then delivered by I invite your attention to the condition of Professor Forsyth of the Catawissa Semi-

On motion it was Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Professor Forsyth for his excellent address, and that he be requested to turnish

the Institute with a copy for publication.

The question, "Should prizes be given thers. Adjourned.

ounils as an incentive to study," drew out a engthy discussion from the teachers and MORNING SESSION. FRIDAY, Dec. 28.

Called to order by the President at 9 o'clock A. M. Exercises opened with prayer by Professor C. W. Walker. Roll called and minutes of the first day read and approved. A drill exercise in Written Arithmetic, on substraction and multiplication. was conducted by Professor C. W. Walker. After discussion on the same a short recess followed. An interesting and profitable lecture on penmanship was given by Professor Carver. A few remarks by way of discuson on writing were made, after which the subject of orthography was treated upon by Professor C. W. Walker. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Convened at the usual hour. President the chair called the house to order. Roll called as usual. A class in reading was formed, and recitation conducted by Professor C. W. Walker, followed by a few re-

marks on the same. Recess.

Professor H. D. Walker consumed one nour in dwelling upon various topics connected with the teachers' profession. ideas were presented, which to a number had never before been revealed, and the advice and admonitions to teachers to be thoroughly qualified for the discharge of the duties of their profession, cannot fall to the ground without having accomplished some good. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION Convened at the Court House at half past P. M. Called to order by the President. The question, "How can an educational spirit be aroused in the minds of parents and directors?" was taken up and discussed by C. G. Barkley, Esq., and Rev. L. C. Sheip. Important lectures upon school Tripe and Beef Tongue, &c., &c. He also his a good government, were delivered by Messrs. Carver and H. D. Walker, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and the Institute adjourned sine die.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE "TEACHERS" ASSOCIATION" OF COL. CO.

It has been learned by experience that in hose communities where agricultural associations are kept up and farmers meet frequently and compare the results of their experiments in their efforts to improve their stock and the productiveness of their soil, they meet with much greater success. That mechanics who do not frequently examine into the improvements of others, and avail themselves of such improvements, soon find themselves without customers.

Whereas, We believe that the profession of a teacher is as much above any, or all, the mechanical arts, as mind above matter, there-

Resolved, That teachers are under obligations to avail themselves of every opportunity for professional improvement. whereas, we believe that Teachers' Institutes result in great good to those who attend, and through them to their schools,

Resolved. That we recommend the County Superintendent to make arrangements to hold a two weeks Institute, in the Fall, just previous to the opening of the Winter

Resolved. That we, the teachers of the Columbia County Teachers' Institute, tender our sincere thanks to C. G. Barkley. Esq., the County Superintendent, for the very great interest he has manifested and the self-sacrificing labors he has performed in having the teachers brought together in a County Institute, and in having it success-

Resolved. That we heartily, sincerely and specially, thank the following named gentlemen, to wit : Professor H. Carver, of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute; Professor C. W. Walker, of the Greenwood Seminary; Professor H. D. Walker, of the Orangeville Academy, who have been constant in their attendance, lecturing, instructing and giving us useful lessons in the various branches of ducation and thereby rendering us rare intellectual feasts.

Resolved, That we deem it the imperative luty of every school teacher in the county to attend strictly every County Institute; and further, that it is our calm judgment that those teachers who have been absent during the session of this Institute have missed a vast amount of valuable informaion absolutely necessary for successful school teaching.

Resolved, That Professor George Forsythe, f Catawissa, is entitled to our thanks for his very instructive lecture

Resolved, That we shall hold the citizens of Bloomsburg in grateful remembrance for heir hospitality; also the proprietors of the Hotels for their generous reduction in the price of board. C. G. BARKLEY, Pres't.

ELIAS THOMAS. JOSEPH GARRISON, Sec's.

MARRIED.

On the 25th of December, 1866, by the Rev. Wm. W. Evans, at Williamsport, Mr. Thos. M. Runyan and Miss Anna M. Hicks, both of Williamsport, Pa.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th of December, 1866, by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. Beccher Hughes, to Miss Kate Patterson, both of Orange, Columbia

On Tuesday, the 1st instant, by the Rev. Nathaniel Spear, Mr. I. R. McHenry, of Greenwood, and Miss Lizzie Fowler, of Berwick, Pa. At Town Hill, on the 27th ult., by the

Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. Crawford Rood of Ross Township, Luzerne County, and Miss Huldah R. Wiant, of Fairmount, Luzerne County. At the same place, by the same, Mr Zephamiah Kile, of Sugarloaf Township.

ing, of Fairmount, Luzerne County. On the 1st instant, by John Lore, Esq., Mr. John Shultz, of Pine Township, Columbia County, and Miss Catharine Link, of Union Township, Schuylkill County.

Columbia County, and Miss Rachel Crevel-

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Charles Nuss, and Miss Sarah Hartzel, both of Main Township, Columbia Lounty. On the 27th of December, 1866, by the

Rev. E. Fullmer, Mr. George Lewis, of Sugarloaf Township, and Miss Lanah Mc-Convened at 1½ o'clock, P. M. Called to Henry, of Jackson Township, Columbia Co. At Snydertown, North'd County, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. G. T. McNair, Mr. George F. Hofner, of Danville, and Miss Susan Smith, of Madison Township, Columbia County.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. McKen-dree Reiley, D. D., Mr. Wm. O. Wolberton, of Northumberland County, and Miss Ann R. Miller, of Espy, Columbia County.

PLOOMSBURG

LITERARY INSTITUTE: THE next term of this Institution will come JANUARY TTH 1867.

27 For particulars address the Principal, HENRY CARVER, A M.

OTICE.

THE annual insetting of the Stockholders of the Lackawarens and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, will be held at the office of James Archbald, in Scion, on MONDAY, THE 14TH OF JANUARY, A 387 between the hours of II A. M. and I P. M .- at which time an election will be held for President and twelve directors to serve the ensuing year.

JOHN P. ILSLEY, Secretary,

Dec. 26, 1866.-3t.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

NEW CHAIR SHOP

Respectfully informs the public generally that he has opened a first class

in Bloomsburg, on Main Street, (opposite Snyder's Hall.) where he has just received from Philadelphia

Bareaus, Stands, ROCKING CHAIRS.

NURSE CHAIRS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, Arm Chairs and Windsor Chairs, all of which he offers to the public at reasonable prices.

Cane Seated Chairs platted to order, also alf other kind of repairing done upon reasonable terms

WM. GILMORE,

he has opened a New RESTAURANT.

constantly on hand; Also, Porter, Sarsaparilla, Min eral Water, Fancy Lemonades, Raspherry and Lem on Syrups, can always be had at his Restaurant.
In the eating line he presents a

BILL OF FART

Cigars and Chewing Tobacco

Estate of Michael Reicheldifer, late of Bloom Twp., Columbia County, dec'd.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of the County of Columbra, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets in the hands of B. F. Hartman, Administrator of Michael Reicheldeifer, decrased, according to the order established by law, hereby gives notice to all parties interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of the Recorder of Deeds. in Bloomsburg, in said County, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock A. M., of said day. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in for a portion of the said fund

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.

Ploomsburg, Jan. 2, 1967. FORKS HOTEL,

GEO. W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently underand its proprietor announces to his former custon and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wine and liquora except that popular beverage known as 'McHeary') purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to descrive it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER. June 13, 1866 .- 16.

FALLON HOUSE.

THE subscriber having purchased the "Fallon LOCK HAVEN, Pa., roperty of E. W. Bigony. Esq., would say to the friends of the House, his acquaintances, and the pub-lic generally, that he intends to "keep a Horzi, with the accommodations and comforts of a Horas, and humbly solicits their patromage.

J. OTTENKIRK.

Late of the Madison House, Philadelphia. Lock Bayen, Dec. 26, 1866.

INCORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 6th day of De-cember, 1866, sundry inhabitants of the Borough of Centralia, presented a Petition to the Court or Com-mon Pleas, of Columbia County, praying the said Court to grant a Charter of Incorporation, under the name, style and title of the "Methodist Episcopal Church of Centralia," with the rights and privileges therein stated, and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, on the first say of the next term, the 4th day of February, 1867, the prayer of the Petitioners will be granted, according to the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided. By the Court, JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Dec. 26, 1866,-3t.

ESTRAY. CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Locust

Township, Columbia County, on or about the 5th o December, 1866, a BLACK COW,

BLACK COW, with a white spot upon her forehead, and also some y hite spots about her body. The owner is requested to come forward, prove

property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise the will be sold as the law directs. JOHN MORRIS.

Locust. Dec. 26, 1866 .- 3t,

NOTICE. The Stockholders of the Bloomsburg Literary In-stitute are hereby notified, that the FOURTH IN-STALLMENT on their shares is required to be paid, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT. The huilding is rapidly being finished, and the mon-WILLIAM SNYDER. Trensurer.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 26, 1866. ROOT AND SHOE SHOP.

OSCAR P. GIRTON. Respectfully informs the public that he is now pre-

BOOTS AND SHOES, at the LOWEST Possible Prices; at short notice and in the very best and latest styles.

Mr. Girton, (as is well-known in Bloomsburg.) had had many years of successful experience with a reputation for good work, integrity and honorable deal-

ing unsurpassed.

IP Place of business on South East Corner of
Main and Iron etreets, over J. K. Girton's Store.

Bloomsburg. Oct. 10, 1806.—2m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of John Fritz, late of Sugarloaf Township, Columbia County, dec'd.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of John
Fritz, late of Sugarloaf Township, Columbia County. eceased, have been granted by the Register of Co umbia County, to Ezekiel Fritz and George P. Fritz who reside in the township and county aforesaid.

All persons having claims on the estate of the deedent are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate will make payment fortis-

with to the Executors. EZEKEIL PRITZ. GEORGE P. FRITZ. Ex'rs. Sugarloaf. Dec. 5, 1866.—6w.

A SSIGNEE'S NOTICE. The first and final account of Benjamin P. Fortner, Assignee of Clin Dewitt, of Conyngham Township, Columbia county.

NOTICE is hereby given that Benjamin P. Fortner. Assignee of Chinton and James Dewitt, of Conyng-ham Township, Col. Co., have exhibited and filed in the Court of Common Pleas of said County, his account as Assignee as aforesaid, and that said account will be allowed at the said Court at the Febru-ary Term thereof 1867, unless cause be then shown why said account should not be allowed JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, Jun 2, 1867. I TCH : FTCH ! ITCH! STRATCH! SURATCH! SCRATCH WHEATON'S OINTMENT Will Cure The Itch in 48 Hours.

DIED.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHIL-BLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Orice 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United Easter.

J. H. BATES,

CHAIR ESTABLISHMENT

Don't fail to give him a call and secure great bar-Bloomshurg, Nov. 7, 1866.

NEW RESTAURANT,

In Shive's Building, on Main Street. Informs the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that

in this place, where he invites his old friends and customers to call and partake of his refreshments.—
It is his intention to seep the best

LAGER BEER AND ALE,

for his customers. To Give him a call. Bloomsburg, June 13, 1866.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.