DEMOCRAT & STAR.

A. H. JACOBY & J. P. SHUMAN, EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1867.

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.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Committee, at its meeting, on January 29th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the Second Tuesday of June, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to forthwith elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their respective district, who shall meet in Mass Convention, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

The Legislature.

Our *loyal* Legislature has done very little ness this session, so far, save the passing e resolutions and bills, full of the nig- of little or no consequence. The early t of the session was taken up in discus- ing resolutions not very complimentary to EDGAR COWAN and President JOHNSON, as well as paying considerable attention to the election of a United States Senator, by the appointing of a joint Committee to investigate frauds that were alleged to have been committed by men in the CAMERON interest. The election passed off, and on the heels of which followed the *report* of said Committee, setting forth in strong and convincing language that they were unable to discover that any improper means were used in the election of United States Senator by any of the candidates for that office.

The Constitutional amendments were taken up at an early day, and fully discussed by both Radicals and Democrats, for nearly two weeks, before a vote was had upon them. All the sound logic and argument presented were against the passage of the amendments. They were, as everybody anticipated, passed by a strictly party vote.

A bill has been passed making it an offence for any conductor of passenger cars in this Commonwealth to eject a negro from any cars that were intended for white ladies and gentlemen to ride in. Cuffy has a perfect right, says the Legislature, to sit by the side of your wife, and if the seat is too uncomfortably packed she can stand.

The question of Sunday travel, by the running of cars in the city of Philadelphia, has been disposed of. This question has been hanging in the Legislature for several years. A bill has been passed leaving the whole matter to a vote of the people in the city. By their vote they decide whether the Legislation had on the subject shall stand as law, which provides for the running of the cars immediately after the election, if the result be favorable. The Philadelphia members nearly all favored the bill. It met some stubborn opposition from the country members.

We notice that quite a large number of bills have been passed this winter, changing the *venue* in certain cases to other counties from that where the suits have been commenced. These *venues* have been changed upon the ground that politics interfered and the parties feared that *justice might not be done them*. This kind of Legislation in many cases should not be granted; but with the present *loyal* Governor and *loyal* Legislature, all an Abolition Attorney has to do, when he gets hold of a pretty tough case, is to apply to his *loyal* brothers for a change of *venue*, and it is granted, without any further trouble, and some other County is obliged to bear the expense of the trial. In many cases, as we have said before, it is wrong and the practice should be, in some way, checked.

The Connellsville Railroad bill met its defeat a few days ago. There was a pretty fierce fight made upon this bill, principally by the minions of the Pennsylvana Railroad Company.

A bill was passed but a day or two since authorizing the borrowing of *twenty-three millions of dollars* to pay debts that are over due. This is one of the freaks of our boasted prosperity—$23,000,000 short!

THE DEMOCRAT AND STAR FOR NOTHING. Desiring to enlist the services of our friends everywhere in the circulation of the DEMOCRAT AND STAR, and not wishing any one to work without compensation we make the following offer:

We will send a copy of the DEMOCRAT AND STAR for one year, free of charge to any person who sends us the names of five new subscribers, and ten dollars. The subscribers need not all be at one post office.

This arrangement will enable any active person to secure a copy of the DEMOCRAT AND STAR, free of cost, by a little exertion. There is not a neighborhood where five or more subscribers could not be got in a few hours, by any one who would undertake to do so.

☞ The Radical Guillotine has been at work in Washington. The Senate in Executive session, a short time since, chopped off the heads of quite a large number of President Johnson's appointed office-holders. Among the number from this State who were *rejected*, we notice the name of our friend Hon. Jasper B. Stark, of Wilkesbarre, who was appointed Collector of the twentieth district. Mr. S. was not at all surprised to learn that the Radical Senate refused to confirm his appointment. Had he been a dis-union nigger-lover he might have stood some chance.

☞ Four thousand young men have left [illegible] conscription

The Constitutional Amendments in the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, FEB. 6, 1867.

The Constitutional Amendments, during the past two weeks, have been freely ventilated in both Houses. The Democrats have had decidedly the best of it, as the argument is all on their side. I cannot refrain from congratulating the Democracy of Old Bucks in having such an able and zealous Representative as FRANK HEADMAN, as he is familiarly called. On last Thursday, while the Constitutional Amendments were under discussion, Mr. HEADMAN made a most telling and eloquent speech. I have taken the liberty to make a few extracts from it, which I would be pleased to see in the columns of the DEMOCRAT AND STAR, believing that they will be read with interest by ever Democrat in your County.

Mr. HEADMAN having the floor, spoke of the folly of endeavoring to convince the radicals of the error of their ways, but he owed a duty to his party and to his country, to protest against the passage of these amendments. I proceed to make a few extracts, which elicited particular attention from both sides of the House:

"There has been a great deal said about rebels and rebel sympathisers. The Republicans have called us traitors, because we do not think as they do. They have trampled the Constitution of our country under foot and proclaimed that they have a "higher law." Why, sir, these men here who are branding us as traitors, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution are traitors of the blackest dye.

It has been said of me that I am disloyal and that I hang out a secession flag. I hang out a flag at my home that the negro worshippers do not wish to understand. It is one that has descended, even to the fourth generation in my family. I will here describe and give a brief history of it. It is of blue silk, and as pure as the bright azure of heaven. In the centre of that blue ground is painted a bundle of thirteen sticks, firmly bound together, emblematic of the Union. They are surmounted by a Liberty cap. Clutching those sticks are thirteen hands and stalwart arms, representing the thirteen original States, grasping the Union, and the motto inscribed upon it is,—"*This we will defend or die!*" That flag was between those snow-clad hills at Valley Forge; it was in the battle front at Germantown; and, sir, men from South Carolina and Massachusetts marched shoulder to shoulder under its folds, as well, also, the patriots from Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island. Through the storm and hail, over the frozen and snow covered ground, on that bleak and dark December night, through my own county of Bucks, their path could be traced by the blood from their shoeless feet. That army—if army it could be called,—crossed the Delaware, amidst floating ice. That was the darkest hour of our country's history. Men from all the States that ratified the Constitution were there, and on that Christmas morn, true to the motto on that flag, achieved the victory at Trenton. George Washington, the first rebel, led one wing of the forlorn hope. These men went through all the hardships and privations that human beings could endure. But the bright sun of victory smiled upon them; and there was the freedom of our country won, and that honored flag was triumphant. I am proud to say that this is the flag that waves over my house above the stars and stripes. * *

"The Republicans have encouraged the negro to live in idleness, and forced the Government to support him. You have your agents traveling all over the country at Government expense in behalf of negroes, but for white men the hand of charity is not extended. White soldiers can be seen daily on the highways and byways, with one arm or one leg, asking alms. There are no tears of sympathy for them—no Government agents hunting them up to relieve their wants. Unfortunately for them, they are white, and according to radical rule, they did not, like the negro troops, "fight bravely."

I think the time will soon come when a cry of injustice done to white men will go up that will shake the granite hills of New Hampshire, and re-echo along the hills and valleys until it reaches the orange groves of Florida, and extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. Men will then go forth to oppose fanaticism and misrule. White freemen from all sections of this country will be in battle array. They will not rally under the stars and bars, but under that flag, with its thirty-six stars unsullied, while you on the other side of this House will have to fight under a flag of but twenty-six stars, alongside of negro troops. You will then, indeed, have to "fight bravely."

I say, go on gentlemen in your nefarious crimes and plots, agitate the country, keep up the excitement, depreciate your currency, close your channels of trade, shut up your mills, foundiers and workshops, stop your mines, throw the masses of white men and women out of employment, then will come the time you will wish you had never been born.

We have already suffered all sorts of privations and hardships. The Constitution has been laid aside under the plea of military necessity, and under that plea persons have been incarcerated in forts and bastiles, without due process of law. They have been denied the right of trial by jury—they have never been confronted by their accusers. All this has been done by usurpers and tyrants—men that would barter freedom for a great man's feast, and sell their country and their principles for a mess of pottage. [Prolonged cheering.] And these are the men who took a solumn oath to support the Constitution in which these rights are guaranted to all.

There is an old saying, that the darkest hour is the hour before dawn, and I think the darkest hour in the history of this country will be when the programme of the Senator from Erie is carried out. He said, that if it was necessary, the President should be removed, and if those men in black robes at Washington, (meaning the Supreme Court of the United States,) stood in the way, they also should be removed. When that takes place then will be the darkest hour the Radicals ever saw. My military experience in the late rebellion does not extend very far. I had nothing to do with the negro crusade. My hands are clean—they are not stained with a brother's blood. But, sir, if the President of the United States is removed, and the Supreme Court abolished, I, for one of the two hundred and ninety thousand (290,000) Democrats of Pennsylvania, will buckle on my armor, unsheath my sword, and swear before Almighty God never to yield until I die or the Constitution of my country triumphs. [Here all the Democratic members arose to their feet, and most enthusiastically applauded the speaker, while the Republicans sat in mute astonishment.] Then, should I live, it shall be my guide, and all men that violate it by committing treason, such as Jno. Brown and his sympathisers did, I would strike terror into their hearts, and like the Romans of old, decorate all the trees along the highways with their dangling corpses.

"I shall vote against these amendments because they originated in and were sent [illegible] people, and that is an usurpation of power, by this Legislature, to pass them without consulting the people. By passing these amendments you violate your oaths to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and take away from her one of her dearest and best rights—THE QUALIFICATION OF HER VOTERS.

Oh, sir, if I was a Brutus and Brutus a Representative from Bucks, and occupied the position I do on this floor, I would harrow up not only the minds of this little band of thirty-eight patriots and Democrats, but the whole people of this great Commonwealth, that they would make the village blacksmith's anvil ring music converting plough shares and pruning hooks into implements of war. I would gather white men together, martial them to support the Constitution and the Union, march them under that flag with her thirteen stripes and thirty-six stars, with that good old motto waving over it—"THIS WE WILL DEFEND OR DIE."

MR. HEADMAN took his seat amidst a storm of applause, and was warmly congratulated by his friends for his masterly effort in defence of the CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

JEFFERSON.

THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This sterling institution, ranking among the very best of its class, now offers superior inducements to those who wish to avail thewselves of its benefits.—Among the special features of the company are: Mutual premiums lower than those of a majority of the life insurance companies of the United States. Non-participating premiums lower than those charged by any company in the world. Dividends increase annually after two years, with the age of the policy. Losses paid within thirty days after notice and proof of death. Thirty days grace allowed in the payment of premiums. Special attention is directed to the non-participation rates of premium, by which method the insurer secures at once the largest possible amount of insurance for a stated sum, which is never increased or decreased during the continuance of the policy. This plan is recommended to those persons of fixed income who desire to pay an even sum and to secure now the largest insurance therefore. The scale of premiums being on the average twenty eight per cent. lower than their participant rates, will secure a policy of 37 per cent. greater, which is equivalent to an annual cash dividend of 37 per cent. paid in advance, or to a cash dividend of 50 per cent. at the end of five years. Maj. J. F. Frueauff, of Hollidaysburg, is the general agent for this company for this State, and to whom applications for insurance, local agencies, etc., should be addressed.

EDITING A NEWSPAPER.—Considering how many good advisers of editors there are, it is strange there are so few good editors.—Perhaps a careful investigation of the matter would show, however that good editors are oftener spoiled by trying to follow too many advisers than by having too few.—There is plenty of advice which the receiver would do better to pocket than to practice.—Most advisers, so far as our observation goes, regard much writing and good editing as nearly synonymous. There is no greater mistake, and none more fatal in the successful editing of a general newspaper. Benjamin Franklin has credit for saying that "the best editor is scissors," by which he probably meant that the editor who recognizes the fact of there being in the world many good writers besides himself, and avails himself of the good things they have written, will make the most interesting and acceptable newspaper. Men who know most about making newspapers do not estimate an editor's labors by the number of columns he writes, but by the completeness and finish of his paper as a whole. The following paragraph, written by an Englishman of much experience contains the gist of the whole matter:

"A good editor, or competent newspaper conductor, is like a general or poet—born, not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers, all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists and writers of travel have been tried, and nearly every one has failed. 'I can,' said the late editor of the London Times, 'find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one man of common sense.' Nearly all successful editors are of this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper; he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters, and combines; and after doing all this well, he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing—to edit a paper is another."

☞ AN INFANT-MURDER.—On Saturday morning last, a son of Mr. P. Bloom, in passing along the line of the street railway, found, a bundle which, on examination, was found to be an infant with its throat cut from ear to ear. It had no doubt been murdered, and thus disposed of to hide the fiendish and unnatural mother from shame. An inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. Wagner, but no facts were elicited showing the author of the terrible crime. The police took the matter in charge, and finding evidence implicating Elizabeth Edwards, she was arrested on Monday morning, and after a hearing was sent to the county jail to await trial. We forbear all comment on the matter, preferring not to prejudice any parties charged with the crime.—*Scranton Register.*

☞ The Brunswick (Maine) *Telegraph* says, the farmers in that region are beginning to *groan* over the taxes. They will soon begin to *bellow*. As yet they have experienced only a few twinges of *rheumatism*, but when the genuine *gout* seizes them, as it surely will, then let them *bless* the party which they helped to bring these woes upon our country. Let them *groan* and *bellow!* Like the rich fool, Dives, they have had their "good things," and now they are to be tormented. The wealth they have suddenly amassed is made of blood—the blood of their countrymen. Not a dollar of it that is not an abhorrence in the sight of God.

☞ The wife of General Sickles died in New York, on Wednesday last, where she has resided since the Key affair at Washington.

☞ Five members of Beecher's church, in Brooklyn, have been arrested and held to [illegible] distilling whisky without paying the [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 11th 1867.

IMPEACHMENT EVIDENCE.

It is generally understood that the testimony taken thus far by the Judiciary Committee has no relation whatever to the official acts of Mr. Johnson since he became President, but is confined exclusively to alleged reports of what he said before he was ever nominated for the Vice-Presidency. The House to day by resolution appropriated $10,000 to enable the committee to procure witnesses, &c. In all probability they will discover some startling testimony as soon as they begin to disburse this fund. The evidence must be had, let it cost what it may, and if $10,000 is not enough, more will be promptly voted.

A CAUCUS.

A Democratic caucus was to have been held at the Capitol this evening, but owing to the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Winfield, it was postponed to a future day, of which due notice will be given.

SURRATT.

No information has yet been received at the Navy Department from the steamer Swatara with Surratt, the conspirator on board. It will be remembered that the Swatara sailed for home on the 8th of January, and it was then thought she would reach here by the 1st of February, if she should make the trip under steam. No doubt the cause of her non-arrival is that it was necessary for her to come a great portion of the distance under sail.

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, moved that the Senate take up the resolution offered by him on Saturday last, whether Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, and acting President of the United States, has any authority to appoint provisional Governors for the States lately in rebellion. The resolution was taken up and agreed to. It elicited considerable discussion from both radicals and conservatives.

NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Mr. Eliot and Mr. Shellabarger, being a majority of the Select Committee to investigate matters connected with the New Orleans massacre of July 30, 1866, and to report such legislative action as the condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana requires, to-day made their report.

The report gives what purports to be the facts of the riot, all of which, having been published months ago, it is not necessary to rehearse here. Of course most of the blame is thrown upon the Mayor and police of New Orleans.

Washington, Feb. 12.

BANKRUPT BILL PASSED.

The Senate this afternoon, by a vote of 22 to 20, passed the bankrupt bill, which was rejected the other day, but brought up again on a motion to reconsider. It originated in the House and was materially amended by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The chances are that the House will concur in the amendments and thus save the bill, provided it can be reached ere the close of the session.

The following is the vote on the bankrupt bill:

Yeas—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Van Winkle, and Wilson—22.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Fogg, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nesmith, Patterson, Saulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams and Yates—20.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Anthony, Cowan, Edmunds, Fowler, Guthrie, Howe, Nye, Ridille, Sherman and Sumner—10.

PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution so as to limit the service as President to one term, to extend the duration of the term to six years, to abolish the office of Vice President, and to provide for the election of President by popular vote.

Mr. Poland said he did not wish the immediate consideration of the above, so it was laid over.

Washington, Feb. 13.

THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee are hurrying the tariff bill along in order to report it this week if possible. It is understood that they have substituted most of the leading features of the House bill of last session for those adopted by the Senate.

PRESIDENT PROTEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

It is conceded that Wade, of Ohio, will soon be nominated by a Radical Senatorial caucus for the Presidency of the Senate. He has no opposition at present, and will no doubt be unanimously selected by the caucus.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means will not probably report on the amendatory tariff bill for a week to come. They have raised the duty on jute, hemp flax, wool and iron above the rates in the Senate's substitute, and so of other articles.

Mr. Morgan, of New York, introduced a bill amending the law fixing the salaries of collectors of customs, so as to make the salary of the general appraiser at New York $3000, and of the assistant appraisers at Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco at $2,500 from the 1st of July, 1866.

A bill appropriating $15,000 for the temporary relief of the destitute colored people of the District of Columbia, to be distributed under the superintendence of the Freedmen's Bureau, was introduced.

Washington, Feb. 14.

CABINET MINISTERS.

A conference committee has been ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the amendment to the bill regulating the tenure of office. The House embraced Cabinet Ministers in the list of officials who shall not be removed without the consent of the Senate. The amendment was disagreed to by the Senate, hence the necessity for a conference committee to settle the matter.

ABSENCE OF WITNESSES.

The impeachment investigation has come to a stand still, owing to the absence of witnesses. The Committee have been entirely unsuccessful, thus far, in procuring any testimony of the slightest importance.

THE LATE PHILIP JOHNSON.

The remains of the late Philip Johnson, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and who died in this city on the 31st ult., will be removed to-morrow from the vault in the Congressional Cemetery to Easton, Pennsylvania, for interment. The remains will be accompanied by the Hon. S. McLean, of Montana, and Hon. Mr. Holbrook, of Idaho; Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House; James L. Mengle, and D. H. Mender, a committee from Easton, and other friends and relatives of the deceased.

Washington, Feb. 15.

TARIFF ON DRUGS, &C.

The Ways and Means Committee, this morning in considering the Senate tariff bill had a long discussion on the subject of increasing the rates of duty on drugs. They arrived at no conclusion, but the evident disposition of the majority was to make the [illegible] higher than it

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Radical politicians here think the Democrats will elect their candidate for Governor at the approaching election in Connecticut. It is conceded that the New Haven District will elect a Democratic member of Congress, in place of Mr. Warner, the present Radical member. The prospect for carrying the Hartford District is also considered very fair. Altogether a substantial Democratic victory is anticipated.

WHISKEY TAX.

The general impression is that the House will sustain the Ways and Means Committee in keeping the tax on whiskey at $2 per gallon. Mr. Commissioner Wells is in favor of reducing it, and his influence may possibly have some weight in the Senate. At present it looks decidedly unfavorable to any material reduction on the tax.

GEORGETOWN REGISTRY.

The first registry taken by the judges appointed by the Supreme Court of the legal voters of Georgetown was completed yesterday, and foots up eleven hundred and seventy whites and eighty colored. Among the whites there are at least three hundred Radicals.

Washington, Feb. 17.

RUMORED CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

An apparently well-grounded rumor is current here of an early change in the Cabinet. Mr. Postmaster-General Randall is said to have tendered his resignation to the President, and it is probable that it will be accepted. The statement telegraphed North that Horace Greeley is to be made Postmaster-General, is not credited by well-informed parties here.

RADICAL CAUCUS.

It is reported to-day that the House Radicals will hold a caucus at ten o'clock tomorrow morning, for the purpose of arriving at some conclusion in regard to the Senate substitute for Stevens' military bill. The impression is that a majority of the caucus will vote in favor of sustaining it. In that event, it will go through the House, because the rule of a caucus is the law of the party.

THE COMPROMISE.

It is now well known that a committee of Republican members of Congress, Bingham, Blaine, Dodge, and others, waited upon the President and had a long consultation on the subject of reconstruction, &c., &c., with a view to ascertain if a compromise could not be effected between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government. The result is said to be satisfactory to the Committee, although the *exact* terms of adjustment are not definitely known. Wentworth's resolution of inquiry, introduced in the House yesterday, was based upon the proceedings of this Congressional Committee.

ANOTHER RECONSTRUCTION BILL PROPOSED.

John Minor Botts, of Virginia, has prepared a bill declaring the Southern State governments null and void, and providing for their reconstruction. It will probably be presented to Congress to-morrow, having already been submitted to various Republican members.

ARRIVAL OF THE SWATARA WITH THE PRISONER SURRATT.

The pilot boat A. M. Sharkey reports that this morning she spoke the United States gunboat Swatara at Cape Henry, (with the prisoner Surratt on board,) from Alexandria via. Lisbon, bound to Washington.

A bark rigged gunboat, supposed to be the Swatara, was seen at daylight this morning, anchored near Willoughby's spit. The pilot-boat Maryland put a pilot on board at eight o'clock. She got under way and proceeded up Chesapeake Bay.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. Morris presented concurrent resolutions of the New York Legislature, heartily approving the action of Congress in passing the District of Columbia suffrage bill.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The bill to amend the act declaring the officer who shall act as President of the United States in case of vacancies in the office both of President and Vice-President, came up, and was passed without a division.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., at his residence by Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr. John Shaffer, of Bloomsburg, to Miss Lydia Ann Lee, of Scott twp., Columbia County.

On the 31st of January, by Rev. B. P. King, Mr. Mark Slaght, of Watsontown to Miss Margaret E. Bogart, of Franklin township, Lycoming county.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the same, Mr. Abram Titman and Miss Emma Shoemaker, both of Iola, Columbia county.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. John H. Hartzel, of Main Township, to Miss Rachael Hans, of Beaver Valley, all of Columbia County.

On the 17th inst., by the same, Mr. Jonothan Fetterman, to Miss Lidia Ann Richard, both of Locust township, Columbia County.

On the 17th inst., by the same, Mr. Albert Herbein, to Miss Loretta Yeager, both of Locust township, Columbia County.

DIED.

In Iola, Greenwood Township, Columbia County, on Friday, the 8th inst., Mr. Joseph Robbins, aged 73 years, 9 months and 25 days.

In Beaver Valley, Columbia County, on the 11th ult., Miss Jane Hauck, aged 11 years.

In Bloomsburg, on the 3d inst., Martha Wilbur, twin daughter of Dr. J. Boyd and Mary E. M'Kelvy, aged one year, nine months and twenty-seven days.

In Jerseytown, on the 9th inst., Robert W. Miller, in the 56th year of his age.

Died, November 12th, 1866, Mrs. SUSANNA, wife of David Eilenberger, of Muncy, Lycoming County, Pa., in the 62d year of her age.

[At the age of sixteen, the subject of this memoir whilst attending a "Camp-Meeting," of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New Jersey, was awakened, and on her return home, sought the Lord in prayer. With but little to encourage, indeed, with much to discourage, from those who should have instructed her in her religious struggles, she almost despaired of finding peace with God. In the year 1831, the Lord was pleased to grant her a clear evidence of her acceptance, through the Lord Jesus Christ. Having found the Saviour precious to her own soul, she felt constrained to labor and pray for others, and in season and out of season, she warned sinners and encouraged saints. In 1861, having moved to Lycoming County, she and her husband united with the Lutheran Church, at Muncy, (then under the pastoral care of Rev. George Parson,) in whose communion she died. Mother Eilenberger was a good woman, a strong believer in the *efficacy of prayer*, a warm advocate of practical piety. She was the mother of seven children, and lived to see all, but one, brought into the Church of Christ. During her greatest physical sufferings her mind was clear, her faith strong and her "conversation in heaven, from whence also she looked for the Lord Jesus Christ." She has gone from earth, to behold the face of her Saviour, and to enjoy "that rest which

COUNTY STATEMENT.

The Auditors elected to settle and adjust the public accounts of Columbia County, respectfully beg leave to report that they have examined the same from the first day of Jan. A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to the first day of Jan. A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, and respectfully lay before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, the following statement and report, agreeably to the 22d section of the Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 4th day of April, A.D. 1834;

JOHN J. STILES, Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with said County.

DR.

1866, Jan. 1st. To amount outstanding for 1865, and previous years:	$5347 24
Amount cash received of Daniel M'Henry, late Treasurer, as per Auditor's report,	284 61
do cash received of Daniel M'Henry, late Treasurer, for county taxes	1512 56
Feb. 5,—cash of Samuel Ketchner, of Briar Creek township, for keeping Catharine Sult,	80 55
Feb 6,—cash of H. J. Reader, for plank,	7 50
Feb 20—cash of William Lawton, land redeemed,	2 60
April 25—cash of Joseph Mosteller, for brick,	2 75
May 10—cash of Samuel Snyder, Sheriff, costs &c., in suit at the County vs. Wm. Stetler, collector of Conyngham township,	15 40
June—To amount of County tax assessed for 1866,	15065 52
June 22—cash of George Hidlay, land redeemed,	1 40
Aug.—cash received for taxes on seated and unseated lands returned,	4619 44
Sept. 4—cash of Samuel Ketchner, of Briar Creek twp., for keeping Catharine Sult,	77 40
Oct.—To am't ten day assessment in Bor. of Berwick,	10 89
Dec. 19—Jury fees and fines of Jesse Coleman, Prothonotary,	170 00
To cash of dog tax fund paid assessors for 1866,	80 00
Amount outstanding, balance,	20 65
To sundry taxes,	699 09
	$28019 57

CR.

By amount outstanding for 1866, and previous years,	$5332 48
By exonerations allowed collectors	364 28
By Commissions " "	1000 50
By am't of County orders redeemed,	17703 41
By Treasurer's Commissions on $15364 37 at four per cent,	636 09
By balance due county,	2282 76
	$28019 57

JOHN J. STILES, Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with the tax on dogs.

DR.

Am't outstanding for 1865 and previous y'rs,	$819 00
" assessed for 1866,	1259 50
" due Treasurer,	515 51
	$2594 01

CR.

Amount outstanding and uncollected,	$947 00
" Exonerations allowed collectors,	103 00
" Commission,	46 63
" sheep damage, orders redeemed,	1332 75
" Paid assessors for assessment of dog tax for the year 1866,	59 00
" Treasurer's commission on $1412 75	70 63
	$2594 01

EXPENDITURES.

AUDITORS' AND CLERK'S PAY.

Amount paid Auditor's and Clerk,	$48 00
" to Writ auditing, Prothonotary and Register's account,	15 00
	$63 00

ASSESSORS' PAY.

Am't paid assessors for spring assessment,	505 43

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

Am't paid David Savage, bride in Benton,		$925 00
" W. A. Kile,	" Fishingcreek	350 00
" "	" Sugarloaf,	800 00
" F. L. Shuman	" Franklin,	1275 00
		$3350 00

BRIDGE REPAIRS.

Am't paid John Herner,	$90 64
" " David Savage,	445 51
" " Aaron Kester for plank	142 32
" " F. Hartman	54 24
" " Samuel Appleman	243 30
" " M. C. Woodward	375 68
" " John Eyer	40 50
" " Philip Crawford for stone	73 80
" " John Mordan	81 24
" " William Ever	231 50
" " Josiah B. Farman	166 00
" " Sundry persons	207 82
" " Montgomery Cole	60 00
	$2580 01

BLANK BOOKS.

Am't paid for blank books for Prothonotary and Register,	$223 50

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Am't paid sundry persons for materials furnished and work to privy	$642 94
" for repairs at Court House and Jail during the year &c.	130 13
	$773 07

CLEANING COURT HOUSE.

Amount paid to sundry persons	$30 00

COMMISSIONER'S ATTORNEY.

Am't to W. Watt Commissioners Attorney	$40 00

COURT CRIER.

Am't to Moses Coffman for the year 1866	$87 50

CONSTABLE'S RETURNS.

Am't to the Several Constables during year	$167 43

COMMONWEALTH'S COSTS.

Am't paid to sundry persons	407 29

COMMISSIONERS AND CLERK.

Am't paid T. J. Vandersice Commissioner		258 00
" " Allen Mann	"	206 00
" " John F. Fowler	"	206 00
" " Montgomery Cole	"	94 00
" " R. G. Pratt	Clerk	600 00
" " " expenses to Harrisburg		16 00
		1280 00

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Am't paid E. H. Little late District Attorney	124 00
" " M. M. Trump	123 00
	247 00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Am't paid sundry persons for spring election	394 60
" " " for Poor House and general election	734 75
	1129 35

FUEL.

Am't for coal and wood for Court House and Jail	103 25

FOX AND WILD CAT SCALPS.

Amount to sundry persons	75 29

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Am't of stationery &c., for court,	42 06

INSURANCE.

Am't to Lycoming Mutual Insurance Co.	25 76

INQUESTS.

Am't to J. G. Quick Esq., on C. Walters	16 37
to Wm. M. Hoagland on Thos. Divine	10 36
to J. H. Case M.D., examining body of Samuel Warance at inquest	5 00
	25 73

JURORS WAGES AND MILEAGE.

Am't to Jurors at the several courts during the year	1699 24

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Am't paid to Dr. F. C. Harrison, attendance on prisoners	2 50

PROTHONOTARY.

Amount paid Jesse Coleman Proth'y	125 00

PRINTING.

Amount to W. H. Jacoby	160 00
" to J. S. Sanders	142 00
" to L. L. Tate	20 00
" to P. John	6 00
	328 00

POSTAGE.

Amount paid D. A. Beckley, P. M.	3 50

PENITENTIARY.

Am't E. S. Penitentiary, supporting convicts,	432 91
Am't State Lunatic Hospital for the support of Catharine Sult	157 95
	590 86

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWS.

Am't Sundry persons road and bridge views	150 00

ROAD DAMAGES.

Am't paid Thomas Knorr, Bloom Township,		76 00
do William Kline, Jackson Township,		10 00
do J. W. Eck, Briarcreek Township,		300 00
do D. A. Bowman do	do	375 00
do Andrew Freas do	do	150 00
do W. B. Robbins Greenwood twp,		15 00
		926 00

SHERIFF'S BILL.

Am't paid Samuel Snyder for boarding prisoners	570 00
do conveying Nathaniel Perry to the House of refuge and Isaac Bird to the E. S. Penitentiary	90 00
do conveying Abraham Pealer to the E. S. Penitentiary	70 00
	730 00

SHEEP DAMAGE.

Am't paid to sundry persons to wit:		
Bloom township		44 00
Benton	do	80 00
Greenwood	do	137 00
Briarcreek	do	139 00
Centre	do	115 50
Fishingcreek	do	89 50
Jackson	do	98 50
Locust	do	22 00
Madison	do	42 00
Mifflin	do	48 75
Maine	do	26 00
Mt Pleasant	do	86 50
Montour	do	26 00
Orange	do	58 00
Pine	do	48 50
Hemlock	do	322 50
Sugarloaf	do	89 00
Scott	do	104 00

STATE ROAD.

Am't paid laying out State Road through Columbia and Luzerne Counties	16 64

TIP STAVES.

Am't paid at the several courts	87 00

TAXES REFUNDED.

Am't of road, school, poor and county taxes refunded by the several townships	1929 28
Am't of orders issued for the year 1866	19310 63
Deduct am't of sheep orders issued for the year 1866	1576 75
taxes refunded to townships	1929 28
	3506 03
Actual expenses for year 1866	15804 60

We the undersigned Auditor, of Columbia county, being duly elected to adjust and settle the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners, do certify that we met at the office of the Commissioners in Bloomsburg, and carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the same from the 1st day of January, A.D. 1866, to the 1st day of January, 1867, and find them correct as set forth in the foregoing statement, and we find a balance due Columbia County of two thousand eigh hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy six cents, ($2882 76) from JOHN J. STILES, Treasurer of said county.

Given under our hand this eighth day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Attest,
DANIEL LEE, Clerk.

DANIEL SNYDER, L. B. SUPERT, JOHN P. HANNON, } County Auditors.

We the undersigned, Commissioners of Columbia County, do certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the accounts of said County for the year 1866.

Witness our hands, Jan. 8, 1867.

Attest,
WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

ALLEN MANN, J. F. FOWLER, MONT. COLE, } Comm'rs.

Approved by the Court, Feb. 4, 1867.

BEAM DEER, P. K. BERGEAN, } Ass. Judges.

Commissioner's Office, Bloomsburg, Feb. 6, 1867.

MANHOOD:

How Lost, How Restored.

Just Published, a new edition of

DR. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine, of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-indulgence or s