Bloomsburg Democrat.

WM. H. JACOBY, Editor.

Wednesday, Aug. 14, 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,

State, District & County Ticket.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSEMBLY,

CAPT. THOMAS CHALFANT,

of Montour County.

SHERIFF,

MORDECAI MILLARD, of Centre Twp.

TREASURER,

JACOB YOHE, of Mifflin Twp.

COUNTY COMM'R.

DAVID YEAGER, of Locust Twp.

JURY COMM'R.

THOS. J. WELLIVER, of Mt. Pleasant.

AUDITOR,

JACOB HARRIS, of Hemlock Twp.

IS THE NEGRO A "BROTHER"?

The negro is a man, but he is not a brother. There are those, and the number is not *insignificant, nor is learning* lacking among them, who will hold that we have gone too far in making the concession with which we start; and who insist that the earlier progenitors of the negro were to be found disporting themselves in the tops of the cocoanut trees of fervid Africa. We are not a believer in this theory, mainly for the reason that it is obvious the negro at *no stage of* his existence as a class has been possessed of sufficient capacity for progression to have elevated himself from the condition of a baboon to one approximating, at least, that of the genuine MAN. The history of the negro, such as it is, for the space of at least two thousand years, is well known. During all this time he has positively made no progress. The negro of the days of Aristotle and of Seneca is the negro of to-day. As the gorrilla of this hour constructs his den after the same fashion that his brutish ancestor did ages and ages ago, so the hut of the wild black is of the same miserable pattern and finish that it was when the Temple of Minerva or the Pyramids of Egypt were erected. Of this there is no doubt; and the same observations will apply to his mental progress, or rather can be taken in illustration of the total want of that high natural intellectuality which marks the true man as developed in the white race. Our remarks of course apply only to the negro in his native country and in his natural condition. Of that *higher* condition to which some of them have been brought by intercourse with the white race, we shall speak presently.

But it is said that the degraded condition in which the negro is found, and in which he has so long remained without the slightest change, is owing to the want of suitable instruction; that he lives in an isolated country which is rarely, and some portions of it never, penetrated by missionaries or travelers; that, in a word, he is absolutely without the means or opportunity for elevation in the intellectual scale. To all of which we have one answer which we shall put in the interrogative form. It is this: *Who civilized the white man?* From what undiscovered land came the learned traveler with models of art and tales of science to awaken the slumbering intellect of the caucasian, and lead him to a sphere of light only below that of the spirits of the blessed departed? No. *The white man civilized himself*, impelled thereto and assisted by, the Divine afflatus, which the Maker of all saw proper to bestow in an incomparably greater degree upon him than upon the negro. True, the degree of civilization to which we have arrived is the work of ages. But it began at once and progressed steadily, with only such interruptions as wars or pestilence might occasion. We repeat, what has the negro done for himself during all these long ages? Literally nothing. And no circumstance of climate, or of food, or of social position as relates to his fellow, can excuse him, for to all these his natural tastes are exactly fitted. His excuse, and it is a valid one, we have already hinted at. He was *created* inferior to the white man.

These, then, being the relative positions of the white Man and the negro, is the latter a "brother"—to the Caucasian? In considering this question we shall at once throw out all the cant about the great brotherhood of the human kind; all being the work of the same creator, etc., for cant it is when used as denoting the relationship of brother between classes of individuals vastly differing in visage as well as in physical conformation, and where the degree of mental superiority is so great, taking as the gage what each class has accomplished for itself, that there is absolutely nothing to throw into the African side of the balance.

Besides, the logic of these eager hunters after new objects for brotherly affection would make all created things brothers to be clasped to our bosoms; and indeed high authority can be found for considering the very reptiles which shall devour our bodies as holding that near relationship to us. This is a kind of relationship which is the result of a common origin, and it exists among all created things, and it is only in this sense that the negro can be called brother to us. For none of the conventional requirements of life can he be treated as a brother. He is not our brother to walk with, to eat with, to sleep with, neither to counsel with. As well might the habitually dirty cart that carries the refuse from your shambles call the elegantly constructed carriage brother, because they came from the hands of the same constructor. As well might the lordly lion call the jackall, his cringing pilot and scavenger, brother.

As to the few instances of negroes possessed of any considerable amount of acquired knowledge, they are marked exceptions to the general rule—marked, because among the many millions who have been brought in contact with the white, and of whom hundreds of thousands were free, it would be difficult, perhaps, to find one hundred who have forwarded in the least degree the arts and sciences.

His natural incapacity is no fault of his own, and exists for wise purposes; and to visit him with our reprobation for that which he cannot control would be preposterous cruelty. Let us only be thankful for our own better state, and show our gratitude by visiting with our superabundant light the windows of the dark temple of his soul. But let us not dishonor the high position which an all-wise Creator has given us.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

This protracted and important trial has at last ended. At 12:30 p. m., on Saturday last, the Jury came into Court and said they could not agree; and they were discharged by Judge Fisher. Surratt was very much depressed at the result, and said to his brother that he would have preferred any verdict to going through another trial with the consequent long imprisonment and suspense. The next trial if tried at all, will be in December term, another Judge presiding.

After the Jury were discharged, Judge Fisher showed his spite by reading an order directing the name of Mr. Bradley, sen., counsel for Surratt, to be stricken from the roll of Attorneys practicing in that Court, on account of an alleged assault upon the Judge by Mr. Bradley, said to have been committed during the progress of the trial. There was tremendous excitement, thousands of people assembling, and pistols and other toys of the kind being freely displayed. But Mr. Bradley went quietly to his office, and the excitement subsided. There was a foolish rumor that Mr. Bradley had challenged Judge Fisher, but this was circulated only for the purpose of creating prejudice against Mr. Bradley. The whole of the Washington bar are "down on" Fisher for his high-handed measure, and say that he has no right to dismiss Bradley. A meeting was to be held on Monday night on the subject.

The Jury stood all the way through four for conviction and eight for acquittal.

More than one hundred thousand dollars of the peoples' money was expended in this useless trial.

"More High Endorsement."

Dr. John is like the old woman who, whenever anything bad happened to her neighbors, said it was a 'providence'; and when she herself met with a misfortune, said it was an accident. So with our neighbour. A few short months since, any measure or man which Judge Woodward might have "endorsed" would have met with the Doctor's most profound and most pious condemnation. Just now his paper is engaged in trying to impress upon the world the assumed fact that the nut-meg candidate for the Supreme Bench, Judge Williams of Connecticut, is receiving the "high endorsement" of Judge Woodward. This, according to the Doctor's logic, should damn the man, politically. [So mote it be!]

But what of this high endorsement? It amounts to this. Williams, in the course of his narrow experience managed to get one or two of his one-horse cases into the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania when Mr. Justice Woodward was on the Bench, and in the consideration of the case and in making up a written opinion, as is customary in that court, the chief Justice happened to *mention in the ordinary and somewhat stereotyped* complimentary way the individual who presided in the Court below. This is all; and "high endorsement" such as this can be found for every Judge in Pennsylvania who has occupied the bench any considerable length of time. Come Mr. *Republican*, you are resorting to small things.—Where is the *universally* acknowledged legal ability of your Yankee candidate? Where his world-wide reputation as a lawyer and a jurist such as Judge Sharswood enjoys? Echo answers, where!

MEXICO.

Mexico is just now a land of blood; not blood shed in legitimate warfare, but by the hands of a majority triumphing over a fallen minority. It is estimated that since the *fall of Maximillian* at least six hundred prominent officers of that unfortunate monarch's army have been led out and deliberately shot, to say nothing of the many hundreds more of less note who have met with a similar fate. Where all this is to end God only knows.

At the last accounts Santa Anna was a prisoner at Vera Cruz, in the hands of the Jauraze party; and having been spared so long, there is a chance for his life. Jauraze, the President of Mexico seems to be powerless in the hands of his blood thirsty generals. The body of Maximillian had not at last accounts, been given up to the Austrian Government, which power makes a considerable show of patience in the matter. But we think we see trouble ahead.

ROW AND BRUTAL ASSULT.—On Saturday afternoon last, a drunken fellow, said to be lately from Johnstown, committed a very deadly assault on a respectable woman named Deetz, at Waterman & Beaver's store. It appears this "Rough," who had been imbibing too freely of "blue ruin" commenced the row by assaulting a little girl, daughter of John Sidler, a farmer. The father remonstrated with him when he turned and knocked Mr. S. down. Some of the employees of the above firm, then interfered and tied the scamp, but he subsequently got loose and madly grasped a stone and hurled it with all his force into the store, which was crowded with people. The missile struck Mrs. Deetz on the back of the head with terrible force, knocking her down. In falling she struck her head against the counter, injuring her still more. She was carried to her home shockingly injured. Since that time she has been more or less in a convulsed state. Her case considered critical. The ruffian was arrested and placed in jail.

The only wonder is the blow from the stone hurled with such force did not kill the woman outright. As it is, she may not recover.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

AN EXPLANATION.

Having recently learned that certain individuals have gone through this County, circulating that we were "fighting" Senator BUCKALEW, we feel it our duty both to ourself as well as friends, to make some explanation. In the first place we have not been "fighting" Senator BUCKALEW, as has been alleged by some of his pretended friends, while canvassing the County in the late campaign for County nominations. This report was raised and circulated, by wicked and designing men, for political purposes and no other.

We are able to substantiate this fact, which alone should satisfy any sane man as to our position towards the honorable Senator, that our friends repeatedly stated to those who claim to be the *special* advocates of Senator BUCKALEW, that if they (who were *falsely* spoken of as opposed to Mr. BUCKALEW) should have control of the County Convention, they were willing to pass any resolutions that might be written in favor of Senator BUCKALEW'S official course in the Halls of the United States Senate. This fact was understood, at least by *some* who claim to be the *special* friends of Senator BUCKALEW, and whether this information was ever conveyed to him is no business of ours.

If those who desire to appear as Senator BUCKALEW'S *special* friends saw proper to connect his name with any of the candidates for County offices, and thus *invite* opposition, it was not *our* doing nor that of our friends; and we, in no manner, feel responsible for his appearing in the contest for County offices. His pretended friends, alone, have to answer to him for the dragging of his name in the campaign, inasmuch as *they* made his name the sole issue in several of the Townships in the County during the late contest.

What, we ask, had Senator BUCKALEW'S name, or his policy, as some of his friends talked about, to do with selecting men to fill our County offices. What had he to do, directly or indirectly, more than any other individual, in making County nominations? We say, nothing.

We do not pretend that he should have been brought in question in this way; neither do we see any good reason why the cry should have been raised, that we were "fighting" Senator BUCKALEW. We were willing, and did, so far as we were concerned, make the issue upon the merits of our candidates, and *not* upon *individuals* who were out of the contest. We have never identified with, or draged into, political squabbles those who, in our judgment, should take no part or lot in the campaign. We have always been able to fight and win our battles honorably and without resorting to such small contemptable things.

We have always endeavored to keep Senator BUCKALEW'S name out of our County squabbles after office, thinking that he stood above such issues, and that he was content to leave the people of the County settle their *disputes for office in their own way. But* in the late campaign, in several Townships, his name was freely used, certain candidates made his special favorites, and all others *held* as being opposed to him.

We feel justified in making this explanation of our course towards the distinguished gentleman in question, that our friends throughout the County may see and understand that we are clear from introducing the name of Mr. BUCKALEW into County politics, and those who have, did so for the sole purpose of riding into office upon his back, and we leave this matter with them to settle as best they can.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT HAZLETON.—On Friday of last week a man named Neal Devaney was arrested at Hazleton for the murder of his wife, and after a hearing before Esquire Longshore, he was committed to the Luzerne County jail, at Wilkesbarre, to await his trial.

It appeared from the evidence of witnesses on the examination, to whom Mrs. Devaney had related her history, that she was Married to the murderer in Ireland, about a year ago. Both being poor, she lived out at service until she had earned enough to pay their passage to America. Upon arriving at New York, their funds were exhausted, and it was arranged that she was to go out to service in that city, while her husband would proceed to Hazleton, where he had friends, and work there until such time as circumstances would enable him to send for her; and the better to enable her to procure a situation, it was agreed that she should pass as a single woman—Davaney's sister. Devaney came on to Hazleton, where he contracted an intimacy with another woman, of such a nature that they were to be married on sunday last. In the meantime letters passed between Devaney and his wife, and finally he agreed to meet her in Easton, and did so on the 22nd of July. Here he told her of his relations with the other woman, and that if it was discovered that he was a married man he would be killed. She, however, insisted upon accompaning her husband to Hazleton; and having no money, they walked there. Upon arriving there he took her to the house of a John McKelvy to board. By agreement she went from there to meet him on the outskirts of the town at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening. That was the last seen of her alive. Not returning, suspicion was excited against Devaney, he was arrested and search made for the body of his wife, which was finally found in the neighborhood of the spot where she had stated she was to meet him, shot in the breast and her throat cut from ear to ear. Parties living in the neighborhood testified to having heard a pistol shot and screams between ten and eleven o'clock on Wednesday night. A short distance from the body were found the hat and net, with blood upon them, indicating that after being shot she had started to run, but had fallen, and her murderer coming upon her had cut her throat.

There is no doubt that her husband, Neal Devaney, who is about twenty years of age, is the murderer, and that he committed the foul deed for no other reason than to get her out of the way, in order to enable him to marry another woman, who also is a victim to his villainy.—*Luzerne Union.*

Demoratic Conference.

The Representative Conferees from the counties of Columbia and Montour, met at the house of Charles N. Savage, in the borough of Danville, on Friday, the 2d day of August for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative, to represent this District in the State Legislature. Present, Charles F. Mann and Peter Ent, Conferees from Columbia County, and Dr. E. C. Kester and Wm. Yorks, a substitutute in place of W. D. Weidenhammer, Conferees for Montour county.

On motion, the Conference was organized by the appointment of Peter Ent, Esq., for President, and Dr. E. C. Kester, Secretary. On motion

Resolved, That the meeting now proceed to receive nominations of candidates for Representative.

Charles F. Mann nominated Thomas Chalfant, Esq., of Danville, as a candidate for Member of the State Legislature.—There being no other nomination, on motion of Charles F. Mann,

Resolved, That Thomas Chalfant be nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate to represent this District in the State Legislature. Passed unanimously.

Resolved, That in presenting to the Democracy of the District the name of Thomas Chalfant, Esq., as the democratic candidate, and ask for him their support at the ensuing election, we refer with pride and confidence to his public record during the last session of the Legislature, assured that in his acts and votes on all political questions he has proven himself a true and faithful representative of the Democracy of this District, and that he was ever watchful of the local interests of his constituents, and that we earnestly commend him to the Democracy of the District as in every way worthy of their suffrage.

On motion, adjourned.

PETER ENT, Pres't.

E. C. KESTER, Sec'y.

☞ *"Beyond the Mississippi:" A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean*, by Albert D. Richardson, is the title of a handsome volume, just issued by the National Publishing Company, 507 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Author's long and varied experience in the little known and interesting region of the Far West, furnishes the valuable material for this work.

Mr. Richardson is widely known as one of our most brilliant journalists and writers. No other Author has traveled over so much of our vast western domains, and we know of no one who can so well describe what he has seen. He is always interesting, generally amusing, and, better still, invariably *truthful*.

The volume before us is accompanied by an accurate and minute map of the entire region beyond the Mississippi, and is elegantly printed and profusely illustrated with over two hundred engravings from origional photographs and sketches from the pencils of Bierstadt, Nast, Hennessy, Darley, Fenn, Stephens, Forbes and other eminent artists, which are *really beautiful* and worthy of examination as specimens of art. Many of them are set into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution.

It is a credit both to American art and authorship, and is not only the most valuable work from Mr. Richardson's pen, but by far the best and most complete history of the great West ever issued. Its descriptions are photographically vivid. It blends information, pathos, fun and legend with full practical and minute accounts of the farming, mining, traiding, railroad building and other great interests and resources of our much talked of, though heretofore little known, new States and Territories. It is *the product of vast labor, in travel and personal* observation, and is destined to have an extraordinary sale.

This work, we understand, is sold only by subscription, and is just such a one as persons seeking to act as agents should add to their list.

☞ Judge Williams, late of Connecticut, but at present residing in Allegheny County, comes from sound Yankee stock, and, like his brethren, looks with contempt upon "the stolid Dutch element of Pennsylvania," and "the half-civilized people of the West." Of course, none of the "poor, ignorant, stupid Dutch" in this State will insult him by giving him their votes, as his sweetscented followers do not wish such coarse and unintellectual material to come "betwixt the wind and their nobility." We are afraid that Sharswood, who has nothing to boast of in the way of birth but his honest Pennsylvania origin, will be compelled to gather in "the next crop of Dutch votes," so much despised and maligned by the fastidious gentry of New England!—*Age.*

SPLENDID PRIZES IN GREENBACKS.—Over $5,000 in Greenbacks; $10,000 in Sewing Machines; $900 in Washing Machines! a vast amount of Hoop Skirts, Albums, Books, Gold Pens, Pencils, Lockets, &c., &c., to be distributed to the subscribers and purchasers of the "Home Amusement." Every yearly subscriber gets twenty-four tickets, drawing from $5 to $100 each in Greenbacks. Canvassing Agents clear from 10 to $15 per day raising clubs. Sample copies with a prise ticket and full directions and instructions to agents, sent by mail, by enclosing ten cents, addressed to the Home Amusement, 78 Nassau Street, New York.

Male and Female Canvassing Agents wanted in every town and neighborhood in the United States.

☞ Some of our cotemporaries seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalelled success of Plantation Bitters.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for Stomachic disorders—for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and in stimulating a healthy appetite.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price. 2 w.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Frederick William Kaseman, of Shamokin Township, died on the 1st inst., at an age attained but by few mortals, viz: 107 years, 1 month and 22 days. He was born in Dillsburg, Nassau, in Germany, and emigrated to this country at the age of 12 years. He lived in Northumberland County for about the last 60 years.—*North'd County Democrat.*

☞ The National Bank of Unadilla, N. Y., has failed for liabilities amounting to $200,000. Its capital was $150,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and *Al. Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and directed to me, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the Second day of September, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Fishingcreek Columbia County, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the south by lands of Jacob Laubach, on the west by lands of John Bright, on the north by lands of J. Karns, and on the east by lands of John Pealer, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and a barn with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sylvester Pealer.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, being two hundred feet deep and forty feet in width, bounded on the west by Iron Street, on the north by lot of E. H. Little, on the east by an alley, and on the south by lot of Mrs. Harris, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house with the appurtenances.

ALSO:

Two lots, the one being fifty feet in width and four hundred feet deep, the other fifty feet wide and seventy five feet deep, adjoining, bounded on the north and east by lands of Jacob Eyer, on the west by lands of Michael Casey and an alley, and on the south by Third Street, whereon is erected two frame *dwelling houses, with the appurtenances. Seized*, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Howell, Wm. F Jones, John Williams and Mary Williams.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, being two hundred feet deep and forty feet wide, bounded on the west by Iron Street, on the north by lot of E. H. Little, on the east by an alley, and on the south by a lot of Mrs. Harris, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house with the appurtenances.

ALSO:

Two other lots, the one being fifty feet in width and four hundred feet deep, the other fifty feet wide and seventy five feet deep, adjoining; bounded on the north and east by lands of Jacob Eyer, on the west by lands of Michael Casey, and an alley, and on the south by First Street, whereon are erected two *frame dwelling houses* with appurtenances.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia County, being fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep, being two borough lots, bounded on the north by lot of ——— Fensermacher, on the west by an alley, on the south by lot of William Zeigler, and on the east by Twenty one Street whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house with appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. L. Betterly.

ALSO:

All that certain two story Frame House, messuage and tenement, situate in Centralia Borough in the County of Columbia, bounded and of the dimensions as follows: a Frame House twenty feet front and thirty two feet deep, being two stories high, and built on a certain lot bounded northerly by lot of John Zeigler; easterly by twenty feet wide alley; southerly by lot of Michael Monahan, and westerly by Locust Avenue; containing twenty five feet in front, and extending of that width, in depth, one hundred and forty feet

Seized, and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Margaret Brahany.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, August 14, 1867.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Hemlock Township, Columbia County, on or about the 20th of July, 1867, a brindle cow, with white mark in forehead heifer some white marks about her body, aged about nine years, and not giving much milk at present. The owner or owners are requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law direct.

ISAC GIRTON.

Hemlock, August 14, 1867—3w.

INCORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County to grant a charter of Incorporation to "The Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association" an instrument in writing therein specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name, style or title of said proposed Association, having been filed in said Court at May Term 1867

JESSE COLEMAN, Proth'y.

August 14, 1867.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD COMPANY

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

As an Investment.

THE rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 425 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaing 92 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the Frst Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is *only* $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to re-invest in these bonds— thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the *cheapest security in the market, being more* than 15 per cent. less than U. S. Stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large and they will continue to be received in New York by the

Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau Street.

Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall Street.

John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 33 Wall Street.

And by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and desciptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAXTON & HARMON,

RUPERT PA.

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS

FOR SALE OF BAUGH & SONS

RAW BONE

Super Phosphate of Lime,

AT

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,

WILL GIVE 40 PER CENT.

INCREASE OF CROPS.

Rupert, August 7, 1867.—2m.

TEACHERS WANTED.

FOR BLOOM SCHOOL DISTRICT,

Four Female and Six or Seven Male Teachers are wanted for the Fall and Winter Terms of the Schools in Bloom District Columbia county.

All applicants are requested to meet the County Superintendent in the upper room of the BLOOMSBURG ACADEMY on MONDAY the 12th of August at 9 o'clock A. M., for examination &c.

The schools will open on the first Monday in SEPTEMBER next and continue seven months.

J. K. EDGAR, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg, July 31, 1867—4t.

"BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI:"

A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean.

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON.

OVER **20,000** COPIES SOLD IN **1** MONTH.

Life and Adventures on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories.

To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c., &c.

AGENTS WANTED.—Send for Circulars and see our terms, and full description of the work.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
507 Minor St. Philadelphia, Pa.

August, 7, 1867—4t.

SAMUEL EVERETT

WITH

HERTZLER & GUION,

IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

NO. 124 WALNUT STREET,

AND NO. 19 GRANITE STREET.

HARRY HERTZLER,
GEO. A. GUION.

August 7, 1867.

TO TEACHERS WANTED.

One Male and one Female Teacher for the Borough of Centralia, Columbia County, for a term of seven months to begin commencing on the first Monday in September. Examination of applicants will be held in the School-house of the above place, on AUGUST 30th 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

JEREMIAH SHYROCK,
Secretary.

August 7, 1867.

SAMUEL M. PRENTISS,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

ORANGEVILLE, PA.

I WILL treat all kinds of diseases that horse flesh is heir to, and where there is no cure, no charge. Spavin cured in 48 hours or no pay.

August 7, 1867.

TO FARMERS!

TORRINGTON & HODGKINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

SUNBURY, PENN'A.

As the season is at hand, we offer to the farmers our Super Phosphate, which, as a fertilizer for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, &c., cannot be excelled, and warrant it as a permanent improver of all kinds of soil, (not excepting any.) It does not act as a simple stimulant, for one crop only, but as lasting in its effects, which can be proved by the farmers of Chester and adjoining counties, of this State; also of the adjacent counties of Delaware and Maryland, who have used our manufacture for the last 8 years.

For Wheat, 300 lbs per acre, drilled or sown broadcast.

For Corn, 150 to 200 lbs. per acre, dropped in hill at time of planting.

For Oats, 150 lbs. per acre, sown broadcast.

For Potatoes, 400 lbs. per acre, scattered in the row.

For Grass, 200 lbs. per acre, as a top dresser.

This quantity on Grass Lands will produce an increase on first crop of 1 to 1½ tons per acre.

Give it a trial! We know that the result will be satisfactory.

Sold in bags of 200 pounds each at $57 per thousand pounds at our New Manufactory, East end Market Street; also promptly shipped to all points on P. & E., L. & B., N. C. and S. V. R. Roads.

J. K. EYER, Agent Bloomsburg, REED & Co., Agent, Danville.

J. E. TORRINGTON,
ED. HODGKINS.

Bloomsburg, July 31, 1867.—3m.

WASHING MACHINE.

It is generally conceded that "the best is always the cheapest;" and that being the case great pleasure is taken in introducing to the public

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER

which is rapidly becoming popular and with this Machine the hard work of washing is mitigated to a comfortable and pleasant task. The clothes are placed in hot suds, and shut in. While thus immersed and the steam confined, the Machine is operated as seen above. Thus the work is speedily, clearly and easily done, and that too without tearing and wearing out the clothes, which to a great extent is the cause under the old fashioned rubbing process. With a

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

the whole labor of washing is but a pleasant pastime compared with the former mode of RUBBING AND SOAKING, and twisting and wringing. The dirt is so dissolved by the HOT SUDS that but little compression is necessary to expel it. No family in the County should be without

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHER

and the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

The prices of these Machines range as follows:

Family size Washer,	$14 00
Hotel Size,	16 00
Family size, No. 2 Wringer,	8 50
Size No. 1½,	10 00

Sold by E. B. HULL, Agent,
March 27, 1867—1y. Berwick, Pa

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

Of every description for sale, at this office.

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

FOR

THE HARDWARE TRADE

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

AT THE NEW STORE OF

C. W. SNYDER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

consisting of every article found in a first-class Hardware Store, among which are the following:

IRON, NAILS, and STEEL,
WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES,
PAINTS, OILS and GLASS,
GRAIN and GRASS SYTHES,
and SYTHE SNATHS, GRAIN CRADLES,
RAKES, &c., &c.,

KIRBY'S COMBINED
REAPER & MOWER,
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED
PATENT BAG-HOLDER,
AND THE IMPROVED
CHERRY SEEDER.

ALSO,

LIMBERGER'S OIL POLISH at Wholesale and Retail.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

Bloomsburg, June 19, 1867.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, compored of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming and the Hon. Ivan Derr and Peter K. Herbein, Asso'ate Judges of Columbia Co. have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of Dec. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 1867, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, (being the 2d day) of September next, to continue one week.

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

L. S. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 1867, and in the ninetieth year of the Independence of the United States of America. (God save the Commonwealth.)

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, August 7, 1867.

CITATION TO LEMUEL POTTER,

Adm'r of Charles Stewart, dec'd.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

In the Orphans' Court in and for the said county, it is ordered this 5th day of August, 1867.

The petition of Wesley Fleming respectfully represents, that Charles Stewart, late of said county, died about the first of June, A. D., 1866, or on or before, intestate, and that administration of his goods, chattels and credits was on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1866, duly granted by the Register of said County to Lemuel Potter, and that the petitioner is one of the next of kin of the said deceased entitled to the administration, heir of the said Lemuel Potter, with condition according to law, that by virtue of the authority conferred upon him as administrator aforesaid, the said Lemuel Potter possessed himself of the said goods, chattels and credits amounting in value to the sum of one hundred and forty dollars and ninety eight cents as by an inventory on file in the office of the said Register on the 5th day of June A. D. 1867, will appear.

The petitioner further represents that the said Lemuel Potter is wasting and mismanaging said estate and property, and has charge, by neglecting and refusing to render full and true accounts of such estate or property come to his hands or knowledge. The petitioner therefore prays the Court to issue a citation to the said Lemuel Potter, requiring him to appear in this Court on a day certain, to answer this complaint, and show cause if any he have why he should not be required to give such counter securities as the Court shall judge necessary to indemnify the petitioner against loss by reason of his suretyship, and that the Court will grant such further relief as may be authorized by law.

Whereupon May 6, 1867, citation directed to Lemuel Potter for the first day of next Term, show cause why he should not give additional security or be removed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto L. S. set my hand and caused the official seal of said Court to be affixed this twenty-sixth day of May, A. D., 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN, Cl'k.

Bloomsburg, July 10, 1867.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM 1867.

Bloom—Wm. Shaffer, J. J. Brower, Wm. M'Bride.
Briar Creek—Adam Piatterick.
Col. Berwick—I. B. Dodson.
Centre—Min. Shafer.
Conyngham—Peter Hower.
Fishing Creek—Henry Reisbline.
Franklin—Isaac Hendershot.
Greenwood—Reuben Rich, Wilson M. Eves.
Hemlock—Isaac Parsell.
Maine—Francis Fleming, John F. Shuman.
Madison—Charles Tyreman.
Mifflin—Henry Hetler, C. H. Hess.
Orange—Samuel Achenbach.
Roaring Creek—Franklin Yocum.
Scott—G. W. Creveling, Wm. Hower, John Neyhart.
Sugarloaf—Benj. Cole, Shadrick Hess.

TRAVERSE JURORS,

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM 1867.

Bloom—Michael Walter Wm. Beidleman
Beaver—Wm. Michael, John Longenberger, sr. John Shuman
Briar Creek—J. C. Smith
Benton—John J. M Henry
Centralia Bor.—Joseph M. Freck
Conyngham—Philip Bernatt
Franklin—Elias Weaver, Joel Zarr
Fishing Creek—Elias S. Stocker
Greenwood—Wm. R Ikeler, Charles Heacock, David Bennett
Hemlock—Zebulen Robbins
Locust—Jonas Fetterman, Charles Billig, John Snyder, Benjamin Wagner.
Mifflin—Jos. O Wintersteen, Phineas Smith, Samuel Nuss, Philip Creasy, Samuel Creasy John R Yohe
Mt. Pleasant—John Wantch, Godfrey Melick
Madison—Peter Wolf, Jacob N Girton
Montour—Jackson Leiby
Maine—W Longenberger
Pine—Richard W Lyons
Roaring Creek—Daniel Rarig, Daniel Gearhart, Amzi Craig.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT SEPTEMBER TERM 1867.

1 Eli Jones vs. Miles C. Abbott, et al.
2 Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
3 Jonathan Kuntle vs. Wright Hughes.
4 Mary E. Green vs. Robert S. Howell et al.
5 David Fry vs. David Shuman.
6 William A. Marr vs. James Dyke.
7 Thomas J. Vanderslice vs. Amos Dresher.
8 Sylvester J. Faux vs. William C. Greene admr.