The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1867.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

Only seven years ago taxation was lighter in this country than in any other in the world, and yet there was not wanting those who clamored for a change, and they got it. Let us see. In a report recently made to Congress, it is stated that the whole amount of revenue raised by internal taxation, during the year ending June 30, 1866, was $310,906,981,00, and from customs or tariff $250,665,282,00, making a total of $561,572,266,00. Assuming the population of the country to be thirty-five millions, it is equal to sixteen dollars and four cents to each man, woman, and child.

If we suppose that the value of the real and personal property of the country has increased since 1860, sufficient to make up for the losses and depreciations growing out of the war, the rate of taxation on property for the last year was about *four per cent.* on each one hundred dollars. During the same year the estimated rate of taxation on property in England, was about *one per cent.* It must be remembered also, that State, county, and township taxes are not taken into the calculation.

The following table shows the amount for each man, woman, and child, collected by various forms of direct and indirect taxation in the United States and in the leading States of Europe in 1865:

United States,	taxation	per head	$16 04
Great Britain,	"	"	15 28
France,	"	"	11 15
Belgium,	"	"	7 82
Prussia,	"	"	7 60
Austria,	"	"	7 37
Holland,	"	"	93

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

We make the following extracts from the report of the operations of the Transportation and Telegraph Department, for the year ending the 30th ultimo:

Applications for transportation for the recovery of bodies of deceased soldiers of Pennsylvania regiments have sensibly diminished since last year. The whole number of persons, to whom transportation has been issued from this Department, is three hundred and sixteen, and from the Washington Military Agency, as shown by the report of Col. Jordan, one hundred and ten. The issue of transportation to the Nashville agency ceased on the first of April, ultimo, the date of Col. Chamberlin's resignation as Military Agent at that point.

The number of accounts for reimbursement under the commutation allowance of two cents per mile, when transportation has not been, or could not be furnished by the State, and for the expenses of disinterment, has been largely increased. Two hundred and eighty-eight such claims have been adjusted and paid during the year, and there now remains on file in this Department, for settlement, over one hundred more.

The establishment of National cemeteries, thus gathering together the remains of those whose lives were sacrificed in defence of our national existence, scattered over the many battle-fields and lines of march of our armies, and the erection of enduring monuments to their memories, is the discharge of a high and sacred duty by the nation to her dead heroes and their living friends.

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Surveyor-General of the State has been laid before the Legislature, and contains some facts of interest to all classes of our citizens. From this report it appears that during the year ending November 30, 1866, the number of new warrants issued was 272; The number of patents upon warrants 252. During the same period the State received for purchase money for lands, $13,407.27; for patent and warrant fees, $4,060; for contractor's fees, $44.20, and for copying fees, $1,519.

Under the act of Congress donating public lands to the several States which may provide colleges for the benefit of the agricultural and the mechanic arts, Pennsylvania has received her proportion, and has sold 360,000 acres of the same. The amount realized is $151,136. Of this amount $18,100 has been invested in six per cent. State bonds, and the balance is in process of investment as fast as bonds can be purchased at reasonable rates.

The present price of State lands is thus noted by the Surveyor-General. All vacant and unimproved land is now at the rate of £10 ($26.66⅔) per hundred acres, except the following: Lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and Connewango Creek, $20 per hundred acres. Reserve tracts near Erie, Waterford, etc., price fixed by commissioners. Lands improved agreeably to the act of the 3d of April, 1792, fifty shillings ($6.66⅔) and £5 ($13.33⅓) per hundred acres. Lands held by Virginia warrants in the southwest part of the State—the warrants show the terms. Lands were taken under Virginia warrants as low as ten shillings per hundred acres. It is the practice in the Land Office to charge for the *excess* of land above *ten per cent.* on the fifty shilling warrants, at the rate of $10 per hundred acres. The warrant and patent fees are as follows: Fee for warrant, $1.50; for patent, except town lots under one-third of an acre, which are $1, and lots over one-third, and not exceeding two acres, which are $5.

A. H. LEE, of Prairie Du Rocher, Randolph County, Illinois, about fifty miles south of St. Louis, is the lucky holder of ticket 58600, which drew the Crosby Opera House. The ticket was sold by Pitt and Leath, of St. Louis, who immediately on receipt of a telegram from Mr. Crosby, announcing the drawing, started a messenger on horseback to notify Mr. Lee of his good fortune. Lee held but one ticket.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 16th inst, the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural society met at Harrisburg. The Treasurer's statement exhibited the total receipts of the Society from all sources to have been $13,061, and the expenses about the same. On the 17th an election for officers to serve for the year 1867 took place, with the following result.

President—A. Boyd Hamilton, Dauphin.

Vice-President—First District, James A. M'Crea, Philadelphia Second, George Blight, Philadelphia; Third, Vincent L. Bradford, Philadelphia; Fourth, A. B. Cummings, Philadelphia; Fifth, Adrain Cornell, Bucks; Sixth, William M. Holstein, Montgomery; Seventh, Samuel J. Sharpless, Chester; Eighth, Thobias Barton, Berks; Ninth, Jacob E. Kreybill, Lancaster; Tenth George B. Brown, Schuylkill; Eleventh Joseph Sigman, Northampton; Twelfth Daniel G. Driesbach, Luzerne, Thirteenth, John C. Morris, Susquehanna; Fourteenth, Amos E. Kapp, Northumberland; Fifteenth, George H. Bucher, Cumberland; Sixteenth, Daniel O. Gehr, Franklin; Seventeenth, Louis W. Hall, Blair; Eighteenth, B. Morris Ellis, Lycoming; Nineteenth, H. W. Russell, Erie; Twentieth, Michel C. Trout, Mercer; Twenty-first, George Rhey, Westmoreland; Twenty-second, John Murdoch, Jr. Allegheny; Twenty third, William S. Bissell, Allegheny; Twenty-fourth, Joshua Wright, Washington.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee—William Colder, Dauphin; Jacob R. Edy, Dauphin; Benjamin J. Peters, Dauphin; John H. Ziegler, Dauphin; John Way, Jr., Allegheny; ex-President Frederick Watts, ex-President James Gowen, ex-President David Taggart, ex-President Jacob S. Haldeman, ex-President Thomas P. Knox, Corresponding Secretary—Jas. Young, Dauphin. Chemist and Geologist—S. S. Haldeman, Lancaster, Librarian, Henry Gilbert, Dauphin. The society adjourned until the third Wednesday of January, 1868.

The President and Secretary were then instructed to advertise that the next exhibition would be held on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, of September, 1867, and to invite proposals from places desirous of its location in them. After which the committee adjourned to meet at Harrisburg on the third Wednesday of March, 1867, at 2½ o'clock P.M.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Home Journal, by Willis and Phillips, New York, is a handsome, sketchy, gossipy literary paper; avoiding politics, so far as we have seen, and with nothing objectionable in its columns, and much that is readable.—$3.00 a year.

The New York Atlas is a Democratic weekly literary paper, and safe, sound, and reliable. We do not speak of its stories and tales, but of its political teachings. It is $2.50 a year in advance.

The New York Leader is a large Democratic paper devoted to politics and literature. The paper and type are of a most excellent quality, and the editorial ability displayed is such as to insure constant interest. $4.00 a year in advance.

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* is one of the spiciest and pluckiest little papers going. It is the only Democratic paper published there, and deserves to be supported. It is daily at $7.00 a year; and weekly at $2.50 in advance.

The Age, Philadelphia, is a large, first-class daily and weekly Democratic newspaper. The daily at $9.00 a year, and the weekly at $2.00 a year in advance. It is handsomely printed and ably edited.

The Cultivator and Country Gentleman is an Agricultural paper published at Albany, New York; and is exceedingly entertaining. It comes at $2.50 a year in advance.

ARREST OF THE MAYOR OF WILLIAMSPORT.—The facts in regard to the arrest of Mayor Wood, as near as we can gather them are as follows: The prosecutor, Henry Shultz, makes information that about six weeks ago at 11 o'clock P.M., he was arrested at his house by Constable Coder, and brought to Wood's office—that when he arrived there he found Wood and J. W. Harlan present, that they told him that he was charged with employing Harlan to set fire to a building which he (Shultz) had lately bought, and wanted to know "what he was going to do about it." Wood took him into the back room, and said "it could only be settled by paying $1,500, which amount Shultz paid, and was assured that would be the end of it. About four weeks after he was sent for again, and on coming to Wood's office found Wood and Harlan together. He was told that unless he paid $1,000 more he would be exposed—that he raised the money and paid it to Wood, and was then told that Harlan should leave the country. Shultz swears that Coder had no warrant when he arrested him, and he believes it was a conspiracy to levy black mail. Harlan has not been arrested as yet. Wood and Coder were arrested on Friday morning, and on a hearing before justice Cramer, Coder was held under $2,000 bail, and Wood $3,000.

A man by the name of Sankey, formerly of Clinton county is also implicated and under $2,000 bail.

Peter Herdle entered bail for Wood, but surrendered him up in the evening. He could not get any of his political friends to bail him, and on Saturday Charles Debler out of sympathy for his family, entered bail for him. Wood has since paid back nine hundred dollars to Shultz.—*Jersey Shore Herald.*

The Spirit of Missions, is a most valuable monthly publication, and should be found in every Episcopal family. It only costs $1.50 per annum, and we hesitate not, to say that it is worth three times that sum.

THE HEMLOCK.

Abies Canadensis, or the Hemlock Spruce Fir, is one of the finest of evergreen trees. It is elegant from the symmetrical disposition of its branches which drop gracefully at their extremities, and from its light and yet tufted foliage. Its beauty is most remarkable however, in natural situations, while young, or before it attains a height exceeding twenty or thirty feet. When it attains its full growth the lower branches are usually broken off some distance from the trunk by the heavy snows of winter, or the limbs become dead by reason of the encroachment and dense shade of adjoining trees. In many cases also, in extreme age, the summit of the tree loses its vigor and deadens. In either case, in its mutilated or decayed condition, it has a forlorn aspect and presents an image of decrepitude. In Hemlock forests there are always unpleasant specimens of dead trees, and rapidly-decaying trunks prostrate on the earth. But in open situations, and particularly in enclosed grounds, where the trees have been protected from injury, their beauty is preserved to great age and they remain finely limbed well down toward the earth.

The trunk of the Hemlock is straight and of nearly uniform size for two-thirds of its height. The branches are numerous and spreading, but slender in proportion to their extent. The bark which is light-colored and smooth on young trees, and dark-colored on old ones, is one of the valuable products of our forests on account of the large quantity of tannin it contains. The leaves are from one-half to eight-tenths of an inch long, flat, and disposed irregularly in two ranks; they are of a very vivid light green, downy when young, and with two silvery stripes underneath. The cones, or seed vessels are short, pendulous on the extremities of the branches, green when young, but becoming brown when ripe. The seeds are very small and winged.

The Hemlock is found from Hudson's Bay southward to the mountains of Carolina. Near Quebec, and in the northern parts of New England, it is abundant, as well as in the mountainous parts of the Middle States. South of Maryland and Virginia it is found only in very high situations. The Hemlock was introduced into England by Peter Collinson about the year 1836, and the first tree produced there was, fifteen years since, still standing with two trunks, each about one foot in diameter and fifty feet high. The wood of the Hemlock is not of high value for fuel, and although it splits readily the divisions are not in straight lines. The fibres do not form in an exact vertical direction, in growth, but make the circuit of the trunk in ascending. Beside this defect, which is general, old trees are frequently shaky or cracked, which greatly impairs their strength. This effect is produced by the winds which have a powerful hold upon the large, compact head of the tree. The wood is found to decay rapidly when exposed to the atmosphere and is, therefore, unfit for the external covering of buildings and for fences; but when covered it is of great duration. It is firmer though coarser-grained than white pine, affords a tighter hold to nails and more resistance to the pressure of other bodies. For these reasons it answers well for frames of buildings, for lath, and even for threshing-floors. The bark should be taken from the tree in the month of June when the sap is in active circulation; that being the best time for the purposes of the tanner. Its deep red color is imparted to the leather and though it is inferior to the bark of the oak, it is an opinion expressed by some that the bark of the two kinds united are better than either of them alone. The Indians are said to use it in dyeing their light baskets made of red maple. The young twigs and ends of the shoots are used as a substitute for tea, and the essence of Spruce is also extracted from them.

The Hemlock is found in all parts of this county, particularly along creeks and on the sides of sheltered ravines, and is one of our most important timber trees; but its uses as an ornamental tree, or plant, are but imperfectly understood. There are two popular ideas concerning it which deserve correction: The one is, that it is difficult of removal or of being transplanted, and the other that it is only handsome when small and young. When transplanted or set out late in the Fall or early in the Spring, particularly when the ground is imperfectly broken or prepared, it is almost invariably destroyed by the drouths of the following summer. And the larger and finer the plant may be, the more certainly will this result be produced. But this liability to destruction, under such circumstances, is not peculiar to it. Similar treatment of other evergreens will be followed by like results. The Hemlock should never be removed earlier than the month of May, and in backward seasons the beginning of June would be a suitable time. The roots should be in an active state in order that the plant may have power to adapt itself to its new situation. If removed in the Fall it should be early in October, to secure a renewed growth of root before the plant is obliged to contend against the severities of winter. And, of course, in all cases, the ground to which it is transferred should be thoroughly broken, and the surface mulched or covered with litter, manure, sawdust, spent tan-bark, or other protection against drouth and cold.

That the full beauty of the tree may be preserved for a century or more, is indisputable, whenever the necessary conditions exist or are created. It is only necessary that the tree have a proper location and soil, and that it shall be preserved from depredation and the pressure of other trees. It will then remain limbed to the earth or nearly so, and retain its health, vigor and beauty.

It is a valuable tree to break wind and can be successfully planted for that purpose; and as an ornamental tree it is excelled by few if any among the family of the Firs.

The great value of the Hemlock as a hedge plant, is only just beginning to be recognized in this country. In England it, and the American Arbor Vitae, are extensively used in ornamental grounds for inner lines of division. It bears the knife better perhaps than any other evergreen, and may be made to assume almost any height or form desired. Its foliage, always bright and graceful, may be made to trail upon the earth and become dense throughout the whole elevation assigned to it under the discipline of the knife or shears. In short, it may be manipulated at will and be made to assume precisely the height and form desired, with complete preservation, for an indefinite period, of its vigor and beauty. There are beautiful Hemlocks in the nurseries of Western New York, and specimen ones in private and public grounds in other parts of the country. We are beginning to learn, from England, one of the leading uses of an American tree. At some future time, not remote, our beautiful but neglected native will be seen trained in innumerable hedges, after the English example, and will constitute one of the principal adornments of public parks and gardens, and of private grounds.

There is a dwarf variety of Hemlock that does not grow higher than two or three feet, which is well suited for planting in certain situations where a low plant with bushy habit is desired.

We will only add, that the Hemlock is one of the few plants which will, for a long time, grow well and flourish in the shade of larger trees. This constitutes one of its merits both for lawns and hedges.

MEXICO.

The restoration of the Mexican Republic is now proceeding with remarkable rapidity. Lately we have had the important news that Juarez has made a triumphant entry into Durango, the Capital of the State of the same name. Durango is about equally distant from Chihuahua—which so long served as a place of refuge to Juarez while nearly the whole of Mexican territory was in the hands of the invaders—and the city of Mexico. But Durango is far from being the Southern frontier of the territory under the actual sway of the Republicans. South of it, Zatatecas, San Luis Potosi, and even Queretaro, which is only one hundred and ten miles distant from the City of Mexico, are in undisputed possession of the Liberals. The French have wisely concluded not to leave the country in detachments, but at one time. The losses which they continually suffer even under this new arrangement clearly show to what dangers they would have been exposed had they left one-third of the army behind for a whole year.

As to Maxilian, a glance at the small tract of land that is now held by his partisans, makes it very doubtful whether he will get away at all if he does not leave with the French. The movement of the Imperialist troops against Monterey, which a Matamoros letter refers to stands no chance whatever of permanent success. The French themselves clearly indicate by their attitude that they have no faith in the ability of Maximilian to maintain himself and, as the official communication from the representative of France to the Mexican people, indicates, are anxious to decline any responsibility for the defeat and overthrow of the Empire.

The star of the Republic is again rising, and there would be good reason for renewed hope if only the deplorable quarrel between Juarez and Ortega could be stopped. This ought now to be the great aim of all Mexican patriots. Sterling patriotism, we should think, might suggest to both the claimants of the Republic means for settling their rival claims in an amicable manner by leaving the decision to a new vote of the people. We wish with Ortega, that the Mexican Republic may become as prosperous as the United States; but if this aim is to be attained the leaders of the people must learn to show a greater amount of disinterested love of their country than hitherto.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the late COLUMBIAN newspaper, have made arrangements with the publisher of this paper for carrying out and executing their existing contracts with their subscribers and advertisers, as follows:

1. That subscribers' who have paid their subscriptions in advance, shall be furnished with this paper *free of charge* until their subscriptions expire.

2. That *paid* advertisements extending over future time, shall be continued in this paper *without charge* until the time paid for expires.

3. That this paper shall be sent to those subscribers who have *not* paid their subscriptions, (during the time those subscriptions are to run,) and that the amounts *now due* thereon, as well as those hereafter accruing, shall be paid to the publisher of this paper without account to the former proprietors.

4. That *unpaid* advertisements, extending over future time, shall be continued in this paper during the times contracted for, and shall be wholly paid for to the publisher of this paper.

Subscribers and advertisers interested, who receive this paper without notice of objection to the publisher, will be considered as agreeing with him upon the above terms and conditions, for the continuance of their subscriptions and advertisements. There will be no increase of rates of charge for advertisements, continued as above, although the circulation of this paper will be more than double that of the late COLUMBIAN. J. G. F.

January 3, 1867.

The Church Review, published quarterly by N. S. Richardson, D. D., of New York, should also be in the hands of every churchman of intelligence. The January number is out. Subscription $3.00 per annum.

HOME NEWS.

ELECTION OF A SENATOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 22.

Governor O. P. Morton was elected United States Senator to-day over D. W. Voorhees, Democrat.

U. S. SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN.

MADISON, WIS., January 22.

Hon. T. O. Howe was re-elected to the United States Senate to-day.

The resolution instructing Senator Doolittle to resign was finally passed by the Wisconsin Legislature to-day, by a strict party vote.

THE SITUATION.

We learn that Secretary Stanton, in conversation with a friend, gave it as his opinion that the country is in more danger to-day than at any time during the rebellion. He thinks the proposed impeachment of the President will, if prosecuted much further, lead to a war, the result of which it is difficult to foretell. The Secretary is represented as being very apprehensive lest Congress should take some fatal step in that direction.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The amount of national bank currency issued during the past week from the Treasury Department was $47,720, making the total amount up to date $300,802,621. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $2,150,931, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,625,680.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for national banks, reported to-day, were as follows:

For circulating notes	$340,365,150
For deposits of public moneys	38,773,950

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE WEEK.

The following sums of money have been disbursed at the Treasury Department during the week ending January nineteenth:

War Department	$590,065
Navy Department	590,852
Interior Department	962,280
Total	$2,145,197

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for Saturday were $192,735,01, making the total amount for the week $2,260,789,81.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department from the printers during the past week was $527,500. The amount shipped during the same period was $184,838.33, to national banks, and $100,000 to the Assistant-Treasurer at New York City.

During the past week there has been redeemed and destroyed at the Treasury Department $317,700 in fractional currency.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs had the subject of the League Island Navy-yard before them this morning. Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, made an argument in favor of accepting that site. The Committee agreed to the House bill for the purpose, without amendment, and recommended its immediate passage.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Among the novel propositions in the form of Congressional bills, etc., I have to record a measure introduced by Mr. Representative Williams, of Pennsylvania, on Monday last. It assumes to set up a rule for the Supreme Court of the United States, by declaring that no decision upon constitutional questions or acts of Congress shall be of any force unless concurred in by all the judges. This is a very petty proposition to come from a party which is continually asserting and boasting of the rights of majorities, even to the extent of changing the fundamental law of the land, and depriving the citizen of protection thereby.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

The President's evening organ says of the Administration that, "if necessary, its strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of Radical treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotten, and the people who sustain him with their 500,000 majority of the voting population, North and South, will not forget him. Events have already brought the Government to the very verge of another revolution. If the Radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer, the Government, in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President, all his friends North, and South, and the army and the navy will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful. Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field it will be another thing. The real armies and great soldiers of the Republic will be found fighting under the flag. We advise the oppsition of the determined and fixed fact, that Andrew Johnson will serve out his constitutional term of office.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

It is reported from the continent that a desperate plot has been discovered for the assassination of the Pacha of Egypt. The plot included the subversion of the government and investing the reins of government in the hands of Selim Pacha, and who is said to be at the head of the movement. The conspiracy was happily discovered and frustrated.

PARIS, Jan. 20.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued an important decree. It orders that the address of the Chambers in reply to the speech from the Throne shall be discontinued; grants to the legislative body the right of questioning the government, and proposes that offences of the press shall be tried in the convictional courts; that the stamp duties shall be reduced, and that the right of the people to meet in public shall be limited only by those regulations necessary for the public safety.

The decree concludes by declaring that these reforms will now crown the edifice of the State founded on the national will.

The members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to the Emperor.

ATHENS, Jan. 19.

Advices received from the Island of Candia state that the Cretans have fought another battle, in which they claim a victory over five thousand Turks. The Cretan Assembly has issued a call to all the powers of Europe to send agents to Candia to witness and report the condition of the country.

TRIESTE, Jan 20.

Reports from Maramar state that the Empress Carlotta has quite recovered from her severe illness.

PARIS, Jan. 21.

All the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations to the Emperor, but six of them were not accepted.

The resignation of M. Fould was among those which were accepted.

M. Rouher remains in the Cabinet, and at present will preside over the Finance and State Departments.

M. Grenouilly will take charge of the Naval, and M. Laraquette of the Agricultural Department. The rest of the Cabinet is unchanged.

PARIS, Jan. 21.

It is stated in official circles that the powers of the Senate will be increased. The majority of the journals of this city, in their editorials upon this subject declare the reforms announced by the Emperor very liberal.

A rumor is current here that an order has been issued which relieves Marshal Bazaine of his high powers in Mexico.

PARIS, Jan. 21—Evening.

The *Moniteur* to-day says the government is anxious to explain to the French its Foreign policy, and will accept questions on the subject at the opening of the session, which will be substituted for the usual debate upon the address.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

It is said that there is much excitement in Paris over the changes in the Imperial Cabinet, and it is thought they indicate a more war-like policy on the part of the Emperor.

The French press applauds the reform made by Napoleon.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Court of Admirality has just given a final judgment in favor of the United States in the Rappahannock case. This makes the third steamer recovered by the United States Consul Dudley in the courts here.

ATHENS, Jan. 22.

The chief of the insurgents in Candia has written a long letter to the United States Consul here, thanking the American people through him for the sympathy extended to the Cretans. He also petitions the Consul for American ships-of-war to carry away the women and children.

A PAPER FOR EVERY FAMILY.—And we mean not only every family, but single people as well, when we commend to all the *American Agriculturist*—the most valuable and the cheapest journal in the world. We have received the first number of the new volume, which begins the second quarter century, and find it of unexampled excellence and beauty, while the publishers announce still greater things to come. Mr. Clift, one of the most popular and practical writers of the country, is to join the editorial force of the *Agriculturist*, and regular contributions are promised from the well known "Timothy Bunker, Esq.," the "Down East Farmer," The *Agriculturist* is a marvel of value and cheapness. Each number has 36 to 40 large double octavo pages, containing 25 to 35 or more costly, beautiful and instructive engravings, and is packed full of useful, reliable information. The publishers promise to expend the present year at least $10,000 in engravings alone, and $15,000 in procuring and preparing sterling reading matter, adapted to the work of the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, including an entertaining and instructive department for children and youth. Nothing less than a circulation of over 150,000, which reduces the expenses to a small sum each, could enable the publishers to furnish such a journal for $1,50 a year. We again advise every person to subscribe for the *Agriculturist*. It is adapted to city, village, and country. Orange Judd and Co., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York City.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, January 23.

FLOUR.—The market continues very unsettled. About 600 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 7.75
Northwestern extra	8.50@ 9.50
Northwestern family	12.00@13.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.50@ 8.75
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.00@10.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	12.00@13.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14.50@16.50
Rye flour	7.25

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2.75@3.10; Southern do. at $3.10@3.20, and white at $3.20@3.40; Penna. Rye ranges at about $1.35. Corn is in fair request, and sales of 5,000 bus. new yellow were effected at $1. Oats were in better request, but prices have receded. Sales of 3,000 bus. Pennsylvania at 58@59c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 550 bbls flour; 1,000 bus. wheat; 2,600 bus. corn, 3,400 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS.—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $21@21.50 ℔ bbl. for new mess Pork; 14@16c ℔ lb. for plain and fancy bacon hams; 12@12½c for pickled do.; 8½@9c for salt shoulders, and 12½@13c ℔ lb. for prime lard, in bbls and tis.

SEEDS—Continue dull; small sales are making at $7.75@9 for clover, $3.75 for timothy, and $2.85@3 ℔ bus. for flaxseed.

MARRIED.

OVERDORF—BROOMBACH—On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Nathaniel Overdorf to Miss Elizabeth Broombach, both of Montour township.

APPLEMAN—WILSON—At Orangeville, on the 10th inst., John E. Appleman of Benton, to Miss Delia A. Wilson, of New Columbus.

HOFFNER—SMITH—At Snydertown, on the 20th ult., by Rev. G. F. M'Nair, Mr. George F. Hoffner, of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, to Miss Susan Smith of Madison, Columbia county.

CLEAVER—YEAGER—At the M. E. Parsonage in Catawissa, on the 10th inst, by Rev. S. C. Swallow, Jesse Cleaver of Centralia, to Miss Sarah Yeager of Bear Gap.

BOWMAN—CREVELING—On New Year's Eve, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. C. Hesser, Mr. C. F. Bowman of New Columbus,—late of New Mexico—to Miss D. D. Creveling of Columbia county.

DIED.

GILLASPIE—On the 9th inst., in Hemlock township, at the residence of Mr. Esau Girton, Mr. Robert Gillaspy, aged about 22 years.

SCHOOLEY—In West Hemlock township, Montour county, on the 22d instant, Mr. Andrew Schooley, aged about 65 years.

FOX—In Locust township on the 17th of December last, David Fox, aged 83 years.

EVES—Near Millville, on the 14th inst., Mr. Ezra Eves, aged about 70 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Michael. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.
JOHN MICHAEL, Administrator.
January 25, 1867-6w.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, made up of Literary, Agricultural, News, Trade and Miscellaneous selections, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.

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☞ Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.
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THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars address
WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Jan25'67.] Columbia County, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF ELEANOR N. CAMPBELL, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Eleanor N. Campbell, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Nathaniel L. Campbell, of Centre township, and county aforesaid. 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 payment without delay.
N. L. CAMPBELL,
January 18, 1867-6w. Administrator.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Iram Derr and Peter K. Herbein, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-six, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 4th day of February next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace and the Constables of the said county of Columbia that they be then and there in their proper person at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day with their records, inquisitions and other remembrance to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the ninetieth year of the Independence of the United States of America. (GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.) [L.S.]
SAMUEL SNYDER, *Sheriff.*
Bloomsburg, December 29, 1866.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas, Levari Facias* and *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Columbia, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY FOURTH, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

A lot of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, being fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep, being two borough lots, bounded on the north by lot of — Fenstermacher, on the west by an alley, on the south by lot of Wm. Zeigler, and on the east by Troutwine street, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. L. Betterly.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land, situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the north by land of Robert Pursel, on the west by lands of Reuben T. Folk and Reuben Bogart, on the south by land of Jesse Bears, and on the east by lands of widow Wanich, whereon are erected a part frame and a part log house, and a part log and a part frame barn, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry T. Reily.

ALSO,

A lot of ground, situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, containing fifty feet in front, and one hundred and forty feet deep, bounded on the west by Locust Avenue, on the north by lot of R. Knittle, on the east by an alley, and on the south by a public road, whereon is erected a two story frame tavern and dwelling house, and a large stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Hower.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county, containing twenty-four acres, more or less, bounded on the east by land of Jacob Drumheller, on the south by land of Solomon Fegely, and on the north and west by land of Gideon Arndt, whereon is erected a log house and frame stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Folk.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county, containing about one hundred acres, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by lands of Jacob Kinney on the east by lands of Levi Wrights and Peter Werkheiser, on the south by lands of Samuel Beagler, and on the west by lands of — Mount, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house and a frame barn with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Augustus C. Rabb, administrator with the will annexed of Henry Deighmiller, deceased.

ALSO,

A certain lot of ground situate in the village of Light Street, Columbia county, containing forty-eight rods, more or less, bounded on the south by lot of Wm. Seasyler, on the west by — street, on the north by lot of widow Knorr, and on the east by an alley, whereon is erected a story and a half frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Sourswort.

ALSO,

The following described messuage, tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Sugarloaf, and County of Columbia, to wit: The southwest one-half part of my plantation to be marked out by lines and owners hereafter.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Hess.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, January 11, 1867.