streets of Munich with a most majestic tread, and with a sense of power which any judge advocate in America might envy. When she saw any person whom she chose to denounce for "thwarting the government" or "using disloyal language," her obedient followers needed but a sign to make them spring at the throat of their victim. It gives me unspeakable pleasure to tell you the sequel. The people rose in their strength, smashed down the whole machinery of oppression, and drove out into uttermost shame king, strumpet, dogs, and all. From that time to this neither man, woman, nor beast, dared to worry or kill the people of Bavaria.

All these are but so many different ways of using the arbitrary power to punish. The variety is merely in the means which a tyrannical government takes to destroy those whom it is bound to protect. Everywhere it is but an other construction, on the same principle of that remorseless machine by which despotism wreaks its vengeance on those who offend it. In a civilized country it nearly always uses the military force, because that is the sharpest, and surest, as well as the best looking instrument that can be found for such a purpose. But in none of its forms can it be introduced into this country; we have no room for it; the ground here is all preoccupied by legal and free institutions.

Between the officers who have a power like this and the people who are liable to become its victims, there can be no relation except that of master and slave. The master may be kind and the slave may be contented in his bondage; but the man who can take your life, or restrain your liberty, or despoil you of your property at his discretion, either with his own hands or by by means of a hired overseer, owns you and he can force you to serve him. All you are, and all you have, including your wives and children, are his property.

If my learned and very good friend the Attorney General, had this right of domination over me, I should not be very much frightened, for I should expect him to use it as moderately as any man in all the world; but still I should feel the necessity of being very discreet. He might change in a short time. The thirst for blood is an appetite which grows by what it feeds upon. We cannot know him by present appearances. Robespierre resigned a country judgeship in early life, because he was too tendr-hearted to pronounce sentence of death upon a convicted criminal. Caligula passed for a most amiable young gentleman before he was clothed with the imperial purple, and for about eight months afterwards. It was Trajan, I think, who said that absolute power would convert any man into a wild beast, whatever was the original benevolence of his nature. If you decide that the Attorney General holds in his own hands or shares with others the power of life and death over us all, I mean to be very cautious in my intercourse with him; and I warn you, the judges whom I am now addressing, to do likewise. Trust not to the gentleness and kindness which has always marked his behavior heretofore. Keep your distance, be careful how you approach him, for you know not at what moment or by what a trifle you may rouse the sleeping tiger. Remember the injunction of Scripture: "Go not near to the man who hath power to kill; and if thou come unto him, see that thou make no fault, lest he take away thy life presently; for thou goest among snares and walkest upon the battlements of the city."

The right of the executive government to kill and imprison citizens for political offenses has not been practically claimed in this country, except in cases where commissioned officers of the army were the instruments used. Why should it be confined to them? Why should not naval officers be permitted to share it? What is the reason that common soldiers and seamen are excluded from all participation in the busines? No law has bestowed the right upon army officers more than upon other persons. If men are to be hung up without that legal trial which the Constitution guarantees to them, why not employ commissions of clergymen, merchants, manufacturers, horse-dealers, butchers, or drovers, to do it? It will not be pretended that military men are better qualified to decide questions of fact or law than other classes of people; for it is known on the contrary that they are as a general rule, least of all fitted to perform the duties that belong to a judge.

The Attorney General thinks that a proceeding which takes away the lives of citizens without a constitutional trial is a most merciful dispensation. His idea of humanity as well as law is embodied in the bureau of military justice, with all its dark and bloody machinery. For that strange opinion he gives this curious reason: that the duty of the commander-in-chief is to kill, and unless he has this bureau and these commissions he must butcher indiscriminately without mercy or justice. I admit that if the commander-in-chief or any other officer of the Government has the power of an Asiatic king, to butcher the people at pleasure, he ought to have somebody to aid him in selecting his victims, as well as to do the rough work of strangling and shooting. But if my learned friend will only condescend to cast an eye upon the Constitution, he will see at once that all the executive and military officers are completely relieved by the provision that the life of a citizen shall not be taken at all until after legal conviction by a court and jury.

You cannot help but see that military commissions, if suffered to go on, will be sued for most pernicious purposes. I have criticized none of their past proceedings, nor made any allusion to their history in the last five years. But what can be the meaning of this effort to maintain them among us? Certainly not to punish actual guilt. All the ends of true justice are attained by the prompt, speedy, impartial trial which the courts are bound to give. Is there any danger that crime will be winked upon by the judges? Does anybody pretend that courts and juries have less ability to decide upon facts and law than the men who sit in military tribunals? The counsel in this cause will not insult you by even hinting such an opinion. What righteous or just purpose, can they serve? None, whatever.

But while they are utterly powerless to do even a shadow of good, they will be omnipotent to trample upon innocence, to gag the truth, to silence patriotism, and crush the liberties of the country. They will always be organized to convict, and the conviction will follow the accusation as surely as night follows the day. The government, of course, will accuse none before such a commission except those whom it predetermines to ruin and destroy. The accuser can choose the judges, and will certainly select those who are known to be the most ignorant, the most unprincipled, and the most ready to do whatever may please the power which gives them pay, promotion, and plunder. The willing witness can be found as easily as the superserviceable judge. The treacherous spy and the base informer—those loathsome wretches who do their lying by the job—will stock such a market with abundant perjury, for the authorities that employ them will be bound to protect as well as reward them. A corrupt and tyrannical government, with such an engine at its command, will shock the world with the enormity of its crimes. Plied as it may be by the arts of a malignant priesthood, and urged on by the madness of a raving crowd, it will be worse than the popish plot, or the French revolutions—it will be a combination of both, with Fouquier Tinville on the bench, and Titus Oates in the witness's box. You can save us from this horrible fate. You alone can "deliver us from the body of this death." To that fearful extent is the destiny of this nation in your hands.

DEMOCRAT & STAR.

W. H. JACOBY AND E. R. IKELER, EDITORS

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, APR 25, 1866.

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

FOR GOVERNOR IN 1866,

HON. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

The Situation.

In concluding Judge Black's argument on the "Indiana Conspiracy Cases," and while urging every person to read it carefully, we think it an excellent time to review briefly, the events of the five years last past, and make a note of the political posture of affairs at this time.

In the beginning of the war, the Democracy held that a state could not secede from the union; that a state could not be guilty of treason, though individual citizens might be. In the prize cases recently decided, the United States Supreme Court have, in almost those words, sustained that view, and such is also the opinion of the President of the United States. Two branches of the government with us on that point. Against the Democracy, the President and the Supreme Court, are arrayed Stevens, Sumner and Phillips, the traitors at "the other end of the line."

In the beginning of the war and constantly during its progress, the Democracy held that all parties and persons should be subject to the authority, and under the protection of the Constitution. That the mere state of war gave to no man any power which he had not by virtue of the Constitution; and that no man could be either arrested, tried or punished, except in strict conformity to its letter and spirit.

All the red-mouthed-stay-at-home abolitionists in the country railed against the doctrine; but a republican Congress upon two occasions admitted the strength of the position, by passing acts of indemnity, screening Lincoln and all his cotemptible satraps through the country, from the legal consequences of their illegal actions.

During the war, the Democracy held that military trials of civillians was an unheard of and tyrannical usurpation of power. The abolitionists in Columbia County and elsewhere encouraged, defended, applauded and used military forces and commissions, in the arrest, trial, and punishment of citizens; and now, all that is pronounced illegal and void, and that those "military commissions" had "no jurisdiction to try and sentence."

Again, during the war, and at all times, the Democracy held that the *war power* as it was styled, gave no authority to any one, neither to the government or the President to abolish slavery, anywhere. This position, like each of the others was bitterly assailed and denounced. And yet hardly had the echoes of the howlings died away, until a republican Congress affirmed the soundness of the democratic doctrine, by passing an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery: A perfectly useless thing, if the Presidential proclamations had produced that effect.

We might continue this examination of points and positions at greater length, and discuss the question of belligerents, piracy, constructive treason, &c., and in each one show that the sober second thought has invariably settled every one of them in favor of the doctrine of the Democracy. But this article is already too long, and we forbear. The record of our party in favor of civil liberty and law, against usurpation and tyranny is a proud one. "The past at least is secure," and nothing can dim the lustre of a party struggling against place and power, in favor of civil liberty and constitutional law, and by the mere force of right, achieving a victory.

Shall it be Done.

Every day we read of great and destructive fires, and the wonderful and magnanimous conduct of the Fire companies in quenching them. We know, from experience, some of the ruinous and wasting effects of a destructive fire. Although thus far Bloomsburg has been exceedingly favored with the absence of desolating fires, but our turn may soon come. We caution our citizens to be very careful with fire,—imagine our condition! our situation! Are we supplied with water, and with a Fire company to extinguish a fire? No! And is there anything to prevent a fire, with a favorable wind, from raging from one end of Bloomsburg to the other. No! Therefore, we ask our enterprising and wealthy citizens, whether or not this state of things, shall continue to exist. It is simply nonsense to attempt to get up a fire company, which could be easily effected, until we have a supply of water. Where in the United States is there a town or city more favorably situated for "water works" than Bloomsburg? What a magnificent opportunity does the water of Fishingcreek, and the site of Cemetery Hill afford for supplying the very house-tops of Bloomsburg with an inexhaustible supply of fresh water. Who will make a move in this laudable enterprise. The man, or men, who take the lead in affecting this object will erect for himself a monument which will remind future ages of his usefulness. Let it be accomplished.

Release of the Indiana Conspirators.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, April 10,

WILLIAM A. BOLES, LAMBDEN P. MILLIGAN and STEPHEN HORSEY, the Indiana conspirators who were convicted by Military commission, sentenced to be hung, and commuted by President Lincoln to imprisonment for life, were to-day released from the Ohio Penitentiary by orders of the President. Milligan is the Democratic candidate in Indiana for United States Senator, and was released on *habeas corpus* before the order for discharge

TRUTH FROM THE RECORD OF 1864.

Shoddy Against the Private Soldier!

CLYMER FOR THE SOLDIER!

The disunion press is full of *lies* in regard to the action of Democratic Senators in 1864, before the Senate was organized. After its organization, viz: on the 30th of March, 1864, Senator Hopkins offered the following resolution: (See Record, page 536.)

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to bring in a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for a law requiring the payment of non-commissioned officers and privates in the service of the United States in coin or its equivalent.

Upon their resolution Senator Clymer, now the Democratic candidate for Governor, spoke as follows: (See Record, page 538.)

I did not know, sir, that the Senator from Washington (Mr. Hopkins) was about to offer a resolution of this kind; had I been aware of the fact, I might have been able to form a more correct judgment as to his intentions in so doing.

JUSTICE TO THE SOLDIER.

I presume he designed to perform an act of simple justice to those who, on the tented field, are struggling for the maintenance of this Government. He himself avows his intention to place this meritorious class of our fellow-citizens, so far as relates to their pay, upon a footing with those sleek, well paid, well fed, truly loyal, and most discreet gentlemen who, in this time of trial, are idling sunny hours in the courts of Europe as our foreign ministers, while the soldier is enduring the pains, the trials and the dangers of a campaign. Contemplate the picture; the one class clothed in purple and paid in gold, the other clad in homespun and paid in greenbacks! the one surrounded by all the luxury which gold can buy, the other in their individual persons and in their families, enduring all the want and misery which paper money ever entails! An unprejudiced observer, sir, would not it seems to me, be likely to attribute any sinister or improper motive to one who attempts to equalize in some degree the condition of these two classes. Surely, sir, the disparity between one hundred and sixty dollars a year—the wages of the soldier—paid in greenbacks—and the salaries of our foreign ministers, ranging from seven to twenty thousand a year, paid in gold, is of such magnitude that it should not be "disloyal to attempt to equalize it.

TALK AND NO WORK.

To me, sir, it is strange, passing strange, that those who profess so much love for the soldier, who are eternally parading themselves as the "soldiers' friends," who would make the soldier believe that every one outside the pale of their political communion is his enemy, whose whole stock in trade is to yell that they are "loyal," and to boast that they love the soldier better than wife of child, should here to-day resist a proposition so fair and just. By your deeds you shall be tried. Honeyed words of flattery cost nothing. To sustain this resolution and the enactment of its purpose into a law, might impose some slight additional taxation upon your "loyal" gentleman, and that would cost something. You cannot afford that. Oh! no! Fulsome praise, laudation without stint—that you can give; it is in your line! but when the soldier asks for the means wherewith to supply his wife and little ones with the base necessaries of life—which, owing to the vicious system of finance inaugurated by Republican rulers, have been raised to fabulous prices—you turn your sacks upon him and brand as "disloyal" every man who dares to advocate his claims. That is a species of disloyalty of which I, for one, am neither ashamed nor afraid. If it be "disloyal" to stand by, guard, protect and defend the poor and humble against the rich and powerful; to be in favor of the soldier rather than of the shoddy contractor, then I am disloyal. It is a kind of disloyalty of which you, gentlemen on the Republican sid will never be accused by those who know you. Where the spoils are, there will your hearts be also.

USURPATION IN THE SENATE.

Possibly, sir, the Senator from Washington offered the resolution with an additional motive—that was, to relieve himself, and those who act with him politically, from the base and unfounded charge that we were opposed to an increase of the pay of the soldier. When this Senate was unorganized, as we then believed, and as you subsequently admitted by proceeding to elect a Speaker, a resolution was offered on the opposite side of this chamber, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to vote for a bill increasing the pay of the soldiers. We then voted against it, as under similar circumstances we would to-day. We told you then that by no vote of ours would we *ever* recognize your high-handed act of usurpation. We told you we would vote against any and every resolution, even should you offer one asserting the divinity of God himself. We stood up for a principle, and we triumphed. You offered the resolution, as you offered others, for the purpose of making clap-trap capital against us amongst the soldiers and others. You paraded our vote throughout the State as a high crime and a sin, when you knew in your hearts that every representation you made, as to our position, was simply false. But the resolution or the Senator from Washington has unearthed you. It has stirred up a fearful commotion amongst the ranks of the faithful. You gnash your teeth in impotent rage, and are swollen up with undischarged bile. You rave and fume and sweat—all to no purpose, gentlemen. We intend to expose your duplicity, and we have done it. Hence those tears. I advise you to cover your intentions in some more skillful way, or I shall again draw aside the flimsy veil which shields you from open contempt.

PAY THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

But, sir, what will be the effect of the resolution should Congress enact a law in accordance with its spirit? Will it not be precisely what you gentlemen forced us to vote against, when you attempted usurpation? The soldier will be paid in coin or its equivalent; that is to say, his wages will be increased by the difference between gold and greenbacks. If gold at the end of any month is sixty per cent. above greenbacks, the common soldier will receive twenty dollars and eighty cents, instead of thirteen dollars, for his month's services. If you were honest in your proposition to increase his pay, how can you object? When he entered the service, his pay was thirteen dollars per month in gold for then gold was not above par. The resolution simply proposes to keep our plighted faith with the most meritorious of all public servants; with him who defends our home and firesides. Tell me, gentlemen, were you honest or dishonest in your proposition? You shall not evade an answer by calling me disloyal. The word has no terrors for me. Three years ago you paid the foreign minister and the private soldier in gold. Why, to-day do you continue to pay him who is basking and revelling in the smiles of royalty, and refuse it to him who, amid the roar of cannon and a storm of bullets, is battling in your defence? Answer me if you dare. We will not be deterred from making the inquiry by threats or denuciations. We on this side of the chamber claim for ourselves as much interest in and devotion to the Government founded upon the Constitution as you claim to possess. We do not impugn your motives; you shall not ours. We are not to be cajoled or intimidated here or elsewhere. We are your peers and equals here and every place. We know our rights and will maintain them. We will stand by the Constitution and Union of these States, and we tell you, aye, we charge it upon you, that you are the only men who would destroy both.

Charges are constantly made against us of a want of fidelity to the Government, of sympathy with treason, and of aiding the rebellion. We defy you to make them good. This matter had better be understood and settled here and now. It is true, we are not the slaves of any administration. You shall not set the blacks free and enslave white men. We know no Government which is not based upon the Constitution, and we will neither obey nor be "*loyal*" to any other. Is my language sufficiently precise? is it clear? I do not wish to be misunderstood. *I am not "loyal"* to any administration; I am ever so to true government, founded upon and acting in accordance with the Constitution, of which it is the mere creature and exponent. More than this, you nor any living man can demand of any one. To do so is to make yourselves *masters* and those of whom you make the demand *slaves*. We wish you to fully understand that you shall never exercise any such power over us. The history of the past should teach you that the race to which we belong may possibly be exterminated, *but never enslaved*.

Senator Clymer and every other Democrat voted for this resolution, and the Disunion Senators voted to kill it by amending it, and having a majority, effected its amendment, and thus defeated the original proposition.

Abolition Theory in Practice.

We call the attention of our Negro-equality-advocates to the following instance in which their theory was put in practice. As we have always contended, when the equality doctrine is practically carried to their own homes and among their own children it proves to be too much for them to support. The theory is a good one, the legal offence is nothing, but oh! the practice in all its phases appears to be something more than a mere matter of TASTE and SMELL. During the last winter this negro frequently took this daughter and Mrs. Griffith and other female members of the family sleighriding. He was on perfect equality with the family—ate at the same table, slept under the same roof and enjoyed all the rights and privileges that Mr. Griffith's children did; and we say that the darkey and the daughter, did just what they were encouraged to *do*, by Mr. Griffith and the whole party of pretended Negro-worshippers, and we demand that they shall practice what they preach, ere we give them the credit of being in earnest.

A Mr. William Griffith, of Somerset Co., who is an advocate of Negro Equality, has had his theory put into practice. He has been employing negroes to work for him, getting their labor for little expense; and is reported to have said some time since, that he "would rather have his daughter married to one of his negro hands than to a copperhead." It appears that his daughter, a fine looking girl about seventeen years of age, has taken heed to his equality teaching, and to-day (Tuesday) eloped with a young Buck Nigger. She slipped out from her father's house, met the Nigger on the road, and walked to this place, intending to take the cars and proceed to Harrisburg, and there get married. Mr. Griffith, finding by the absence of his daughter and the Nigger, that his theory was to be put into practice, by a member of his own family, telegraphed to the police at this place, who arrested them on their arrival here. Both are now in the hands of the police, and the "equality" is looking through the "ten of diamonds" of the lockup.

Mr. Griffith should not now object to this action of his daughter and the darkey for he has taught them that they are equal.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

To be Amended.

The "civil rights," or negro equality bill, says the Bellefonte *Watchman*, which has lately been passed over the President's veto, is, it is said, to be amended shortly, imposing the following penalties upon all persons who refuse to recognize "Cuffee" as abolitionism thinks he should be recognized.

For neglecting to step off the pavement as Sambo or Dinah passes, a fine of five dollars.

For neglecting to bow and take off your hat to them, a fine of three dollars and a half.

For refusing to shake hands, eight dollars.

For refusing to kiss a wench when you meet her, seventy-six dollars and thirty days imprisonment.

For neglecting to nurse their babies in the street cars or churches, thirty-six dollars and ten days imprisonment.

For refusing to see one home from church, twelve dollars.

For passing them on the street without smiling, two dollars.

For asking them to work, ten dollars.

For refusing to invite them to your table with you, forty dollars.

For believing that you are as good as a negro, five hundred dollars and three years imprisonment.

For saying that you are better than a negro, ten thousand dollars and fifty years imprisonment.

For refusing to marry one, imprisonment for life and the confiscation of your property.

For saying the Government was made by white men, six thousand dollars fine and fifteen years imprisonment.

For saying the white soldiers fought as bravely as did the "colored troops," two thousand dollars and three years imprisonment.

For refusing your daughter to any buck that wants her, to be hung by the thumbs until dead, and have your wife and children turned out on the highways to starve.

The fines in all cases to be handed over to the executive committee of the abolition party, and when the money is not to be had, Benjamin F. Butler is to be sent in order to collect it in spoons, or whatever else he may be able to find.

To know that the whole party of Radicals, from their leaders down to such whining followers as the editor of the *Republican* condemn Jeff Davis, Gen. Lee and Slidell to the gibbet, and all the while support such men as Sumner, Phillips, Stevens and *d. d.* Forney, is to know that they are all traitors "at the other end of the line." President Johnson and Secretary Seward has so decided.

The Revenue Commissioners recommend, that the tax on distilled spirits, be reduced to one dollar per gallon. They say that the present high duty is little less than paying a premium on smuggling and fraud; that the people pay the tax, but the profit goes into the pockets of law-breaking men, and not into the Treasury.

Release of Capt. Winder.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 11.

Capt. R. B. WINDER, who has been imprisoned here for several months, was discharged to-day by orders from Washington.

COMMUNICATED.

EDITORS DEMOCRAT & STAR:—

The anecdote which we furnish below, is taken from a book entitled, "Anecdotes for the Family," published by the American Tract Society, at New York. As the father of several children who attend some of the Sunday Schools of Bloomsburg, I respectfully call the attention of those men and women of this community who have devoted themselves to God, to the lesson which it inculcates, and ask them to reconcile in their own hearts, and to an intelligent understanding that lesson with the conduct of Abraham Lincoln during *his last hours*. The Anecdote is found on page 139 of that book, and is headed Pleasure. It is as follows:

"While traveling, Mr. Henry met with a lady who largely expatiated on the amusements of the stage, as being in her opinion superior to all other pleasures. She remarked that there was the pleasure of thinking on the play before she went, the pleasure she enjoyed while there, and the pleasure of reflecting on it afterwards. Mr. Henry, who had heard her remarks without interruption, now said, with his usual mildness, that there was one pleasure more which she had forgotten. "What can that be?" She eagerly asked; for she thought she must have included them all. With a grave look and a striking manner Mr. H. replied, "Madam, the pleasure it will give you on a deathbed." A clap of thunder or a flash of lighting could not have more surprised her. She had no reply to make, the rest of the journey was occupied in deep thought; she abandoned the theatre, and heartily pursued those pleasures which afford present satisfaction and can impart solid comfort in a dying hour."

In this connection, and as not entirely irrelevant, I would call the attention of the christian community to the horrid thirst for blood manifested by the "loyal" press, as well as in other quarters; even in the Sunday Schools of our country. That, in military circles the shooting of a man for pulling down the American Flag should be directed, is not astonishing; but that the sentiment should be reiterated in a Sunday School, now after the occasion for shedding blood is over, and applauded by the public press, is not, I think, at all in accordance with the doctrines of Christ.

As an instance I refer to an "anecdote, on the first page of the *Republican* of March 22, 1866, wherein it is said that "the teachers are doing good." The anecdote is as follows:

"At the Sands-street-Sunday School, in Brooklyn, last Sunday, a teacher asked one of the little boys: "my little Bub, do you know what is the most beautiful verse in the Bible?" The little fellow was puzzled at first, and hung his head; but on being pressed by the teacher and encouraged by an elder boy sitting near him, at length answered blushingly: "Yes, please, sir. "It is, Whoever pulls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" The Sunday-school is under the charge and supervision of Naval Officer Odell, and the answer of the boy just quoted shows that the teachers are doing good."

According to this, as the readers will observe from the anecdote itself, Dr. John and his applauders regard the verse which the little boy *mis*-quoted, as better than a quotation from the Bible itself.

BLOOMSBURG.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—The wheat crop in Wayne county, it is feared, will be almost an entire failure.

—Mrs. Jefferson Davis has been granted permission to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe.

—The arrest of all the beggars and street sweepers has been ordered in New York.

—A Negro woman in Newmarket, Tenn., threw her child to the hogs.

—Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, is the guest of John Mitchell, in Paris. He is soon coming to the United States.

—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania Free Masons has authorized W. M. Grand Master Orr, to draw upon their treasury for the sum of one thousand dollars in aid of the Grand Lodge in North Carolina.

—On the 14th inst., one hundred and fifty negroes at Panama attempted to get up a revolution, but were surrounded by troops and "shot down like sheep." Twenty-five or thirty were killed and one hundred made prisoners.

—"You have lost your baby, I hear"? said one gentleman to another. "Yes, poor little thing! it was only five months old. We did all we could for it. We had four doctors blistered its head and feet, put mustered poultices all over it, gave it nine calomel powders, leeched its temples, had it bled and gave it all kinds of medicine; and yet, after a week's illness, he died."

—Albany April 11.—This afternoon a Frenchman, whose name has not yet been ascertained, and a man named Michael Chesnut, had an angry discussion over political matters in Broadway, during which Chesnut struck the Frenchman, a powerful blow on the head, killing him instantly. Chesnut has not yet been arrested.

—AN ACTIVE OLD CHAP.—The oldest man in Rushville county, Illinois, is Mr. Jordon Rhodes, of Huntsville. He is over one hundred and four years of age, splits rails, carries easily a two-bushel sack of meal on his shoulder, and can walk as briskly as any of his neighbors.

—Gen. Geary, the abolition candidate for Governor in this State, is in favor of continuing the "Freedmen's"—or negro—Bureau. If the tax-payers are in favor of continuing it, and paying over a million and a half of dollars annally to keep it and its negroes, they should support Geary.

—The Pennsylvania House passed a bill on the 4th to prevent negroes from being excluded from passenger cars used for the exclusive conveyance of whites. Every vote for the bill was cast by "Republicans." The Democrats unitedly opposed it. Thus the leaders of the negro-Republican party are removing every obstacle to the enforcement of negro suffrage.

THE REASON WHY EGGS DECAY.—The reason eggs decay is that the atmosphere penetrates the pores of the shell, evaporates the watery portions inside, and decay begins. A remedy to immerse the eggs in boiling water for a few seconds. It is easily done, for an hundred eggs in a basket can be dipped at once into a tub of boiling water. They are to be held in the water long enough to count twenty at a fast rate. The heat of the water congeals the surface of the albumen immediately under the egg shell, thus forming an air-tight coating which prevents evaporation and decay.

—A Yankee and Frenchman owned a pig in copartnership. When killing time came they wished to divide the meat. The Yankee was very anxious to divide so that he could get both hind quarters, and persuaded the Frenchman that the way to divide was to cut it across the back. The Frenchman agreed to do it on condition that the Yankee would turn his back and take his choice of the pieces after it was cut in two. The Yankee turned his back accordingly.

Frenchman—Vich vill have; ze piece vid ze tail on, or ze piece vidout the tail on?

Yankee—The piece with the tail on?

Frenchman—Zen, by gar! you can take him, and I take ze ozer one.

Upon turning around the Yankee found that the Frenchman had cut of the tail and stuck it into the Pig's mouth.

—REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.—The abolition journals are howling furiously at President Johnson for a few removals from office of persons who have spoken abusively of him or his policy. What would they say if he should do as Mr. Lincoln did, send them to some bastile? It is a fact, however, well to be noted, that these papers make more fuss over a person thus turned out of office, more complaint of its tyranny, &c., than the Democratic papers did when Lincoln was sending hundreds to prison because they used what his Majesty was pleased to term "disloyal language."

—DEATH WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF CHLOROFORM.—Mrs. Latetia S. Lister, wife of Thomas S. Lister of Philadelphia, went, in company with a female acquaintance, on Monday to the rooms of a dentist, to have teeth extracted. Being delicate, and fearful that she would suffer much from the operation, she requested the dentist to administer chloroform which he did, in a quantity, as he thought, suited to the physical condition of the lady. He was proceeding to extract the teeth when the patient was observed to be in spamss. An effort was at once made to restore her to consciousness, but though all proper means were used, it was unsuccessful and she died in a few minutes.

—It is reported on good authority that the Emperor Napolean has decided that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in three detachments. The first in November 1866, the second in March, 1867, and the third in November, 1867. The present attitude of Austria and Prussia is believed to be the prominent cause of this course.

—Clement C. Clay, jr., of Alabama, has been released from his imprisonment in Fortress Monroe, by order of the President. Clay was a prominent officer of the rebel government, and was one of the party that fled from Richmond with Jeff. Davis, in April 1865.

MARRIED.

At Town Hill, on the 15th of April, by Rev E Wadsworth, Mr. Charles D Arnold of Union, and Miss Harriet R. Chapin of Huntington, both of Luzerne county, Pa.

DIED.

In Catawissa township, Columbia county, on April 15th 1866, Ambrose Sharpless, son of John V and Margaret H. Bodine aged 8 months and 20 days.

In Scott township, Columbia county, on Monday night last, Mr. SAMUEL REMLEY, aged 66 years, 7 months and 3 days.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

WHEAT, per bushel,	2 30	BUTTER,	50
RYE, " "	1 00	EGGS	20
CORN, " "	80	POTATOES,	1 40
BUCKWHEAT,	1 00	DRIED APPLES,	3 00
FLOUR per bbl.	12 00	HAMS	22
CLOVER SEED,	6 25	BACON,	18
FLAX SEED	2 50	HAY by the ton,	12 00
BUCKWHEAT Flour	5 00	CHICKENS, per pair,	50

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR & GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "DEMOCRAT AND STAR."

Wheat Flour per barrel. Extra	$9	to $10
do do do Family	8.50	to 9
do Rye	6.50	
Wheat, White, per bushel	2.20	to 2.30
do Red, do	2.10	to 2.25
do Amber do		2.35
Rye, do	1,04	to 1,06
Corn Yellow, do		75
do White do		76
Oats		50
Buckwheat Meal	5 pr 100	lbs

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Remley, of Scott Township deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Samuel Remley, late of Scott township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by Register of Columbia county, to the undersigned; all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make immediate payment to the Administrator. JOSEPH LIDLY, Adm'r.

April 25, 1866.—6w $3

D. E. WHITENIGHT,

TAMAQUA, SCHUYLKILL CO., PA.,

Dealer in the latest improved Sewing Machines.

Machines of all kinds repaired, and warranted to be as good as when new. He will also exchange new Machines for those worn or out of repair.

He has constantly on hand all kinds of Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Braiders, and self-sewers. Also, linen and silk threads, and needles for all kinds of sewing machines.

April 25, 1866.—1m pd.

NEW BARBER SHOP.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he has refitted a shop, in Court House alley, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where he is prepared to conduct the barbering business in all its branches.

The art of coloring whiskers and moustaches is practiced by him most skillfully. He also cleans clothing, making them look nearly as good as new, upon the most reasonable terms. Give him a trial.

S. C. COLLINS.

Bloomsburg, April 25, 1866.—tf.

THE WEEKLY Patriot & Union, FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Patriot and Union will be furnished from the first week in May until the second Tuesday in October, at the following low rates:

One copy $1 00

Twenty, or more, to one address, 90 cts per copy.

Address, PATRIOT AND UNION, Harrisburg, Pa.

NEW COAL YARD.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining McKelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay and straw. Likewise a horse and wagon to deliver coal to those who desire it. As we purchase a large amount of coal, we intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. HENDERSHOT.
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take, in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter, Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard. J. W. HENDERSHOT.

Bloomsburg, April 25, 1866.—3t.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR OUR

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WORK,

THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF

ANECDOTES & INCIDENTS

OF THE REBELLION:

Heroic, Patriotic Political Romantic, Humorous & Tragical,

Splendidly Illustrated with over 300 fine Portraits and beautiful Engravings.

This work for genial humor, tender pathos, startling interest, and attractive beauty, stand peerless and alone among all its competitors. The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic the Witty and Marvellous, the Tender and Pathetic. The Roll of Fame and Story. Camp, Picket, Spy, Scout, Bivouac, and siege. Startling Surprisers. Wonderful Escapes, Famous Words and Deeds of Woman, and the whole Panorama of the War here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romatic, rendering it the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.

Disabled officers and soldiers, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever yet offered. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address,

National Publishing Co.
No, 507 Minor Street
PHILADELPHIA.

April 25, 1866.—3m.

MUST BE PAID.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the accounts of the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, to the first of March 1866, are now posted and must be settled. Those who do not settle with me before the May Court, will find my Books, during that week, only, in the Register's Office in the Court House, for the convenience of settlement, and thereafter in the Justices Office. Timely notice having been given for settlement, if pushed a little, will have no justcause of complaint. LEVI L. TATE.

Bloomsburg, April 18, '66.—3t

C. H. MORRIS,

OF Light Street, Columbia County announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools of this county, at the coming election on Tuesday, the 1st of May, next.

April 18, 1866.

C. C. MARR'S NEW STORE.

I have opened a new Store at the old stand of David Stroup, on Main street, Bloomsburg, and will keep on hand a general assortment of

Merchandise,

Such as Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Tinware, Hardware, Cedar and Willow Ware, Drugs, Confectionary, Glass-Ware, Tobacco, Hats & Shoes, Flour, Salt, Fish and Meat; all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see. C. C. MARR.

Bloomsburg, April 18, 1866.—tf.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors.

No. 435 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PATENTS solicited—Consultations on Engineering Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed for Circular with references.

April 18, 1866.—1y.—J W.

$25. THE $25.

Union Business College

HANDEL AND HAYDN HALL,

Eighth and Spring Garden Streets.

THOMAS MAY PIERCE, A. M.

President and Consulting Accountant.

Extriordinary Inducements!

NOVEL & PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS COLLEGE TERMS,

From April 1 to October 1, 1866,

AND SUCCEEDING YEARS.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS, including Bookkeeping, Business Correspondence, Forms and Customs, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeit Money, & Commercial Law,

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS,

SCHOLARSHIPS, including same subjects as above, Time limited to three months,

TWENTY DOLLARS.

Penmanship, three months, - - - - - $7
Penmanship & Arithmetic, three months - - $10

The saving of coal and gas in the summer months is an advantage of such importance as enables the management of this College to make a considerable reduction in the summer rates.

From October 1, 1866, to April 1, 1867,

And succeeding years, as before.

Life Scholarships - - - - - - $35
Scholarships, 3 months, - - - - - $15
Penmanship, 3 months, - - - - - $10
Penmanship and Arithmetic, 3 months, - - $12

SPECIAL TERMS FOR CLUBS, SOLDIERS, AND FOR THE SONS OF MINISTERS AND TEACHERS.

DAY AND EVENING INSTSUCTION FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES,

in Banking, Storekeeping, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Pen Drawing, Phonography, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Algebra, Geometry, Analytical Geometry, The Calculus, Navigation, Surveying, Engineering, Gauging, Mining, Mechanical Drawing, Commercial Law, German, Telegraphing, and the English Branches, at moderate prices.

Endorsed by the public as the most successful Business College of the country, as is evidenced by the fact, that

Four Hundred and Two Students

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FIRST SIX MONTHS OF ITS EXISTENCE,

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Supported by an able Corps of Assistants.

Call or send for a Catologue, College Currency, and Pierce's Practical Educator.

Office—531 North Eighth St

April 18, 1866.—2m. THOMAS M. PEIRCE.

ESPY HOTEL.

Esp