The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1867.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

GEORGE S HARSWOOD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

RADICALISM.

We remember very well, when what was then called the Whig party, called the Democrats, Radicals. And we remember also, and so do our readers, how very careful the Democrats of those days were, to keep themselves, their measures and doctrines within the letter and spirit of the Constitution. We were at the same time styled "Strict Constructionists," because we refused to grant powers to any branch of the government, unless clear right could be shown for its exercise, in the fundamental law.

Every body who chooses to see, can now see, that the Democrats were always conservative in their political opinions. They never traveled, nor when they could prevent it, permitted other parties to travel beyond strict constitutional prerogative; and so long as that was so, the peace of the nation was secure, the rights of individuals were respected, the powers of the government were kept within legal bounds, and every interest and community were prosperous and happy.

Actual Radicalism however became triumphant, and overturned and destroyed all that. Everything upon which we prided ourselves under the rule of the elder statesmen is treated with contempt. Neither personal nor political rights are respected by the Radicals now in power; neither legal nor constitutional guarantees are a protection from their rapacity. It is time, high time that the people return to the conservative rule of government, and the strict construction of constitutional powers, which characterized the political action of the Fathers of the Republic.

Radicalism is radically wrong, although it may move in a right direction; as radicalism in temperance superinduces opposition which may work great wrong. Radicalism is produced by two causes—Fanaticism or Hypocrisy. One man is a radical because he is ignorant and narrow-minded; another, having no fixed principles of his own, howls with the largest crowd; a third, knowing that he is suspected because at some time he has been false to his party, seeks to efface the recollection of his baseness, by frantic asseverations of the purity of his principles, and the fixedness of his convictions.

All such men are unsafe and dangerous. Trust only those who have always been true, and then all interests will be consulted.

OUR STARVING COUNTRYMEN.

The Southern Famine Relief Commission have published an overwhelming testimony of distress, from the want of food, as the most impressive appeal which they can make for additional contributions. The months of May and June will be months of intense suffering throughout South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. But all the available means of the Commission will be needed to freight the "*Purveyor*," and no other supplies can be sent forward unless new contributions are made to the Treasury. For these the Commission earnestly appeal to the Christian and philanthropic people of city and country.

Seventy-eight counties in Georgia, twenty-seven districts in South Carolina, and not less than sixty of the counties in Alabama, have already received bread at the hands of the Commission. But the people of the same counties and districts must have other supplies of bread, from some quarter, to save them from distress and starvation. In a late letter received from Maj.-General Howard, he says to the Commission: "It is a difficult task to represent properly to our friends at the North the actual condition of the destitute portion of the Southern States, where war, famine, and flood have succeeded each other in their march of impoverishment and desolation. I think this is the time for the Christian people of this country, who have the means to do so, to show that the constancy and fortitude so generally displayed by them during the war were in no way inconsistent with sentiments of Christian love. I do hope that your Commission will continue its operations till you yourselves shall feel satisfied that the extreme and unusual suffering has been relieved beyond question. Opportunities are now afforded to the good to do a great work generously and nobly, which, when done, will, I doubt not, cement us as a nation more closely in the bonds of peace and unity than either legislative, judicial, or executive action, though of the wisest character, could effect."

Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, No. 459 Broome Street, New York, have sent us a copy of their very fine Household Edition of "David Copperfield," in four volumes. It is Dickens' best novel.

They also publish an edition of Dickens' works, to be completed in twenty-six volumes, called the "Riverside Edition," at $2.50 per volume in cloth. They will contain *all the English and American illustrations*, thus forming one of the most splendid issues of Dickens extant. Every body knows the superior workmanship of the *Riverside* books, and these will be fully up to the mark.

They publish also the 'Globe Edition' illustrated by Darley and Gilbert, in thirteen volumes at $1.50 per volume. The volume will be 16 mo., in size, of handy thickness, and printed on fine paper, in large, clear, long primer type. It will be seen that for the convenience of easy reading, the large type of the "Globe Edition" makes it the most desirable of any in the market. It will begin with "Nicholas Nickleby," and will appear in monthly issues.

TENNESSEE.

In no part of the South is there so much lawlessness as in Tennessee—which, however, is the only Ex-Confederate State exempted from military law. At present a bitter contest is going on between Etheridge, Conservative, and Brownlow, the Negro's Candidate, for Governor. The latter, doubting his ability to succeed by fair means, has called out and armed his militia, whose duty is to break up Conservative meetings, and keep their voters from the polls, and not satisfied with this he has, by an arbitrary act of power, declared thousands of citizens disfranchised, after being legally registered.

At the same time, Tennessee is to be placed under a sort of military power—not military power as wielded by the National Government and administered by the officers of the army, but as wielded by Parson Brownlow, as Governor of Tennessee, who has called out a force of twenty thousand men, to be in the service of the State for three years, and to operate against its enemies in the various counties.

The present civil administration of Tennessee is certainly a failure. So far as the duties of a State Government consist in preserving order, enforcing justice and maintaining law, there is no State in the South whose Government makes such a show as that of Tennessee. Georgia, Texas and Arkansas are quiet and orderly, and life and property are secure, in comparison with Tennessee. We hear through the local papers of confusion, disturbance and collision in numerous localities, and it is evident that the condition of affairs throughout the State is such as to offer abundant opportunities for work on the part of the Brownlow Army, which has now been called under arms. The disfranchisement of all Tennesseans who were rebels; the conferring of exceptional franchises upon the blacks; the administration of oaths right and left, to all men, under all circumstances, and at all times—all these things have failed to secure those ends for which State Governments are instituted and administrative officers are appointed. The bayonet is now, therefore, the necessary resort. It was a mistake, however, for Brownlow to have called out his army for three years—he should have called it out for thirty years' service.

TREASON.

Forty or fifty journals having seen fit to say that we have assumed or asserted that there was no fundamental difference between the late Southern Rebellion and the American Revolution, we are moved to remind them that we consider the two as wide as under as the poles—the one a struggle for Liberty; the other an effort to diffuse and perpetuate Slavery. If this is not a difference, we know not what could be. But they were alike in this—that each of them was a formidable insurrection, under local authority, against what had previously been the paramount or National authority; and they were alike in coming within the purview of the doctrine laid down by Mr. Webster in his earlier Bunker Hill Oration—as follows:

"The battle of Bunker Hill was attended with the most important effects beyond its immediate result as a military engagement. It created at once a state of open, public war. *There could now be no longer a question of proceeding against individuals, as guilty of treason or rebellion.* That fearful crisis was past. The appeal now lay to the sword; and the only question was, whether the spirit and the resources of the people would hold out till the object should be accomplished."

Why is it that most of those who seek to differ with us on this matter are as shy of this passage as the Evil One of holy water, or a mad dog of water of any kind?

One valiant soul does venture to say that the Federal Constitution defines treason otherwise than as above. But do you fancy Mr. Webster ignorant of that definition? Yet do you observe how broadly he takes his ground, as if it were universal and incontrovertible?

Now let us look at the Constitutional provision:

"Treason against the United States shall consist *only* in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Here is a plain effort to so define treason as to preclude all constructive or artificial treasons—to confine it within narrower limits than those prescribed by the common law. Evidently, no one dreamed of implicating a large class who were not traitors by British law.

Who, then are traitors by the terms of the Federal Constitution?

Not all who levy war against our country; for the British and the Mexicans have done that, yet were in no sense traitors. Nor yet all who live in this country yet levy war upon us; for Indians often do that, yet are not held guilty of treason. Nor yet all that owe allegiance to our Government; for, when the British, in 1813, undertook to treat as traitors the Irishmen fighting against them in our articles, Gen. Scott resisted, with the full approval of our Government and People, and would have hung every British officer then in our hands, if the British had shot or hung our Irish soldiers as traitors.

Doubtless, our Government might, in the infancy of the Rebellion, have seized and tried the leading Secessionists as traitors. But when the progress of events had created what Mr. Webster terms "a state of open, public war," and we had recognized the fact by exchanging prisoners, and even privateersmen, the case was bravely altered. "There could now be no longer a question of proceeding against individuals "as guilty of treason or rebellion." So says Mr. Webster: and we do not believe an American jury could be fairly selected in any State to reverse his judgment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

In 1865 the income of A. T. Stewart, of New York, was $1,071,116. In 1866 it was $799,862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COLUMBIAN.]

SUNDAY EVENING, June 9.

Dear Captain:—The city is quite full of people, and an unusually large number are in attendance on the convention. I met Heister Clymer, Judge Black, General William H. Miller, William Hopkins, Samuel J. Randall, Major Piatt, F. W. Hughes and many other leading and well known Democrats. The developments do not yet enable us to judge of the result. The names canvassed this evening are Sharswood, Maynard and Ryon. Judge Woodward has many friends and would have been nominated without opposition if he had remained in the field. He will not likely be pressed. Lowry and others from the West are also mentioned.

Tuesday morning June 11th, at twelve o'clock M., Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Executive Committee called the Convention to order, and the list of delegates was then called over.

Mr. Wallace then proceeded to address the Convention in his usual vigorous and animated style. He referred to the history of the last few years, and to the noble stand the Democratic party had taken in the defense of individual rights, and constitutional principles; and that through obloquy and abuse, we had ever maintained our integrity; shown ourselves ready and willing to grapple with wrong and maintain and defend the right. Thanking the party for the confidence it had reposed in him he now tendered to the Convention the power and authority it had conferred upon him.

The speech was rapturously applauded, and upon its conclusion, Hon. A. D. Boileau of Philadelphia, moved that Hon. D. M. Fox, of Philadelphia, be temporary Chairman of the Convention. Carried. Temporary Secretaries were also chosen.

Hon. R. M. Jones, of Berks, moved to adopt the rules of the House of Representatives so far as applicable, to the governance of the Convention. Adopted.

A resolution was then offered to appoint a committee on permanent organization—amended by a motion to proceed *vica voce* to the election of a president, which was carried.

Charles E. Boyle, J. S. M'Calmont, J. S. Black and William Hopkins were put in nomination. Mr. M'Calmont then withdrew his name, Mr. Hopkins withdrew his, Judge Black in a speech recommending Mr. Boyle, as the right man in the right place, withdrew his; notwithstanding which he received 44 votes. Mr. Boyle was declared elected, having received 74 votes. Upon taking the Chair he was greeted with great applause.

Mr. Boyle thanked the Convention, and more especially the young men in it for the compliment paid to him, wholly unexpected as it was to him. He appealed to the young men to go to work and labor to restore the government to what it was, they having in it the largest stake; and averred that he knew they would not be found remiss in the day of battle. He said this was a most important Convention, that questions of constitutional law would be frequently arising here, and that the people of this country must henceforth look to the Judiciary for defense and protection to their individual and collective rights. That we were free on the gulf as well as on the lakes, but that the party in power had ten States at the point of the bayonet in defiance of the Constitution. He trusted that this Convention would in its resolutions take strong and unmistakeable ground on this question, and that all their proceedings would be in the utmost harmony, and auspicious of complete success.

The permanent organization was then proceeded with. Mr. J. R. Hillbush was chosen Vice President from this Senatorial District, and Hon. Paul Leidy was put on Committee of Resolutions. The Convention at half past one adjourned till three o'clock P.M.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention the first business in order was the report of committee on permanent organization. The report as read was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Barr, of Clarion, the Convention proceeded to make nominations of candidates to be balloted for, as follows:

Hon. John W. Maynard, of Northampton.
Hon. James Ryan, of Schuylkill.
Hon. George Sharswood, of Philadelphia.
Hon. James H. Graham, of Carlisle, Cumberland county.
Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, of Allegheny.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of York.
Hon. Gaylord Church, of Crawford county.
Hon. Benj. Grant, of Erie county.
Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, of Luzerne.
Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland.

The name of Hon. George W. Woodward was, at the request of several of his personal friends, withdrawn.

By request of Mr. M'Calmont, the name of Hon. Henry D. Foster was withdrawn.

A motion was made that W. D. Moore, Esq., be invited to address the Convention, while the committee on resolutions were preparing their report. Agreed to.

Mr. Moore was then introduced, and delivered a very able speech, in which he set forth the duties of the Democratic party, the objects to be attained, the present deplorable condition of the country, etc.

On the return of the committee, Mr. Piatt nominated Judge Elwell, in obedience to the voice of Wyoming county. Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing was also put in nomination.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result.

John W. Maynard received	14	votes
James Ryan received	14	"
George Sharswood received	59	"
James H. Graham received	6	"
Walter H. Lowrie received	16	"
Robert J. Fisher received	9	"
Gaylord Church received	3	"
Benjamin Grant received	2	"
Cyrus L. Pershing received	2	"
William Elwell received	7	"

No candidate having received a majority of all the votes, the Convention proceeded to a second ballot.

Previous to the ballot being taken, the following names were withdrawn:

Benjamin Grant, Gaylord Church, Walter H. Lowrie, James H. Graham and William Elwell.

In withdrawing the name of Judge Elwell, Mr. Piatt said that he had nominated William Elwell without his knowledge and against his consent, it being the desire of Judge Elwell not to be named as a candidate.]

On the second ballot,

George Sharswood received	85	votes.
John W. Maynard	15	"
James Ryan	11	"
Robert J. Fisher	9	"

The Hon. George Sharswood having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the duly nominated candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Supreme Judge.

Judge Black said he did not vote for Judge Sharswood. He had known him however for years, and he further knew there was not an unsound spot upon him. (Great applause.) He is a man that will stand by the Constitution, and he will give pure law. Mr. Black thought that Judge Sharswood ought to have been nominated for the office fifteen years ago. He moved that the nomination of Judge Sharswood be made unanimous, which was done.

After considerable discussion in relation to the organization of the Executive Committee, the following resolutions were adopted: That the Convention do proceed to elect a Chairman of the State Central Committee, and that the delegates from each Senatorial District, select a committee-man.

Hon. William A. Wallace was then unanimously elected Chairman, and the following named gentlemen were selected as members:

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman, Clearfield.

1st District, Gen. William M'Candless; 2d, Adam B. Walter, Philadelphia; 3d, Samuel J. Randall, Philadelphia; 4th, Albert R. Schofield; 5th, A. D. Markley and Nimrod Strickland, Jr.; 6th, O. P. James; 7th, C. M. Rnauss; 8th, James M'Carty; 9th, George De B. Keim; 10th, Peter Gilbert; 11th, Joseph L. Merriman; 12th, David R. Randall; 13th, G. O. Deise; 14th, Major John Cummings; 15th, John A. Funston; 16th, David Mitchell; 17th, Wm. P. Brinton, robert Crane; 18th, Wm. M. Penrose; 19th, Henry J. Stahll; 20th, Jno. O. Gemmel; 21st, Gen. A. P. Wilson, Joseph Swarts; 22d, Joseph M. Thompson; 23d, Thomas J. M'Cullough; 24th, W. T. H. Pauley; 25th, Hon. James P. Barr, William D. Moore; 26th, Freeman Brady, Jr.; 27th, David S. Morris; 28th, Robert M. De France; 29th, Pierson Church.

Mr. Hughes offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the term of the Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic States Central Committee, and that of the committee, be extended until the first day of January 1869.

After considerable debate the resolution was carried by—yeas 51, nays 45.

The committee on resolutions presented the following report:

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in general State convention assembled, for the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, profoundly grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the return of peace to our beloved country, but deeply anxious on account of the trials and delays which impede the complete restoration and reunion of all the States, and appreciating the dangers which still threaten the safety of our political institutions, and the future peace, liberty and prosperity of the people, resolve,

1. That we steadfastly adhere to the principles of civil government established by the founders of the Union: and in the present conflict of legislative usurpation with constitutional law, we esteem a wise, upright and fearless judiciary the great bulwark of public liberty and individual right.

2. That the Union of the States is prepetual, and the Federal Government is supreme within its constitutional limits.

3. That Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the electoral college, is a right fundimental and indestructible in its nature and abiding in every State, being a duty as well as a right pertaining to the people of every State and essential to our Republican system of Government. Its denial is the destruction of the Government itself.

4. Each State having under the Constitution the exclusive right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, we proclaim as a usurpation and an outrage the establishment of negro suffrage in any of the States by the coercive exercise of Federal power; and we shall resist to the last resort the threatened measures of the leaders of the Republican party to interfere by act of Congress with the regulation of the elective franchise in the State of Pennsylvania.

5. That we are opposed to any amendment of the Constitution of the State giving the negroes the right of suffrage.

6. That the failure of the Tariff Bill in the last session of the late Congress, more than three-fourth whose members belonged to the Republican party, is an illustration of their infidelity to their pledges and their neglect of their professions in relation to the great industrial and financial interests of the country.

7. That the Radical majority in Congress, and those who sustain them, have overthrown the Constitution, dismembered the Federal Union and subverted republican government by a long series of usurpations, among which are the following:

Their denial of the right of States of the Union to representation in Congress.

Their treatment of ten States as subjugated provinces, and governing them by military force in time of peace.

Their enactment of laws denying indemnity for arrests and false imprisonments made without authority of law.

Their resistance of the authority of the civil tribunals, and their overthrow by the substitution of military commissions for the trial of undefined offenses.

Their efforts to destroy the executive and judicial departments of the Government by threatened impeachment to control executive action, and a projected "remodelling" of the Supreme Court of the United States to force obedience to congressional mandates.

Their ejection from their seats in the Federal Senate and House, of members duly and legally chosen.

That the purpose of confiscation avowed by the Republican leaders, in violation of the Declaration of Rights and other guarantees of the Federal and State Constitutions, tending as it does, to destroy all protection to private property, advances them far on the high road to repudiation.

8. That a strict conformity, both by the Federal and State Governments, to all the powers, restrictions and guarantees, as contained in the Constitution of the United States, a rigid and wise economy in the administration of public affairs, and the election of capable, honest and patriotic men to office, are measures absolutely necessary to restore public confidence, avert national bankruptcy, and to ensure the perpetuity of our free institutions.

9. That the late Republican Legislature of this State has distinguished itself for the number of its unwise and unconstitutional enactments.

Some of those laws have already been judicially determined to be unconstitutional, others are unwise, inexpedient, oppressive and fanatical, and the members who sustained them should be condemned by the people at the polls.

10. That the power and success of the Democratic party greatly depends on the character and efficiency of its newspaper press, and that to give due force to its usefulness, this Convention earnestly request that in every county all the members of the Democratic party should make a vigorous effort to increase its circulation by giving it individual patronage and support.

11. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania, by their representatives now assembled, hereby tender their acknowledgments and thanks to the Hon. George W. Woodward in his retirement from the position of Chief Justice of this Commonwealth, for the pure, faithful and able manner in which he discharged the duties of that exalted position.

12. That the candidate we this day present to the people of Pennsylvania for a place on the Supreme Bench of the State, is in all respects worthy of the confidence and support of all who are in favor of an enlightened, faithful and impartial administration of the laws.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee of thirteen (with the President of the Convention as Chairman) to inform Judge Sharwood of his nomination.

A resolution was also passed, unanimously, thanking the President of the Convention (Charles E. Boyle, Esq.,) for the faithful manner in which he presided over the deliberations of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned without day.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON JUDGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Richard Vaux, Philadelphia, Chairman; R. A. Lamberton, Dauphin; W. D. Moore, Allegheny; Robert E. Randall, Philadelphia; W. P. Brinton, Lancaster; John C. Barr, Allegheny; Hon. John D. Stiles, Lehigh; Hugh Montgomery, Lycoming; Dr. A. D. Markley, Montgomery; A. D. Boileau, Philadelphia; Charles H. M'Intyre, Perry; Pierson Church, Crawford; Wm. M. Piatt, Wyoming.

President Johnson is, it seems, seriously ill. Report says his complaint is Bright's disease of the kidneys. If this is true his days are in all probability numbered, for that disease is as rarely curable as confirmed consumption. We trust, however, it is not true, not only for his own sake, but for the good of the country, Mr. Johnson has not been as successful as a wiser, firmer, and more politic statesman might have been, but he has done what he could to save his country and stay the hand of faction. With Ben. Wade as Acting President chaos would come again, and we would be handed over again to an unreasoning and mongrel Radicalism.

In Chicago, corn that sold for $1.10 per bushel the third week in May, fell to 90 cents per bushel on the 5th of June—a difference of 20 cents in less than three weeks. Good!

Oats, which sold for 90 cents on May 28, fell off to 60 cents on June 5—a difference of 30 cents in a few days. Better and better.

Rye, which sold for $1.57 in May, wanted purchasers in June at $1.02—fifty-five cents difference. Splendid, this.

Wheat No. 2 Spring, which was quoted at 2.85 per bushel in May, sold as low as 1.90 in June—a decline of 95 cents. Hurrah, and a tiger.

The trial of John H. Surratt for the murder of President Lincoln, which was commenced before Judge Fisher in the Criminal Court in Washington, is exciting much attention. The Court-room was crowded with spectators, among whom were a large number of colored persons. The counsel for the prosecution announced their readiness to proceed to trial, but challenged the array of jurors, alleging that they had not been drawn according to law. He moved to quash the panel, and supported his motion by argument and affidavit. The motion took the defence by surprise, and a recess until this morning was taken that a proper consideration of the point might be had.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 10
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	25
Eggs	16
Tallow	14
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, June 13, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7,50@8,50
Northwestern extra	9,00@9,50
Northwestern family	10,50@12,00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8,50@9,00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9,00@11,25
Pennsylvania and Western family	11,00@13,00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	11,50@17,00
Rye flour	7,50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus	$2,40@$2,65
Southern " "	3,00@3,15
California " "	2,90
" white "	$3,15@$3,20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1,40@$1,50
CORN—Yellow, "	$1,00@$1,10
White, "	$1,20@$1,21
OATS—⅌ bus	70@75
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$25,75
Mess Beef, "	$21,25
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ lb	$1,00@90
Smoked Hams "	15@19 c
" Shoulders ⅌ lb	13@13½c
Lard, ⅌ lb	15@13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	$8,00@8,50
Timothyseed ⅌ bus	$3,50
Flaxseed "	$3,00@3,05
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$45,00
No. 1 American	$41,00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ lb	18@19c
Cows, ⅌ head	$40@$60
SHEEP—⅌ lb	5@6½c
HOGS—⅌ 100 lbs	$9,00@$10,00

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF:

JOSIAH H. FURMAN,

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL KLINE,

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER:

ROBERT STOUT,

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.—Amesbury, Mass., Oct. 13th, 1865.—*Mr. Grace—Dear Sir*—Having been afflicted grievously for several weeks with a severe abscess upon my side, I used several remedies for its eradication without receiving any relief, until I applied your salve, which effected a speedy and permanent cure. I therefore feel happy to certify my confidence in its virtues. Yours with respect,

JAMES BEAN.

I certify to the truthfulness of the above statement.

H. S. Drammond, M. D.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents a box. By mail 35 cents.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs*; while even *Consumption* itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

Unsolicited Testimony.—*From Andrew Archer, Esq., of Fairfield, Me.*—About eight years since my son, Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset county, Me., was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of lungs, and general debility, to much so that our family physician declared him to have a "Seated Consumption." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefited him so much I obtained another bottle, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be—The great Lung Remedy for the Times! The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally. [jel'67.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY HEIFER.—CAME TO THE premises of the subscriber in Bloom township, a BRINDLE HEIFER, about three years old, formerly owned by Frederick Fiedler. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs. MOSES GOFFMAN.

Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867-3t.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, Thomas Brobst, of Lime Ridge, Columbia county, have bought the following list of property from John S. Mann, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Mann, viz: Two mules, one two-horse spring wagon, one two-horse wagon and two sets of harness. THOS. BROBST.

Lime Ridge, June 14, 1867-4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL M'NEAL, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel M'Neal, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Abraham S. M'Neal, of said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the Executor without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. ABRAHAM M'NEAL, Executor.

June 14, 1867.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

ESTATE OF I. W. HAUS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration with the will annexed to the estate of I. W. Haus, late of Centralia Borough, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Mary A. Haus. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to M. M. L'Velle, Esq., at Ashland, Pa., attorney for the estate; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

MARY A. HAUS, Administratrix.

June 14, 1867. *pmn Intelligencer copy.*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY: In the matter of the estate of Samuel Rozelle, deceased. And now to wit: May 7th, 1867, the Court appoint C. R. Brockway, Esq., auditor, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator.

By the Court. From the Record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, July 1st, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate must present them, or be debarred from claiming a share in the same.

C. R. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:—In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of minor children of Solomon Swank, deceased. And now, to wit, May 6th, 1867, by agreement of counsel, E. H. Little, Esq., is appointed auditor to distribute the funds as a fund in the hands of the administrator.

By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of his appointment, on MONDAY, JULY 15th, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, in Bloomsburg, when and where all parties interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.—In the matter of the account of Samuel Henry and Andrew Creveling, executors of Archibald Henry, deceased. And now to wit, May 9th, 1867, on motion of Mr. Clark, the Court appoint E. H. Little, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants.

By the Court. From the Record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of his appointment, on SATURDAY, JULY 13th, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m. at his office in Bloomsburg, when and where all parties interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund or assets.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF JULY, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon Samuel Bower, administrator of George L. Johnson, late of Orange township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain Farm and real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—On the east by land of John Van Liew, on the south by land of Eli Kline, on the west by land of William White and Samuel Creveling, and on the north by land of Daniel Everhart,

CONTAINING SEVENTY ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a Frame Dwelling House, Barn and other outbuildings; late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Orange and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, June 8, 1867.

Terms of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

June 14, 1867. SAMUEL BOWER, Adm'r.

GRAND CONCERTS

IN AID OF THE

MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

The object of these Concerts is to raise funds to build a Masonic Hall in the City of New York, commensurate with the wants of the fraternity; and to erect an Asylum for decayed Masons and the indigent and infirm widows of Masons and their orphans. A large fund has been collected for this purpose, but more is needed, which it is believed will be generously and promptly given by the charitable public, and those immediately interested in the welfare of the Order.

The Management take great pleasure in announcing that their Sixth and last Grand Musical Entertainment will take place at Jadies' Wood, on Tuesday, July 30th, commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m., and will be immediately followed by the Grand Distribution of Presents.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS,
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
New York, January 10, 1867.

Bro. G. W. Holmes—My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 9th instant has been received. In reply I can only state that any enterprise which may be honorably and conscientiously conducted, in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund of the State of New York, will receive not only my unqualified approbation, but my zealous co-operation. That your enterprise will be conducted with fidelity to your promises I have no do doubt, judging from the references which you have given. While I say this, I desire still to declare to you that any effort, no matter how zealous may be the end sought to be achieved, that leads to any violation of the laws of the State, should not be permitted. Let these laws be held in strict respect, a blessing will surely follow, and you will receive the thanks of thousands. Thanking you for your kind remembrance of the widows and orphans of our craft, I am Truly and fraternally yours,

ROBERT D. HOLMES, Grand Master.

N.B. We have the highest legal authority for saying that no law of the State of New York is violated by our method of distribution.

1 Present, Residence in 53d street,	$22,000
1 Present, Country Residence located in the village of Woodbridge, N. J., one hour's ride by railroad from N. Y., and three minutes' walk from railroad depot. The place consists of two large dwellings, store, barn, carriage house and other out-buildings; 7 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and fine garden; 1 acre of Lawton Blackberries, with plenty of small fruit, besides standard fruit,	15,000
1 Present, Residence at Brooklyn, N. Y.	12,000
1 " Lot, "	4,000
1 " " "	3,000
1 " $3,000 in Gold,	2,000
1 " 2,000 "	1,200
2 " Grand Pianos, $1,500 each	2,800
25 " Gents' fine gold lever watches, 250 "	3,000
25 " Ladies' " " 200 "	
200 " Sewing Machines 75 "	
500 " Orders for suits of clothing, from the well-known establishment of L. T. Brownell, 501 Broadway, 75 "	37,500
50 " Plated Tea Set, 75 "	3,750
200 " Orders for silk Hats, 40 "	8,000
1,000 " Chromo Lith. of Lefitz Painting of Washington as a Mason, 10 "	10,000
1,000 " Masonic Emblems 5 "	5,000
500 " Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, 3 "	2,500
500 " Silver plated fruit knives and roll bells, 3 "	1,500
1,000 " Masonic charts, from original designs by Macoy, 3 "	3,000
1,000 " Masonic Monitors, 1.50	1,500

The balance to consist of the following, viz: Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Works by eminent authors, Gents' fob chains, Ladies' gold watch chains, kid gloves, engravings, ladies' work boxes, inside boxes, writing cases, musical instruments, breast pins and finger rings, etc., amounting to 25,700

Making in the aggregate 300,000 presents valued at $300,000

TICKETS, $1.00 EACH.

Parties from a distance sending money for tickets should either have their letters registered or send a post office order.

☞ Before the distribution takes place, a committee will be appointed to receive tickets from parties living at a distance from New York, who will select the sealed envelopes containing the orders for the presents for them, and return the same by mail.

Agents and others holding tickets for sale, are earnestly requested to make their returns promptly, and without delay, at the time named above, for the last entertainment, in order that there may be no delay in the distribution.

GEO. W. HOLMES & CO.,
Managing Directors,
Principal Office, 718 Broadway,
New York.

June 14, 1867.

ESTRAY SHEEP.—CAME TO THE premises of the subscriber, in Pine township, on or about the 25th day of April last, stray sheep, as follows: Three ewes, one buck, and two bucks; the left ears of the old ones are clipped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or they will be disposed of according to law.

VALENTINE WINTERSTEEN.

May 24, 1867-3t.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ROOMS OVER MILLER'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Where may be found the finest assortment of

FURNITURE

ever offered to the people of this section, consisting of

PARLOR, KITCHEN AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,

of all kinds, sizes, styles, description and prices.

CHAIRS OF ALL STYLES,

Kitchen, Dining, Parlor and Sitting Room chairs,

EXTENSION TABLES,

Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen Tables, Library and Centre Tables.

SIDE BOARDS.

Chestnut, Walnut, and Chestnut-walnut Trimmed, Etageres—a large assortment on hand, well made and nicely finished.

DRESSING CASES,

Hall Stands, Hattrees and Brackets, every variety and finish.

SPRING BEDS.

The best ever offered to the public.

PICTURE FRAMES,

And in fact every thing to be found in a City Ware Room can be had in our rooms, and at the very lowest prices. I have established the

READY PAY AND ONE PRICE SYS