COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"Our Constitution---guard it ever!
Our glorious Union---hold it dear!
Our Starry Flag---forsake it never!
The proud Caucassian---our only peer!

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday Morning, Aug 12, 1865.

DEMOCRACY, a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised It knows no baseness, it cowers to no danger, it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations--the law of nature pervading the law of the land--ALLEN.

Democratic County Convention.

Notice is hereby biven that the Democratic Electors, in and for the several Boroughs and Election Districts, will meet at their respective places of holding the General Elections,--except in Conyngham twp., there they will meet at the Public House of Peter Hower,--on SATURDAY, THE 26th of AUGUST, 1865, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates from each District, to meet in County Convention at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making the usual annual nominations of the Democratic party of Columbia County.

E. H. LITTLE, *Chairman*,

JOHN J. STILES,	ISAIAH BOWER,
HENRY HINTERLEITER	JOHN HILL,
PETER K. HERBINE,	JOHN FRUIT,
E. G. RICKETTS,	ELIAS DIETERICK,

Democratic Standing Committee.

Bloomsburg, July 29, 1865.

The Nob-Mountain Meeting.

The meeting in the Orangeville Grove, is fixed for the 29th, 30th and 31st of the present month, commencing on the afternoon of Tuesday the 29th: There will be tents, and a regular encampment, with an organization for preserving good order. Citizens with their families and returned soldiers will constitute the main body of the audience, but visitors and strangers will be welcome: Original poetry, appropriate to the occasion, will be recited or sung, and the speeches delivered will cover the whole field of present political inquiry.

The place of meeting, (upon the lands of Mr. John Megargell,) is one of the finest situations in the county for the purpose in view, and there is no reason to doubt that the meeting will be most pleasant and successful.

Auditor General.

Hon. PAUL LEIDY, of Montour county, will be presented by the Democracy of the North, before the coming Democratic State Convention, as a candidate for Auditor General of Pennsylvania. We most cordially endorse the movement, and take pleasure in saying, that Mr. Leidy is in every way well qualified for the efficient discharge of the duties pertaining to that responsible office, and assure our democratic friends everywhere, that from his high character as a citizen, gentleman and sound Democrat, he would, if nominated, make an available candidate. We commend Mr. L, to the respectful consideration of the convention, and feel well assured that with such a standard-bearer, the Democracy would again redeem the "Keystone of the Federal Arch."

The Case of William Kessler.

William Kessler, a poor insane man, of Jackson township, in this county was drafted; but no notice was ever served on him, the officer whose duty it was, saying that it was unnecessary, that he knew him to be insane, and that he would so return the facts. Subsequently, William Kessler was taken to the Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, where he escaped and by some means returned home.

The notifying officer went into the service and died. The way seemed to be clear; and *thirty-pieces* of greenbacks, a prize not to be lightly discarded. Accordingly one bitter cold night in February last, a squad, followed by a military official, arrested the poor lunatic, hurried him from point to point without giving his friends time or opportunity to bring the facts before the convicting tribunal; until finally the *poor*, FRIENDLESS INSANE citizen, found himself incarcerated in Fort Mifflin, under sentence of a Court Martial, to confinement for TWO YEARS WITH BALL AND CHAIN!

Who shall answer at the great day, for the unexampled suffering this innocent lunatic has endured!

We are glad to add, that upon the facts being made known to President Johnson, he immediately ordered Kessler's release and discharge, and to be returned in charge of a guard to his home in Jackson township. For which to him, thanks.

☞ On Wednesday morning last Abijah Hess, of Sugarloaf township, in this county, called at our office; being on his way home from Fort Mifflin, where he has been confined under sentence of Court Martial for the last six months. He informed us that Wm. Kessler, Clark Veats and Syrus Larish, also of this county, had been released.

We also learn from him that at the same time, seventy-five others from different parts of the State were released; all of them by order of the President of the United States.

We are very glad to greet the citizens of the county again; and to know that President Johnson is surely though slowly restoring to liberty all the victims of Lincoln and Stanton.

—Ex-President Buchanan's new work is in the hands of the printers.

The Soldiers' Friends.

That an election is at hand can easily be seen by the attempts of the opposition to court soldier's votes. Not only do they pretend to be his best friends, but endeavor to excite them against Democrats. The Republican party, we broadly assert, is *not* the soldiers friend. True, they assert they gave him the elective franchise, but not to benefit him, but for the purpose of turning the army votes to their own purposes by fraudulent means. By means of enormous frauds, gifts of places, sales of furloughs, &c., they won the majority of that vote, but now he is untrammeled by military dictation—his ballots need not pass through the hands of *Republican Post Masters*—and he can vote as his reason dictates.

In the first place the Republicans endeavor to debase the white soldier by placing him on an equality with the negro, an admitted inferior. Nay, more than this, many Republicans assert the Negro soldiers to be *better* than the white!

Again, the Republicans show their love for the soldier by heaping abuse on such men as McClellan, Sherman, Buell, and other prominent Generals; and the miscegenation sheet of this place has made its most cowardly assaults upon Democratic soldiers from this County, simply because they were Democrats.

We hold the Republicans responsible, also, for the murder of our men at Salisbury, Andersonville, Danville, and other Confederate prisons, because these men could all have been exchanged had not the Administration insisted on the exchange of a few negroes first.

We charge the Republican party with unduly prolonging this war, and even now trying to excite another.

They are responsible for first offering men $100 Bounty to serve "one year or during the war," and then refusing to pay it on their discharge.

They are the ones, also, who keep negroes and negro families in "Freedmen's Homes" &c., even erecting a Bureau with Gen. Howard at the head for the special care of these Government pets, while wounded soldiers and their families are turned upon the cold charities of the world, and in many cases have already become township charges.

The Republicans, because in power are to blame because they can at once cash shoddy contractors, but keep the soldier, his widow, or mother, months and years out of their arrearages of pay, and that miserable pittance called "*Pension.*"

They can boast and fete such warriors as Burnside, Butler, Dix, and that ilk, while they accuse many of our bravest and best soldiers of Treason.

Soldiers, examine the record of the prominent Republicans of this county, and in what light does it stand? What blood or money have *they* contributed more than men of Democratic faith? *We* are satisfied with your answer as given last November. †

The Ghost of Abraham Lincoln.

There are a class of politicians that would grind the bones of their fathers to make their political bread. The Black Republicans and War Democrats struggled with each other which should make the most capital out of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. But when the popular excitement upon the subject was allayed, they dropped the curtain pon u their apothcosis of the dead President, and concentrated their attention upon the managment of the living one. We hear nothing now of the liberal projects of the Loyal Leaguers to build a Lincoln monument, and the family of the murdered President have heard as little latterly, we are assured, of the hundred thousand dollars that was to be collected for their use, in fulfillment of a people's sacred obligation.

But Andrew Johnson's advisers still use the memory of his predecessor to hold him in subordination. If any measure is in contemplation that is objectionable to Mr. Johnson's Democratic inclinations, the ghost of Abraham Lincoln is conjured up, and the spectral influence invoked to compel obedience. "Mr. Lincoln would have done so and so," and "Such was Mr. Lincoln's policy," and "Mr. Lincoln expressed himself thus upon this subject"—Under such a system of terrorism, a man of strongest will might succumb to the machinations of his inquisitors. By insisting that the friends of Mr. Lincoln expected and comanded it, Mr. Johnson was induced to sign the death warrant of Mrs. Surratt.

We do not wonder that his health has given way under such a routine of surveillance and mental torture. Let us hope that he has sufficient vitality to survive the ordeal, and sufficient energy to break the spell, and assert his own individuality. The Republic needs a live President; it cannot afford to be governed at the dictation of a phantom. We hope that the living Executive will make an effort to escape from the political necromancers who hold him within their charmed circle, for until then there will be but the name of Andrew Johnson in office, and the substance of authority will be with a Cabinet that was not of his own selection, and with whom he has neither sympathy nor control.

☞ JUSTICE.—Justice is like Nebuchadnezzr's tree, for she is so great that she shades not only the palace of the king and the house of the nobles, but the meanest cottage.

The County Convention.

As the time is near at hand for the meeting of this body, we would urge upon our friends the necessity of sending good and reliable men as Delegates. The question should not be who has the most time to spare, but who is the best man, and who will best represent the wishes of the people. The Convention should look further than the mere nomination of candidates. The contest we are about to engage in is all important. To what extent shall we endorse President Johnson? What shall be done in regard to the continued suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus; of the continued interference by the military with the civil powers? How can we best organize and unite the people against the pernicious doctrines of Negro suffrage and Negro Equality. These and kindred questions should be considered in the Conventions of the people, and we may thus inform the powers that be, that these bodies are not mere machinery in the hands of designing men to accomplish personel aims, but that the people *themselves* are acting through their Delegates, and that their decisions are entitled to respect. †

The Tomato.

The season for this royal fruit has again arrived, and we propose to "improve the occasion" by some remarks to our readers.

We are indebted for this plant (*Lycopersicum esculentum*) to South America, the home of most of the species of *Solatum* and allied genera, and it is, next to the potato and Indian corn, the most valuable vegetable production native to that quarter of the earth. The tomato is among the most healthful of fruits; the cultivation of the plant is simple, and its productiveness great. It will grow well in various soils, and is but little subject to insects or disease. Besides, when treated fairly its appearance in the garden or field is ornamental.

The uses of the fruit are many. It is stewed, baked, eaten raw, and used in made-dishes. It is made into ketchup and applied as a garnish or dressing. For preservation, it is dried or canned, prepared as a preserve or pickled. And we now read accounts of the manufacture of wine from it, which is said to be fine.

The variety best known and that commonly raised, is the Large Red, which is of greatest size and mostly irregular in form. It is rather sharp to the taste, being more aciduous than other sorts. The large Yellow has a mild flavor, and should be mixed with the red in cooking. The Cook's Favorite, is a new sort of fair size and appearance which we hear commended by some persons, but we are unable to fix its character from our own observation. The Pear-shaped tomato is of moderate size but elegant in form; and the small Cherry tomato is the proper kind for pickling. But, in our opinion, the Prince of Tomatoes is the Fejee. The vine of this variety is readily known from others by a light bluish shade in the coloring. The fruit is of good size, generally regular in form, and of a dull red color. Its quality is excellent. Its taste is milder than that of the large red without the insipidity of the yellow and the flesh is full and firm without toughness.

The plant in growth may be supported by a stake, trellis or a frame; if allowed to spread upon the ground straw should be placed under it. This answers as a mulch and keeps the plant and fruit clean.

It is a common error to place the plants too closely. They should have plenty of space, and the ends should be pinched off after fruit has set fully. Shortening in the shoots has the same effect as with most other plants—to improve the size if not quality and earliness of the fruit.

THE PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.—The fight among the loyal supporters of the Government, for the fat offices in Philadelphia, has been settled by the re-appointment of the old incumbents but one, as follows:

Collector of the Port—Col. William B. Thomas of Philadelphia.

Naval Officer—Dr. Edward Wallace, of Reading.

Surveyor or Customs—Hon. E. Reed Myer, of Bradford county.

Postmaster—Cornelius A. Walborn.

The only exception upon the "slate," is Hon. Wm. Millward, the U. S. Marshal, who has been superseded by Col. P. C. Ellmaker.

☞ The New York *Tribune*, in speaking of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, says; 'These instruments have been blown by the wind of genuine success from Boston to San Francisco. That Messrs. Mason & Hamlin have succeeded in making a superior small instrument—from little bandbox-like things, to those which, tho' portable, and not larger than a piano, can make themselves felt in a church—is the universal opinion of the musical profession. They agree that no such mechanical works of the kind can be found in equal perfection in Europe. The tone is pure and full, and with an immense body for so small a provocative mechanical force. They stand rough travelling, bad usage, and will live in climates that will kill American missionaries.'

☞ Gen. F. P. Blair said in a recent speech at St. Louis, that Gen. Sherman "has been assailed by nobody except those who are the enemies of their country."—How do the editors of abolition organs like that?

"Let us get Andrew Johnson."

The Democracy must give up paddling in the shallow current of expediency, and take to the deep sea of principle, if they would recreate the ascendency of their party. "Let us get Andrew Johnson" is a too frequent expression among Democrats. We say let us get upon a Democratic platform, without regard to individuals, whatever may be their influence or position. Andrew Johnson's name may be a tower of strength, but the doctrines propounded by Thomas Jefferson overtop that tower, and constitute the real element of Democratic supremacy. Many things that Mr. Johnson has done, and much that he has uttered, is acceptable to the party, but his executive action does not come up to the standard of Democratic priciples. It is true that he had to contend with a very powerful organization into whose meshes he was suddenly thrust by the accident of his elevation. In view of his surroundings and of the difficult and delicate nature of his position, we can forgive many errors, but we cannot permit them to be incorporated into the Democratic creed. The first object is to secure the confidence and co-operation of the masses, by the communication of true, and therefore popular, principles; and afterward there will be no difficulty in the selection of a competent leader. A party that depends upon the prestige of a name, or upon the resources of an official, is neither worthy of success nor likely to achieve it.

There has been enough of political transcendentalism. The vague and shifting theories engendered by convulsion, and the doctrines forced upon partisan organization to meet the emergencies of civil strife, should now give place to well defined principles, suitable to the normal condition of a republic. The old landmarks of the Democratic party are now the only safe guides of the organization.—If Andrew Johnson will re enter the tried and beaten path that is the approved highroad to Democratic supremacy, we doubt not that the party will give the standard into his hands. But he must follow the party, not the party him. With the half century's experience of the truth and value of their principles, this is not the time to forsake them to secure the championship of any living man. If Mr. Johnson has not the strength of will, nor the intensity of purpose, to burst the trammels of Black Republican discipline, and to be independent of his surroundings, he is no fit leader for the party that has ruled the Republic for half a hundred years. He can safely rely upon the support of the masses, standing squarely on a Democratic platform; he cannot rely upon the support of the Black Republicans, upon any platform. There is too much of anti Black Republicanism upon his record to make him acceptable to *them* under any circumstances. He must choose whether to sink between two stools or to sit firmly and openly upon the one upon which is inscribed the history of his antecedents. There is no objection to the Democracy getting Andrew Johnson upon the Democratic platform, but we protest against Andrew Johnson getting the Democracy upon a Johnson platform.

Increase of Crime.

The close of the war seems to have ushered in, all over the country, a carnival of murder, robbery and all the degrees of lawlessness and crime. Murderers, thieves and assassins infest our communities to an extent that threatens to disorganize society, unless the machinery of justice be strengthen to meet the emergency. The people have live under a condition of intense excitement during the past four years, and have been made familiar with the recital of deeds of violence and bloodshed: and perhaps they do not realize the appalling nature of the criminal record that inaugurates the reign of peace. But when it is cosidered that the police returns exhibit a statement of twenty thousand arrests made within the past three months in New York alone, and when the public journals, day after day, recount the swelling lists of offences against the persons and property of citizens, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the moral atmosphere has been tainted with fresh elements of poison.

Various explanations are offered of this astounding increase of crime. Some assert that it is owing to the disbandment of the great armies of the North and South, abruptly transferring wild and reckless chracters from the camp to civil life. Many of the soldiers engaged in the late struggle were men of respectable antecedents, generally honest and industrious members of the working classes. But it is not to be denied that the Federal ranks were partly recruited from the refuse of foreign populations, and numbered thousands of adventurers, desperadoes, cut-purses and cut-throats from the Old World. Toward the close of the war the chief incentive to enlistment was money, and the enormous bounties paid attracted the mercenary spirits of the world to the Federal standard. A new branch of villany was created by this circumstance, and bounty brokerage and bounty jumping became a profession that was pursued with consummate tact and great success. Those men now find their occupation gone. When their trade was lively they made great gains, and became habituated to a costly and luxurious existence. Such fellows will keep up their routine of life at all hazards. Honest labor, of course, is out of the question; and finding the fountain of their priiots suddenly sealed, they do not scruple to enter other channels of professional knavery.

These men, we are confident, are the garroters, the buglars, the reckless ruffians that are infesting the neighborhood of our great cities. For the most part, the returning soldiers, those, we mean, who enlisted to fight and not to jump the bounty, are quietly resuming the avocations of peaceful life. There is no trouble to be apprehended from a soldier that has done his duty in the field; but from the skulkers, the bounty jumpers and the bounty brokers, there is more mischief to be provided against than, perhaps our quiet law-abiding citizens are aware of.

Our communities must be protected against these desperadoes, and, if the ministers of justice are not equal to the task, then let the natural laws of self protection prevail. Let it be understood, here, that law and order is to prevail, and it will not be difficult to awe the evil disposed into good behavior. The people have burdens enough to bear, as consequences of civil strife, without putting up with the outrages of gangs of scoundrels who probably have been taught to believe, by their experience thus far, that the civil law in this country has been canceled.

An English Bostonian on the American Clergy.

The old town of Boston, in Lincolnshire, is a very "unprogressed" place. Recently, at a meeting of the Town council, in which it was proposed to send to the government of Boston a series of resolutions of sympathy on account of the murder of President Lincoln (which were finally passed by a vote of 7 to 5), a warm discussion sprang up, and Mr. Counsellor Clegg thus ventilated his opinions upon the American clergy. Said Mr. Clegg:

"It is impossible at the present time, to forget how in past years this country, and especially this town, has had to endure the visitations of American peace apostles, male and female—people who have occupied our chapels and assembly rooms, and got up bazaars and tea drinkings and set hall the ladies in the town embroidering doves and olive branches—people who told us that they had a holy mission to go thoroughout all Europe and accomplish a 'universal brotherhood,' so that nations should never go to war any more. Nay, we had orators even in our country, even in our legislature, who held the doctrine that there could be no happiness or prosperity in England until American institutions were introduced! Thank God we shall hear no more of this in our time. We have had an important lesson, and shall not very soon forget it. [Hear, hear]

Did we not find that the instant a misunderstanding arose in the brotherhood of the American States, these very apostles of peace became pre-eminent for insatiable blood-thirstiness! Their cry was war to the knife! They incessantly inflamed the lust of murder, and justified deeds which, for wanton cruelty and wicked outrage have no parallel even in the records of the most barbarous ages; for during the last four years the Christianity and civilization of which America once boasted may be said to have fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason.' The very atmosphere of America was tainted with the breath of assassination, conspiracy and cruelty in every form and we need not wonder at the result.—Their clergy, standing with the New Testament in their hands preached nothing else. They, like the devil, could quote Scripture, and found a hundred texts which in the name of the Lord sanctioned murder and rapine and robbery, and the burning of dwelling houses over the heads of women and children in unfortified towns and villages. They preached these doctrines incessantly, using language which, as reported their own journals, you have no doubt read, and which is too horrible to be repeated. Instead of using their influence, as ministers of religion, to calm the tempest of human passion, their sole object seemed to be to let loose 'one spirit of the first born Cabin' amongst all classes; and it is impossible to view their conduct with any degree of charity, except by believing that these blaspheming rowdies in surplices really had no sincere belief in the God whose name they so impiously took in vain!"

State News Items.

—Edgar Cowen, Esq., is to deliver the address at the State Agricultural Fair.

—Ex-President Buchanan has resigned the Presidency of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshal College.

—Eleven divorce cases will be before the August term of the Luzerne court.

—The United States frigate Congress, sunk by the Merrimac in Hampton Roads, has been raised.

—A fellow was lately captured who was supposed to be John H. Surratt; but it was a mistake. Sir Rat is still at large.

—Charles F. Brown, better known as Artemus Ward, has bought the snug cottage in the village of Yonkers, which was formerly the property of Chanfrau, the actor.

—The Mifflin County Oil Company, composed of ten men, is said to have struck a two hundred barrel oil well on Pit Hole Creek.

—The Harrisburg postoffice is kept in same building with a tavern, and the consequence is that a military guard has to be stationed at the office to keep the entrance free from obstruction by loafers.

—A new train is to be placed on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad about the first of next month, to run direct to New York from Erie, over the Catawissa Railroad, without change of cars.

—The Venango *Spectator*, says John M. Lane, a member of the 16th cavalry, who lost a leg in the service, was a candidate for Treasurer before the Abolition primary elections in that county, and was defeated by a civilian Shame!

MARRIAGES.

In Washington, D. C., on July 22d, 1865, by Rev. Father M'Carty, Mr. LEVI L. TATE, JR., of Clearfield co., Pa., to Miss LIZZIE, only daughter of the late David Kurtz, Esq

On the 3d, inst., by the Rev. Nathaniel Spear, Mr. JAMES V. WILSON, to Miss SUSAN SMITH, both of Greenwood.

DEATHS.

At Bloomsburg on the 25th of July, JOHN REITZ, aged 66 years, 2 months and 11 days.

In Bloomsburg, on the 4th inst., CELIA JANE, infant daughter of William and Amelia Hart, aged about 5 months.

At Mifflinville on the 29th of July, 1865, BRUCE M., child of Albert & Alice Brown, aged 8 months and 19 days.

In Orange township, on the 31st, of July, Mrs. ELSA DRAKE, aged about 80 years.

In Fishingcreek township Columbia co, on the 31st ult., Mrs ANN HUTCHINSON, consort of Thomas J. Hutchinson, Esq, in the 55th year of her age.

In Maine township Columbia county, on the 1st inst., Mr. GEORGE LONGENBERGER, aged about 75 years.

At Sereno, Columbia county, Pa., on the 28th of July, 1865, of an illness of five days, CHARLES CLINTON, son of Jno. & Harriet Leggot, aged 1 year 9 months and 28 days.

Oh Clintie, little Clintie!
Thy voice is heard no more,
For thou art gone in youth's bright morn,
Thy stay on earth is o'er!

Thy starry eyes have closed for aye,
To our poor mortal sight,
But in the crown which deks the land,
They sparkle pure and bright.

Thy little sister loudly calls,
Her Papa's name to greet,
His thoughts are sad, as Clintie Dear,
He sighs and thinks of thee,

Thy Mamma, how she she'll miss thee,
As she notes the vacant chair
And in the twilight cold and dim
Will almost deem thee there.

One week ago our Rose had smiled,
But God reclaimed the flower;
And bore, from our frail earthly home,
To his celestial Bower!

And there amid a chosen band
Our darling lives to aye,
We should not weep, that thus our God,
Has summoned him away!

These swelling tears, they must be dried,
For God, had Clintie given,
To blossom near our hearts awhile
And then—to bloom in Heaven.

Iola, August 5, 1865.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Mathias Whitenight, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Mathias Whitenight, late of Hemlock township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia co., to the undersigned: all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

C. B. BROCKWAY
Administrator.

August 12, 1865—6w $3.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MY School will open its next Term of Eleven Weeks, on MONDAY THE 28TH DAY of AUGUST. All the branches of a liberal English Education are taught. Vocal music will be a standard branch, for the benefit of the whole School.

Instructions will also be given in any of the Beautiful Branches, and in Instrumental Music.

☞ Terms liberal.

ELEONORA J. LESCHER.

Bloomsburg, Aug. 12, 1865—1m.

Piano Forte for Sale.

A Superior Toned Piano Forte, 7 octaves Rosewood, Round Corners, serpentine mouldings; first class makers. Will be sold at a bargain for cash if applied for immediately.

☞ The makers guarantee for five years. Can be seen at Everly's House, Scott Town, Bloomsburg, Pa

August 12, 1865.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they keep on hand and offer for sale cheap, at the Madison Tannery, near two miles North of Jerseytown, Columbia county, Pa., all kinds of

LEATHER,

Which they will sell at market prices, or exchange for Bark and Hides. Our Leather is the Cold Liquor Tanned, which will prove most durable and warrant the best ware. We will sell by the Side, piece or 100 cwt, to suit purchasers.

JACOB A. SWISHER & CO.

Madison Tannery, Aug. 12, 1865. {3w $3 00.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!

THE subscriber offers for sale at wholesale and retail, Salt by the Barrel.

J. H. HARMAN,

Rupert, Pa. August 5, 1865—3mo.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following articles of personal property, were purchased by the subscriber, at Sheriff's Sale, on SATURDAY, the 5th DAY OF AUGUST, 1865, as the property of Thomas Weaver, in Hemlock twp., Columbia county, viz:—

TWO HORSES, ONE MILCH COW,
Two head of young cattle, one Lamb
one two-horse Wagon and bed, one
Spring Wagon, one Buggy, three
Plows, one harrow, one Cultivator, 1 sled and box,
1 set of harness, one
1 single set and 1
saddle & bridle,

All of which have been left in charge of the said Thos. Weaver, to have and to hold the same during my pleasure, of which all persons interested will take notice.

JOHN DIETTERICK.

Montour twp., Aug. 5, 1865—3w $2.50.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Cattawissa Land and Building Company.

To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that J K Sharpless, Isaiah John, Walter Scott, Wm J Eyer, Samuel Kostenbader, James S Ninch, John Jameson, Jacob Gresey, George Long, Jacob B Yetter, and Solomon Helwig, being citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and desirous of acquiring and enjoying the immunities of a Body Corporate have exhibited and presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, an instrument in writing purporting to be the proposed charter of the "Catawissa Land and Building Company," to be located in the township of Catawissa, in said county of Columbia having for its object the purchasing of town lots and lands, building houses for sale and rent, which are more fully specified and set out in the said application for incorporation.

And the said Court perused and examined the said instrument and found the objects and conditions therein set forth and contained to be lawful and not injurious to community; have directed said writings to be filed in the Prothonotary's office of said county, and notice to be given according to law. That application has been made to the said Court to grant such charter, and that if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, by the 5th day of September, 1865, they will decree and declare the persons so associated to become and be a corporation or body politic in Law, and in fact, according to the said articles and conditions, and to have continuance by the name, style and title in said instrument mentioned.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, Aug. 12, 1865.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

THE Pensylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its Exhibition on September 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1865, at

WILLIAMSPORT, Lycoming County.

Any information desired will be given upon personal application or by letter to the undersigned, at Norristown, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President, Harrisburg.

The office of the Society will be open at Williamsport on and after the 5th of September.

A. BROWER LONGAKER,
Secretary

Norristown, July 31, 1865.

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following Administration and Guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia co., and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphan's Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 6th of Sept. 1865 at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day.

1 Account of Samuel Neyhard adm'r, of Russel White late of Centre township, deceased.

2 Final account of Lewis Yetter, Executor of the last Will of Sarah Davis, late of Catawissa twp., deceased.

3 Final account of B. P. Fortner and Lewis Yetter, Executors of the last Will of Conrad Fenstermacher, late of Franklin twp., deceased.

4 Account of John Kiefler, adm'r, of the estate of Joseph Gearhart, late of Catawissa twp., deceased.

5 Account of Lewis C. Green, adm'r, of Willard C. Green, late of Scott twp., deceased.

6 First and final account of Wm. Robbins, Guardian of Abraham Titman minor child of Isaac Titman.

7 First and final account of Wm. Robbins, Guardian of Isaac K Titman, minor child of Isaac Titman.

8 Account of Levi Wrights and Abraham Young, adm'rs, of Ludwig Young, dec'd.

9 First and final account of Daniel Mellick, Executor of Elizabeth Marr, late of Scott township, dec'd.

10 Account of John V. Bodine, adm'r, of Peter Bodine, who was Guardian of Brittain Bodine dec'd who left issue Brittain Bodine, whose Guardian is Joseph Stokes.

11 Account of John V Bodine, Adm'r, of Peter Bodine, who was guardian of David C Bodine, dec'd, who died leaving issue Emma E Bodine whose guardian is Abram J Reader.

12 Account of John V Bodine, adm'r, of Peter Bodine who was guardian of Elizabeth Bodine, now Elizabeth Reader.

13 First and final account of John Bidine, adm'r, of Henry M Bidine, late of Madison twp., deceased.

14 Account of John Eveland and Peter Eveland, adm'rs, of Peter Eveland late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

15 Second account of John Appleman Adm'r, of Baltis Appleman, late of Hemlock township deceased.

16 Account of John Reinbold, Executor of Samuel Weary late of Locust twp., dec'd.

17 First and final account of James Masters and Benjamin P Battin, Executors of Henry Battin, dec'd.

18 Account of Wm Snyder, guardian of the person and estate of Oliver Palmer, minor child of Thomas Palmer, dec'd.

19 First and final account of Elwood Hughes, Ex. of Charles Mastellar late of Briarcreek township, dec'd.

20 First and final account of W H Woodin, Ex'r. of Ashel Dickerson, late of Berwick Borough deceased.

21 First and final account of Jacob S Evans adm'r, of Michael Whitenight late of Hemlock township, dec'd.

22 Account of John Switzer, surving Executor of Frederick Switzer, late of Derry twp., dec'd

23 Account of Samuel Creasy, guardian of Louisa Grover, late Louisa Fry, minor child of Peter Fry late of Mifflin twp. dec'd.

24 Account of H W Creasy, Adm'r. of John Mosley, late of Scott twp, dec'd.

25 Account of Mathias Whitenight, Guardian of Sarah E Kline, daughter of Harrison Kline of Mt Pleasant twp.

26 Account of John Staddon, guardian of Samuel, minor child of Charles Howard of Greenwood.

27 Account of John Scott, Guardian of Henry M Hoagland, minor child of John Hoagland late of Locust twp. dec'd.

28 Account of Edward Edwards, adm'r, of Augustus B Pearce, late of Briarcreek twp. dec'd.

29 First and final account of Daniel Kostenbader Adm'r of Martha Perry, late of Locust twp deceased.

30 Account of Jacob Hartman, adm'r, of Jacob Hartman, late of Columbia co. dec'd

31 First and final account of Peter K Herbein Adm'r of Henry M Hoagland, late of Locust twp. dec'd

32 First account of Robert F. Clark and Michael F Eyerly, Executors of Jacob Eyerly, late of Bloom twp. dec'd.

33 Account of Wm G. Fisher, Guardian of Henry C Swayze, late of Franklin twp. dec'd.

34 Account of Mathias Whitenight, guardian of Isaiah Kline, minor child of Harrison Kline deceased.

35 Account of David Demott, Guardian of John Kitchen child of Henry Kitchen dec'd.

36 Account of John Murray, Executor of John Murray, late of Columbia co dec'd.

37 First account of Robert F. Clark, Executor of John Bealer, late of Fishingcreek township dec'd.

38 Account of Robert F. Clark, adm'r of Silas E Fowler, late of Scott twp. dec'd.

39 Account of Andrew R. Jacoby, surviving Executor of John Jacoby, late of Mt Pleasant township dec'd.

40 Final account of Seth B Bowman and Isaiah Bower, Adm'rs of Isaiah Bahl, late of Berwick Boro. dec'd.

41 First and final account of J. H. Heller, Executor of Wm Fry late of Mifflin twp. dec'd.

42 First and final account of John Smith, one of the Executors of Jacob Mills, late of Madison twp., dec'd.

43 Account of Leonard B. Rupert, Administrator of Sarah Ann Jackson, late of Hemlock township, dec'd

44 Account of Eli Creveling, guardian of Benjamin F Abbott, minor child of Wm Abbott, late Scott township.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.

August 5, 1865.

BLOOMSBURG ACADEMY.

The next term of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1865. The regular prices of tuition range from $5.50 to $6.50 per term of eleven weeks; to be paid at or before the middle of the term.

The usual extra charges will be made for German and French, and the various Ornamental Branches.

It is extremely important that the pupils who shall attend the School should be present at the beginning of the term, or as soon thereafter as possible, in order to start regularly with the class. In all cases tuition will be charged for the FULL TERM, unless otherwise by special previous agreement.

The Principal has had an experience of years in teaching the Languages and Higer Mathematics, as well as the various branches of a substantial English Education, and will spare no efforts to secure rapid and thorough progress in his pupils.

REV. H. RINKER, A. M.,
Principal

August 5, 1865.

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July 15, 1865.—1m