# Bloomsburg Democrat.

**WM. H. JACOBY, Editor.**

**Wednesday, May 1, 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 Com.,*
WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

## A CHANGE WANTED.

Evidently the country has had enough of radical rule. The result of the city, town and township elections, all over the country, to say nothing of the defeat the Negro-dis-Union party met with in Connecticut, are sure indications of popular opinion. In all directions our friends have gained heavily, and many towns heretofore strongly Republican, have been captured by the Democrats. These are good omens—indications that a long-suffering people are ready to throw off the shackles of tyranny and again assert their rights under the Constitution. Let the good work go on until these "infernal fanatics" who have ruled and ruined the country are ousted from the positions they disgrace.

We have always contended that a re-action would soon take place, and we are having it now just about as rapidly as could well be brought about. It is only a matter of time, and *that time* is not far distant, when the Democratic party will again have *full control* of the affairs of our country, and not till then will any of us ever see these United States in a prosperous and happy condition. It is not in the nature of things to expect these States under Abolition rule to ever be restored to their former greatness, hence it is to the interest of every man to labor earnestly and zealously to bring about a change in our rulers from President down to the most trifling township office. The indications are that the people evidently want a chance to over-turn the whole shop from "loss" down. The late elections cannot well be misunderstood. Buckle on your armor, Democrats, walk up square to the work, and the victory is ours.

## TO TAX-PAYERS.

Why are the necessaries of life so high? Large armies are no longer in the field, consuming and destroying large quantities of provisions, and yet we find all we eat, drink, or wear is almost as high as it was during the war. Indeed, many thing are higher; bread and meat are dearer now than then. Wheat sold for $3.50 per bushel in Baltimore last week, being a higher rate than any since 1817. Why is this? The fact is that Radical mismanagement and corruption has brought this state of things upon us.—Many large factories are working on half time, while hundreds of thousands are out of employment.

When seventy-five persons were discharged from the Government Printing Office last week, many of them shed tears, and said they did not know what would become of them now; and the desponding looks of the men discharged from the Navy Yard—men, who had been barely able to support their families when at work, showed plainly the great distress that pervades society. They will soon see the cause and apply the remedy.

Starving people, both North and South; what a picture in such a land as ours; the destructionists have brought this upon us, and the returning sense of the people will soon hurl them from power. Organize Democrats and Conservatives, and hasten their desired and necessary change.

## THE OLD GUARD.

The *Old Guard* for May, will be found to be a very interesting number. Mr. Simms' new story begins to show great dramatic power. Mr. Cooke treats us to one of his best battle pictures, in a review of "The Second Manassas." Hon. Jas. W. Wall contributes a paper on "Prussia and her Capital;" Dr. Van Evrie one on "The Problem of the Races," while the Editor discourses of the "Decline in the Popular Knowledge of Liberty." Hon. Wm. F. Samford, of Ala., contributes some interesting reminiscences of the late Bishop Soule. Paul H. Hayne, one of the most popular poets of the South, adds his name to the list of contributors. The number is rich in poetry; ode piece, entitled "Virginia Fuit," and another, "Whither Away," will attract general attention. Add to these features the Book and Editor's Tables, and the present number will compare favorably with any yet issued. Single copies sent, post-paid, 25 cents; $3.00 per year; ten copies $25.00. Van Evrie, Horton & Co., Publishers, 162 Nassau Street, New York.

"ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE," for May, is a welcome visitor to our sanctum. The very name of Arthur is associated with everything that is good, moral and instructive. The engravings in Arthur's Magazine are exquisite and the music and literary matter unexcelled. T. S. Arthur & Co., 811 Chestnut street, Phila. Price $2.50 a year.

☞ Emerson Ethridge has been nominated by the Democrats and Conservatives of Tennessee as their candidate for Governor, to run against the sulphurous Brownlow.—Unless the people are again swindled out of their right to vote by Brownlow's scoundrelism, Ethridge will be elected by and overwhelming majority.

## THE "UNION"!

No doubt many people may think this an old subject; and we admit that it is; so old that our grand-fathers and great grand-fathers, were they alive, would respond, the "Union" forever!

*They* struggled for a *Union of States;* for a union of interests *among* the States; and they brought about such a combination of interests between north and south, east and west, in a country, considering the character of civilization, the most extensive on the globe, as was never seen in the world before. This happy Union existed, under the terms of the compact made by *all* the States, north, south, east, west, until certain malcontents *deriving their "notions" from the intolerant* doctrines of the witch-burners, and quaker-banishers, and negro-stealers of *new-england*,(Massachusetts and her sisters of that ilk, to wit,)—until these malcontents saw proper to go to work with the well known yankee vigor, to break up this Union; the Glorious old Union of our fathers! the Union that was formed by, Washington, Jefferson, Madison and others whose names will never die!

Now, for the plain unvarnished truth. The country was suddenly plunged into a war. What was it for? Why, the child of to-day, twelve years old, knows that it was proclaimed that the war was to *preserve* the Union. What is the result? Even before the war is closed we discover that *something else* is the object. *Abolitionism* shows its ugly head; and now, when the war is over, and the South is conquered, we are coolly told that the Union has *not* been preserved.

In the name of common sense, what have we been fighting for? The horrors of this misdirected war can never be properly depicted. The destruction of private property in the south; the burning of towns; the secret murders; the foul violation of women, and the inhuman treatment of innocent children by negro soldiers and by some white men equally abandoned, can never be known except to the few. To the credit of the soldiers from the middle and western states be it said, that except in rare cases they were guilty of no such outrages. But as to the soldiers of New England, God help them!

We say nothing now of the outrages committed upon innocent people in *our* midst, who were dragged off to filthy and unhealthy prisons without cause, and after experiencing all the horrors of military despotism, were told to go home, as best they might, to their distressed families. The history of *their* wrongs remains to be written; and the records thereof are *sure*, for they are engraved on the hearts of the people.

## A Loyal Grab.

We observe in the appropriation bill that Thomas H. Burroughs and Co. have again matured their plan of robbing the tax-payers for another year of **three hundred and fifty thousand dollars**, ostensibly for schooling soldier's orphans, but really to keep up a loyal kennel, and billeting about three thousand children upon the State Treasury, that should be nursed and cared for by their relations. We have a system of education by which all children can receive a proper education, then why the necessity of making this expensive "wheel within a wheel?" But **$380,000** are appropriated to pay the State officers, sixty-six County Superintendents, and for the schooling of **seven hundred thousand** children; while **$357,000** are appropriated for the education of **three thousand children** reached by the Common System!

Will some loyalist please show us the point of common sense and of justice, to either the children or tax-payers? We shall be very much mistaken if this wholesale system of robbing the tax-payers does not finally break down the whole system.—*Clearfield Republican.*

☞ Dr. John inquires in his last paper "why is it that we no longer hear the epithet of abolitionist? The Democratic party and press seem to have been weaned from it," &c. Well, perhaps, we have not attended to our duty in this respect. We will now put ourself, for one, squarely upon the record. We will be plain. You are an abolitionist, Doctor. You have been an abolitionist all your life. Your daddy was an abolitionist before you. You have never been anything else than an abolitionist; although you joined in the fraud during the war of trying to impress upon the soldiers that they were not fighting for abolitionism, but for the "Union". You will never be anything else than an abolitionist. The party with which you act, Sumner, Stevens Wade, Raymond, & Co. are abolitianists; and a dirtier crew does not exist upon the face of the green earth. We leave it to the men and women of the country.

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature before their adjournment passed a new election law, providing for a registery of voters, twelve days before election—similar to the New York law. The election board meets twelve days before the election and sits from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., to receive the names of voters, and decide on the claims of voters, and no one can vote who is not registered on that day. An effort was made by the Democrats to amend the law and require the board to sit until 9 P. M., so that the workingmen in large towns and cities could register after quitting work. But the Radicals voted it down.

GROWING RECKLESS.—The local editor of the Danville Va., *Times* thus explains his state of feeling: "We are happy in being no more miserable—no wood—no money—snow three inches deep, and more we fear, coming—ink frozen—roller ditto; the devil with a bad cold and our heels frost bitten. We dont care a constitutional for the country; it may sink or swim; the probability now is that it will freeze. Fact is, we've been out so long in the cold, we are indifferent and don't know that we'd stand treat, if Uncle Sam would offer to take us in. We are pretty much in the temper of the obstinate urchin who kicked the cover off, and woke his 'mammy' in the night, crying out, 'he was cold' 'Well' pull the cover on, Johny,' said she. 'Than't do it,' replied the youth, 'durned if I don't freeth furthst.'".

## REACTION.

We have often called attention to the wicked provocations which brought on the late unhappy civil war. GARRISON, GREELEY, PHILIPS, STEVENS, and others of the puritan school of political morals, commenced the agitation against negro slavery more than thirty years ago—taught disobedience to the Constitution—hostility to the Union, and incited a general disregard in the North of the bargain under which the Southern States united with us in forming a common government. They knew civil war must be encountered before the negro could be set free; but they thought war and all its bloody and financial consequences, mourning, debt, taxes, distress, sacrifice of more than a million of lives, should all be encountered and incurred to accomplish the freedom of the negro. Before they could move in this destructive enterpris it wase necessary to overthrow the Democratic party. The process of doing this, and its consequences are before the country. How we prospered under the rule of one, and how we have been oppressed and misgoverned by the other, are equally well known. We give a succinct narrative to freshen the recollections of our readers on these matters.

The Democratic party was organized and came into power in 1801. With brief intervals it continued in power up to 1861.—During all this time no nation was more prosperous than this, no people more happy, no government less burdensome; its restraints were so light and imperceptible that some people who wished to see the iron hand of power in motion, doubted whether we had any government at all, and urged violent measures "to see whether we had a Government." Taxes were lighter than under any other government in the world: labor was better requitted, and political and religious liberty more universally enjoyed.—There was union among the States and happiness and prosperity among the people.

When these bad men sought to destroy the Union in order to abolish negro slavery, their first blow was at the Democratic party. They could only hope to accomplish their object through the defeat and destruction of a party which stood upon the constitution and maintained all its guarantees as the first and last of all duties. They acted in concert with Southern men, stirred up to hostility to the Union by their own crafty acts.—By dividing the counsels of the democratic party they secured its defeat.

That was seven years ago, and what have we to-day? A broken Union, ten of the States under a military despotism; political and religious liberty a by-word; the burdens of government more crushing than any on earth. Labor is remunerated in depreciated promises to pay, and the necessaries of life are at famine prices. Crime has increased a hundred fold, and vice is clad in purple and fine linen, occupying seats in high places and bloted with rewards of corruption. The clothes we wear, the food we eat and all necessaries of life are taxed to the last point of endurance—and what have we gained? Besides freeing the negro, *nothing—infinitely worse than nothing.*

Is it not time for the people to think of these things? Is it not time that the memory of the glorious past awakened the people to an ambition for a glorious future? What the country was, the democratic party made it; what it is, with its burdens, and taxes and bad government, is the work of the enemies of that party. Is it not time that the people began to reflect upon the necessity of restoring that party to power, and with it restore the country to both individual and national prosperity. The signs of the times as manifested by the numerous elections held of late, indicate that reason is resuming its throne, and passion, prejudice and hatred are passing from the minds of the people—that constitutional government is again desired in place of the arbitrary rule of a Rump Congress *through* Brigadier Generals and military commissions.—*Weekly Post.*

## EXIT-THE SENATE.

The United States Senate, after displaying all the malignity, meanness and corruption of a Roman Senate in the last days of the Empire, when offices and honors were bought and sold like vegetables in the market, has finally adjourned, leaving half its business in an unfinished and chaotic condition. The country is rid of a nuisance which was a continual menace to its honor and good name. Among its last antics was a proposition offered by a small beer politician from California named Coal, that the Washington Government offer its services as a mediator between France and Prussia, in the difficulties which now threaten to involve those powers in a sanguinary war. This proposition was met, as were kindred jests in the days when the mighty Lincoln joked upon the battle field of Antietam, with boisterous laughter. It is with such idiotic ribaldry that the United States Senate abandons its post of duty, leaving the anarchy which it created unhealed, and the country hanging uncertainly upon the verge of revolution and despotism. The Senators sail as dead heads to drink Washington whiskey in the Holy Land, or deliver lectures at the rate of $100 per night to gaping audiences of loyal leaguers and patriotic sewing societies.

How long will the people submit to the exactions, the oppressions and the outrages of such a body of corrupt or bigoted fanatics as this last Congress was? How long will they consent to endorse a body which adds eighty millions to the expenses of the Government, without allowing the items to be once read to the real representatives? How long will the monomania of Sumner, the brutality of Wade, the corruption of Sherman, the diabolism of Stevens, answer for statesmanship? How long will it be ere the people say, "This machine at Washington, when not a nuisance, is an instrument of tyranny and outrage, which neither protects us from foreign encroachments or domestic discord; which is felt only in its exactions, known only by its usurpations; which has come to be the exchange board of political gamblers and financial desperadoes, which makes men forget their States, their oaths, and their honors? Let us do away with this mockery—let us put an end to this carnival of humbug and hypocrisy—let us throttle this hideous and monstrous tyranny, and let us revert to the cheap, simple and free Government under which our fathers prospered, and our country enjoyed honor, liberty and tranquility."—(Ohio) *Crisis.*

## The Republican Party.

The Republican journals throughout the country are expressing great fears, and that well founded, of an impending rupture in their party. Indeed the present Republican party is a close resemblance of a race horse, that in times past has swept everything before it, but now, with strength relaxed, confidence lost, "flies the track," and the fame and vitality that it but a short time possessed has passed away. They can no langer conceal or deny that the breaches are wide and many that distract the once powerful and influential Republican party. This is beyond man's concealment. And when the *wings* once started there is no telling where it will let down the dicomfitted portions of this party. The past combined efforts of the Republican party to govern, will only remain as a record in the country's history of misrule and mismanagement. No act of this party had a better tendency to hurry on their finishing touch, than the election of "Beast" Butler, to him, more than any other man in the country, are we indebted to the happy and speedy consummation of the triumphant ordeal in expelling men of his stamp from power. But for him, no doubt, many would have been led to doubt the innocense of Mrs. ANN SURRATT. The very thought of that act is sufficient to cast an everlasting odor of guilt and shame as long as history shall record it, upon the party under whose control and influence the atrocious crime was perpetrated. A split in the Republican party is inevitable. The Butlerites, the Binghams, the Fessendens, and numerous other factions now, or which have been, composing the leaders of the Republican party, will never *consolidate again to form a solid mass.*—That time is past as the debates in the House of Congress will testify. The personal animosity, the jealousy for political ascendancy is too great to admit them of consolidation. The charge by Butler that Bingham was instrumental in hanging an innocent woman, is one too serious to be overlooked by the friends of the latter, no matter how true it may be, and undoubtedly is. The taunt of Bingham in alluding to Butler as the hero of Fort Fisher, spoons &c., are none the less provoking to the latter as the charge of murder must be stinging to the former. Fessenden too, is snarling at Sumner. Chandler charges Secretary McCulloch with incompetency, and would not hire him at the very common sallary of one thousand dollars a year to clerk in his Detroit dry goods store. The temperance members of Congress are threatening to oust their intemperate associates, at the next session, and so it goes. The impeachment question causes no little confusion among the impeachers and non-impeachers, while Butler asserts that the country is expecting the impeachment of the President, Blair rots no and says the country expects no such thing. The appearance of the political horizon indicate a great and severe, storm in the camp of the Republican party which will shake to pieces the rotten fabric of spoils and plunder. The impeachment question will settle, if settled at all, in a personal controversy, which will not result in the impeachment of the President, but in opening the eyes of the people, and *they* become possessed of facts that will astound the whole civilized world. It will be an exposition of the public, private and moral character, such as has never been made public, and will only be believed because the utterance comes from their own mouths. Such discussions, as disgusting as they may appear, coming from a body having the power in their hands to make laws to govern over thirty millions of people, they will nevertheless be of great value and benefit, and that the people will profit by them there is not the least doubt.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, as we were prepairing for press, we were informed that Mr. John Fowler, who has been living with the family of Mr. John Eggert, of this place, for several years past, had committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. On repairing to his room we witnessed one of the most horrible sights we have ever been called upon to record. On the floor, beside the stove, lay all that remained of poor John Fowler. In his right hand he grasped a single barreled pistol, with which he committed the horrible deed. The top of his skull was blown completely off and shivered to pieces, the ball having entered just above the right eye. His brains were scattered about the floor, and bespattered the walls and ceiling. The skull was completely emptied of its contents, and a portion of his body lay weltering in a pool of blood. Mr. Fowler was a miserly old bachelor, and is said to have been worth several thousand dollars, a good portion of which is to go towards erecting a monument over his remains. He has many wealthy and respectable connections in this vicinity. The deceased was aged about 75 years. An inquest is being held over his remains, as we go to press.—*Berwick Gazette.*

## MARKET REPORT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel, | $3 00 |
| Rye, " | 1 10 |
| Corn, " | 90 |
| Buckwheat " | 80 |
| Oats, " | 55 |
| Cloverseed " | 7 00 |
| Flaxseed, " | 2 50 |
| Dri'd apples " | 2 50 |
| Potatoes, " | 80 |
| Flour per barrel, | 16 00 |
| Butter, | 35 |
| Eggs per dozen, | 20 |
| Tallow per pound, | 14 |
| Lard " | 15 |
| Hams, " | 20 |
| Shoulders, " | 15 |
| Hay per ton, | 20 00 |

## DIED.

At Dushore, Sullivan county, on the 9th inst., Dr. JOSIAH JACKSON, formerly of Berwick, aged 75 years.

In Boonsboro, Boone County, Iowa, on Friday, April 19th, 1867, MARY SUSAN, 3d daughter of Mathias B. and Sarah Appleman, aged 3 years, 5 months and 11 days.

In the same place, on Saturday, April 20th 1867, EMMA JANE, 2d daughter of Mathias B. and Sarah Appleman, aged 5 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The friendly band no more shall greet,
Accents, familiar once and sweet,
No more the well-known features trace,
No more renew the fond embrace.

Yet if our father's faithful hand
Continue as through this gloomy land,
Our souls with pleasure shall obey,
And follow where he leads the way.

In Espy, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Emily Sample, wife of Robert Sample, aged upwards of seventy years. She was among the oldest and most respectable colored people of this County. She was found dead on the floor.

## OBITUARY.

The following lines were written on the death of the late CHRISTIANA BRINK, wife of Clark Brink, who departed this life January 13th, 1866, aged 33 years, 8 months and 28 days.

Come view my friends a scene of grief
Where piety gives sweet relief,
A tender mother bids adieu
To husband and to children too.

She asks no longer here to stay
Where troubles come from day to day,
For long she has in weakness lain,
Though not been rack'd with tort'ring pain.

When just about to leave time's shore
She asks to see her friends once more,
Her children dear around her stand
With weeping eyes and trembling hand.

There taking each one by the hand
Whilst 'round the bed they all did stand;
To them she said, my children dear,
My time is come to leave you here.

Remember ye the God of love,
Who dwells enthroned in light above,
Your souls commit unto his care
With faith and hope and humble prayer.

Oft this advice I've given you,
By precept and example too,
My last advice I now do give,
That you may in my precepts live.

Obey your father, dear children dear,
And he will teach you whom to fear,
And with each other live in peace,
Nor bring upon yourselves disgrace.

Farewell, my children, then she said,
Mourn not for me when I am dead,
But trust in Christ, the sinner's friend,
For he will love you to the end.

When she had bid them all adieu
She said unto her husband too,
My husband dear, we now must part,
See that you act a father's part.

Our children dear, require your care,
Your tender counsel and your prayer,
See that you do for them provide;
Teach them in Jesus to confide.

Let precepts unto them be given,
To train their tender minds for Heaven,
That they, and you, and I may meet,
In Heaven around the mercy seat.

Farewell, my friends, and neighbors too,
I now must bid you all adieu,
My course on earth, it now is run,
At noon doth set my morning sun.

But not with clouds my sky is spread,
Sweet Jesus makes my dying bed
Seem soft as downy pillows are,
And his bright glory I shall share.

My soul is calm through Jesus' love,
I long to dwell with him above,
Where Saints and Angels, too, are blest,
And where the weary are at rest.

Farewell, her friends in sadness said,
Whilst weeping 'round her dying bed;
We part with you to meet no more,
Till we have passed this Jordan o'er.

Her spirit then it soared away
And left its lonely house of clay,
How sweet and calm she breathed her last
And all her conflicts now are past.

Her spirit soared to Heaven above,
Where all is peace and joy and love,
And may our souls like hers arise,
To greet the Saints beyond the skies.

Where all the ransom'd shall sit down,
In glory round the Father's throne,
To praise the undivided three,
Who sets our souls at liberty.

Hosanna to Jesus on high!
Another has entered his rest:
Another has scaped to the sky,
And lodged in Immanuel's breast;

The soul of our sister is gone,
To heighten the triumph above;
Exalted to Jesus' throne,
And clasped in the arms of his love.

How happy the Angels that fall
Transported at Jesus' name;
The Saints whom he soonest shall call,
To share in the feast of the lamb!

No longer imprisoned in clay
Who next from the dungeon shall fly?
Who first shall be summon'd away?
My merciful lord—Is it I?


## NEW ADAERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note given by me to F. H. Smith for one hundred dollars, dated December 27, 1866. Not having received value therefor, I will not pay the same unless compelled to do so by due course of law.
AARON FULMER.
Fowlersville, May 1, 1867.-3t.

O. C. KAHLER,
**Counselor and Attorney at Law,**
**BLOOMSBURG, Pa.**

Would announce to his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed the Practice of Law again. Conveyancing and all legal business promptly attended to.
OFFICE in the Exchange Building, second story, over Eyer & Moyer's Drug Store.
Bloomsburg, May 1, 1867.

NOW FOR COSTS!

The accounts of the late *Columbia Democrat*, and other evidences of indebted ness to the undersigned, have been placed in the hands of Justice Chemberlin, of Bloomsburg, for *immediate collection*, and notice is hereby given to all interested, that cost will ensue on all unsettled accounts during the May Court.
LEVI L. TATE.
Williamsport, April 17, 1867.—3t.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned dissolved his connection with the firm of Fenstemacher, Garrison & Co., on the 22d day of March, 1867, by mutual consent. This firm was engaged in the Lumbering business, in Sugarloaf Township, Columbia County. The business of the firm will be continued by the remaining members, in whose hands the books remain, and by whom all claims against the firm will be settled.
ISAAC FARNSWORTH.
Sugarloaf Township, April 20, 1867.—3w.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Martha J. Mead by her next friend John Melick vs. Luther N. Mead. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County. No. 50 of February Term, 1867. Alias Subpoena in Divorce.

The defendant in the above stated case is required to appear on Monday, the first day of the next succeeding term of Court in said county, to answer to the complaint of the plaintiff in the said suit
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
April 9, 1867.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

*A new Lumber Yard in Bloomsburg,*

THE undersigned would respectfully inform those in want of lumber that he continues to manufacture and keeps on hand a good supply of building and fencing material, at his residence, a short distance north of the depot, which he offers for sale at reasonable rates.
JACOB SCHUYLER.
Bloomsburg, June 20, 1866.

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF *Franklin Creveling, a Lunatic.*

All persons indebted will take notice that Samuel Creveling, Committee of Franklin Creveling, a Lunatic, has filed his first account of the management of the estate of the said lunatic with the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia, and the said account will be presented to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, for the hearing and confirmation on Tuesday the 7th day of May next.
JESSE COLEMAN,
March 27, 1867—6w. Proth'y

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPLICANTS FOR HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND LIQUOR STORE LICENSES.

Notice is hereby given that the following persons have made application to the Prothonotary of Columbia County for Tavern, Restaurant and Liquor Store Licenses to be granted at the coming May Term:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bloom. | John Leacock, | Tavern. |
| do | John F. Caslow, | do |
| do | Geo. W. Mauger, | do |
| do | Bernard Stohner, | do |
| do | O. A. Jacoby, | do |
| do | L. D. Mendenhall, | Liq. Store. |
| do | Wm. H. Gilmore, | E. House. |
| do | John F. Caslow, | do |
| do | B. Stohner, | do |
| Beaver. | John S. Mann, | Tavern, |
| do | C. Shuman & Son, | do |
| Benton. | John J. Stiles. | do |
| Berwick. | M. H. Gilchrist. | do |
| Briercreek. | Gideon G. Hosler, | do |
| Catawissa. | Henry J. Clark, | do |
| do | J. B. Kistler, | do |
| do | Philip Gotschall, | do |
| do | J. D. Runyan, | E. House. |
| do | Levi Keiler, | do |
| do | Henry J. Clark, | do |
| do | Kline & Gilbert, | Liq. Store. |
| Centre. | John Grover, | Tavern. |
| do | H. H. Lohman, | E. House. |
| do | Sam'l Dietterich, | do |
| Centralia. | A. W. Creamer, | Liq. Store. |
| do | Thos. O'Conner, | do |
| do | John Cannon, | Tavern. |
| do | Henry A. Weidensaul, | do |
| do | Stephen Horan, | E. House. |
| do | Michael O'Haire, | do |
| do | Thos. Geraty, | do |
| do | Samuel Richard, | do |
| do | Patrick Killeen, | do |
| do | Rob't Farrell, | do |
| do | Mary Chapman, | do |
| do | Stephen Thomas, | do |
| do | D. Kerrington, | do |
| do | Thomas O'Conner, | do |
| do | John Siglinger, | do |
| Conyngham. | D. T. M'Kiernan, | Tavern. |
| do | Thomas Monroe, | do |
| do | Samuel Leiby, | do |
| do | John L. Kline, | do |
| Fishingcreek | E. Unangst, | do |
| Greenwood. | Cornelius M'Carn, | do |
| do | Milton E. Cox, | do |
| do | Joseph F. Long, | do |
| do | Humphrey Parker, | do |
| Hemlock. | John Hartman, | do |
| Locust. | Ludwig Thiele, | do |
| do | Joshua Womer, | do |
| do | John Kline, | do |
| do | Isaac Rhodes, | do |
| do | David Yager, | do |
| Madison. | K. A. Smith, | do |
| do | Samuel Rimby, | do |
| Maine. | Samuel Yetter, | do |
| Mifflin. | Aaron Hess, | do |
| Montour. | Geo. H. Brown, | do |
| do | Brown & Coleman, | E. House. |
| do | William Butler, | do |
| Mt. Pleasant. | H. W. Melick, | do |
| Orange. | Jacob Good, | do |
| do | John Snyder, | do |
| do | Israel Mummey, | do |
| Scott. | Philip D. Keller, | do |
| do | John Savage, | do |
| do | William Remley, | do |
| do | John Hummel, | E. House. |
| do | J. D. Rice, | do |

JESSE COLEMAN, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office,
Bloomsburg, April 10, 1867.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL, President judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming and the Hon. Ivan Derr and Peter K. Herbein, Asso'ate Judges of Columbia Co, have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of Dec. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 1867, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, (being the 6th day) of May next, to continue one week:

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the said county of Columbia that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day with their records, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the Jail of said county of Columbia to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices

L. S. } Dated at Bloomsburg, the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 1867. And in the ninetieth year of the Independence of the United States of Aerica. (GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.)
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, April 3, 1867.

GRAND JURORS FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

Bloom—Andrew J Madison.
Briarcreek—Isaiah Bower.
Boro. Berwick—John McAnalt.
Benton—I. K. Kriesbaum.
Centre—Samuel H. Hutchison, Elias Creasy.
Catawissa—Henry J. Miller.
Conyngham—Daniel T. McKeirnan.
Fishingcreek—David Savage, George M. Howell, Jackson Ale.
Greenwood—Humphrey Parker.
Hemlock—Peter Brugler.
Jackson—Robert Edgar.
Mt. Pleasant—Daniel Vanderslice, Elias Howell.
Mifflin—Aaron Masteller, John B. Angle.
Main—Aaron Miller.
Madison—William Pursel.
Pine—Shadrick Eyes.
Roaringcreek—Abraham Beaver.
Sugarloaf—Wheeler Shults, Richard Kile.

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR MAY TERM, 1867.

Bloom—Josiah H. Furman, Isaiah W. Hartman, Thomas J. Wenner.
Briarcreek—Enos L. Adams, John Foster, jr.
Beaver—Chas. F. Mann, Nathan Bredbender, Nathan Bredbender, sr.
Boro. Berwick—Wm. H Rittenhouse.
Catawissa—John Mertz, Adam Federolf.
Franklin—George Hartman.
Fishingcreek—Wm. Ash, Philip Appleman.
Greenwood—James Manning, John Miller.
Hemlock—Hugh W. McReynolds, Andrew J. Emmett, Isaac Pursel, Wm. H. Shoemaker, Wm. Wintersteen, John Betz.
Locust—Peter Miller, Jacob Harner.
Mifflin—John C Heller.
Montour—Isaac Mowery.
Madison—Wm Bartobl Samuel Rimby, jr.
Mt. Pleasant—Peter Hippenstecl.
Orange—Jesse Brumstetler.
Pine—Ira Pursel.
Roaringcreek—Daniel Rarig.
Scott—John Shuman, A G Thornton.
Sugarloaf—Josiah R Fritz, Henry C Hess.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT MAY TERM, 1867:

1 William L. Lance, vs Alfred Creveling, et. al.
2 Benjamin Zarr and wife vs. William Sharpless.
3 Edward Bellues vs The Locust Mountain Coal & Iron Company.
4 M. Chamberlin use vs Silas D. Edgar.
5 Jacob Remley vs Catawissa Rail Road Company.
6 Henry F. Nuss vs Borough of Berwick.
7 Eli Jones vs Miles C Abbott.
8 Wright Hughes vs Peter Miller.
9 Jonathan Knittle vs Wright Hughes.
10 Mary E. Green vs Robert S. Howell, et al.
11 John Laverns, vs. Barney McBrearty.
12 David Yeager, vs Clinton Dewitt, et al.
13 John W. Lescher vs Peter S. Rishel.
14 Wooley & Pohe vs John W Lescher.
15 Elias Krum use vs Samuel Krums, adm'r.
16 Phoebe Fry, vs Samuel Krums, adm'r.
17 William A. Man vs James Dyke.
18 Sylvester J. Faux vs. Milliard C. Green's Admr's.
19 Jacob S. Evans vs Milliard C. Green's Admr's.
20 J. P. Fisacher, vs Isaac Yetter
21 Jacob A. Swisher, vs Abel Thomas.
22 Jacob A. Swisher, vs Richard Lyons.
23 George Brown, vs Leonard Steinman.
24 Wm M. Hoagland, vs Barney McBrearty.
25 James Stackhouse, vs Thos. Stackhouse's Ex'rs.
26 Joseph Lilley, vs Peter Melick.
27 Stroud & Brown vs A. Crevelbag.
28 Deborah Dean, vs Owen L. Dean.
29 Edward McCall, et al vs John Sweeney.
30 Clark Steward & wife vs E. C. Cleaver.
31 Franklin Yocum, vs Wm. T. Shuman.
32 Wm. Fenson, et al vs Simon C. Shive.
33 John P Strohmoyer, vs Samuel Neyhart.
34 James Garman, vs Micheal Crane, et al

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES

Are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Contain all the latest improvements: are speedy noiseless; durable; and easy to work. Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made. Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 610 Broadway, New York.
September 5, 1866.—1y.-A. & Co.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

Of every description for sale, at this office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONFECTIONERY STORE
— AND —
BAKERY.
**STOHNER & WIDMEYER,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Plain and Fancy Confectionery,**
— AND —
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUIT AND NUTS,
**EXCHANGE BLOCK,**
ON MAIN STREET,
**BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.**
ORANGES, LEMONS, RASINS,
PRUNES, FIGS, DATES, &c.
BREAD & CAKES OF ALL KINDS.
☞ All orders promptly attended to. ☜

Having entered into co-partnership will continue the Baking and Confectionery business at the Old Stand, in all its branches.

Their experience in Baking, and manufacturing all kinds of Candies, warrants them in saying that the public shall be

ACCOMMODATED

with everything in their line, upon the most reasonable and acceptable terms

Hotels and private families can be furnished with good Fresh Bread each day by calling at their establishment.

Candies will be made and furnished in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers, at

WHOLESALE RATES.

Retail Dealers throughout the country will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

They have, in connection with their Confectionery Store, an

ICE CREAM ROOM,

where they intend to serve out Ice Cream during the Summer months to all who may favor them with their custom. They will be prepared to make up Ice Cream for parties. STOHNER & WIDMEYER.
Bloomsburg, April 3, 1867.

A. SOLLEDER'S
**BOOT AND SHOE STORE,**
[OPPOSITE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,]
**On Main Street, Bloomsburg.**

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bloomsburg, and vicinity, that he has on hand a large and fine assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for ladies and gentlemen's wear, to suit all fancies. His City work is of the best quality, and from the most reliable manufacturers; he being a practical workman and a good judge of

STOCK,

he is not likely to be imposed upon by receiving worthless material badly made up.

Those desiring anything in his line would do well to give him a call, before purchasing elsewhere. He sells a

GOOD ARTICLE,

and at prices to suit purchasers.

All persons who desire light or heavy work made to order can be accommodated at his establishment.

☞ Also, repairing will be done with neatness and despatch.

An elegant assortment of Ladies Spring and Summer Shoes on hand. A. SOLLEDER.
April 3, 1867.

NEW BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY
**Establishment**
**ON THIRD STREET,**
BELOW MARKET.
**BLOOMSBURG, PA.**

J. F. FOX, Proprietor of this establishment, would respectfully inform his old and new customers, that he has everything fitted up at his new stand to enable him to furnish them with BREAD, CAKES, AND CONFECTIONERIES, as heretofore.

☞ He has made arrangements for the sale of *Bread, with Wm. Erasmus, who keeps a Confectionery Store directly opposite*

THE "EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,"

where persons desiring bread can be accommodated at all times.

☞ Hereafter all persons, who have been furnished with Ale, Lager Beer, and Porter, by the whole, half, or quarter barrel, will call upon WILLIAM GILMORE, at his Saloon in

**Shives' Block, Main Street,**

who has been authorized by the undersigned to sell the same. He will constantly have a supply on hand, which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

Mr. F. has in connection with his Bakery and Confectionery, fitted up rooms for the sale of

ICE CREAM,

to all who may favor him with their custom. He is also prepared to make Ice Cream in large quantities for parties, public or social gatherings, as the case may be. Everything pertaining to his line of business will receive careful and diligent attention.

☞ He is thankful to his customers for past favors, and most cordially solicits a continuance of the same. J. F. FOX.
April 3, 1867.

ORANGEVILLE HOTEL,
COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A.
**ISRAEL MUMMEY,**
PROPRIETOR,
[SUCCESSOR TO SAMUEL EVERETT.]

has lately taken charge of this well known and conveniently located stand, respectfully informs his old friends, as well as new, and the public in general, that his house is in complete order for the accomodation of boarders, and for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may feel disposed to favor him with their custom. No expense has been spared in preparing this Hotel for the entertainment of guests, and nothing sh