Bloomsburg Democrat.

WM. H. JACOBY, Editor.

Wednesday, May 29, 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.

Pardons in Columbia County.

The people will observe that Governor Geary has pardoned Boner, of Conyngham Township, in this County, for the crime of refusing the vote of a man who was accused at the polls of being a deserter. Boner was convicted at our last court, after a careful trial before a bench of judges, and Jury whom no one will accuse of being partial.

Several cases of this kind had previously been disposed of in the Courts of the State, and, *in fact, one had been tried in Columbia* County, and the man convicted. After all this, this man Boner, an officer of the election in Conyngham, willfully refuses the vote, is tried, convicted and sentenced, and then Gov. Geary steps in with his pardon! Had the voter been a Republican do you suppose his vote would have been refused? Not likely. Had Boner, the election officer been a Democrat, do you suppose he would have been pardoned? Not likely.

It seems that under Republican rule the law is to be totally disregarded. Lincoln lead the way by his scandalously illegal proclamations, and his subordinates in office, and others in power who act according to his precepts, seem determined to follow.—There is no safety to the people until the eternal principles of Justice, as embraced in the ancient creed of Democracy are once more acknowledged as underlying the foundations of our Government. *No true man can now be anything else than a true Democrat. No shuffling, no trembling, no compromises with the enemy.*

☞ The new subscribers are coming in quite briskly, for which our friends in the County have our thanks. The DEMOCRAT never wavers, but pursues that steady, straight forward, time-honored, Democratic course. It claims none of that mongrel, new-fangled, 'don't-you-speak-out you-will-hurt-the-party, Democracy! We are not in favor of courting *any man, or set of men*, who, during the whole time of the rebellion, were *chief lights* in the Black Republican Dis-Union party, and were moving Heaven and earth, almost, *to crush out* the Democratic party. When they could not inveigle Democrats into the army fast enough, under the pretence that they were to "fight for the Union," they got up the hue and cry that there was "rebellion" in certain Democratic counties, in order that they might receive Soldiers from the Government, to "scour the country," hunt down, imprison, lynch, and murder Democrats, who dared to stand up and demand for themselves what they were entitled to under the laws of the country in which they lived. We had a *sample* of this illegal and most damnable proceeding in Columbia County. The men who inaugurated this crusade upon the people of this County, *are now held in utter contempt* by all good citizens.

☞ It is estimated that the tour of Wilson, Kelley and other Radicals through the South, by the false ideas they have infused into the minds of the negroes, and the distrust occasioned among the whites, has already damaged the productive interests of *that section to the amount of fifty millions* of dollars for this season. Do the working men of the North comprehend the fact that they are taxed to make up this deficit? The people of the South, if left to themselves, would soon become prosperous, and able to bear a share of the burdens of national taxes; and every dollar of taxes paid by the South, relieves the laboring men of the North from the payment of that sum. Besides this, the present Radical policy of governing the South directly increases the expenses of the government one hundred millions per annum. Think of these things, tax-ridden people of the North, when you are obliged to pay two prices for a pound of sugar, a gallon of molasses, a yard of muslin, calico, or cloth, a barrel of flour, a roast of beef, and when the tax-gatherer and internal revenue collector call to demand a large share of your hard earnings—for in all *these ways, and a thousand others, are you* robbed to maintain and continue the rule of the Radical party. Remember, also, that the only way to obtain relief from these taxes is by the defeat of *radicalism through* the ballot-box.

☞ A serious riot occurred at Brownsville, Tennessee, on the 13th, at a Radical Convention, in which *three negroes and two* whites were shot and wounded. The riot originated in one of the negro speakers declaring that every man who had owned slaves ought to have his heart cut out.—Many of the white Rads present had owned slaves, but did not fancy being dissected in return for joining in the black and tan movement, hence a disagreement with the result above stated.

THAT SOUR APPLE TREE!—Now since Horace Greeley has bailed out Jefferson Davis, the question arises as to what is to be done with That Sour Apple Tree upon which he was to have been hung. Who can answer this question? Probably Dr. John can.

Democracy Vs. Jacobinism.

The *Jacobin writers* have a good deal to say about Copperheads, rebels, &c., and scribble and talk as though they were masters of the people and owned the country.—Who are these scribblers but jack legged politicians, who have floated up to the surface from the boiling cauldron of civil war, that they arrogate so much importance to themselves? What have they done for humanity or country, but to sow the seeds of *disease and death?*

To hear them clatter about rebels, treason, &c., would leave the impression on those who do not know them, that they are a wonderfully novel and wise set, got up with extreme care by the Almighty as a further proof of his inscrutable wisdom—a sort of cross between the chimanzee and owl!

The great mind is distinguishable from the small one by its impress upon mankind. The great man builds up—the small one pulls down! It took the wiser men of a century, tried in the crucible of war and privation, to rear aloft the structure of *American liberty on this continent*, which, in the hands of great men, was preserved and fully developed as time rolled on; but its preservers were Democrats, Copperheads and rebels!

But these are at a discount now! A wiser generation has come to confound the times and demolish its temples, with a view to rearing others in their stead. They have pulled down, but they have not constructed, and the appearances are, that these wise men—wise in their own conceit—are miserable imposters and humbugs.

What have they done to claim the respect of the world? Judge them by their words. Where is the temple they promised, which was to supplant the one founded by the purer Republicans of the last century? Echo answers, where? How long will the people blindly follow the lead of fools, imposters and tricksters? the ranting, read mouthed white livered dissemblers and hypocrites?

In the days of Democracy, concession and forbearance characterized the people. But the devilish form of Radicalism reared its head to lure a common people on to blood and ruin, and bayonets are now the arguments and fraternal blood, foully drawn, the bond of the States. Is this the sort of *liberty which the American people desire* to leave to their children?

MONUMENTAL.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the last session, authorized the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the State, who fell during the war of the Rebellion. It is to be erected at Harrisburg, and commissioners to agree upon the design have recently agreed upon the design of the memorial. It is, we believe, will be the first monument erected by the State of Pennsylvania for any purpose. Our tastes have not run in that line. There is no memorial in Pennsylvania erected by the State upon any battle field of the Revolution. Germantown and Fort Mifflin, the scenes of memorable encounters, exist without any token by the people of the State, of interest in the important events which happened there. Paoli has a small monument, erected by patriotic citizens. There is no public monument to commemorate the service of the Pennsylvania line, the mainstay of the army of the Revolution. Coming down to later times, Pennsylvania's share in the war of 1812 has no token of the interest of the people of the State in the contest. The war of the Rebellion has a few town and county monuments, in different parts of the State. Gettysburg has the honor of having a monument projected to mark the ground *of the most important struggle of the Rebellion*; but when it will be erected, it would be a bold prediction to undertake to say.—Harrisburg will have the first State monument, which we *may pressure will be speedily* erected. Has there not been apathy on this subject elsewhere? We scarcely think it worth while to address any adjurations to Philadelphia. When we recollect that a corner stone for a monument to WASHINGTON was deposited with ceremony in Washington Square thirty four years ago, and that it still remains in the ground, without any hope that a structure will be erected upon it within the present generation, we must abstain from all local appeals upon the subject. We must forbear to ask questions as to what is to be done with the Lincoln Monument fund, which seems like all other Philadelphia projects of the kind, to be certain of being nursed for about a century *before any effort will be made* to satisfy the great grand-children of the original donors with a sight of what their ancestors expected to see.

A Radical Organ.

The Salem (Mass,) Journal, under the head of 'The Yankee Rules,' says: 'Although *it has taken a long while*, and a vast amount of money, we have at last got the stolid Dutch of Pennsylvania and the verdant 'suckers' and 'buckeyes' of the Western States educated up to our higher law standard. When a few years ago, they spat upon us—the despised Abolitionists—we determined that the 'nigger' (as they called the colored man) should be made their equal or we would crush the Union. The foot of the negro is on the necks of our ancient revilers, and those who are not in our toils must stand from under.' This is a sample of New England Radicalism. Success is bringing out the coherent but long-concealed puritan tyranny and devilishness of the old Abolitionists who are now the leaders of the Radical party. Are our people prepared to be the instruments of their own undoing.

☞ Jefferson Davis is with his family in Canada. Some people are weak and ignorant enough to think that he will never return. What fools! The mistake they make is that they cannot comprehend the sentiments of a great and fearless mind, they being so narrow in intellect, and so ignorant themselves. They cannot understand how Mr. Davis can be at liberty to go to Canada, and then return because *they*, themselves, feel in their hearts that *they* would sneak out of the country. The cowards! They will find Davis on hand whenever occasion requires.

THE MOBILE RIOT.

A PLAIN, UNVARNISHED ACCOUNT OF ITS ORIGIN.

[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

A letter just received here from a prominent citizen traveling in the South, well known in political circles of the Northern States, dated at Mobile, May 15, gives probably one of the most correct accounts of the late riot in that city that has been prepared. It is brief and comprehensive, and carries upon its face the impress of truth. The whole story of the riot, from its inception to the end, is told in a few words. The writer says:

I write you from this branch of the "Lord's vineyard" to give you the *plain truth* as to the riot last night at the city.

While Judge Kelley was speaking a policeman was having a verbal altercation with a drunken fellow who was misbehaving, and seized him for arrest. The crowd immediately around was excited, but not noisy or violent. At this particular time the horses attached to the ambulance of Colonel Sheppard's Fifteenth infantry were frightened, and started to run through the crowd. Of course, every person tried to get out of the way; and rushing furiously in every direction pressed against others; and some person, believing it to be a riot, fired a pistol, whereupon there was a general firing—some towards the speaker's stand and some from it. Kelley got under the table and then got away to the hotel, *no one attempting* to molest him. There was *no person* on the stand hurt. The only persons wounded and killed were opposed to the Radicals, except one negro, who was found dead some *distance from the scene. The whole affair* sprang up in a moment. There were no preparations for it. The party mostly armed were the negroes. There is not a respectable man here who does not greatly regret the occurrence. Many, of course, do not like Kelley's radicalism, but there was no disposition to prevent his speaking or break up his meeting by any leading men here. I was at the meeting a while, and all there seemed attentive and quiet.

Judge Kelley came very hastily to the *Battle House, and a guard of soldiers were* thrown about the house to guard him. He was taken to his meal by military, and seemed afraid to leave here for Montgomery in the regular steamer, having a special boat to carry him from this wharf. He was in no more danger, than I was, and could walk the streets with just as much safety. He did not need military protection any more than I do, but he called upon the military for effect. It seemed more martyr-like to need protection. It would create more sensation North. It was a trump-card. The whole affair will give Kelley more notoriety than all his other acts combined. I regret that the affair took place, because of the lives that were lost, because of the interruption of free speech, and because it does gross injustice to the people of Mobile.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR JUNE, 1867.—The June number of this popular Magazine is before us. A charming domestic scene called "Home Treasures," is the subject of the fine Steel Plate in front. The Colored Fashions present a group of brilliant and graceful figures, attired in the latest mode. Among the numerous wood cuts are a handsome bridal dress, travelling and visiting toilettes, new paletots, illustrations of Wax Flower Work, &c. The literary matter is choice. "How a Woman Had Her Way," continues wonderfully entertaining. "That Blessed Baby" is full of truth and humor. Miss Douglass concludes her excellent story, "No Longer Young," and there are Poems by Eliza Sproat Turner and Mrs. M. F. Tucker. The Music, furnished for each number by Lee & Walker, is alone worth the subscription price. A beautiful Steel Engraving, called "One of Life's Happy Hours," will be sent gratis to every single ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending a club. Specimen numbers containing the particulars of the premium offers and the reduced price to clubs, will be sent on the receipt of twenty cents.

Price (with engraving) $2.50 a year; Four copies (with one engraving) $6.00. One copy of Lady's Friend and one of Saturday Evening Post (and one engraving), $4.00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

RENAN author of the "Life of Christ;" Hon. D. C. Seranton; Miss Muhlbach, author of "Joseph II. and his Court;" Madame Pfeiffer, author of "Fanchon, the Cricket;" Phrenological Theory of Man's Organization—Metaphysical Absurdities; Shakspeare's Supernatural Characters; How to Talk to Ladies; Plain Words with Big Boys; Aboriginal Legends of America, The Gospel Among Animals, by Rev. Dr. Osgood; Health at Home; Whom to Elect; Our Next President; Our National Military System—The Navy; Pope's Essay on Man, given in the Phrenological Journal for June; now ready. A New Volume begins with the next number. $3 a year; single numbers 30 cents. Address, S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE has been received in our sanctum for June. "Its immense double sheet fashion plates are without a parallel," and it can be truly called the "only real Gazette of Fashion." There is no Magazine published in this Country better gotten up and from its steady march of improvement, we should think there were few if any Magazines better patronized. This Magazine is undoubtedly very highly appreciated by the American ladies. The efforts of the publisher certainly entitle him to a most liberal support. Terms, $3.50 per annum. Published by FRANK LESLIE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

☞ Arthur's Magazine for June has been received, well laden with interesting and instructive reading matter. This magazine is among the very best published.—Arthur & Son have published eight little books, handsomely printed, and illustrated, and put up in neat packets containing one each. Price 30 cents a packet. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price. A liberal discount to schools, Lecturers, and the trade. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., 809 & 811 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

LOYAL.—To see a laborer pay $17 for a barrel of flour which formerly cost but $5; his children ragged or naked for want of clothing which this extra $12 would buy before he was made equal to the "unbleached American," and then to see this same laborer go to the polls and vote for a "little more of the same sort."—*Exchange.*

Soldiers' Left Hand-Writing.

TO THE LEFT-ARM CORPS OF THE UNION.

The Editor of THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND, in compliance with urgent requests from members of the Left-Armed Corps, hereby announces that he will distribute a second series of prizes amounting to Five Hundred Dollars in premiums for the ten best specimens of Left-Hand Penmanship, by soldiers and sailors of the Union who lost their Right Arm by disability or amputation in the late war for the Union.

There will be ten equal prizes of Fifty dollars each, the award of the Prizes to be made by distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, who will furnish an Autograph Letter to the successful competitors.

The Premiums will bear the name of the officer making the award, and will be known as follows:—

The Grant Premium; the Farragut Premium; the Sherman Premium; the Howard Premium; the Meade Premium; the Hancock Premium; the Geary Premium; the Logan Premium.

The Manuscripts will all be sent to the *Editor of the Soldier's Friend, to be registered*, numbered, and prepared for inspection, and when so prepared the awards will be made.

DIRECTIONS:

The *writers must furnish a sketch of their* military history, from the date of their enlistment to their discharge, including company, regiment, rank, a list of battles, date and place where wounded, etc.

Original essays, poems, tales incidents and anecdotes of the war may be added, and are earnestly desired.

The paper must be wide-ruled white letter paper, about eight by ten inches to the page, and leaving an inch margin at the top, bottom, and sides.

The sheets must not be gummed or fastened together, but correctly numbered at the top.

Write on only one side of the paper.

Write in black ink. Pencil writing will not be admitted on the catalogue.

No one is entitled to compete who can use his right arm, or who has learned to write with his *left hand previous to the date of his wound.* Those only are entitled who have learned to write since the date of their disability in the service.

A proper affidavit must be made to the facts, to prevent imposition and injustice.

Photographs are requested in every case where it is practicable to furnish one.

Writers are SPECIALLY CAUTIONED against sending manuscripts or correspondence to the Headquarters of any of the officers who are to award the prizes, as it will not serve their purposes in the least, and will only make unnecessary expense and delay. *All manuscripts must be sent to the office of The Soldier's Friend, to be registered and classified.*

☞ None of those who drew prizes on the first competition will be entitled to compete for the present prizes. But they are invited to contribute new specimens to the collection.

Manuscripts should be sent wrapped around a wooden roller, or in a pasteboard or card cylinder to preserve them in the best order. They should be rolled *lengthwise, and not across the page.*

The lists will remain open to competition till the *first day of JULY next.*

The manuscripts are to be collected in permanent form for preservation, and to remain in the possession of the editor of THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND for publication.

Circulars and full directions will be sent on application. Address Wm. Oland Bourne, *Editor of the Soldier's Friend*, No 12 Centre Street, N. Y.

☞ John Dipple, landlord of the Black Horse Hotel, Lewistown, after receiving license, posted the following unique notice: "To all whom it may concern.—The undersigned desiring to obey all laws restraining the sale of liquor, respectfully suggests all heads of families who have drunken sons, or husbands, wives or daughters, to give me the written notice required by law, forbidding me to sell habitual drunkards liquor, with their signatures attached, and I pledge myself, my reputation, and my property, that such requests shall be rigidly complied with. I desire to comply with all laws regulating my legitimate business, and in order to do so, request the assistance of all law-abiding citizens. The members of temperance societies, who have annoyed me for liquor, will please me much by withdrawing *their patronage from either me or the society.*"—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞ In San Francisco a barrel of flour can be purchased for $6.50; here in Bloomsburg, in a great wheat-growing country a barrel of flour costs from $16 to $18. In the one case it is bought with *Democratic money*, in the other with the fraudulent apology for money, Lincoln Chase rags! If poor men like this sort of entertainment all they have to do is to keep on voting the Republican party in power. Eight hour laws nor frequent strikes will not remedy the evil—a return to democratic rule, Democratic principles and Democratic money will do the business.

AN EVERLASTING DISGRACE.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* expresses the opinion that "ere the present Congress reassembles, the evidence—conclusive and irresistable—will be furnished, that the last Congress was the worst and the weakest that ever left its impress upon our country. The day is not distant when every prominent feature and almost ever influential enactment of that Congress will be execrated. Intuitively, however, it apeared the only escape from the ruin it will have caused, by the passage of a bankrupt law."

☞ It is stated that Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, has been commissioned by the Government to purchase St. Thomas Island of Denmark. Pretty soon we will have more territory than we can govern. By the way, would it not be a good idea for the government to buy Cuba? Spain, no doubt, would sell that Island, and, it appears, from the way the Government is investing in territory we have the money to lay out in acquiring more territory. We make this as a suggestion to Secretary Seward.

☞ Radical papers console themselves over their defeat in Kentucky by calling it a 'rebel victory.' The *men elected to Congress* from Kentucky, with one exception, were never in the military service, and that exception is Major Adams, who served in *in the Federal army.*

☞ Kelley is a valiant soul. Although he boasted of having fifteen regiments at his back and professed to have the whole army of the Republic at his disposal, he declined to reside at Mobile, but retired from the scene of action in a government gunboat.

UNLOCKING THE ROCKS.—The great cost of silver and gold arises not so much from their scarcity in the earth, as the difficulty of extracting from their stony combinations. Dr. J. C. Ayer, the well known chemist of Massachusetts, has cut this gordian knot.—After having merited and received the gratitude of half mankind, by his remedies that cure their diseases, he is now winning the other half, by opening for them an easy road to the exhaustless treasures of the hills. He has discovered and published a chemical process, which renders at little cost, the hardest rocks and ores, friable like chalk, *so that the precious metals are loosed from* their confinement, and easily gathered.—Mines too poor to pay, may be worked at a profit now, and the yield of rich mines is largely increased, while the cost of extracting the metals from the ore, is diminished. Either is a great achievement, to enrich mankind, or cure their diseases. But we are informed our celebrated countryman adheres to the latter as his specialty and chief ambition.—*Buffalo Sentinel.*

☞ The Bureau men in the South are sending word North to their brother robbers, that "the colored citizens of the South will demand the nomination of Mr. Stevens for the next Presidency." These smart darkies are perhaps aware that Thad. has slept with a female "pet lamb" for twenty years, and that if he were elected President he would not deem the bureaukites unworthy associates. They know which side of their bread is buttered. They don't want a decent white man elected President—but one that is as degraded as themselves.

UNCOMMON.—There is a woman living in this vicinity, now past fifty-four years of age who is the mother of seventeen children.—She is now nursing the youngest, which is only four months old. What a happy husband she has, and how he must rejoice when he sees a perfect *grove* of "olive plants" gather round about his table. And she, too, what a pleasant thought it must be to her, that she has a crowd of children to "rise up and call her blessed."—*Montour American.*

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Centre, by Rev. D. J. Waller, Prof. C. W. Walker, Jr., of Millville, to Miss Ellie J. Campbell.

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., by the same, Thomas Wright, of Millville, to Harriet M. White, of Scott.

On the 8th inst., at Afton, by H. G. Creveling, Esq., Daniel Quick, to Mrs. Elizabeth Varnee, all of Columbia County.

On the 16th inst., at Afton, by the same, John Fletcher, of England, to M. E. Sholhamberger, of Afton, Columbia County.

At the M. E. Parsonage in Catawissa, on the 19th inst., by Rev. S. C. Swallow, Thomas Lornor, of Danville, to Matilda Roat, of Locust.

DIED.

In Rohrsburg, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Ager, wife of William Ager, aged about 45 years.

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 ADAERTISEMENTS.

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 of G. W. Mateller.

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 Shaffer 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 29.

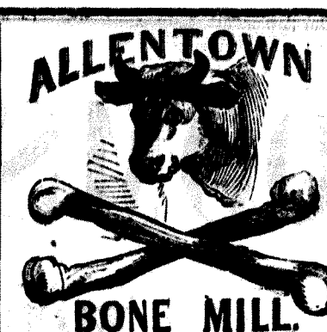
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE.

B. F. STORNER, 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 "Robbison property." It is centrally located in the town, almost 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 *Breinig'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 1, 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 Pennsylvania, and bounded and described according to a recent marking and report of a larger piece or portion of land, of which this discribed is part (made by Peter W. Shaefer and Alien 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 Mahanoy 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 red 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 Decher, 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 southern boundary of the Girard tracts, originally surveyed on warrants issued to Robert Hutchenicr, William Shannon and Geo Beneham, 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 eighty feet north, 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, attested by old witness-marks on a neighboring tree, being the southwestern corner of the *aforesaid tract originally surveyed on a warrant to* Robert Hutchenicr; thence by the southerly boundary line of the last mentioned tract, and of the aforesaid tract originally surveyed on a warrant to 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 ascertained 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. Pooling, William Parker Foulke and the corporation known as "The Girard Estate," parties of the first part, in and by 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 58, 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 plan 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 Q, page 549, and in Columbia county, in Mortgage Book No. 4, page 350.

There are two Collieries upon this tract—one upon the Mammoth Vein, below water-level, worked under lease by Schall & Donohue; the improvements at 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.

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.

STEELE'S HOTEL,

WILKESBARRE, PA.

WILLIAM B. KOONS,

PROPRIETOR.

(Successor of Mr. Hofford.)

Mr. Koons has lately taken charge of this popular and well established house, and will be pleased to see his old friends give him a call. He is a capital landlord, and keeps a first class house.

April 10, 1867.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased and lately refitted this well-known House, situated on MAIN ST., immediately opposite the Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his House is now in order for the accommodation and entertainment of travelers.

He has spared no pains in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment and comfort of his guests. His House is spacious, and enjoys a good business location.

OMNIBUSSES run at all times between this House and the different railroad Depots, by which travelers will be conveyed to and from the respective Stations in due time to meet the cars.

JOHN F. CASLOW.

April 20, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN 42 Cedar Street New York. May 29, 1867.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE by return mail, will please address, REV. EDWARD WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York. May 29, 1867.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

NEW CHAIR SHOP.

J. H. BATES

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

CHAIR ESTABLISHMENT

in the Old Arcade Building, (over Miller's Store,) Bloomsburg, where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large assortment of

Bureaus, Stands,

ROCKING CHAIRS,

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

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

Don't fail to give him a call and secure great bargains.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 7, 1866.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

J. N. OBERENDER,

Has opened a New Tailor Shop on Main Street, Bloomsburg, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with their custom. He keeps on hand a variety of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, which he will make up to order with neatness and despatch.

Attention paid to cutting gentlemen and boy's clothing. Also cutting done in the ladies' line.

Repairing done upon short notice. All work warranted.

☞ Give him a call. [Bloomsburg May 8, 1867.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, 'swellings;' and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is