



W.M. H. JACOBY, EDITOR. C. G. BARKLEY, Assistant Editor.

WLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1866.

S. M. FITZGERALD & Co., 37 Park Row New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North.

Dr. John Outfanked.

The Republican editor of this place is considerably exercised about the starting of a new paper in this county, by the disorganizers in his own party. He seems to think it a fixed fact that another paper, in the support and holding to the same principles of the party to which he belongs, will be established, and in strong and loud-sounding words cautions his patrons not to touch or handle the unclean thing, as it would only have the effect to weaken and destroy that union of which he so much boasts in this county. It is asserted in this Republican that the new institution is to be an Andrew Johnson organ, and that Senator BUCKALEW is leading his efforts to effect that object. This latter we know nothing about, but concede that information entirely to the editor of the Republican. We scarcely deem it necessary to warn our Democratic friends against subscribing, or in any way patronizing the new paper. The Democracy of Columbia county sustain their press; and stand to-day, as they always have stood by the support of the President, so far as he has gone right; and in doing this, they have not yet found it expedient to become the dupes of a set of unprincipled scoundrels who manage and shape the affairs of the Republican party. This party established an organ to do their blowing in this county; and it now has become apparent to many of them, when it is most too late, that the man who handled the horn has been blowing it successfully for his own aggrandizement. This may be sufficient ground with some people for the establishment of another Republican paper, but we can't help it. It is the truth; the hand writing can plainly be seen on the wall. Read the speeches of the shoddy leaders on black suffrage, then glance over the columns of their party organs and notice the lame support they receive, and you can't help but come to the conclusion, "all is right for the Democracy next Fall."

Lee and Stevens. We are told that Gen. Robert E. Lee is in attendance at Washington under a subpoena of a committee of which Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is chairman. It must be an interesting picture—the soldier who has faced danger in every form brought in front of a man who once, in a panic, ran away and jumped out of a back window. It strikes us that it is hardly in good taste and perhaps not consistent with good faith to make a paroled prisoner of war—an unpardoned rebel—a witness before a hostile tribunal, and that, too, on subjects not military. The law of war is very strict as to violation of parole. Not only acts but words may break it, and one of the first fruits of this interrogation may, as in the case of Admiral Semmes, be the close confinement of the President of Washington College in a military prison. Besides, what can General Lee, who has been in the field for three years without intermission, know about reconstruction on the new basis. We pity him in the hands of Stevens and his committee.

Nothing Legal in It.

When one hundred and twenty members of the Rump House voted for the constitutional amendment changing the basis of representation, the Speaker announced that two-thirds having voted for it, it was passed. But two-thirds of the House did not vote for it—only two thirds of a fragment of the House voted for it. Eleven States in the Union being unrepresented in the House, through the unlawful action of the revolutionary majority therein, there can be no legality in any act or amendment "passed" by that fragmentary majority. If a fragment of that legislative body can make laws, then a fragment of any other legislative body can do the same. All that shall be requisite will be for a majority to cast out the minority and take the whole machine into their own hands. By the same rule the next Congress may undo all the legislation performed by the present Rump.—Sunbury Democrat

Parcent vs. Practice.

Charlotte Loan, a colored woman of about 22 years of age, died in this city a few days ago, and was buried by the charity of the colored people. This woman was formerly the property of Ben. Loan, who misrepresents this district in Congress. She had told many a long day without compensation, for her hard-hearted and close-fisted master, and when she came to die, after a lingering illness, Mr. Loan allowed her to be cared for and consigned to her final resting place by the contributions of her poor friends. Comment is unnecessary. It is but characteristic of the man. He could take the poor woman's earnings for years, until the emancipation ordinance uncloset her shackles, but never a cent would he give to bury her.

The Harrisburg Telegraph advocates the disfranchisement of the Southern people for five years, but it is in favor of immediate negro suffrage. Thad. Stevens goes no farther than this in his hostility to white men.

To Our Patrons.

After this week the Star of the North and Columbia Democrat will be consolidated. Col. Levi L. Tate, having sold out his establishment to E. R. Ikler, Esq., the present proprietors of the respective offices have thought it best for the Democratic party, as well as to their own interests, to merge the two papers and hereafter publish but one. What the title of that paper will be is not yet fully decided. It has been proposed to drop the name of the Star of the North, and on the other hand to drop the name of the Columbia Democrat. This, of course, would not suit all, let either title be dropped. But with us, individually, it matters little what the name shall be, and with our patrons it should be a matter of small concern, only that we furnish them with a good paper. It is our intention to make the new paper a more readable sheet than our patrons are now receiving; to give it more life, originality, local and general news. In its appearance we would ask our patrons, and the public generally, to not look for any decided improvement, as that will be impossible until new material arrives, which we have ordered.

Our facilities for executing job work are not surpassed in this section, and it is our intention to still extend them. For neatness and dispatch, in executing work, this office cannot be surpassed.

Signs of the Times.

The people throughout the whole State seem to be coming back again to reason and common sense; they are exhibiting in their actions a willingness to abandon their fanatical notions, which have had full control of their better judgment for the past five years. All the town and city elections held within the past month indicate a return of the people to first principles, those laid down and promulgated by our forefathers, and maintained many long years unchanged by the people, until the dominant party came into power. Since the advent of the Republican party into position, the order of the day has been, in all the departments, from the most humble to the highest, ruin and destruction. This the people have felt, to their hearts' content, in various ways, and a disposition now prevails to a very great extent, to change the present system of managing the affairs of our government; and in order to do that, all hands agree, that the present party in power must be displaced. This change is being imperatively demanded by the people of all parties of these United States. These are stubborn facts, and may alarm the Republican party, but we can't help it. It is the truth; the hand writing can plainly be seen on the wall. Read the speeches of the shoddy leaders on black suffrage, then glance over the columns of their party organs and notice the lame support they receive, and you can't help but come to the conclusion, "all is right for the Democracy next Fall."

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EDUCATIONAL.

Prospects of the Future.

During the four past years the educational interests of the Commonwealth have been effected more or less unfavorably by the war. Fewer school houses have been built, and of those erected, there less in number of first class houses, less furniture has been furnished and less apparatus been procured than in former years. Many districts whose directors intended to put fine school buildings, upon large and commodious lots, during these four years, have yet their old, dilapidated, inconvenient houses, located at the corners where the public roads meet. Many houses that would but for the war, have been well supplied with good furniture and apparatus, are yet without either.

Still the greatest injuries that the schools have sustained is the withdrawal of so large a number of our best male teachers. In counties where none but males have previously been employed as teachers, many of the schools have been closed, because no teachers could be procured. Females, not having been expected to teach in these counties, had not previously prepared themselves for the position. Thus the schools were left without teachers in some cases, and with incompetent ones in others.—Superintendents were obliged to issue certificates to individuals that would not, under other circumstances, have received them.—Directors were forced to place persons in their schools as teachers, that they would otherwise have rejected without hesitation.

In some of the Southern counties many of the schools have been broken up by the rebel raids and invasions. Teachers in some instances were carried off to suffer and die in rebel prisons, and school houses have been used for hospitals. In the city of Harrisburg four of the public school houses were filled with wounded and dying soldiers for several months during 1861 and 1863, and the boys' schools of the city were entirely broken up. The borough of Chambersburg was destroyed by fire, kindled by rebel hands, and most of the citizens there rendered unable to pay taxes for the support of schools, now needed more than ever before.

There academy and female seminaries were burned, and thus arose the great demand for more extensive accommodations, and higher grades of instruction in the public schools; but how could those demands be met by citizens whose property had in one sad hour been swept away? To aid the directors in this emergency, the Legislature made a special appropriation to the schools of the district, of four thousand dollars, and released the citizens from the payment of all school taxes for the year 1864.

County superintendents in several cases were drafted, or entered the service by enlistment. This occasionally happened, too, at the time when they were most needed in their respective counties, as when examinations of teachers were to be held, or institutes conducted. As a consequence, schools must be supplied with teachers who had no certificates when their schools began, merely because there were no superintendents to examine them, and the schools must be opened before an appointment could be made. Hence, too, leniency on the part of the School Department has been absolutely imperative, in order to keep the school in operation at all, in many districts of the State. The difficulties that have met the school officers of the several counties of the Commonwealth have greatly embarrassed their operations, and caused them at times to almost despair of keeping the system in operation.

And yet, notwithstanding the difficulties, and drawbacks, and discouragements, these officers have, as a very general thing, perseveringly, and with fidelity to the cause, performed their duty, refusing to shorten the term of school, or employ incompetent teachers when competent ones could possibly be found. As the war has been brought to a successful termination we may reasonably hope for less embarrassment. Our soldier teachers, who have survived the marches, and exposures, and the battles of the campaigns, and the fevers, and diarrheas, and pneumonia, and scurvy, and gangrene, and starvation of the prisoners, have returned to their fields of labor in the school rooms, and we have promise of better schools. 'Tis true that many have come back crippled and maimed, many with broken down constitutions, and some also with morals and character gone. Still many return to us better men and better teachers than they were before. In the army they have learned most effectually the absolute necessity of ready, prompt, unquestioning obedience to order, and the importance of teaching the youth placed under their charge to love their country and its institutions. With those things favorable, may we not hope that our schools will be more prosperous? With less taxation for purposes, shall we not build more good school houses, and make greater expenditure for furniture and apparatus? With many of our best teachers returned to us, can we not anticipate better schools, more thorough teaching, and a better system of government? With our minds free from the excitement of the past four years, shall not the public attention be more steadily directed to the matter of educating the youth of our Commonwealth, and thereby preparing them for the responsibilities that are coming upon them? With school officers unembarrassed by other perplexing official duties, not pertaining to school affairs, can we not demand of them more time for their school duties, and greater fidelity in the discharge of those duties?—Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools.

President Johnson was nominated for the Vice Presidency by the Shoddy Republican Convention because of his Democratic antecedents, and to secure to him Democratic support. Now, when he acts like a Democrat and exhibits, as President, the very principles for which he was made Vice President, the Shoddy leaders denounce him as a traitor to their party and its principles—whatever they are. As they baited their hook in 1864 to catch gudgeons, they ought not to wriggle so now when the sharp barbs of the hook enter their own gills.

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In publishing a synopsis of the Court proceedings in our last week, by some cause or other, neglected to publish the report made by the Grand Jury. The following is the report:

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas now comprising a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Columbia.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the body of the County of Columbia, respectfully report, That we have examined the public buildings belonging to the county, and find them all in good repair.

We recommend that there be an addition of twenty feet put to the rear of the Court House, and that the ground floor of said addition be made into fire proofs to be used by the Register and Recorder, and Commissioners; and that the Commissioners office be held in the room now occupied as a Grand Jury room, and that a part of said room, with a part of the room now used and occupied by the Commissioners, be made into a room for a Sheriff's Office; and that the balance of the Commissioner's office be used by the Treasurer of said county; and that on the second floor of said addition there shall be two rooms fitted up, one for the Grand Jurors and one for the Traverse Jurors.

The public road between Rapert and Geo. Willis' in Montour township, is very dangerous for want of a proper fence between said Road and the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Rail Road.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Wm. LAMON, Foreman.

DEFACED FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The United States Treasurer has announced that mutilated fractional notes will be redeemed at the Treasury in Washington city under the following rules:

I. Fragments of a note will not be redeemed unless it shall be clearly evident that they constitute one half or more of the original note; in which case a note, however mutilated will be redeemed in proportion to the whole note, reckoning by fifts, excepted three cent notes, which will be reckoned by thirds.

II. Mutilations less than one tenth will be disregarded, unless fraudulent; but any mutilation which destroys more than one tenth the original note will reduce the redemption value of the note by one fifth its face value, or if a three cent note, by one third its original value.

III. Fragments of a three cent note will not be redeemed unless such fragments constitute fully two-thirds of the note in its original form.

IV. Mutilated notes presented for redemption must be in sums not less than three dollars of their original value. Half notes that have been punched will in no case be redeemed.

All government officers are instructed to receive the several kinds of notes in payment of public dues, no matter how badly defaced or torn they may be, so long as their genuineness can be clearly ascertained, and it is certain that not one-twentieth part hereof is missing.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The March number of this magazine is on our table. "The Impending Rain," a fine and expressive steel engraving, illustrative of a story of the same name leads off the number. The double colored steel Fashion Plate is a beautiful one, and the dresses are such as ladies of good taste can wear. Then we have engravings of a carriage-dress, Pelrine, home dress, child's dress, "Enonion" Bonnet, &c. The music for this month is the "Richmond Polk." The literary contents are excellent. We may specially note "The Impending Rain;" A song by Beatrice Colonna; "Victoria Regina," a story in which the heroine, a beautiful and refined young lady, becoming poor, seeks domestic service, and finds her reward in so doing; Poems by Florence Percy and Aubert Bell; "Rachel Dana's Legacy;" "The Pastors Wife;" "At Last," by Mrs. Bella Z. Spencer; "Marrying an Indian, and how I came to do it," a very well told story; Editorials, Fashions, Receipts, &c. &c.

Price \$2.50 a year; 2 copies \$4.00; 8 copies (and one gratis) \$16. Now is the time to get up clubs for 1866. Specimen numbers for this purpose will be sent for 15 cents. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as premiums in certain cases. The Prospectus of this magazine for the present year embibes a splendid list of contributors.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the brides father in Berwick, on the 15th inst., by Rev. S. C. Swallow, Mr. George W. Dusk of Lima stoneville, to Mrs. Rebecca L. Schuever.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, MARCH 17th, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Michael Fetteroff and Mary Miller, administrators of the estate of Michael Mowry, late of Roaring creek township, in said county dec'd., will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Roaring creek township, county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Thomas Roach and Daniel Levan on the east, Mary Miller on the south, John Yeager on the west, and Franklin Yocum, Michael Fetteroff and John R. Jones on the north, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, more or less with the appurtenances, on more or less with a story frame dwelling house, bank barn and out buildings; there is on the premises a Young Apple Orchard and other fruit.

Late the Estate of said deceased, situate in the township, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to remain secured upon the property during the lifetime of the widow, the interest on the same to be paid to the said widow. Ten per cent of the other two thirds to be paid at the striking down of the property, one fourth of the said two thirds, less the ten per cent to be paid on the first day of April next, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from the first day of April next. The purchaser to pay for conveyance and stamps. MICHAEL FETTEROFF, Adm'r. MARY MILLER, Adm'r. Bloomsburg, Feb. 21, 1866.

OBITUARY.

Written on the death of CHRISTIAN D. ASH, John K. Stone and Emanuel Ash, members of the school, at the Ash School-house, Benton township, Columbia county.

Three school mates dear, have gone to rest, We hope they're numbered with the best; They're sleeping in the silent grave, For them no human power could save.

Emanuel, John and Christian too, We now must bid you all adieu; Your friendly voice our hearts did cheer, Now at your graves we drop a tear.

They'd not yet passed quite thirteen years, Wandering o'er this world's hopes and fears; Their school days end, their lot was cast; To be the plaything of the blast.

Where once a smile our hearts did greet, We now behold a vacant seat; A shadowed gloom rests on each brow, For we are sad and lonely now.

When merry voices reach the ear, It calls to mind when thus we were here, Midst smiling life, in blissful hours, We dream of happy by-gone hours.

Dear parents calm those anxious fears, And dry your many falling tears; Your dearest treasures you may meet, Within a calm and sure retreat.

These flowers were nipped just in their bloom Their morning sun has set at noon; May we prepare for that best shore, Where parting words are heard no more.

AMANDA.

Benton, Feb. 21, 1866.

A YANKEE.—A fresco painter, while at work upon the ceiling of a church in Chelsea, Mass., fell from the staging to the pews, receiving injuries that will permanently disable him. Soon afterwards, the injured man had a bill presented him by the trustees of the church, for repairing the pews on which he fell, amounting to \$7 60 and he paid it.

THE shoddy leaders and newspapers continually claim the right of the negroes to vote because of their military services.—Now what services did the one hundred and fifty thousand or two hundred thousand black skinned "soldiers" do in that line? We dare the shoddy organs to furnish the facts. The people have heard often enough that the "negro troops" performed "prodigies of valor"—now let them be told what the "prodigies" are made up of. Let us have the facts.

INDIANA, OHIO AND SUFFRAGE.—A despatch from the West says: "The feeling is so strong in Indiana against negro suffrage that all republican leaders and members of Congress are obliged to oppose it. It is admitted by republican members of the Ohio Legislature, on the floor of the House and in public discussion, that negro suffrage will be beaten by 75,000 votes in that State."

THE Harrisburg Shoddy "loyal" league is always advertised to meet at the "usual place"—wherever that is. It is a good plan not to mention the locality or the name of the den where secret midnight oaths bound conspirators boil their hell-broth of political, social and business proscriptioin of the Democratic masses. It shows that the shoddy speculators have either a small amount of shame or a great amount of cowardice.

THAD STEVENS admitted, in the Rump House, the other day that "spoons, linen, bedding and other articles" to the amount of about \$46,000, were carried away from the Presidential mansion during the interim from the death of Lincoln to the incoming of Mr. Johnson. The thefts are put upon the public miscellaneously.

We hope the Legislature will purge the Fish bill of all the baits to pap-suckers and land-sharks before passing it. Let at least one bill be passed in which political and speculative motives do not stand forth as the principal feature.—Patriot & Union.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS OF LAST WEEK.—No. 1.—Nathaniel Hawthorne. No. 2.—Benjamin Franklin. Answered by Mr. L. D. K. of Bloomsburg.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. WHEAT, \$2 00 BUTTER, 40; RYE, 1 00 EGGS, 30; CORN, 80 TALLOW, 12; OATS, 40 LARD, per lb. 20; BUCKWHEAT, 1 00 POTATOES, 1 00; FLOUR per bh 12 00 DRB APPLES 20; CLOVERSEED 6 25 HAMS, 20

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PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on SATURDAY, THE 17th day of MARCH next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Solomon Buss, Administrator of the estate of John Foster late of Fishing creek twp., in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by Public Vendue, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in Fishing creek twp., Col. co. bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner of North Fork of Fishing creek, thence by land of John M. Bucklew, north sixty five and a half degrees west, fourteen perches to a post at turpicks, thence on said turpicks, south forty four degrees and forty five minutes west, fifty one and two tenths perches to a corner, thence by land of Jacob Markle, south thirty nine and a half degrees east, twenty one and five tenths perches to a corner, thence by land of John Dolder and Lenah Dolder north, thirty seven degrees east, fifty eight and one tenth perches to the place of beginning; containing FIVE ACRES, and one hundred and fifty perches of land, situate on the premises, a road from the ford through Fishing creek to the turpicks, reserved for said Dolder's use, on which are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Frame Barn, and out Buildings. Late the Estate of said deceased. Bloomsburg, } JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk. Feb. 21, 1866.

TERMS OF SALE.

—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser to the administrator at the time of sale; one fourth of the purchase money, less the said ten per cent, to be paid at the final confirmation of sale by the said Orphans' court, the balance to be paid at the expiration of year from the time of said confirmation with interest on the same from the confirmation nisi; and the cost of conveyance and stamps to be paid by the purchaser; the said balance to be secured by bond and Mortgage, or otherwise, at the option of the Administrator.

SOLOMON BUSS, Adm'r. Bloomsburg, Feb. 21, 1866.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

EPH. ELWELL, having bought L. K. BROWN'S PROVISION STORE, is now prepared to sell Groceries at Wholesale or Retail, as Cheap as the Cheapest.

HIRE YOU CAN FIND SUGARS.

TEAS, COFFEES, SYRUPS, SPICES, CRACKERS, STARCH, SODA, CORN STARCH, DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT, WOODEN WARE, FLOUR, FISH, BEANS, ONIONS, &c., &c.

EPH. W. ELWELL, Bloomsburg, Feb. 11, '66.—1.

Miller's Store.

Fresh Arrival of Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

of the latest styles and latest fashions together with a large assortment of DRY-GOODS, MUSLINS, CLOTHS, AND VESTINGS.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CEDAR WARE, HOLLOW WARE, NAILS, IRON, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, &c.

In short, anything usually kept in country stores, in which he invites the attention of the public generally.

The highest price will be paid for country produce, in exchange for goods.

STEPHEN B. MILLER, Bloomsburg, Nov. 22, 1865.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR STORE.

At Stroup's Old Stand, on Main Street. The undersigned, having opened the Store formerly occupied by David Stroup as a Grocery, and furnished it with a large and varied assortment of excellent

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

most respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity.

He is prepared to sell at wholesale and retail, upon the most reasonable terms.

Merchants, Hotel-keepers, and Grocery men, would do well to give him a call.

All kinds of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand for sale.

H. H. HUNTSBERGER, Bloomsburg, Sept. 13, 1865.

CHAS. G. BARKLEY, Attorney at Law, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Columbia county. All legal business entrusted to his care shall receive prompt attention.

OFFICE.—On Main Street, Exchange Buildings, over Miller's Store. April 13, 1864.

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.

Volume X.

A DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY.

The Visitor will commence its tenth volume with the January number, 1866. This is the only Day School Periodical published at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR!

Magazine form, beautifully illustrated. New type, new lectures; Readings, Music, Speeches, Dialogues, Stories, Puzzles, Enigmas, Rebuses, &c., from the very best writers.

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