Bloomsburg Democrat.

WM. H. JACOBY, Editor.

Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1867.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row New York are duly authorized to collect and receive subscriptions and advertising for the *Democrat & Star*, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

CONSERVATISM.

One wing of the Radical party is just now engaged in endeavoring to convince the country that the organization to which they belong, and which has brought the nation to its present unfortunate condition, is conservative in its character. They repudiate Stevens, and Butler, and Sumner, and Wade. They declaim against impeachment, and denounce the idea of forcing negro suffrage upon the people by Federal authority. They go further, and declare that military despotism and the destruction of States find no warrant in the Constitution, and that the attempt to make a second Hayti of the Southern portion of this land, should be condemned by white men without distinction of party or political faith.

This movement is on a level with the action of the Convention which assembled at Chicago in 1860, and nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. That body proclaimed to the nation that "the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgements exclusively, is essential to that ballance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends." This was a false position. Mr. Lincoln accepted that position, and in speeches and letters declared that the party to which he belonged had no desire to interfere with the rights of the States, and no power under the Constitution to do so, even if such a movement was considered necessary from a political point of view. Then the Radicals acknowledged this to be a doctrine of their party.—But Mr. Lincoln abandoned that position. He did interfere with the rights of the States, he did adopt the most radical grounds against this question of State rights, and the party followed him, and forgot all its ideas of conservative action.

The same course was pursued by the Radicals in the spring and summer of 1866. Then a portion of the party talked conservatism. But did they act in that manner after the elections were over? Stevens broached his mad theories in the House, and Sumner and Wilson domineered in the Senate, and the party followed their lead. States were trodden under foot, white men put under negro rule, the business interest of the country wrecked by Radical action, and yet the men who were urging on this column controlled the party, dictated its policy, nominated its candidates, and compelled the rank and file to vote for them, and thus endorse a party which was ruining the country. There was no conservatism to be seen in the action of the Radicals after the election, no matter what might have been said on that subject during the canvass.

The recent defeat of the Radical party has again made conservatism a popular word among a certain portion of that organization. But Stevens and Sumner and Boutwell and Butler, and the men who have disregarded all ideas of conservatism in the the past, are still at the helm of the Radical party, and will steer the ship in whatever direction will best serve their interests. They are the bitter enemies of all conservative action on this question of restoring the State under the Constitution. They are for tearing down, not building up. The interests of the masses are nothing when compared with the future of the Radical party, and they will legislate for the latter, no matter what effect those movements may have upon the former. The only way to procure true, legitimate conservative action, is by placing in power the Democratic party, and destroying the influence of Stevens and his factional coadjutors. It will be of no avail to continue power in the hands of the men who now control congress. They have been tried and found wanting on all questions which have a conservative bearing upon the affairs of the nation. The Democratic party the true conservative party, and the hopes of the county are centered in its speedy return to power.—*Age.*

No Chance for Grant.

The New York *Herald*, one of the first and most devoted advocates of General Grant's Presidency, comes out strong against a nomination of the "Negro Convention in the Southern States," and emphatically declares:

"If General Grant accepts the Radical nomination upon such a platform as the Radicals now tread *he will be beaten*, despite his national popularity and his masterly reticence. General Scott was defeated where there were similar but minor principles involved, and President Pierce stepped into power.

The *Herald* generally manages to get upon the winning side in every Presidential contest. Bennett knows full well that the white people of this country are utterly opposed to anything like negro domination, and they will defeat General Grant or any other candidate the Radicals may select for the honor of martyrdom in the approaching political campaign.

WHAT NEGRO SUFFRAGE COSTS.—The Radicals admit that the cost of voting the negroes of the South will not be less than SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS for the present year. Let the white workingmen of the North think of that. Every dollar of it is wrung from their toil, and they will have to pay it by the sweat of their brows. Just think of it. $75,000,000 a year to keep ten States impoverished and and subject to semi-barbarian negro rule! How long is this state of things to continue? The workingmen of the country have the remedy in their own hands, if they will but use the ballot-box in the way that common sense points out.

THE BOND AND NATIONAL BANK SWINDLE.

The masses of the people are literally groaning under the load of taxation and cost of living imposed upon them. Still thousands on thousands of them are unable to explain or understand the cause of their troubles. We can tell them it is the Bond and National Bank swindle that is crushing them. There are at least twenty-five hundred million dollars worth of U. S. Bonds that pay no taxes. Rich men whose money and other property was formerly taxed its fair proportion for the support of the public burdens, have put their property into Bonds to get rid of taxes. Of course this crowds all the taxes upon the shoulders of those who own no Bonds. To illustrate. A. and B. live side by side upon two pieces of real estate. A. proposes to sell out to B. The price is fixed and B. takes the deed and pays over the money. Of course B. is then taxed for the land once owned by A. But how is it with Mr. A! He invests the money received for his land in U. S. Bonds, and of course pays no taxes. B pays the taxes of both, and A pays nothing. A more pointed illustration than this could be furnished in the cases of the rich capitalist worth his hundreds of thousands, and the poor laborer who owns only his small house and works day after day to support his family. The capitalist pays no taxes because his property is all in Bonds, while the laborer's house and every article of his living is taxed not only to support the government, the State and town but to pay the interest on the Bonds owned by the capitalist. It is the most monstrous injustice of the world No wonder at the uneasiness of the laboring masses. But the laboring man is not only obliged to work hard and live poor, but he must take his pay in depreciated currency, while the bondholder gets his interest in gold. At the present price of gold the working man must pay the bond holder, $1,00 for every dollar of interest which he claims on his bonds.

But not satisfied with holding their twenty-five hundred millions of Bonds, there are more than a thousand millions dollars of other government debts which the capitalists are laboring to get funded in Bonds so they may make still further investments and pile an additional load upon the taxpaying people. The interest on most, if not all of the present Bonds, is compound every six months. Or in other words, the interest, is paid at six per cent, in gold twice a year, and this interest is reinvested in Bonds. In this way all the capital put into these bonds doubles itself every ten years. It comes to this, that the laboring man is actually compelled to pay the government debt over and over again every ten years. It should also be born in mind that the Bond-holders bought their Bonds with greenbacks worth on the average for the past five years, only from forty to sixty cents on the dollar, so that that the present twenty-five hundred millions of Bonds cost them only from twelve to fifteen hundred millions of dollars. They now demand dollar for dollar in gold, which would give them from forty to sixty cents premium on every dollar they invested, saying nothing of the gold interest they have drawn all the while.—These Bond-holders and their radical backers have the monstrous audacity to claim that the faith of the government is pledged to this species of extortion from the labor of this country. Shall the toiling millions thus be made the beasts of burden, the pack horses of this class of aristocrats for all coming time?

But how is it about the National Banks, those stupendous monopolies compared to which the monster killed by Andrew Jackson, was only an infant in swaddling. For a long time during the war gold was worth $2.50, or to speak more correctly, paper money and U. S. Bonds were worth but 40 cents on the dollar. For one hunnred dollars in gold the Bankers brought two hundred and fifty dollars in Bonds drawing six per cent. interest in *gold* or fifteen dollars per year in gold for every hundred dollars they paid for their Bonds. As soon as the National Bank Act was passed they took their $2.50 in Bonds to Washington and deposited them there, receiving back $2.25 or ten per cent. less than their face, in National currency to loan through their Banks to the people. Or, to enlarge a little, a National Bank in Cortsmouth deposits $100,000 of the Bonds in Washington when they cost the bank but $40,000 in gold.—The Bank receives back upon which to do business, $90,000 in National Bank Bills. They loan this sum to A, B, C, and D at 7 3-10 per cent. in advance, or the nice sum of nearly $7,000 interest, which is again loaned at 7 3-10 per cent., and so on indefinitely. $7,000 on the original investment is nearly 18 per cent. At the same time the Bank draws 6 per cent. in gold on the $100,000 in Bonds deposited in Washington, which is fifteen per cent, in gold on the original investment of $40,000. This 15 per cent. in gold is worth at least 22 per cent. in currency. So the account stands thus,—for every dollar in gold which the Bank has invested in U. S. Bonds, it receives 15 per cent interest in gold, or 22 per cent in currency, and an additional interest of 18 per cent. in currency on these original investment by loaning their Bank bills to the people. So it will be seen that the bank actually extorts 40 per cent. interest from the people. In these calculations we have made no account of the large deposits of private individuals and corporations in these Banks, and which are loaned at an advance interest of 7 1-10 per cent., adding thousands on thousands of dollars to their profits.

Such is this monstrous Banking scheme now in full blast in this country. And every dollar of this all-consuming interest comes out of the toiling, laboring, tax-paying people. No people on the face of the footstool ever did, or can even stand such a burden as this and live. But when we talk of taxing the Bonds to help support the government which protects their holders, or propose to pay them up in the same kind of currency which the people are compelled to use, and thus stop this enormous interest drain, with what horror do the Bondholders and Bankers roll up their eyes. They believe about the "faith of the government," just as though they are the great all in all of this world, and the people are obliged to support them in luxury and ease until we all become beggars at their feet.

There never was invented on earth such a gigantic swindle as the Bond and Bank system in this country to-day. It is taking the very life and blood of the people in every avocation of life. It costs thirty millions of dollars every year, to simply collect the Internal Revenue alone, when it might be done for a tenth part of that sum by the local State and town officers. But there must be a vast army of radical office-holders fastened like vampires upon the vitals of the country as ringers in and barkers of *loyalty* for the party in power. It costs more than thirty millions a year to pay the interest on the Bonds held and deposited by the National Banks alone. And now the moneied aristocracy are pushing to have all the greenbacks funded in Bonds drawing interest, and give the National Banks the entire circulation of the country. They would cap the climax of outrage and oppression. We desire to know how long the laboring masses of this country propose to tolerate such iniquity and slavery?—*Portsmouth, N. H., States and Union.*

DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

The following figures show the Democratic gains, actual and estimated, in round numbers:

New York	63,000
New Jersey	15,000
California	30,000
Ohio	40,000
Pennsylvania	18,000
Indiana	25,000
Maine	15,000
Massachusetts	4',000
New Hampshire	3,000
Wisconsin	21,000
Kansas	10,000
Iowa	8,000
Maryland	50,000
Missouri	20,000
Michigan	20,000
Minnesota	8,000
Illinois	40,000
Total	440,000

Of course P. John will pronounce these figures incorrect, but nevertheless that will not change them. These Democratic gains will still *go on* until Radicalism is swept from the land. The "nigger" swamped the Republican party, and as long as that party holds on to the darky they will remain swamped.

Negro Life at Vicksburg--- of what Body Politic is Made.

[*From the New Orleans Times.*]

The Vicksburg negroes take to their burrows in the hills as naturally as we "white trash" used to do when Federal shells were flying incessantly around. The Vicksburg *Telegraph* says that all over the city and under the city their huts and "huten tots" are to be found. Some are tolerable specimens of architecture, and in them a few colored people might comfortably exist, but the majority are very rude imitations of houses, and in most of them from half a dozen to "innumerable multitudes whom no man can count" live and move and have their being. Many of these men toil not, neither do they spin, but the Freedmen's Bureau feeds them.

The males of these burrows are entitled to vote, and some of them claim cabin passage on steamboats; but in general they are harmless as ground hogs, and equally as active in habits agreeable to the smell. In the catfish season these voters fatten and do well, and in winter they draw rations from the government and chickens from the neighboring roosts. In all seasons they are happy and contented; and an inspection of their places of abode will show more filth and less meat than any other habitations in Vicksburg.

☞ The brutal outrages committed by southern negroes upon white women from time to time seems to be spreading northward. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* of Monday a week publishes an account of a most brutal outrage upon a young white girl near Penningtonville, Chester County. The negro has been arrested and imprisoned awaiting his trial. It is hoped his sentence may be made sufficiently severe to deter others of his class from acts which have come to be very common of late. Hadn't Samuel Achenbach better look after this negro?

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR DECEMBER contains 17 portraits of distinguished men, with their biographies—George Peabody, President Woolsey, Elias Howe, Oliver Cromwell, Rev. Dr. Worcester, Chauncey Giles, Abiel Silver, J. R. Hibbard James P. Stuart, J. C. Ager, W. B. Hayden and others. The Sultan of Turkey, and a Glance at his Empire; Our Social Relations; the Paris exposition; Unmarried; What shall We Do with Old Maids? History of the New Jerusalem, or Swedenborgian, Church; Saints and Sinners; and and much more instructive matter. End of Vol. 46. A new volume begins with the next number. Now is the time to subscribe—only $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

☞ The "Teachers Institute" is now being held at this place. The lecturers and class-instructors are Prof. Wickersham State Superintendent, Prof. Carver, of the "Bloomsburg Literary Institute" Prof. H. D. Walker of the "Orangeville Academy" C. W. Walker of the "Greenwood Seminary" and Prof. Spaulding of the "Catawissa Academy." There is a goodly number of Teachers present, but we regret to say that there are quite as many teachers in the County, who are, up to this time, absent from the Institute, of course they are not among the best teachers.

☞ A negro in Orange, New Jersey, a house servant, recently made a most brutal attempt upon a little girl, eleven years of age, a daughter of his employer. The black beast was beaten almost to death by the father, who is one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Orange. The little girl had been in the habit of trying to teach the negro to read—an imprudence which appears to have been allowed by the parents.

CONGRESSIONAL.

ADJOURNED SESSION—SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Both houses assembled at noon on the 21st instant, and as is usual on such occasions the Capitol was filled with visitors.

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1867.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon, and prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The following Senators were present:

The President, Benjamin F. Wade; Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cole, Corbett, Conklin, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill, of Vermont, Morrill, of Maine, Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates.

Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia. He stated that it was an exact copy of a bill passed at the last session, but not returned by the President. It therefore became necessary again to pass it. The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the word "white" wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the District of Columbia or in the charter or ordinances of the City of Washington or Georgetown, and operates as a limitation on the right of every elector of said District, or of either of said cities, to hold any office or to be elected, and to serve as a juror, be *and the same is hereby repealed, and it shall* be unlawful for any person or officer to enforce or attempt to enforce said limitation after the passage of this act.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, objecting, the bill was laid over.

Mr. Sumner, presented a petition signed by twenty-six white citizens as follows:

The undersigned respectfully represent that immediately after the last muncipal election in the City of Washington, D. C., many employers discharged their colored employes, to the number of about 150, for the alleged reason or excercising the right of elective franchise, conferred upon them by the late act of Congress, thereby causing much inconvenience and suffering to the families of such discharged electors. We, therefore, earnestly pray that Congress will cause such action to be taken as may be deemed proper to give an equitable proportion of the employment upon the government works, in the District of Columbia, to the colored laborer.

The petition was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house assembled at noon, in continuation of the first regular session of the Fortieth Congress. The attendance of members was unusually large and the galleries were crowded before eleven o'clock. Many ladies who could not obtain seats in the ladies gallery were accommodated in the gentleman's gallery.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania was in his seat, apparently in as good physical condition as he was at any time last session.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Chaplain Boynton. The only political allusion in it was an expression of thanks for the carrying out of the great measure which was to give to every class and condition of men the exual rights of citizenship, and because ere long the rights of every true-hearted and loyal man would be secured and that every such man would be restored to his proper relations to the government.

The Speaker then announced that the recess having expired, the House resumed its session, and the first business in order was the reading of the journal of the 28th of July last.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Messrs. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and Cary, of Ohio, members elect, came to the Speaker's desk and took the oath prescribed by law.

The eight members elect from Tennessee having been called by the Speaker to take the oath, and having approached the Speaker's chair for that purpose,

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, objected to the administering of the oath to Mr. Stokes and moved that his credential be referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Brooks objected to the administering of the oath to any of the Tennessee delegation, on the grounds, first, that two, if not more, of them had been guilty of treason to the government, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate government and to Jeff. Davis; and second, that there does not exist in the State of Tennessee a republican form of government. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

After considerable discussion, the Tennessee members then, except Mr. Butler, were called in front of the Speaker's chair, and had the test oath solemnly administered to them.

The speaker announced the next business in order to be the execution of the order made on the 10th of July last, that the Judiciary Committee report forthwith on the question of the proposed impeachment of the President.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee stated, by direction of the committee, that its report in refer to the proposed impeachment of the President was not complete, but would be complete by Monday next, at which time the committee designed to submit to the House a report, together with the evidence and views of the minority. In making this statement, he represented the views of every member of the committee.

The House, in consideration of the statement, postponed until Monday next the execution of the order.

Mr. Mullins, of Tennessee, made some remarks in denial of the letter which had been read against him, and the House, at 4 P. M., adjourned till Monday next.

WASHINGTON, November 22, 1867.

ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN STATES.

The Radical party managers of the Senate and House are canvassing among their friends on the question of admitting the Africanized States of the South, as soon as they shall present thorough *black* Republican Constitutions. They hope to get in at least one-half of them ere the close of the next regular session. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, are already singled out for admission, when the above condition *precedent* shall have been complied with.

THE COTTON TAX.

From the very general expression of opinion among members of Congress in favor of the repeal of the tax on cotton, it is inferred that some legislation to that end will be brought forward early next month. It is probable, however, that the matter will be compromised by reducing the tax to one cent per pound, in preference to repealing it altogether.

THE NEGRO JURY BILL.

Mr. Sumner's bill, introduced in the Senate yesterday, giving negroes thhe right to serve as jurors in the District of Columbia, will be pressed to a vote at an early day, the object being to get a mixed jury for the next trial of Surratt.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Wells has so far recovered from his late indisposition as to be able to sit up. His friends expect he will be able to attend to his official duties in a week or two.

White Men Must Rule America!

CLUBS FOR 1868---CLUBS FOR 1868.

THE BEST NEW YORK WEEKLY PUBLISHED.

NEW YORK DAY-BOOK

FOR 1868.

THE NEW YORK DAY-BOOK is a straightforward, Radical Democratic paper, with a larger circulation than any other Democratic journal ever published on this Continent, and it enters on the threshold of 1868 more prosperous and more hopeful of the great cause it upholds than ever before. Standing on the cause it upholds than ever before. Standing on the foundation of the Declaration of Independence, that "all (*white*) men are created equal," and *therefore* entitled to equal rights, it is opposed to all forms and degrees of special legislation that conflict with this grand central TRUTH of Democracy, and over all, and above all, does it combat that monstrous treason to American liberty, which, thrusting the negro element into our political system, MUST OR NECESSITY wreck the whole mighty fabric left us by our fathers. God has created white men superior and negroes inferior, and *therefore* all the efforts of the past six years to ABOLISH His work and equalize with negroes every law violated, every State Constitution overthrown, every life sacrificed, and every dollar expended, are necessarily just so many steps towards national suicide; and the simple and awful problem now upon us is just this—shall we recover our reason and retrace our steps, or march on to Mongrelism, social anarchy, and the total ruin of our country.

THE DAY-BOOK, *therefore*, demands the restoration of the "Union as it was"—A UNION CO-EQUAL STATES UPON THE WHITE BASIS, as the only hope, and the only means possible under heaven for saving the grand ideas of 1776, and the fundamental principles of American liberty, and the earnest believers in that sacred and glorious cause in which the men of the Revolution offered up their lives, will now labor to expose the ignorance, delusion and treason of the Mongrel party, IT WILL SUCCEED, and the white Republic of Washington be restored again in all its origina beneficence and grandeur.

THE DAY-BOOK will, however, hereafter be more than ever devoted to all the varied purposes of a *news* paper. Conscious that it reaches thousands of families who take no other journal, beyond perhaps their local paper, it will continue and improve its "NEWS OF THE WEEK" Summary, so as to present a transcript of the World's events in each issue. ITS "FAMILY DEPARTMENT" will embrace the best original and selected stories. Its "AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT" will be fully sustained, and being the only paper of its class made up EXPRESSLY for Country circulation, it is confident that it is worth double the price of a weekly hurriedly reprinted from a daily. It gives full and complete Reports of the NEW YORK and ALBANY CATTLE MARKETS; GRAIN PROVISION and COTTON MARKETS, and a Weekly Review of Financial Matters, together with with the Markets by Telegraph, from New Orleans, Chicago, Charleston, Philadelphia, &c., &c., up to time of going to press.

Terms—Cash in Advance.

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 50
Five copies one year and one to getter up of the club	10 00
Ten copies one year and one to getter up of the club	17 50
Additional copies	1 75
Twenty copies one year, and one to the getter up of the club	30 00

***Specimen copies sent free. Send for a copy. Address, giving post office, county and State in full.

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
No. 162 Nassau street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FAMILY GROCERIES, AT

JOHN K. GIRTON'S STORE.

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

The subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities with a large and choice stock of first-class

Groceries and Dry-Goods,

which he offers to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity as low as can be had on any dealer in this section of the County.

His stock consists of the best varieties of

COFFEE,	MOLASSES,
SUGARS,	TEA
FISH (of fine quality.)	SPICES,
DRIED MEATS, (in their season)	
BOSTON, AND OTHER CRACKERS,	
SOAP & CANDLES &c., &c., CHEESE,	
COAL & LINSEED OILS	

also a fine assortment of Dry Goods and Hosiery and a full variety of goods of the above class, and of other kinds. In addition to which he has recently added to his stock a fine assortment of

CEDAR WARE AND WILLOW WARE;

in which variety of goods he has several new articles of modern invention, extensively used where known, and which must come into use here He also has a fine supply of

French Moroccoes;

and also of Morocco Linings for shoemaker's work; and a good assortment of

Queensware.

☞ Call and examine. JOHN K. GIRTON.

S. E. Corner of Main and Iron Streets.

Bloomsburg, Nov 20, 1867

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Benjamin Fowler, late of Centre Township, deceased have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Thomas C. Fowler and Moore Creveling of Scott Township, said County. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to make them known to the administrators and those indebted to the estate will make immediate payment to

THOMAS C. FOWLER, } Admr's.
MOORE CREVELING, }

October 16, 1867.—6w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANHOOD:

How Lost, How Restored.

Just Published, a new edition of

DR. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine or operation) of Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office Box 4586.

Nov 27, 1867. 3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on THURSDAY DECEMBER THE 19th, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., two certain lots of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., on Main street near the Public Square. On the one is erected a large stone dwelling house, and other out buildings and upon the other a good frame stable the front of said last mentioned lot being a very desirable corner for building purposes.

Also, on the same day, one other house and lot of ground, situate on Rock street, in the said town of Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, whereon is erected a good frame dwelling house and other out buildings.

Also on Friday the 20th day of December, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises in Hemlock township, at the residence of Thomas J. Vanderslice, a certain farm or tract of land containing sixty five acres more or less, to be sold in two parcels of about thirty four acres each, the public road leading from Little Fishingcreek bridge to Buckhorn, and running through the said farm to be the dividing line the whole tract being very rich and excellent soil for farming purposes, besides there being upon the one tract as divided by said road large and convenient bark barn of every description, also large and very valuable orchard, apple and peach in good working order. Upon the other tract as divided aforesaid there is also a very valuable limestone quarry, one good large frame house, two good frame stables, one of which is in full blast at the present time.

Also, on the same day and on the premises near Buckhorn will be sold at public outcry, a certain lot of ground situate in Hemlock township, principal timber has long since been sold off, adjoining lands of John A. Herman, Jacob Harris and others, containing about twenty-five acres more or less, all late the estate of Rebecca Vanderslice, deceased.

CONDITION OF SALE. Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale one fourth less the ten per cent. on the 1st day of April 1868, the remaining three-fourths in two equal payments, one on the first day of April 1869 and other on the first day of April 1870 with interest on the entire remaining unpaid from the first day of April 1868.

The deed or deeds to be executed and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers therefor on the payment of the one fourth less the ten per cent. on the first day of April, 1868, when the balance of the purchase money shall be secured by judgment or mortgage, at the option of the present owner. Possession given on the first day of April 1868. Purchaser or purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

JOHN H. VANDERSLICE, *for the heirs.*

November 27, 1867

Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY OCTOBER 14th 1867 the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Philadelphia	11 55	p. m.
" "	Northumberland	5 55	a. m.
" " arrive at	Erie	8 45	p. m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	12 00	noon
" "	Northumberland	6 44	p. m.
" " arrive at	Erie	9 45	a. m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	8 00	a. m.
" "	Northumberland	4 25	p. m.
" " arrive at	Lock Haven	7 45	p. m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves	Erie	12 40	a. m.
" "	Northumberland	1 20	a. m.
" " arrive at	Philadelphia	8 55	a. m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	Erie	4 20	p. m.
" "	Northumberland	5 32	a. m.
" " arrive at	Philadelphia	1 00	p. m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Lock Haven	7 0	a. m.
" "	Northumberland	10 15	a. m.
" " arrive at	Philadelphia	6 10	p. m.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on WARREN & FRANKLIN RAILWAY. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12 00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6 45 a. m. and Oil City at 9 50 a. m.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8 00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4 35 p. m.

All trains on Warren & Franklin Railway make close connection at Oil City with trains for Pioneer and Petroleum Centre. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. A. L. TYLER, General Sup't Erie.

Oct 30, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County to me directed will be exposed to sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg on Monday, the 2d day of December, next at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property viz:

All that certain tracts or pieces of land lying and being in the township of Jackson, in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania—the one piece of land bounded on the east by land of John Heath, on the south by land of —— Parker and on the west and north by lands of Jacob Christian, containing seven acres more or less—the second piece of land being and lying in the township, county and State aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a red oak, thence by land of John Christian south 74 degrees east four perches to a post; thence by land of William Patterson south 15 degrees west sixty perches to a post in the road leading from Rhorsburg to Christian's sawmill; thence along the same north 54 degrees west, seventy three perches to a post; thence by the same north 13 degrees east nine perches to a post in Little Fishingcreek; thence by land of John Christian north 54 degrees east eighty-nine perches to the beginning containing fourteen acres of land and allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., more or less. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of William Edgar, and John Staley, administrator of Diana Edgar deceased.

ALSO

All that certain tract or parcel of land in the township of Roaringcreek in the County of Columbia (formerly Montour) bounded and described as follows viz: on the north by land of John Gerry, on the east by land of Jacob Stine on the south by land now of Daniel Kostenbader, and on the west by land of John Fahringer, containing one hundred and five acres. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Marks.

ALSO

A certain tract of land situate in the Township of Hemlock and County of Columbia aforesaid containing about one hundred acres bounded and described as follows to wit: on the north by land of Jacob Kinney on the east by land of Levi Wright and Peter Werkheiser on the south by land of Samuel Brugler and on the west by land of—Mosgrove, on which are erected a frame house, a bank barn, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Augustus C. Rabb, administrator with the will annexed of Henry Benjamin, deceased.

ALSO

All that certain building located on a lot or piece of ground situate in Briar Creek township, Columbia County, purchased by the said Samuel Fetter from Samuel Smith, and bounded by land of said Samuel Smith. It is one and a half story frame building being fourteen by sixteen feet in size. Seized taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Stiler.

ALSO

A certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia County, containing twenty five feet on Locust Avenue and extending back along South Street one hundred and forty feet to an alley—on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house with the appurtenances. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Edwin Duffey.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

November 6, 1867.

NEW OYSTER SALOON,

in the basement of the

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BALTZER LEACOCK, SUPT.

Fresh Oysters served up in every style and at all hours; with all the other "dainties" found in first class Restaurants.

XX Ale constantly on hand, together with choice Liquors of every brand.

Everything in tip-top order about this Saloon, Rowdyism not tolerated. Step in and find my saloon in clean neat order.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 13, 1867—3m.

☞ DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D. Oculist and Aurist (formerly of Leyden, Holland) No. 815 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in city and country can be seen at his office. The Medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge for examination. Nov. 13, 1867.—1y.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Judge of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming and the Hon. Jeremiah Jerr and Peter K. Herbein, Associate Judges of Columbia Co., have issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven to me directed for holding a Court of Over 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 December next, to continue two week.

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

L. S. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 26th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven and in the twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America. (GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.)

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, October, 30 1867.

GRAND JURORS FOR DEC. TERM.

BEAVER—R M Gearhart, Frank L Shuman.
BENTON—William Appleman, John Karns.
CATAWISSA—Jacob Kistler, John Kiefer, Nathan Cressy.
CENTRALIA BORO—John P Hannon, D W Wertman.
CENTRE—James Kocher.
CONYNGHAM—Patrick Brack.
FRANKLIN—S Jones Artley.
FISHING CREEK—Samuel Coleman.
HEMLOCK—Isaac Grady.
JACKSON—George Getty, Hiram Baker.
LOCUST—Samuel Stine.
MADISON—John A Funston, William Johnson.
PINE—John Bruner, James Masters.
SUGARLOAF—Richard Reas.

JURORS FOR THE QUARTER SESSIONS, DEC. 2, 1867.

Benton—Abraham McNeal.
Briarcreek—John S Hosler, Joseph Stackhouse, John W Smith.
Bloom—John T Barkley, Joseph Sharpless.
Catawissa—Walter Scott, Jesse John Dan'l Gearhart.
Centre—Aaron Kelchner, D A Bowman, W Wilmire.
Conyngham—John Anderson.
Centralia Boro—Henry Gable.
Greenwood—Samuel Frear, Philip Young, William Johnson.
Jackson—Matthew McHenry.
Locust—Elias George, John P Walter.
Madison—Isaac McBride, James Kenlin, D Philips.
Main—Isaac Yetter.
Mifflin—Isaac Lutz.
Montour—James Barton.
Orange—Reece J Mizard.
Roaringcreek—Daniel Konkle, Jacob Longenberger.
Scott—Peter Litt, Thomas W Edger, Jacob Melick, Daniel Snyder.
Sugarloaf—Christian I. Moore, Newton Herrington, Shadrach L Hess.

JURORS FOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DEC. 9, 1867.

Beaver—Moses Schlicher.
Bentton—Thomas Davis, Jesse K Pennington.
Berwick Boro—Jeremiah S Sanders, Seth B Rowland, Wilmore Woodin.
Briarcreek—Albert Smith.
Bloom—John Stringer, Watson W Furman.
Catawissa—Ard Thomas, Benjamin P Fortner.
Centre—John Hill, Nathaniel Campbell, Mordecai Millard.
Conyngham—William Goodman, James Barry.
Fishingcreek—Jackson McHenry.
Greenwood—John Thornton.
Hemlock—Aaron Smith, Peter Werkheiser.
Jackson—Eli Karl Cole, George Farver, Emanuel Fritz.
Locust—Samuel Keller, Jacob Yeager.
Madison—William Bennett.
Main—Jacob Hartzel, Nathan Miller.
Mt Pleasant—John White.
Montour—David W Clark, Noah Mouser, Samuel Hagenbuch.
Orange—Archibald Patterson, David Achenbach, Jos. Henrie.
Scott—Henry Kelchner.

October 30, 1867.

**LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT DECEMBER TERM, 1867.