Bloomsburg Democrat.

WM. H. JACOBY, Editor.

Wednesday, June 5, 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.

The Abolition-Reconstruction Committee.

The anomaly, self styled, "The Union Congressional Republican Committee," have issued an address to the Southern people, entitled "The policy of Congress in Reference to the Restoration of the Union." We have not space to publish the entire address, but will quote a few sentences which fairly show the character of it. Following the two reconstruction acts of Congress, which are embodied in the address, it says:—

"It (the Republican party) will be true to its friends in the South, without regard to color or previous condition."

This is certainly one of the most open and undisguised bids for voters that we have ever known a party to make, and at the same time is a threat against whomsoever may not be the friends of the Republican party, A good citizen should be *true* to friends and foes, of whatever party, and willing to do justice unto all men according to law, but the party in power in a free country should more particularly be willing to declare itself as standing upon honest and lawful grounds. The Republican party by this committee *promises only to be faithful in respect to* its friends. Its enemies may expect all manner of wrongs within the power of that party to commit.

But it will be true to its friends "without regard to color or previous condition." This we understand as a bid for the vilest rebel in "secessia." It says to him vote with the Republican party—be its friend, and we, holding the power of government, will take care of you. You shall not be injured on account of having engaged in the war against us, but if you will be so perverse as to oppose us (the Republican party) we will not be true to you—we will hound you down on account of your previous condition, and on account of your color.

Again:—

"But there must be co-operation of the races, and there must be co-operation upon the principle which prevail in the North, and to which the Republican party is fully committed."

The principles of co-operation in the North are learned from the following declarations of the Committee:—

"We (the Republican party) will recognize no distinction on account of race or color", * * * * * "Accept the plan of universal suffrage as the facts of political, educational, and industrial prosperity and power. * * * * * * * * * *

"The owners of large estates should divide and subdivide their lands and sell them at reasonable rates to those who need them and who can improve them." * * * *

"But beyond these conditions Congress must be satisfied also that the people of the proposed States respectively are, and are likely to be loyal to the Union by decisive and trustworthy majorities."

These are the principles of co-operation:—*no* destruction of races—negro suffrage as the basis of politics, *education*, &c. Notice that the people must base their educational system upon negro suffrage and the equality of races political and social.

More, the owners of large tracts of land must divide their lands, and sell them at *reasonable* rates, and we suppose Congress will appoint a committee to set the price.

Finally decided majorities must be given for the Republican party. This embodies the restoration policy and basis of co-operation proposed by this God and morality, temperate, intelligent and honest party.

☞ By advices from St. Louis as late as the 29th ult., information of the great difficulty and danger from the Indians of Montana is given. Much excitement exists in the Territory on account of Indian outrages. The Governer has announced a plan of operations to retaliate and calls for volunteers, arms, horses, &c. Volunteers are coming forth rapidly and are placed in command of Gen. Meager, who has summoned six hundred mounted men to immediate service assuring them that they may hold to themselves individually whatever horses, arms and other spoils they may capture.—He says the general government has left him to his own resources and he will move and act on his own responsibility. The Indians are not only murdering men women and children, traveling over the plains, and robbing and plundering on routes, but the Sioux Indians have confederated with the tribes in the mountains and planned an attack to plunder, burn, murder devastate Virginia and Helena cities and other towns in the territories.

There seems to be no effectual way to treat with these savages, except by extermination. Gen. Meager, with his force of sturdy settlers, who are not only interested in respect to property, but in personal safety will not fight with gloves on, and we may expect soon to hear of some havoc among the savages.

SENTENCED.—Chas. Williams, the man who robbed the post office in Lock Haven, a couple of weeks since, was last week convicted of the crime before the United States Court at Pittsburg, and sentenced by Judge McCandless to ten years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

"The Intelligent Conservative Element."

We have quoted the above heading of this article from the Philadelphia *Daily News*—a paper which has been professedly Conservative during the past year. Previous to that it was known among the blood and thunder organs of the war. Lately it has so much misled a few persons calling themselves Democrats, as to induce even some editors of Country papers wishing to be called Democratic, to say and publish in their sheet that the *Daily News* is a Democratic paper. We do not wish to deprive the most Radical of the right of repentance. Nor do we wish to say anything that may oppose the action of such repentant radicals in joining the Democratic party, but we do wish it understood that we for ourself—others may do as they wish—will not sell our birth-right for an imaginative thing which has no existance, and has no fair prospect of ever gaining one. The *Daily News*, when stating its own political standing, says it is of the NATIONAL UNION PARTY, and not only denies union with the Democratic party, but absolutely declares it will not support any man who may be the nominee of the Democratic party. But use its own words published on the 17th, of last month:—"The intelligent conservative element of the country will not join the Democratic party, neither will it be induced to cast its suffrages for a ticket made by it."

We have been blamed for being too outspoken in the cause of Democracy. Let men who think of gaining the votes of this presumptive "intelligent conservative element" for Democratic candidates ponder over this assertion of the leading "intelligent conservative" newspaper in Pennsylvania, and if they can find that which shows a *spark of sympathy with the Democracy* we, upon being convinced, will change our course, and adopt the system of their intelligence which now is, *in appearance but as* ruse to gain position. A plan to secure the offices of Revenue Assessors, Post Master, Collectors, &c. They will not vote for the nominees of the Democracy, but ask us to vote with a party which has no existance.

Puritanical Despotism.

The rule of the Republican party, which is a lineal descendant and heir of the Puritan party of New England, is marked, at every step of its progress, by intolerance, proscription, and persecution. In 1698, they made it crimnal for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday, and burnt and drowned old women on the absurd charge of witchcraft. In 1867 they are repeating the same or like acts of cruelty and despotism. Not content with *imposing their pharisaical discipline and* legislation upon the people of Massachusetts and its contigious States, they are *seeking to extend them over the whole* country. While setting negroes crazy in the South with the widest ideas of equality, and agrarianism, they are abridging the reserved natural rights of the white people of the North by means of the most impertinent and vexatious sumptuary laws. Here, in Pennsylvania, they deny the laboring classes, who are the majority of the community, the liberty to get out of the stifling and fetid air of the city into the green fields of the suburbs, with their wives and children, on the Sabbath, which is their only day of rest and refreshment in seven and true to their old instinct of crushing the will of many under the power of the few, they have even denied to the masses the democratic privilege of expressing their wishes on the question by suffrage. Having interdicted the egress of the population into the country, by means of the Sunday cars, they next seek to aggravate the misery of their close imprisonment in the city on the only holiday of the working million, by means of the sunday liquor law. Thus will it come to pass that a vast majority of the people will be denied all solid enjoyment within the walls of the Metropolis and prevented from seeking health and innocent recreation in the suburbs.

These are fair specimens of the sort of government which the puritanical Yankees will, in the end, seek to enact laws prescribing what a man shall eat and what he shall drink, when he shall rise up and when he shall lie down, how he shall pray and wherewithall he shall be clothed.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—On Monday last the Supreme Court of this State, in session at Harrisburg, declared the Act of Assembly, passed by the Legislature, creating a sort of new judiciary to try Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer cases, in Schuylkill, Dauphin and Lebanon counties, unconstitutional. The law gave the new criminal court exclusive jurisdirtion in Schuylkill county and only concurrent *jurisdiction in* Dauphin and Lebanon. Dauphin and Lebanon are Radical counties, and were used in making up the district so that the Democracy of Schuylkill might not be able to elect the next President Judge after the expiration of the term of Geary's appointee. That little game, however of the Radical politicians has been nicely upset.

☞ CIRCULATE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS.—The time has arrived when every Democrat should select one of his Republican friends and try to make a Democratic voter out of him. The sins of the party now in power are flagrant, and the leaders are accusing each other of so many crimes, that all good men will want to leave it. There is a great deal of good that can be done now by circulating Democratic papers. The Radicals have forfeited all claims to a further control of the government and all that is now necessary to prove this to the misguided masses, is the circulation of the facts through the people's medium, the PRESS.

THE ERA OF FRAUD.—The entire of frauds, embezzlements, or malfeasance in office of any kind, during the long years of Democratic rule in this State, concentrated and then thrice magnified, would be invisible to the naked eye placed side by side with the fraud and corruption being practiced this very hour by the Republican *loyalists*. The entire party has become one pestiferous mass of corruption, and will remain so until fumigated by the people, which we think they will do about October next.

Model Temperance Missionary.

Mr. A. Z. Bates, who was brought before the Public Court, at Chicago, a few days since, charged with having drugged and robbed some one, thus addressed the magistrate in his defence:

At this moment, sir, you may despise me, but before I finish you will pity me. I am a Christian—one of the Lord's guerrillos.—They fight for the Christian faith on their own hook, I am also a missionary. I try to make people sign the temperance pledge.

I don't belong to the regular society for that purpose. Our ways of doing the thing differ. Mine is the best. I don't have to beg for money as they do. My system is self supporting.

I often say jokingly to myself and family that we are *Bates* for intemperate people. The joke is original with me, and I don't want any of the reporters to pass it off as their own.

The way I convert people to the temperance cause is this: When I see a man about to drink I drug the liquor. When he sleeps, I take all the money and valuables he has. I spoil his clothes, and sometimes beat him.

Then I put him in the gutter, where a policeman can find him. But first I fill his pockets full of tracts showing the evils of intemperance. What is the result?

That man is brought here and fined $5 for drunkenness. He finds all his money *gone, and his clothes spoiled. Thus does* he see and feel the effects of intemperance. It is better than a thousand tracts.

Then he *reads a few of the tracts* in his pocket, and they complete the good work. He goes and signs the pledge. I have thus saved that man from a drunkard's grave. All honor to me.

The money and valuables which I get from him are enough to support me until I find another man to convert. I know that the world may mistake my motives, but you, Judge, will not. You will say at once:

"Let the missionary go. He is one among many."

And so I am. Once I converted an aunt of mine in this way. It cost her $250 but she does not drink any more. It is sweet to me to think how many souls I have saved, and how much it cost them to be saved.

Mr. Bates was required to appear before the Record's Court.

Concealment of Booth's Diary.

The Springfield *Republican*, speaking of Booth's diary and its failure to connect Mr. Davis with the assassination, gives an explanation of its concealment not very flattering either to Secretary Stanton or Judge Holt:

The most probable explanation of the false mystery that has been thrown over this whole matter is after Secretary Stanton and Judge Holt, misled by the perjurer Conover, had adopted the theory that Davis was in the plot, and had induced the President to offer a reward for his apprehension as an assassin, the pride of consistency and unwillingness to correct a mistake, which *prompts to* a large share of human follies, induced them to maintain their first theory after they were convinced that it could not be true. One false step in this direction made others necessary, and the mystery has been cultivated and amplified in various ways, until a great many people supposed there must be some reality behind it. The peremptory order of the President for the publication of Booth's diary against the wishes of Secretary Stanton and Judge Advocate Holt pricks the bubble and it collapses and disappears altogether. The only other point made clear by the publication of Booth's diary is that he was a decided monomaniac, if not utterly insane. If the article he says he left for publication in the National *Intelligencer* could be found it would *doubtless strengthen this conviction.*

☞ The war spirit is fairly aroused in Montana, and the settlers prove themselves to be true and worthy nephews of Uncle Sam. The present outrages of the Indians have brought about this beligerent state of affairs. War meetings were the order of the day in Virginia City on the 2d inst., and several companies of volunteers were organized within twenty-four hours. General MEAGHER, who is upon the scene of disturbances, has issued a proclamation for 600 mounted men, for immediate service.—"MEAGHER of the Sword" assures his equestrian volunteers that they will have full liberty to appropriate and hold whatever spoils the fortunes of war may throw in their way. The General gives as a reason for granting this license, "that the Federal Government has thrown him upon his own resources." It is not improbable that the savages of Montana are even now receiving a prompt and well merited castigation. That they will be made to suffer severely by an armed force, authorized to plunder them, there is no doubt. But in Montana the war has been forced upon the whites, and the force of circumstances compels the authorities to try the efficacy of hoisting their wily adversaries "with their own petards."

☞ The sad remains of the "late lamented Lincoln" administration has bought of Russia about fifty thousand Esquimaux and an indefinite quantity of the polar ice, to which they are indigenous. The *Tribune* estimates that it will cost the Government (*i. e.*, the remains of the "late lamented") three hundred thousand dollars a head to kill off these Esquimaux. And seven-tenths of the clergy of the United States will piously *say, served the rascals right for not being negroes!* What business have they to be Esquimaux instead of negroes?—"Sweet-scented darlings," as Carlisle humorously calls them in the idiot face of Exeter Hall.—*Old Guard.*

☞ It must be humiliating to the Republican newspapers to be compelled upon the adjournment of every Republican Legislature to acknowledge that it was the most corrupt and extravagant body that ever existed. They have been obliged to do so annually for the past six years, and yet the people will go and do just the same thing over—re-elect the same men and the same party to the same positions. However, if we read the signs or the times aright, it is now played out.

☞ Hon. Albert Smith, formerly a Representative in Congress from Maine, died in Boston yesterday, aged 74 years.

Parents and Children.

There is nothing better, nothing safer, nothing so sure of bringing forth the right fruit in the end, than truth. Tell your child the truth. Tell him that obedience requires unpaid sacrifices. Tell him that he need not expect that a purse of gold will drop into his hand the moment he denies himself of a coveted pleasure. Tell him that the path of duty is often terribly hard, and seldom leads to an oil well, or a seat in Congress, or a brown stone front house. Tell him that virtue sometimes brings thorns, enemies, neglect. But tell him that it is virtue nevertheless; the brightest, the noblest, and the best of gifts, and whatever comes of goodness it is the one thing desirable, itself above all price.—Make him feel that obedience is pleasure, that goodness is delight, that love is altogether lovely, and he will not expect to be paid for the smallest service and be tempted to withhold a kindness when he is not sure of a reward. Parents must cease appealing to the appetites and averice of their children if they would have them anything but selfish and sensual.

A BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN OF A GOVERNOR.—The Cleveland (Tenn.) correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

"Unless those high in authority under him have lied and sealed it with an oath, Governor Brownlow has encouraged and counseled assault, riot, mob-law and murder. More than a year ago, I heard one of those 'prudent and experienced men,' now placed in charge of that State guard, swear that he had a standing pardon from the Governor, and he would shoot whom he pleased, and at a subsequent period, also within my observation, the same man proffered to suit the action to the word, and I have no doubt would have done so promptly, had not his demand made in violation of all law, been at once complied with. These facts do not stand alone in their class.

During the delivery of a prayer by a divine in one of our churches recently, thanked God that in this "the freest government on earth, we enjoyed freedom of speech and freedom of press." What a whopper was that! The people of ten soverign States of this Government are now under bayonet rule, and not a man living in those States dare open his mouth to express a political opinion, except by permission of the *military satrap who lords it over the people* according to his will and pleasure. At the satraps beck or nod men are thrown into prison, fined and tortured. The editors of the State are 'cautioned' not to speak disrespectfully of the radical party or the Rump Congress, and several newspaper offices in Virginia have recently been closed by order of satrap Schofield. And yet in the face of these facts, we see occupants of the pulpit returning thanks to the Supreme Ruler, because the people of this country enjoy "freedom of speech and freedom of press!" Here in the North we *dare* speak and write *now* as we please, but how was it during the reign of the "martyr?" The over two hundred Democratic journals mobbed and "gutted" by cowardly miscreants of the Radical faction, should serve as an answer. It is worse than mockery, therefore, to talk about freedom of speech and of the press. These privileges were crushed out when the Radical-negro party obtained power in 1861.

TWO WAYS.—About one man in a hundred, is a drunkard, a worthless pest in society and a disgrace to his race. One plan, a popular plan, a Geary plan, a drunken Legislative plan, is to destroy all the Hotel property in the State, send the landlords to prison, punish the ninety-nine for being sober men, and lionize the drunkard for getting drunk; the other is to send the drunkard to prison for his crime, where he will keep sober, and not punish the other ninety-nine who are not guilty of crime. Prohibition is nothing more nor less than a reversal of the common principles of justice; it punishes the innocent and encourages crime. We are well aware that our opinion on this subject differ with many others, but we believe they are founded on truth.—We hold that drunkenness is a crime, and the only practical plan for suppressing crime, is to punish it. Punishing innocent persons merely for the purpose of setting good examples for criminals, is spreading on philanthropy a little thicker than fallen human nature will bear. Prohibition has been tried in New York, all the Eastern and some of the Western States, and proved a perfect failure. Shall we have the farce tried in Pennsylvania?—*Columbia Herald.*

THE LIQUOR LAW.—The following was the vote upon the liquor bill in the Senate, upon its final passage:

YEAS—Messrs. Bigham, Browne of Lawrence; Brown, of Mercer; Coleman, Connell, Cowless, Fisher, Graham, Haines, Landon, M'Conaughy, Royer, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Taylor, White, Worthington and Hall, Speaker—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Burnett, Davis, Donovan, Glatz, James, Ridgway, Randall, Schall, Scaright and Wallace—10.

The yeas are all Radicals and the nays all Democrats, except Ridgway. Jackson's name is not recorded.

In the House there was no call of the yeas and nays, consequently it is impossible to tell who voted for or against the bill.

EASY.—The cheapest way to make a last year's bonnet in fashion this spring, is to place the old one on a clean board, and then smash it with a stick of wood. To those ladies who are short of stamps and yet wish to be in the fashion, we would advise the above experiment. A bonnet 'done up' by the 'smashin' process would be just as fashionable as many of the 'love of a thing' now worn.

☞ Rev. Mr. Julius Degmere was arrested at Erie, Pa., on Tuesday, on the charge of embezzling $16,000 worth of revenue stamps. He was a Radical.

☞ Joseph H. Jackson, a prominent lawyer of Poughkeepsie, was dangerously wounded on Tuesday, by a pistol shot fired from a revolver in the hands of an insane son.

An Act

To permit disabled soldiers to peddle without charge by procuring a licence therefor.

Be it enacted &c., That every honorably discharged soldier, who is a resident of this State, and who, from wounds or on account of diseases contracted while in the military or naval service of the United States, and on account of such disability is unable to procure a livelihood by manual labor, shall have the right to hawk, peddle, and vend any goods, wares, or merchandize within this Commonwealth, by procuring a license for that purpose, to be issued without cost; provided, that before any such soldier shall be entitled to the benefits of this act he shall obtain a certificate from an examining surgeon of the United States that he is unable to secure his living by manual labor, and shall also procure a certificate from the Prothonotary of any county in this State that he has filed in the office of said Prothonotary his affidavit, setting forth that he is the *bona fide* owner, in his own right, of all the goods, wares, and merchandize which he proposes to hawk, peddle, and vend, and that he will not engage to sell the same to any other person or persons whatever; and provided further,, that the aforesaid certificate, together with such persons discharged from the military service, an exemplified copy thereof, shall be full and conclusive evidence of such person's right to the benefits of this act.

RECEIPTS TO THE "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,"

FROM MARCH TO JUNE 1867.

H. N. Ammerman	5 25	Sol. Sterner Esq.	4 50
Wm. Snyder	5 00	Joseph Barkley	41 00
Estate D. Snyder	5 00	A. C. Beidleman	3 50
James Wright	50	Moses Everett	3 00
Brookens Potter	50	O. P. Kester	3 00
Jonas Kisner	3 00	Est. D. Mordan	2 00
Chas. Couner	2 50	Gera Hower	2 50
Jacob S. Hess	10 00	M. M. Traugh	4 50
Andrew Hess	3 50	William Eyer	50
Benj. Bomboy	40	Peter Mostaller	6 00
D. W. Armstrong	2 80	Henry Metz Est.	1 75
Jas. S. Simpson	64		

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

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., at the house of Franklin Shuman, in Catawissa, by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Stephen Michael, to Miss Ellen Zimmerman, both of Beaver Valley, Columbia County, Pa.

On the same day, at the same place, by *the same, Mr. Levi Michael, to Miss Eliza*beth Herman, both of Beaver Valley Columbia County, Pa.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. Joseph Miller, of Union Township Schuylkill County, Pa., to Miss Mary Croll, of Blackcreek Luzerne County, Pa.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. William J. Farren, to Miss Leanda Weaver, both of Catawissa, Pa.

DIED.

In Briarcreek, on the 21st ult., Fannie, wife of Joseph Tinsly, aged 32 years, 5 months and 12 days.

Suddenly, at his residence in Nescopeck *township, on the 13th ult.*, David Walker, aged 69 years and 1 month.

Suddenly, on the 21st ult., Geoge Wentz, infant son of Dr. G. W. and S. Alice Rittenhouse, aged 9 months.

In Hemlock township, on the 23d ult., Isaac Reickard, aged 59 years 1 month and 7 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between *Hutchison & Ash. in the tanning business, in Fish*ingcreek, Columbia County, was dissolved on the 27th day of March 1867, by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle can present them for adjudication to either member of the firm.

HUTCHISON & ASH.

Fishingcreek, June 5, 1867.

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

Howard Association Reports, for YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, write sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. June 5, 1867.—1-4.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of ELIAS DITTERICK, late of Montour township, deceased. And now to wit: May ninth, 1867; the Court appoint C. B. Brockway, Esq., auditor, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John G. Quick, administrator, to and amongst the creditors. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenth-second day of June, 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate must present them, or be *debarred from claiming a share in the same.*

C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

June 5, 1867.

WELL-TRIED REMEDIES.

RUSSELL'S ITCH OINTMENT, an immediate and certain cure 25 cts.

It is also a sure remedy *for* scratches on horses.

RUSSELL'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, is unequaled 50 cts

RUSSELL'S FILE OINTMENT, cures after all other remedies have failed, $1 00

These ointments are certain, safe, and reliable specifics, as thousands have and are daily certifying.

General Depot at FINCHOT, DRUEN & HOBART, Wholesale Druggists, 214 Fulton st., (near Greenwich), New York.

☞ Sent by mail; Itch, 40c.; S. R. 85c.; Pile $1.50.

June 5 1867—3 m.

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, a most pleasent place for guests to stop, besides being in that part of town where the majority of the business is being done.

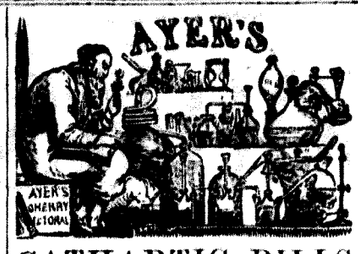
The proprietor feels confident that he is prepared to give general satisfaction to his guests, and would solicit a fair portion of the public patronage.

Bloomsburg, May 15, 1867.

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 prepairing 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.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by *Professors*, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause *of Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn*, and *sourburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the outward diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

TO PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow *into the blood. This produces Jaundice*, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; *the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever*, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of *these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which* they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists

LOWELL, MASS.,

AND SOLD BY

Ayer's Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY AND CERTAIN CURE OF INTERMITTENT FEVER, OR CHILLS AND FEVER, REMITTENT FEVER, CHILL FEVER, DUMB AGUE, PERIODICAL HEADACHE OR BILIOUS HEADACHE, AND BILIOUS FEVERS; INDEED, FOR THE WHOLE CLASS OF DISEASES ORIGINATING IN BILIARY DERANGEMENT, CAUSED BY THE MALARIA OF MISMATIC COUNTRIES.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues *the complaint without injury to the patient. It con*tains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army of the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., *Lowell, Mass.*, and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

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 Ferry.

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 appurte*nances.*

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 Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of Judah 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. 1792, 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.

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 23, 1867.

BONE MILL

If the Farmer would keep his good lande tive: if he would make his ordinary land if he would render his whole farm capable o ceasingly profitable cultivation,—all of which done—let him use *Bruing's Pure Bone Dust.*

All persons desiring to purchase the article accommodated by calling on

A. J. ALBERTSON, Age Rohrsburg, Columbia C

May 8, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Alias Levari Facias out of the Court of Common Pleas of Sch county, and to me directed, there will be s public vendue, or outcry on SATURDAY, June 1, ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court Ho the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, t lowing Real Estate to wit.

All that, the undivided seven sixteenth part in the following described piece or parcel of gro composed of portions of certain original sur referred to in the *Indenture of Compromise* Release hereinafter referred to, situate, and being partly in the township of Butler, Barry) in Schuylkill county, and partly in Co ham township, Columbia County, in the Sta Penn-sylvania, and bounded and *described accor* to a recent marking and report of a *larger piec* portion of land, of which this discribed is part(by Peter W. Shaefer and Allen Fisher, of the bord of Pottsville, in said Schuylkill County, surveyor follows, to wit: *Beginning at a point in the mi* of the summit of the high ridge, next north of Mahonoy Creek, which point is midway between eastern boundary of a tract originally surveyed o warrant dated the thirtieth day of May, 1793, sued to William Elliot, and the *western boundary* a tract originally surveyed on a warrant dated t tenth day of January, 1794 issued to John Alexand now in part of the Girard estate; (which point w marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher upon t ground by a pine knot stake and a pile of stones, witnessed upon eight chestnut oak trees, each ha ing three notches towards said pile;) thence by th middle of the summit of said ridge by the followin courses and distances (the same being marked by th said Shaefer and Fisher by cutting a blaze betwee two notches upon the eight trees and blaze for othe 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 sai Shaefer and Fisher for a corner, by three notches o 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 eigety-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 were erstwhile 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 sides 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 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 aforsaid double pine corner of the Deborah