Bloomsburg Democrat.

WM. H. JACOBY, Editor.

Wednesday, May 22, 1867.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row New York are duly authorised 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.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Two years ago, upon the 14th day of April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln met with an untimely death, at the hands of an assassin. On the following day, Andrew Johnson was sworn as President of the United States, and directly upon his inauguration, large amounts of money were offered for the arrest of JEFFERSON DAVIS, upon the ground, as then stated, of complicity in this horrid murder. JEFFERSON DAVIS was arrested;—in the meantime the rewards offered have been distributed to the several persons participating in the arrest, and DAVIS remained in prison, under the charge of assassinating the President of the United States. Committees were appointed by Congress to investigate the assassination affair and *endeavor*—as they did—to find some—no matter how inconsiderable—evidence against DAVIS as an assassin. Al failed.

DAVIS, during all this time, two long years, was confined in prison without a single legal effort being made to convict him of any crime either as an assassin or a traitor. Two whole years he was made to suffer for a *supposed* offence against the law. We say *supposed offence*, because no man is guilty of any wrong act in the eye of the law until he has been by competent evidence before a duly constituted and authorized Court convicted, and so declared by the court upon the solemn oaths of twelve citizens of the land. Hence JEFFERSON DAVIS was made to suffer imprisonment for no offence, barely upon the suspicion as declared in the proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON in which he offered the great money rewards for DAVIS's arrest.

Finally upon the thirteenth day of May 1867, this prisoner is released upon giving security in *one hundred thousand dollars* for his appearance in court at such time as the court direct. Under the laws of the land every person is entitled to an early and speedy trial according to law when confined upon suspicion of an offence.

Hon. Horace Greeley has incurred the wrath of many of the Republican party by making himself prominent in urging the trial or release of DAVIS. He has brought down the wrath of nearly every republican sheet published in the country upon himself. We feel with reference to his conduct that he—Greeley—has done no more than was his duty. The laws were being most shamefully outraged, in the person of DAVIS. Greeley had, through his prominence, as a journalist, aided in moulding the public opinion against DAVIS, and he for that reason should be willing and ready to urge that justice may be done under the law even to JEFFERSON DAVIS. The Government had for two years, after the rebellion had been abandoned, confined him, who though during the contest of war was an open enemy, yet when the war was ended became merely an individual citizen, and should not be tortured to death without a trial, and conviction of crime. We say, therefore, that the howl of the Republican press, against the Government and especially against Greeley, is as foolish as it is vindictive. Greeley only did that which, as a citizen, he should feel obligated to do. The government only did that which it should have done at the time DAVIS was arrested—admit him to trial or release him. Upon the other hand the Government, in the person of the executive officers are, and should be held, guilty of an offence against the personal liberty of her citizens never to be forgotten. The improper punishment in such manner of any one citizen of a Government is a violation of the privileges to which all are entitled and all should feel an equal interest.

The circumstances attending the release of DAVIS are enough to make any citizen who truly loves the freedom guaranteed to the Constitution and law, sincerely mourn. Few are willing to maintain that injustice has been done to a private individual, inhuman, vindictive and grossly in violation of law; injustice committed in the name of patriotism—much abused word—and by the executive officers of the Government which is announced to the world as the "home of the oppressed," "the land of the free." If *justice* is to be found in the punishment of offences before convictions, then is it well called the "home of the oppressed." If freedom consists in the unauthorized and unlawful restriction of the right of personal liberty then is this the "land of the free." But if the laws of the land are to be violated by irresponsible executive officers under pleas of necessity, or of suspicion, as has been the case during the past six years, then had we better not at least be honest and say to the world, that this is the *home of oppression and the land of serfs.*

☞ The great grain growing regions of Pennsylvania give cheering signs of an abundant harvest the coming season. The cold weather of April and May has kept the fly from working on the grain.

The Temperance Movement.

The friends of temperance in Columbia County have of late been making commendable efforts to check the evils arising from the abuse of intoxicating drinks. The citizens engaged in this laudable enterprise have pursued a very moderate course, and the desire on their part seemed to be that a proper *check* should be given to the *abuse* of the privileges which the law confers upon parties who are allowed, under the law, to sell spiritous and malt liquors. At our last Court remonstrances were presented against the licensing of certain houses, but they were not pressed with that spirit of malignity which has often characterized such movements. The design of the remonstrants evidently was, to show to the community that the very proper and well considered guards which have been thrown around the sale of these dangerous beverages, shall not be broken down. The restrictions of the law, as they now exist, are the result of the cogitations of many wise minds, and of the experience of many years; and every law abiding citizen, be he seller or buyer, will not forget his duty in this behalf. It is time that the community should adopt the plain principle that the *law of the land*, must be observed. Our Land, God help us, has had enough of disregardance of the law for the past six years.

Policy Democrats.

We are sorry to hear that in this County there are some policy Democrats who think we are too outspoken! As if a man could load and fire too rapidly when the enemy were surrounding him, bent on plunder and murder.

If we are fast, some of this policy class are slow enough for it. Our Democracy is not of the subdued order. We do not believe in this velvet-cushion, downy-pillow, milk-and-water-Democracy that is always apologizing for our enemies and standing between the bullets of the brave and the hearts of the oppressors.

We don't like these soldiers who ride to battle in ambulances or covered carriages, criticising the brave men who are at the front, fighting hand to hand against odds.—Nor do we receive orders from cowardly cockers on, men who are intrenched behind official patronage in possession or expectancy.

Policy Democracy is just no Democracy at all. The man who whispers is never heard in the roar of battle! If a principle is good, it is worth battling for, and it cannot be battled for too earnestly. Jacob wrestled with the angel till he won the blessing, while those who adopted policy, and waited, never have been heard from since.

Policy Democrats are good in their place. Cowards to the rear! If you are afraid to fight in the front, go to the rear and sleep till the battle be ended, but don't forget to be on hand to secure the prizes brave men won. Be careful about this!

Policy Democrats were lulled to sleep by the groans of Democrats murdered by Lincoln and his minions—were pleased with the clank of chains and creaking of prison doors—were delighted with unconstitutional usurpations of power. They have excuses for their enemies, but none for their friends. Tender plants—be careful of them!

Democratic Victories.

We are pleased to chronicle the fact that the Democracy of the city of Williamsport have been triumphant in their municipal election held on Wednesday of last week. They elected Dr. W. F. LOGAN, their candidate for Mayor and nearly their whole ticket, by **seventy-eight** majority! This is set down as a gain of **two hundred and seven** over the vote of last May when the present Radical incumbent, Mayor Wood, was elected. The Radical vote was cast for J. D. WALLACE, a man of high standing and character in the Republican synagogue. This is a decided encouragment. Last fall Gov. Geary carried that city by a majority of **eighty-two** over the gallant and brave boy from "Old Berks," HEISTER CLYMER. Hurrah for the Democracy of Williamsport.

The Democracy of Wilkesbarre elected their ticket by a handsome majority on the same day. Hon. J. B. STARK was elected Mayor over Col. F. P. HARVEY, Radical, by **sixty-eight** votes, showing quite a large gain over last year's majority. The Democracy of the city of Wilkesbarre have good cause to rejoice, as well as the people throughout the country, when they behold that large and corrupt mass of Republicanism growing beautifully less. Light is breaking in, the people can begin to see their way clear, and the country is being wrenched from out the hands of plunders, knaves and political murderers, who have near about sapped all the life blood from the nation. Buckle on your armor, independent white freemen, and prepare for a general onslaught on Radicalism in the coming fall campaign. Connecticut and Kentucky have nobly led the way, and why not manfully follow in their example! It can and will be done.

☞ THE RADICAL State Convention of Maryland in its proceedings portrays a very beautiful picture of the fruits and pleasures of Radicalism. There were two hundred and fifty delegates in attendance, of which number one hundred were negroes. There were speeches made to the Convention by two white men and by about six or eight negroes. Nearly one half of the delegates were colored, and nine-tenths of the proceedings were intensely black.

Among other declarations it was Resolved by the Republicans of Maryland assembled in convention. "That we re-affirm our demand heretofore made for the recognition by law over all the country, of the *entire equality of all American citizens in all civil and political rights, without regard to color.*"

A motion to appoint five additional members from Baltimore city, and one from each county, upon the State Central Committee, was adopted by the Convention and upon the suggestion of a negro the President appointed all black men. Wonder if Pennsylvania Radicals will not do the same?

☞ The Radicals are abusing Horace Greeley. Its too bad.

Agricultural Meeting.

At an election held by the Agricultural Society of Columbia County, in the Court House, on Saturday last, the following persons were elected to serve as officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—JOSEPH P. CONNOR, of Centre.

Vice Presidents—Caleb Barton, of Bloom; William H. Shoemaker, of Hemlock; James Masters, of Pine; Matthias Hartman, of Catawissa.

Executive Committee—Col. Hiram R. Kline, or Orange, Peter Billmeyer, of Bloom; Sylvester Pursel, of Hemlock.

Secretary—Leonard B. Rupert, of Bloom.

Treasurer—Elias Mendenhall, of Bloom.

A. J. Sloan, W. H. Jacoby and Peter Billmeyer, were appointed a Committee to ascertain whether the present grounds held by the Society can be released and upon what terms, and report the same at some future meeting.

The salaries of the President and Secretary were allowed to remain the same as last year.

The report of the Treasurer was satisfactorily received; showing the Society to be in a flourishing condition, without any debts, and over a thousand dollars in cash on hand.

The Broad Top Railroad.

The controllers of this road have, within the past six months, improved it very much. All the old trestle have been superceded by new and splendid materials, while many other improvements have been made. The Broad Top Road is one of the safest in the State. It has a less number of accidents recorded than any other line of the same length reported, while the care and attention of its officers to the comforts of the traveling public speak in the most favorable terms. We do not think that any one will hesitate to pronounce the most favorable opinion of the substantial condition of the road who will take the pains to inquire or to investigate. We do not know of a single accident which has resulted from gross negligence of its employees or the inefficiency of the material used in its construction though it has been in existence for ten years. The visitors to the Bedford Springs will find this road perfectly safe and in a very good condition.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

Delegate Elections.

Our Democratic friends throughout the county will bear in mind that the Delegate election of the county will be held on Saturday, the first of June next, in accordance with the following resolution passed by the last county convention:

Resolved—That hereafter the annual Democratic county convention of this county shall be held on the first Monday of June in each year, and that the elections for Delegates to such conventions shall be held on the Saturday preceding the first Monday in June between the hours of 2 o'clock and 9 o'clock P. M.

Danville Intelligencer.

"Going Back."

We met a Republican workingman on the street yesterday, who inquired of us particularly, if it was true that Jeff. Davis had been bailed out of prison, and if it was also true that a leading Radical headed the list of those who went security for him? Of course, we replied in the affirmative, naming old Greeley as the man. Our republican questioner moved off, swearing, that hereafter, he would "not vote the Radical ticket, if the leaders of the party were 'going back' on him in that style."—*Danville Intelligencer.*

A GOOD TEMPLAR.—His excellency, Gov. Geary, was last evening initiated as a member of Washington Lodge of Good Templars of this city. The members of Advance Lodge were present to witness the ceremony.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

No comments are necessary, but we can't refrain from mentioning a fact, which the people of Erie are more familiar with than the people generally, although it was heralded all over the country by the Leagues during Geary's campaign, which is this: After being by 1,500 votes of his powerful speeches to a political graveyard, standing upon a box, holding a glass of beer in one hand, he said, "Gentlemen I'll give you a toast—The Irish man likes his whisky, the German his lager beer, that's my sentiment." He drank his beer. Then it paid to hold "that sentiment," now it does not. That's all.

A STRICT ENFORCEMENT.—An "Alabamian," in a Mobile paper, who has been in Boston, thus hits off the prohibitory law: "Boston seems to be growing worse every day in intolerance. They won't allow a circus to have a 'horizontal bar,' or a band of 'tumblers.' 'Tracce mediuma' are forbidden to practice because they call in the aid of spirits. Opticians are watched, because it is said people get there glasses there. The London Punch and Wilkes' Spirit are forbidden to be sold by the periodical dealers. Apothecaries are forbidden to sell liquor-ice. People are not allowed to eat sour apples, and are liable to be arrested for being in high spirits. Children who complain of stomach-ache are locked up for fear it might be sham pain. Many are under suspicion of being druggists who are only 'rectifying' mistakes. Hotels have laws to take 'rum omolets' and 'wine sauce, off their bills of fare. All bookstores selling histories containing an account of the "Battle of Brandywine' are closed at once. Dead people cannot be buried on a bier. Vessels are not allowed to come into the harbor, because they have to pass a bar in doing so; and sea captains are not allowed to take 'any port in a storm'—if they do, they must tell where they got it. Enterprizing men dare not show any public spirit; and even the poor washerwoman can only dry two sheets at a time, and any one is liable to arrest who has 'three sheets in the wind.'"

GOLD IN MIFFLIN COUNTY.—It appears that some iron ore taken from the mines of J. W. Boody, about four miles from Mount Union, along the Juniata river, contained a considerable amount of gold and also some silver. The ore was assayed, and it is said contained twelve dollars and eighty cents in gold and eighty cents of silver to the ton.—The ore, it is asserted, can be counted by millions of tons.—*Bedford Gazette.*

Release of Jefferson Davis.

Jefferson Davis has been released from confinement at Fortress Monroe, and is now at liberty. He was brought before the U. S. Circuit Court at Richmond by General Burton, the Military Commandant of the Fort, in obedience to the writ of *habeas corpus* allowed by Judge Underwood, and the forms of an arrest on the indictment for treason which was presented against him a year ago, were gone through with. The District Attorney and his associate counsel on behalf of the Government, having announced that they were not ready to proceed to trial, Mr. Davis was discharged from custody, upon the motion of Charles O'Conor, Esq., one of his counsel, on giving bail in the sum of $100,000, for his appearance on the fourth Monday of November next. His sureties are Horace Greeley and Augustus Schell, of New York; Gen. B. K. Jackman and Aristides Welsh, Esq., of Philadelphia; John M. Botts, of Virginia; and thirteen other gentlemen, residents of Richmond. Mr. Davis left Richmond on Tuesday morning, and is now in New York, on his way to visit his children in Canada.

The Radicals are howling like a pack of hungry wolves whose prey has suddenly escaped them, over Davis's release. But this fury has a very uncertain and incoherent sound, in view of the embarrassing fact (to them) that they can vent it only upon *some of their own leaders. For once*, at least, they cannot trump up the shadow of an excuse for denouncing President Johnson as the cause of their discomfiture. The blame, if blame there be, must be charged upon Chief Justice Chase, Judge Underwood, Horace Greeley, and other Radicals, who concocted this plan for getting rid of a prisoner who had become, as it were, an elephant upon their hands. Chase, it is well known, had persistently refused to try Davis, for a year past—Underwood evidently had no desire to undertake the job, notwithstanding his *furious tirade against traitors and rebels* which were the substance of his charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of his Court at Richmond; and the knowing ones among the Radicals, like Greeley and Gerrit Smith, discreetly refrained from pressing the matter, foreseeing, as they do, that a failure to convict would stultify them before the world, and a verdict of guilty compel them to proceed against every man, woman and child who, directly or indirectly, took part with Davis in the rebellion—which would be simply a physical and legal impossibility.

A reward of $100,000 was offered and paid for the arrest of Jeff. Davis. He was accused, at that time, of being an accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln.—But since it was ascertained that the only evidence that implicated him in that crime, was a base forgery, he remained a prisoner upon no specific legal charge whatever. He was arrested in May, 1864; it was not until one year thereafter, that an indictment for treason was found against him; and another year is allowed to elapse before the writ is served upon him. Was this a compliance with, or a flagrant violation of the Constitution, which says that "in all criminal trials the accused shall enjoy *the right to a* SPEEDY *and public trial by an impartial jury?*" Let Justice Chase and Underwood, sworn expounders of the Constitution, answer! Davis stands indicted for treason, a crime cognizable only by the Civil Courts. The officers whose duty it is to prosecute the charge, have for two years denied, and still deny him, the constitutional "*right to a speedy trial.*" His release on bail therefore is simple justice—no more. Those who doubt whether he will ever be brought to trial, are referred to the Radical Judges who have taken bail for his future appearance, as the sole authority that can solve the doubt.—*Reading Gazette.*

THE RADICAL AGITATION.

The agitators of the radical faction belonging to Congress, are employing the recess of Congress in stirring up sedition and hatred among the people of the South during the vacation. Day after day, the announcement is made that some member of the delirious faction has started South to spread the new evangelism of the party.—Wilson, Kelly, Nye, and many more are already there, and before a week, a seditious agitator will be distributed in every district where the military are employed to overawe the people, or to organize meetings of negroes. These champions constitute a new order of knighthood, not like the paladins and chevaliers of old who piled up and down the world for gallant adventure, but one that seeks to minister to the base passions of the ignorant.

No danger besets these heroes such as those that were encountered by ancient knights errant; they march to the southern fields after the war has ended; not a man of them was even in the army, they smelt the battle afar off. They safely make their harangues now beneath the shadow of Federal bayonets. They are not even in danger of being hissed, or whoever should attempt words denounced as an enemy to the Government, and an unappeasable rebel, or marched off by a file of Federal *gens d' armes.* No matter how vaunting and arrogant the speech, how seditious the appeal, or how unmanly the insult to a fallen enemy, these itinerant demagogues are safe. Before starting on a gallant enterprise against society and order in the South, they took care to gag by military law every man who might presume to oppose them, so they can rant and bravado, babble to the negro in both ears, cut the capers of the knightly Falstaff—no danger of opposition threatens them, for they have made opposition dumb by gag law. All that one of these delirious ranters has to fear is that some other champion, following in his wake, may surpass him in breggadocia or rage, or may cast him in the shade by brighter promises to his negro auditors. This, then, is the great millenium of Radicalism—political demonstrations, and debates without opponents—preaching anarchy and sedition to the ignorant, surrounded by bayonets hired by the Republic to enslave the people.—*Bedford Gazette.*

☞ Governor Cummings, of Colorado, has decided to except the office of Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fourth district of Pennsylvania and resign his territorial gubernatorial chair.

AN AGED WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN A SPRING—A SINGULAR CASE.—An old widow lady named Leah Price was found dead, in a sitting posture, in the spring on the premises where she resided, near Paxinos, this county, on Monday morning last, with only the lower part of her body under water. The facts in the case, as related to us, are very singular. She was the widow of Wilson Price, of Shamokin township, to whom she had no children, but she had two stepsons, children of said Wilson Price. At his death, Mr. Price willed his two farms to the two sons excepting of course, the lawful interest of the widow. One son also died afterwards, and Jacob Kline bought and moved on the farm of the deceased son.—The farm of the surviving son, Peter Price, adjoins the property of Kline. It appears that Kline and Price jointly provided for the wants of the aged widow and she occupied rooms in the house of Kline. Early on Monday morning Mrs. Kline went to the spring and found the old lady as above stated. The water was not over eighteen inches in debth. She was tigtly wedged in, with her back to the stepping stone and her feet propped against the oppsiote wall.—Her body was still warm but life was extinct. When taken out she was full of water the upper part of her body completely wet, but how she could have drowned and then got into the position in which she was found, is still involved in mistery. An inquest held upon the body and the findidg was that she came to her death by drowning.—Whether the matter will end here we know not, but the case should be fully envestigated, if possible, until there is no more doubt as to the manner of her death, whether accidental or otherwise.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞ PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for June, is an unusually fine number, even for this popular and elegant magazine. It has a beautiful steel engraving, "The Wild Flowers in the Wood;" a splendid mammoth colored fashion plate, with five figures; a colored pattern for a tobacco pouch; and about five wood engravings of dresses, bonnets, collars and cuffs, children's fashions, baby's shoe, patterns in embroidery, smoking cap, &c., &c. The literary contents maintain the high character of "PETERSON." That powerful story, "The Long Journey," is finished. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' fascinating novelett, "Married by Mistake," is continued. A capital article on "The Laws of Croquet," is alone worth the price of the number. This is a good time to subscribe, for a new volume begins with July, though back numbers from January may also be had, if subscribers wish to commence with the first of the year.

"Peterson's" is the cheapest of all the monthlies. To single subscribers it is but $2.00 a year. For $8.00 five copies are sent with an extra copy to the person getting up the club. Address C. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

DIED.

In Bloomsburg, on Thursday the 9th inst., Mr. George Kramer, after a short illness, aged about 35 years. He leaves a wife and several little children to mourn his death.

In Bloomsburg, on the 18th inst., Mrs Caroline, wife of Eli Kitchen, of consumption, in the 31st year of her age.

MARKET REPORT.

Wheat per bushel		$3 00
Rye,	"	1 10
Corn,	"	1 10
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		18
Tallow per pound		14
Lard	"	15
Hams,	"	20
Shoulders,	"	15
Hay per ton		20 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and levari facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate to wit:

A certain lot of ground situate in Conyngham twp., Columbia county, containing one acre more or less, bounded on the west by lot late of William Ashman, on the north by public road leading to Germantown, and on the east and south by lands of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, on which is erected a two story stone house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Lavell.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in Locust township Columbia county, containing fifty-six acres more or less, bounded on the south by lands of David Kreisher and Henry Gable, on the west by Henry Gable, on the north by Henry Knapp and on the east by lands of Abram and David Kreisher, whereon is erected a log house and a log barn, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Perry.

ALSO,

A certain piece of land situate in Fishingcreek twp. Columbia County, containing thirty acres more or less, bounded on the south by lands of Daniel Force, on the west by lands of Alex. Cramer, on the north by lands of Joseph Coleman, and on the east by land of Michael Lamon, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and a frame stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property G. W. Masteller.

ALSO,

A certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, containing two lots, fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep, bounded on the east by Catawissa street, on the west by —— street, on the south by an Alley and on the north by lot of Henry Jasper, on which is erected a two story plank house, blacksmith shop, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Stephen Thomas.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Roaring creek township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of Jacob Cherrington, Joseph Zimmerman, other lands of the said estate of S. Coxe, deceased, and others, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a *double chestnut oak, the north western corner* of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Henry Shafer by virtue of a warrant dated the 18th day of November A. D. 1793, and running thence by land of Judah Cherrington, south fifteen degrees, ninety eight perches to a post, thence north eighty six and one quarter degrees east, one hundred and seventy five and a half perches to a post, thence north fifteen degrees west, ninety eight perches to a chestnut oak, thence south eighty six and a quarter degrees west, one hundred and seventy five and a half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and seven acres and seventy eight perches neat measure.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Hartzell

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, May 22.

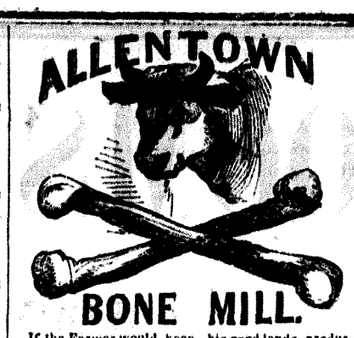
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE.

B. H. STOHNER, Proprietor.

This is a new stand lately fitted up for the accommodation of the traveling public generally, situated on Main Street, a few doors above the Court House, on what is known as the "Robinson property." It is centrally located in the town, a most pleasant place for guests to stop, besides being in that part of town where the majority of the business is being done.

The proprietor feels confident that he is prepared to give general satisfaction to his guests, and would solicit a fair portion of the public patronage.

Bloomsburg, May 15, 1867.



If the Farmer would keep his good lands productive; if he would make his ordinary lands better; if he would regain those which are now unless; if he would render his whole farm capable of an unceasingly profitable cultivation,—all of which can be done—let him use *Berting's Pure Bone Dust.*

All persons desiring to purchase the article can be accommodated by calling on

A. J. ALBERTSON, Agent.
Rohrsburg, Columbia County.

May 8, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Alias Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, and to me directed, there will be sold by public vendue, or outcry on SATURDAY, JUNE, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, the following Real Estate to wit:

All that, the undivided seven sixteenth part of and in the following described piece or parcel of coal land, composed of portions of certain original surveys, referred to in the Indenture of Compromises and Releases hereinafter referred to, situate, lying and being partly in the township of Butler, (late *Barry*) *in Schuylkill county, and partly in Conyngham* township, Columbia County, in the State of Penn-sylvania, and bounded and described according to a recent marking and report of a larger piece or portion of land, of which the described is part (made by Peter W. Shaefer and Allen Fisher, of the borough of Pottsville, in said Schuylkill County, surveyors) as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle of the summit of the high ridge, next north of the Mahonoy Creek, which point is midway between the eastern boundary of a tract originally surveyed on a warrant dated the thirtieth day of May, 1793, issued to William Elliot, and the western boundary of a tract originally surveyed on a warrant dated the tenth day of January, 1794, issued to John Alexander, now a part of the Girard estate; (which point was marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher upon the ground by a pine knot stake and a pile of stones, and witnessed upon eight chestnut oak trees, each having three notches towards said pile;) thence by the middle of the summit of said ridge by the following courses and distances (the same being marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher by cutting a blaze between two notches upon the eight trees and blaze for other lines): that is to say, south eighty five degrees and three-quarters of a degree west, seven hundred and eighteen feet to a young pine tree, marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher for a corner, by three notches on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, and witnessed by three notches upon each of the sides, respectively, towards the same of seven neighboring trees, one of which is a large white oak, standing westward of said young pine; thence south sixty six degrees and one-quarter of a degree west four hundred and nine feet to a pine tree, marked by said Shaefer and Fisher with three notches on the easterly and westerly sides, and witnessed by three notches upon the side towards the same of each four pine trees and two rock oak trees; thence south eighty-one degrees and twenty two minutes west seven hundred and sixty feet to a pine knot stake, set in a pile of stones, made by said surveyors on that line of the westernmost survey, on a warrant to John Dreher, which extends northwardly from the north west corner of an interfering survey on a warrant to John Kelley; (the last said stake and pile of stones are at a distance of two hundred and eighty-six feet north, eight and one half degrees west from said corner of the John Kelly survey, and were witnessed by the said Shaefer and Fisher, by three notches from the trees towards the same by six trees standing in the neighborhood thereof;) thence by a line parallel with *the south the boundary of the Girard tracts, originally* surveyed on warrants issued to Robert Hiltzheimer, William Shannon and Geo Beesham, to wit: south eighty two and one half degrees west, about three thousand eight hundred and two feet, be the same more or less, until it strikes the eastern boundary line of the tract originally surveyed on a warrant issued to Deborah Grant, dated the second day of January, 1793, at the distance of five hundred and sixty feet south, seven and one half degrees east from the double pine corner of the last said tract; thence along the eastern line of the said Deborah Grant survey, north nine degrees west five hundred and sixty feet to the aforesaid double pine corner of the Deborah Grant survey; thence along the northern boundary line of said last survey, south eighty two degrees west, about four hundred feet, be the same more or less, to stones, a corner of the tract originally surveyed on a warrant issued to William Elliot, dated the tenth of May, 1793; thence along the eastern boundary line of the said William Elliot survey north seven and one half degrees west, crossing the *county line of Schuylkill and Columbia counties* into said Columbia county, about three thousand one hundred and fifty feet, be the same more or less, to a corner by the official plot, a chestnut oak tree, but now stones, set and witnessed by other trees, marked as a pitch pine tree; being the southwestern corner of the aforesaid tract originally surveyed on a warrant to Robert Hiltzheimer; thence by the southerly boundary line of the last mentioned tract, and of the aforesaid tract originally surveyed on a warrant to a William Shannon, north eighty two degrees and one half east, four thousand nine hundred and eighty nine feet to a point midway between the eastern line of the said William Elliot survey and the western line of the John Alexander survey; which point was as *certained by actual measurement, and was attested* by the said Shaefer and Fisher, by marking a young pine for a corner with three notches on the easterly sides respectively, and also by witnessing the same by three notches upon the side looking toward the same four trees, respectively, standing in the neighborhood thereof; thence by a line parallel with the eastern line of said survey on a warrant to William Elliot, south seven degrees and one half east, three thousand six hundred and thirty-four feet and one-half to the beginning point on the middle of the summit of the ridge aforesaid, containing within the said boundaries the quantity of about five hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, being part of the same piece or portions of land which Richard P. Foulke, William Parker Foulke and the corporation known as "The Preston Retreat" parties of the first part, in and to a certain indenture or deed of compromise, and of mutual grants and releases, dated the eighteenth day of June, A. D., 1858, recorded in Schuylkill County, in Deed Book No 56, page 31, and in Columbia county, in Deed Book O, Page 267 *granted, released and confirmed all their* right, title and interests therein and thereto unto John Anspach, Jr., his heirs and assigns forever, as in and by said recited indenture reference thereto being had, and to a copy of a plot thereunto annexed, the same will more fully appear, and which the said John Anspach, Jr., granted and conveyed in mortgage to Levi Mattson and Charles Baber, upon the 5th day of January, A. D. 1861; which said mortgage is recorded in Schuylkill county, in Mortgage Book G, page 549, and in Columbia county, in Mortgage Book No. 4, page 570.

There are two Collieries upon this tract—one upon the Mammoth Vein, below water-level, worked under lease by Schall & Donohoe, the improvements of which belong to the lessors, and consists of two slope Houses, two Slopes, two Hoisting and Pumping Engines, one of ninety horse and one of fifty horse power with Boilers and Hoisting and Pumping Machinery complete; one Double Breaker, with Engine, Gearing and Machinery complete; Railroad Tracks, thirteen blocks of Miners' Houses, eight *single Houses, one large Stable, Blacksmith Shop,* Carpenter Shop, Oil and Powder Houses and Office. The other Colliery is upon the Skidmore Vein above water-level, and is now worked under lease by the New York City Mutual Coal Company. The improvements at this Colliery consist of one Coal Breaker, with Engine, Gearing and Machinery complete; five blocks of Miners' Houses, Railroads, Carpenter Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Stable, Oil and Powder Houses and Office.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of John Anspach, Jr., and to be sold by

MICHAEL HORAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Pottsville, Pa., May 3, 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.

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 have in received a time therefor, I will not pay the same unless compelled to do so by the course of law.

AARON FULMER.

Fowlersville, May 1, 1867.—3t.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES,

"OUR OWN MAKE."

Embracing every New and desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts.—2, 2 1-4 2¾, 3 3-4, 3 3 1-4, 3 1 2 3 3-4, and 4 yards round every length and size Waist, in every respect.

FIRST QUALITY,

and especially adapted to meet the wants of First Class and most fashionable Trade.

"Our Own Make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and Really Cheaper than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are Warranted in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them. Ask for

"HOPKIN'S OWN MAKE,"

and see that each Skirt is Stamped "W. T. Hopkin's Manufacturer, 628 Arch Street, Philadelphia." None others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and liberal discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled. Wholesale and Retail, at Manufactory and Sale rooms, No 628 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Terms, Net Cash. One Price Only.

March 20, '67—10mo. WM. T. HOPKINS.

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