The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1867.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Columbia County Democratic Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Democratic electors in and for the several boroughs and election districts of Columbia County, will meet at their usual place of holding their general elections on SATURDAY THE TWENTY SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1867, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of said day for the purpose of choosing BY BALLOT two delegates from each Election District to meet in County Convention, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on Monday the 29th, day of July, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of making the usual annual nominations of the Democratic party of Columbia County.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Chairman Democratic Standing Com.

A CARD.

WE are informed by a responsible Gentleman, that a certain politician is reporting on the East side of the river, that a large part of the stock of the COLUMBIAN newspaper is owned by Republicans.

The statement is false in every particular, utterly and unqualifiedly false.

THE COLUMBIAN belongs mainly to Capt. Charles B. Brockway. The stockholders whose subscriptions have not been yet repaid to them by him, are Mr. Buckalew, Mr. Ent, Mr. Lowenberg, Mr. Conner and Hon. George D. Jackson. No Republican has now, or has had, since our purchase last December, one dollar of stock or interest in the establishment. It belongs to Democrats who neither bolt a nomination, nor scratch a ticket, nor take money from a Republican candidate for Congress, to aid in defeating the Democratic nominee. BROCKWAY & FREEZE.

THE TICKET,

THE WHOLE TICKET AND NOTHING BUT THE TICKET,

is the motto of the COLUMBIAN. By this sign we conquer. Without party fealty, success against the common enemy is impossible; and unless the party is true to itself and true to the organization, we shall not succeed. Those who belong to a political organization must be bound by the action of conventions and conferences. Those who refuse to do so, ought not to be trusted with place or position. We know that the people, honest themselves, are also true to themselves, and will be true to their time honored organization. They will not put into power, persons who have on more than one occasion, attempted to sell out and betray the party. They will not commit political suicide.

The unexampled success of THE COLUMBIAN is due to its devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, to its vigorous defense of its measures, and to its support of the regular action of its conventions. Our circulation is the largest, our paper is the largest, and everybody says it is the best that is now or ever has been published in the County of Columbia.

SOLDIERS ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

THE SCHOOL AT ORANGEVILLE.

No one has objected to the education of the orphan children of soldiers, but many do greatly question the manner in which it is done, and the motives of its projectors, especially since Dr. Burrowes was removed from the Superintendency, for no other reason whatever except his not being sufficiently imbued with Radical ideas.

We have before us the report for the year ending December 1, 1866, and we propose to extract from it some facts for the information of our readers.

The children are divided into two classes, the younger and the older, and each class is assigned to a different kind of Institution. The younger are chiefly provided for in Children's Homes, and other similar institutions in the larger towns; they are boarded, clad and taught at the expense of the State, under the direction of the Superintendent. The rate paid for each pupil, including clothing, per year, in nearly all of them was $110.00. In a few peculiar cases the rate was $150.00 and $175.00. The whole number of this class, in all of the institutions, was 1,135, on December 1, 1866. The older children, those from nine to sixteen years of age, are all sent to the more advanced schools, which are in the hands of private proprietors, and we here give a list of the latter, with name of school etc., as they stood on the 1st of December 1866:

N. of School.	Denomination.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Dayton	Ass. Reformed	53	32	85
North Sewickly	Methodist	31	15	46
Philipsburg	Presbyterian	68	69	137
Quakertown	Ger Reformed	99	44	143
Orangeville	Baptist	83	74	157
White Hall	Methodist	88	64	152
Uniontown	Lutheran	48	24	72
Cassville	do	101	77	178
M'Allisterville	Methodist	90	70	160
Paradise	Friend	88	63	151
Mount Joy	Presbyterian	80	38	118
Hartford	Episcopal	93	54	147
		922	624	1546

The cost of boarding, tuition and clothing, for each pupil of this class, for a year, is stated to have been $178.73.

The project of educating Soldiers Orphans originated in the year 1864, and the following are the annual appropriations that have been made out of the State Treasury for the purpose:

1865	$75,000.
1866	300,000.
1867	359,000.

The last is to be a continuous appropriation, and it also fixes the rate to be paid for the education and maintenance of the children. Institutions receiving aid from the State are to be $105.00 for each pupil of less than ten years of age, per year, and those that do not receive such aid, $125.00.

For the education and support of each child between the ages of ten and sixteen years, the sum of $140.00 is to be paid, together with $25.00 for clothing for each orphan, to take effect from and after June 1st, 1867.

The school at Orangeville was opened on the 3d of January 1865, and we give the number of scholars, and cost for each year.

1865.	Scholars	122.
	Boarding & Tuition	$11,362.92.
	Clothing	2,551.07.
1866.	Scholars	157.
	Boarding & Tuition	$20,137.59.
	Clothing	992.30.

THE "Middle States' Medical Reformer" who used to think catnip tea a sovereign specific for all the ills that flesh was heir to, has gone off somewhere to hunt up a sour apple tree to hang Jeff. Davis on. Who'll call for the rope?

GREENBACKS

ONE of our exchanges, a few days ago, remarked that the State election this Fall, was a contest between the people and an honest Judiciary on the one side; and Greenbacks on the other. The Radicals admitting that they can only carry the State by a lavish expenditure of money, either through their own agents, or corrupt Democrats.

We trust that no Democrat can be found who will so eternally disgrace himself, as to take money from any of these Radical committees, with which to debauch his party, and defeat it at the polls. It would be an everlasting shame, and would and ought to stamp him with infamy. Let the people beware of such.

The election this fall is of the first importance. It is the opening fight of the Presidential Campaign of 1868. If we win this, we shall go into the next with a moral certainty of eventual success.

EDUCATIONAL ERRORS.

"LET me write the Songs of a Nation, and I care not who writes their Laws," was the utterance of one of the first Statesmen of modern times. Had he said *School Books* instead of Songs none could gainsay the truth as well as force of the assertion.

The importance and responsibility of the author of school books, especially those of an elementary character cannot be magnified. The results of a false theory, or method, or even statement, affect not only individuals, but present and future generations. The history and progress of the world are but illustrations of these truths.

The manner of presenting the subjects of primary instructions has usually been regarded as of less consequence than that of the higher grades, because of their apparent simplicity; but the mistake is beginning to be realized, and the greater educational advancement has been made within the last few years in this direction than any other. —*Exchange.*

A good deal of this progress however has been in the wrong direction. Yankee school books, Yankee peddlers, and Yankee preachers, have been the curse of this country; and no County Superintendent should permit any set of books to be introduced into the schools until he has examined them thoroughly. It is of the very first importance and has been too much neglected.

"TRAITORS" CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A NUMBER of prominent Conservatives of Richmond, Virginia, (some of whom had been secessionists,) went several miles into the country with their families on the Fourth of July, and proceeded to the enjoyment of one of those old-fashioned celebrations which have become so rare of late years. Their proceedings, however, had been carefully watched from the start by one of those vigilant military guardians of "reconstruction," a dapper little lieutenant, who evidently smelled treason in the wind. Following unobserved, he watched the preliminary proceedings from a neighboring thicket. Upon perceiving one of the suspected conspirators mounting a platform and commencing the delivery of what of course could be nothing else than a treasonable speech, he quietly made his way toward the assemblage and listened. His suspicions were confirmed—more than confirmed. The orator was declaiming from a written speech in the following treasonable strain, evidently leveled at the general commanding the First Military Department:

"He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries;

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance;

"He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures;

"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power;

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to the Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

"For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murderers which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

"For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

"For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury—"

The lieutenant could stand no more of such unmitigated treason, and, bursting into a crowd like a bomshell, he ordered the assemblage to disperse, threating every man, woman and child with immediate court martial if not obeyed. Of course such a sudden and violent military irruption created momentary confusion and astonishment among the people, but, in a few minutes, the officer's misapprehension was discovered and rectified. *He had mistaken the Declaration of Independence for a treasonable speech against his commander and the Rump Congress!*

No amount of persuasion sufficed to induce the lieutenant to stay for dinner, and he went away, wondering how a document written nearly a hundred years ago against a tyrannical foreign dynasty could fit the present officers of our Government so exactly.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE Bradford *Argus* is the best looking paper that comes to our office. Its typography is admirable.—*Northern Tier Gazette.*

But it is not always the "best looking" paper that is the best conducted. And the *Argus* is not an exception.—*Bloomsburg Republican.*

There is an old saying that "beauty is only skin deep." A newspaper may be beautiful in appearance, but lack the brains to back it. But what is the opinion of such editors as P. John worth, when it is eternally known that he is eternally prejudiced against anything democratic. If his brains correspond with the ability displayed in his columns, they must be of a soft and imbecil character.—*Bradford Argus.*

It would seem as if they knew P. John in Bradford. At any rate the *Argus* has his exact measures.

LAST week, in Beaver County, Pa., an infant child of Mrs. J. B. Clark, died under the following circumstances. The mother had gone to have some teeth extracted, and was put under the influence of what is called laughing gas. Immediately after the child was nursed, and sickened and died on the third day. The physicians say it was the inhalation of the gas by the mother t[illegible]

RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

ON Saturday, July 13, a vote was reached on the Reconstruction Bill as agreed on in conference between the two Houses. On taking the vote

Mr. SUMNER could not help saying that Congress had not been sufficiently radical in this work of reconstruction. Three bills have been passed, where one would have been sufficient. The civil government of the South ought to have been swept away at once. He feared that Congress had not been sufficiently explicit in the exclusion of rebel influence. When reconstruction was accomplished, then the time would come to open the gates to rebels, and not till then.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the report was more favorable than he expected, but when he came to record his vote, he could not vote in the affirmative, because he was opposed to the entire principles of the bill.

On agreeing to the conference report, the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson Yates—31.

Nays—Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Norton, Patterson of Tenn.

Absent—Cattell, Conness, Corbitt, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Guthrie, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Williams—16.

So the report was agreed to at 3:30 P.M., and the bill goes to the President.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL AS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES.

The bill as agreed to by both Houses is as follows:

SECTION 1. That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, 1867, entitled, "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were not legal State governments, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the General of the army of the United States, and to have effect till disapproved, whenever, in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State, or the government thereof, or any muncipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General, as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time, for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by the death resignation, or otherwise.

SEC. 3. That the general of the army of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceeding section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done, in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office, may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district, or by the general of the army: and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the govenrment of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent, or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the reble States," passed March 2, 1867; "and to facilitate restoration," passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, wether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question; and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath, to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and, in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the ground of such refusal or such striking from the list: *Provided*, that no person shall be disqualified as member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath presented in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who was afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial" office in any State, in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That istration provided for in any act may, in the discretion of the commander of any the time for completing the original registration, be extended to the first day of October, 1867; and the board of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SEC. 8. That all members of said boards of registration, and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under any so called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commander, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for the office of the United States.

SEC. 9. That no district commander, or member of the board of registration, or any officer or appointee acting under them, shall be bound in their action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SEC. 10. That section four of said last mentioned act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another one in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SEC. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally to the end, that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—My attention has been called to an article that recently appeared in the *Republican*, purporting to be an answer to an article lately published in the COLUMBIAN, signed "One of the 44." I suppose myself to be referred to, by the description that I live at Still Water, and that I keep a store; being the only person there who is engaged in that business. The attack is so personal and so untruthful, that a reply is necessary to set the matter right before the public.

The communication to the COLUMBIAN of June 21st, was not written by me, nor at my suggestion; and the attack upon me is uncalled for and malicious. His reference to my preparation for public speaking, even if true, is of no moment; but, I may say, that if *he* would look in the glass in the scripture sense, and remember what manner of man he was, and *act up to that character*, it would have been much better for him, and for the churches he has distracted by his political harangues. For I assume that the article that I am replying to, was written or dictated by, not a "boy in blue," but by an "old boy in black."

He says that for eighteen or twenty years preaching at the creek, he has not received traveling expenses. I aver that the people of the creek paid him liberally before he entered the arena of politics. When that happened, he stated in conference, that he was not getting supported, and, was looking about to see what branch of the church to join; and a lay member rebuked him, and told him the cause of his support falling off was his preaching politics instead of the gospel—that he had caused division in the churches, and embittered the members of the same church—and that this was the cause of the spiritual dearth in the land. He boasts of his abundant means, but preaches for money.

To the best of my knowledge, I never was in his house but once, and then happened there with other company. Having lugged his daughter into this matter himself, it is only necessary to say, that it is impossible to tell what designs they had upon me, there never was the slightest regard or attention on my part. It is true I married my cousin. To that the "old boy in black" objects. But I consulted my own taste and am abundantly satisfied with my choice.

The anger of a priest can never be settled, and his base attack on me is purely political. And even now Messrs. Editors, the excitement is worked up to such a pitch by this fanatical parson, in the town of Benton, that father is embittered against son, and brother against brother, to such a degree that they almost think cutting each others throats, is doing God service. If this continues, he will be obliged to ordain another man, so he can travel West on half fare, as it is reported was heretofore done.

We have now no preacher employed. Long before Elder Harvey's time expired, he informed us that he could not remain with us. He has been paid according to contract, as a good and faithful servant, with a donation additional. And Rodenbaugh, knowing we had no preacher, is trying to fasten himself once more upon our people, but he will not succeed. We all remember the origin of the trouble—and we all remember too, when the facts were brought out before a large congregation in the church at Still Water, in what a rage he left the meeting house, and went to Benton *alone, on foot, without a body guard.*

I have opposed this man's preaching in our neighborhood ever since his abuse of my father, and other substantial members of the church; and though I am not rich, I have a mind of my own, and *I pay no rent*. The little clique who follow him do not agree with him in theology, and are only helping him for political reasons, more potent with him than the Gospel. He never was sent for to preach a funeral sermon for any member of the M'Henry family, nor did he travel, as he avers, "a distance of thirty or forty miles" for such purpose.

I might stop here, but it is due to the Rev. Mr. Rutan who has preached for us a few times since Elder Harvey left, to say that if it is he to whom the *christian* I am answering refers, he should hide his head in shame, rather than upbraid *him* with *poverty*. Who made him poor? The friends and political blood-hounds of this man Rodenbagh, who dogged him for months, who illegally arrested and imprisoned him, and destroyed and carried away his property. If he is poor, it is no reason why a purse-proud, fanatical, political priest should insult him. Oh! shame, shame, shame!

The partizan slang against the people of the creek it is unnecessary to repel here. It has already been fully ventilated, and its falsehood exposed; and neither Rodenbaugh nor his backers have character enough to give currency to the slander. D. M'HENRY.

THE LATEST NEWS.

CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, July 12.

THE Senate yesterday proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Howard's amendment to the Reconstructiod Bill reported by Mr. Trumbull. It provides that the mere act of voting for an ordinance of secession, so called, shall not of itself be deemed engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and that persons who held certain minor civil offices shall not be disfranchised. After some discussion Mr. Howard withdrew the amendment. Mr. Drake offered an amendment to the effect that no rebel State shall be entitled to representation in Congress unless it shall contain in its Constitution a provision declaring that such State shall for ever remain a member of the American Union: that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the United States, and that no law shall be passed by said State in contravention of the authority of the United States or in subversion of it. Mr. Trumbull raised the point of order that this resolution could not be admitted under the rule recently adopted prohibiting the consideration of matters not conected with the Reconstruction Bill, as passed at the last session. He claimed that this was new matter, and the President so decided. Mr. Drake appealed from the decision of the Chair, and, after considerable debate, the Chair was sustained by a vote of years 24, nays 13. Mr. Buckalew offered an amendment relative to cumulative suffrage, which was also decided to be out of order. It gave rise to a lengthy discussion, however, during which Mr. Buckalew explained his views on the subject. Mr. Sumner read a lengthy speech reviewing the various reconstruction measures which had been before the country. An amendment was offered requiring the establishment of a system of common shchools in the Southern States, but the Senate, under the rule. refused to receive it. Several other amendments were offered, discussed and rejected, when the bill was taken from the Committee, and, on motion, substituted for the House bill. Mr. Buckalew again took the floor, and in a speech of an hour's duration discussed the general features of the bill. At 7:30 a vote was taken on the main question, and the bill was passed by a vote of yeas 31, nays 6.

JULY 15.—Mr. Wilson called up the joint resolution appropriating $1,675,000 to carry into effect the several reconstruction acts. Mr. Buckalew moved to reduce amount to $1,000,000, which amendment was accepted, and the resolution thus amended was adopted.

SURRATT TRIAL.

JULY 11.—The Surratt trial was continued yesterday. Thomas J. Raybold was examined as to the interior arrangement of Ford's Theatre, and discredited the statement that either Surratt or any one else could have obtained access to the President's box on the afternoon proceeding the assassination. Several witnesses were called who testified that neither John Lee nor John F. Tibbetts, witnesses for the prosecution, could be believed under oath. Three witnesses were called who testified that there were no performances at Metropolitan Hall on the afternoon of April 14, 1865, at which time and place Mr. Vanderpool testified he saw Booth and Surratt. Witnesses were also examined who testified that Wm. E. Cleaver was not to be believed under oath. The defence attempted to offer in evidence the records of the Criminal Court to show that Clever had been convicted of rape and manslaughter. The Court ruled that, inasmuch as a new trial had been granted to Cleaver on that charge, the record could not be deemed one of conviction, and refused to admit it in evidence. The Court thereupon adjourned to this morning.

JULY 12.—The Surratt trial was continued yesterday, the defence examining witnesses to discredit those called by the prosecution. Several swore that William H. Claver could not be believed under oath. Mrs. Frederich Lambert testified that she occupied a house near where Mrs. Surratt lived. On the night of the assassination she heard some one in the street say that the President had been shot. She raised her window and asked two soldiers who were passing what the matter was, and they informed her of the assassination. Margaret Williams, a colored servant living with Mrs. Lambart, corroborated that lady's statement. John T. Hallahan, who boarded at Mrs. Surratt's at the time of the assassination, and who was subsequently employed by the detectives, was examined at great length regarding his acquaintance with Weichman. The only point of interest in his evidedce is the fact that it was he who lost the handkerchief marked "J. H. Surratt" in Essex Junction depot. Several other witnesses were examined without throwing any new light upon the case, and the Court adjourned.

JULY 13.—In the Surratt trial yesterday the examination of witnesses for the defence was continued. Mr. Clarvoe, a detective, related the occurrences at Mrs. Surratt's house on the night of the assassination, when the officers went there to arrest Surratt. He also related the particulars of his visit to Canada, in company with Weichman, in persuit of Surratt. Miss. Honora Fitzpatrick, who lived with Mrs. Surratt, was examined at great length, and denied several statements made by Weichman relative to the conduct of Mrs. Surratt on the night of the assassination, and denied certain conversations reported by him. Charles B. Stewart, a clothing merchant, doing busines at Elmira, testified that on the morning of the 14, of April 1865, a man wearing a coat of peculiar cut came into the store and remained some time. He thought Surratt was that man. Frank H. Atkinson, an Alderman in Elmira, and book-peeper for Mr. Stewart, corroborated the statement made by that gentleman. Joseph Carroll,, cutter in Mr. Stewart's establishment, testified to the same fact. The Court then adjourned to this morning. Mr. Carroll, one of the witnesses who testified to have seen the prisoner in Elmira on the 13th of April, 1865, was subjected to a searching cross-examination. Miss. Olivia Jenkins, a niece of Mrs. Surratt, discredited the reports of conversations at Mrs. Surratt's house, as testified to by Weichman. The books of the Webster Hotel, in Canandagua, were introduced, and the name "John Harrison" shown as being entered under date of April 15, 1865. The defence claimed that it was Surratt who had entered that name at that time, and demanded that the books be admited as evidence. The question was argued at length Judge Fisher reserving his decision until Monday.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 11.—It is said that an extensive conspiracy against the life of Her Majesty Queen Isabella, of Spain, has been discovered, and that over two thousand persons have been arrested in consequence of the developments which have been made.

FLORENCE, July 11—A manifesto has been issued by Garibaldi, which declares that his sons and friends will fight for the liberty of Rome.

JULY 13.—Atlantic Cable dispatches give us this morning, the news of the reception of the Sultan of Turkey in London. His Ottoman Majesty was met on landing by the Prince of Wales and by the Viceroy of Egypt, and was by them escorted to London where the popular reception was unusually brilliant and imposing.

It is reported from Vienna that serious disturbances have broken out in the province of Galicia. The insurgents, who are said to have been excited to revolt by Russian emissaries, have repulsed the troops sent to preserve order.

OUR Cable dispatches from St. Petersburgh set forth that the *Journal de St. Petersburg* pronounces the statement relative to a supposed Russian note in reference to Ireland—which statement was published in the English newspapers last week—sheer fabrication. By telegram from Bokhara, in Tartary, it is stated that the Russian troops recently stormed the intrenched camp of the King of Bokhara and obtained a great victory.

The Impeial Government of Austria has dispatched Admiral Tegethoff, of the navy, to Mexico, to recover the remains of Maximillian.

The Emperor Napoleon has declared his intention of sending a strong fleet to Vera Cruze to effect the release of M. Dano, his French Minister to Mexico, of whose movements nothing has recently been heard. A dispatch from Paris also informs us that, on Saturday the corner stone of a new Protestant Church, intended to accommodate the American residents of the metropolis was laid in presence of a large concourse incidental to the occasion were followed by a dinner given by the United States Consul, and in the evening, by a grand display of fireworks.

Advices from Rome state that the Garibaldians are menaceing the City of Viterbo.

[Communicated.]

WILLIAMSPORT COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—A public examination of the students of the above mentioned college, took place on Friday, June 28 in conjunction with the annual examination of the students of the Seminary. I was fortunate to be present on the occasion, and feel myself justified, by witnessing similar mental displays, in pronouncing it far in advance of any thing of the kind I have yet seen manifested. Indeed, the thorough and satisfactory examination they passed is at once an attestation of their avidity for the acquirement of knowledge, and a true index of their worthy Professor—Davis—in that important department. Messrs Franey and Stephens, both graduates, delivered very appropriate addressed. Professor Davis then observing that Mr. James Bryson, who had taken commercial instruction in his department, in their midst, called upon him to adress them, which he did, and the superior manner in which he acquitted himself, justifies us in predicting for him a glorious future. He eloquently admonished them not to go out in the active arena of commercial enteprise with the impression that they were consummate business men; but to go with the intention of applying themselves to the study of the living page. He was followed by the Rev. W. Sterling. who addressed them in that able manner which is characteristic of him.

We firmly believe that Professor Davis has succeeded better than any other individual similarly circumstance ad in the state. The institution has not been long in operation, and already stands among the first of the land. The location is pleasant and healthy, and the success of the institution is beyond doubt.

CITIZEN.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	18 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	20
Eggs	20
Tallow	11
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	10 00

LUMBER.

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

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, July 18, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7.50@ 8.00
Northwestern extra	8.50@ 9.00
Northwestern family	10.00@11.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.00@8.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.00@ 9.50
Pennsylvania and Western family	11.00@13.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14.00@16.00
Rye flour	8.00@8.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ℔ bus.	$2.80@$2.85
Southern " "	$2.00@$2.75
California " "	$2.90
" white "	$3.15@$3.20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ℔ bus.	$1.60@$1.70
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.13@$1.15
White, "	$1.20@$1.21
OATS—℔ bus	95c@$1.00
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$23.50
Mess Beef, "	$21.25
Dressed Hogs, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Smoked Hams "	15c@17c
" Shoulders ℔ lb	[illegible]
Lard, ℔ lb.	12c@12½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ℔ bus.	$8.00@$9.00
Timothyseed ℔ bus.	$3.50
Flaxseed "	$3.00@$3.05
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$42.00
No. 1 American	$41.00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ℔ lb	18c@19c
Cows, ℔ head	$40@$80
SHEEP—℔ lb	6c@7c
HOGS—℔ 100 lbs	$8.00@$9.00

MARRIED.

HELLER—HAIT—In Orangeville, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Nathaniel Spear, Mr. James Heller, and Miss Catharine Hait, both of Greenwood township.

SHUGARD—SHUMAN—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. J. N. Shugard to Miss Selva Shuman, both of Catawissa township.

DIED.

LONG—In East Bloomsburg, on Thursday last, Mrs Elnora Long, aged 37 years, 5 months and 11 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—A protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron, supplies the blood with its Life Element, Iron, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

If the thousands who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weakness, &c., would but test the virtues of the Peruvian Syrup the effect would not only astonish themselves but would please all their friends; for instead of feeling cross, "all gone" and miserable, they would be cheerful, vigerous and active.

A DISTINGUISHED JURIST WRITES TO A FRIEND AS FOLLOWS:

I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass. A 32 page pamphlet will be sent free.
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.
Sold by all Druggists. [jl5'67.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
my31'67-1y.] Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

Candictes for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination for 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:

WILLIAM APPLEMAN,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ANDREW J. ALBERTSON,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

LEWIS ENKE,
BERWICK.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL KLINE,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER:

JOHN H. HETLER,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN L. SHUMAN,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT STOUT,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

T. J. WELLIVER,
MOUNT PLEASANT.

COUNTY TREASURER.—Having served the Democracy of Columbia county faithfully for a number of years in the capacity of editor and publisher of the BERWICK GAZETTE, and believing that long-continued service is entitled to consideration at the hands of the party, I have been induced to allow my name to go before the people as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER. Should I be nominated and elected I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability. J. S. SANDER.
Berwick, June 28, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TEACHERS WANTED.

FOR BLOOM SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Four Female and Six or Seven Male Teachers are wanted for the Fall and Winter Terms of the Schools in Bloom District Columbia county.

All applicants are requested to meet the County Superintendent in the upper room of the BLOOMSBURG ACADEMY on MONDAY the 12th of August at 9 o'clock A. M., for examination etc.

The School will open on the first MONDAY in SEPTEMBER next, and continue seven month.
J. K. EDGAR Sec'
Bloomsburg, July 19, 1867—4t

JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW WORK ON SINGING.

BASSINI'S

TWENTY MELODIC EXERCISES,

IN FORM OF SOLFEGGIOS FOR SOPRANO OR MEZZO SOPRANO VOICES, INTENDED AS STUDIES TO ACQUIRE THE ART OF SINGING.

"These exercises were composed to be used simultaneously with his system, 'THE ART OF SINGING,' or with any other method for the cultivation of the voice, and will take the place of Concone's solfeggios; being more melodious and better adapted for teaching.

"Some of these exercises are specially beautiful as well as useful, a mingling of the *dulce et utile*, which secures the interest as well as the improvement of the student. The various styles developed in these exercises render them invaluable in an educational point of view, as they tend to enlarge the intelligence and the appreciation, and at the same time form the taste of the pupil. They must be studied carefully with reference to the innumerable marks of expression and forms of ornamentation. Upon the minute accuracy with which these are accomplished depends the actual steady advancement of the pupil. Any evasion occurring in these respects is so much effort, utterly wasted, while, on the other hand, a close and patient investigation, and a faithful execution of them, will give unexpected power and ability, and open to the student the means and resources which great artists produce their most brilliant and profound effects."—*Watson's Art Journal.*

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Price, each in Boards, Retail	$1 00
do. do. in Cloth, Retail	1 25

Sample copy sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Wholesale Price, $1.50.
Published by WM. HALL & SON,
No. 513 Broadway, N. Y.
Publishers and dealers in Music, and manufacturers of Flutes, fifes, Flageolets, &c., &c., &c. Send for Catalogue of prices. [jl19'

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE, July 1, 1867.

WE, the officers of the Board of Trustees, certify that the conditions upon which the last subscriptions to the Stock of said Institute was made have been complied with.
L. B. RUPERT, President.
Attest, I. C. EYER, Secretary.

The subscribers to the Stock of the abovenamed Institute will please pay the first installment to it: One-fourth of their subscription as per condition, to WILLIAM SNYDER, Treasurer.
L. B. RUPERT, President.
July 5, 1867.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned would announce to the public that he wishes to dispose at private sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF

TIMBER LAND,

situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Deamer M'Henry, Joseph Lemon, Samuel Coleman and others. The timber is principally white pine, yellow pine, oak and chestnut. Two hundred acres are nearly level, and all could be easily farmed. Also time given, but good security is asked.
MICHAEL LEMON,
Forks P. O.,
Columbia county.
June 28, 1867.

CONFECTIONERY,

FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.

JACOBY & WIDMYER,

MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.

Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUNES,

ROCK CANDY,

SEEDLESS RASINS, LAYER RASINS, CURRENTS,

CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,

BREAD AND CAKES

of all kinds.

ENOS JACOBY,
FRED. E. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

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

PARLOR, KITCHEN AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,

of all [illegible] sizes, styles, description and [illegible]

[illegible] CHAIRS OF ALL STYLES

Kitchen, Dining, Parlor and Sitting Rooms, [illegible]

EXTENSION TABLES,

Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen [illegible] Library and Centre Tables,

SIDE BOARDS,

Chests, W[illegible] and Chestnut-walnut [illegible] a large assortment on [illegible] well [illegible] and nicely finished.

DRESSING CASES,

Hall [illegible] (and Brackets, [illegible] and finish.

SPRING BEDS

[illegible] ever offered to the p[illegible]

PICTURE FRAMES,

And [illegible] every thing to be found [illegible] Wareroom [illegible] can be had in our rooms, [illegible] very lest [illegible] prices. I have established [illegible] READY PAY AND ONE PRICE [illegible] And want [illegible] our goods as represented.
J. HITE.
Bloomsburg, May 31, 1867.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO., PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.

$300,000

PRESENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ONE CASH PRESENT OF $40,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $10,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $5,000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2,500 EACH.

Read full Schedule of Presents Below.

Each certificate of Stock is accompanied with a BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, worth more at retail than the cost of Certificate, and also insures to the holder a Present in the Great Distribution.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of the

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE

FOR

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.

Incorporated by the State of N. J., April 8, 1867.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:

Hon. Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Lewis R. Bromall, Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia.
Hon. James M. Scovel, New Jersey.
Hon. W. W. Ware, New Jersey.
Henry Gorman, Esq., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. Coe, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company, will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,

In order that the benevolent object set forth in this circular may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of

FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,

which are put on subscription at prices much below their retail value.

Certificates of Stock in the Washington Library Company will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. None others genuine.

Any person sending us One Dollar, or paying the same to our local agents, will receive immediately a fine Steel Plate engraving, at choice from the following list, and one certificate of stock, insuring one present in our published schedule.

One Dollar Engravings.

No. 1—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or the Early Days of the Revolution."

Any person paying two dollars will receive either of the following fine steel plates, at choice, and two certificates of stock, thus becoming entitled to two presents.

Two Dollar Engravings.

No. 1—"Washington's Courtship," No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

Three Dollar Engravings.

Any person paying three dollars will receive the beautiful steel plate of "Home from the War," and three certificates of stock, becoming entitled to three presents.

Four Dollar engravings.

Any person paying four dollars shall receive the large and beautiful steel plate of "The Perils of Our Forefathers," and four certificates of stock entitling them to four presents.

Five Dollar Engravings.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.

WILL AWARD

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN PRESENTS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,

On Wednesday, September 25th 1867,

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

OR AT THE INSTITUTE, RIVERSIDE, N. J.

Schedule of Presents:

1 Cash Present	$40,000
1 Cash Present	20,000
1 Cash Present	10,000
1 Cash Present	5,000
2 Cash Presents of $2,500 each	5,000
1 Handsome country residence, stable, grounds, &c, Germantown, Philadelphia	18,[illegible]
1 Double residence, three-story brick, in Camden, N. J.	[illegible]
1 Coal Depot, offices, sheds, ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington Avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1 Country residence, Riverside, N. J., with ground, fruits, &c.	10,000
1 Three-story cottage, lot, &c.	5,000
25 Valuable building lots, Riverside, $300 each	6,000
1 Elegant turnout family carriage, span of horses, harness, &c., complete	5,000
10 Valuable building lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1 beautiful silver-gray horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light road wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior single harness, &c., making a first-class establishment	[illegible]
20 Pianos, $500 each	[illegible]
20 Melodeons, $225 each	4,[illegible]
5 Rosewood sewing machines, $200 each	1,000
10 Family sewing machines, $100 each	1,000
50 Fine gold watches, $200 each	10,000
100 Oil paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
3 Camel's hair shawls, $1,000 each	3,000
2 Camel's hair shawls, $3,000 each	6,000
3 Handsome Lace shawls, $250 each	750
10 Cashmere shawls, $50 each	500
20 Silk dress patterns, $75 each	1,500
50 City building lots, $175 each	8,750
The remainder will consist of silverware, musical boxes, opera glasses, pocket bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
Total	$300,000

All the properties given clear of incumbrances.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with Engravings	$9.50
25 shares with Engravings	23.50
50 shares with Engravings	46.50
75 shares with Engravings	69.50
100 shares with Engravings	90.00

Local AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

Address all letters and orders to
GEO. A. COOKE & CO., BANKERS.
33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Receivers for the Washington Library Co.
July 5, 1867-6m.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on Saturday, July 27th, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Daniel Singley, Jr., and Daniel Singley, Sr., administrators of John Singley, late of Beaver township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

bounded and described as follows, to wit:—On the south by lands of Peter Hauck, Jonathan Hauck and Samuel Nungesser, on the west by lands of Samuel Nungesser and Peter Hauck, on the north by land of Peter Knecht, and on the east by land of Jacob Shearman, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES

and thirty-six perches, strict measure, whereon is erected a good plank house two stories high, a good frame bank barn, spring house, and other out-buildings. There is a never failing spring of water at the door. About ninety acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, fifteen acres being meadow land. There are also on the premises three thrifty young apple orchards in bearing condition; late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN,
Clerk.
Bloomsburg, June 17, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Judy Singley, widow of the said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid her by the purchaser on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth of the two-thirds, less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining two-thirds in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

DANIEL SINGLEY, Sr.,
DANIEL SINGLEY, Jr.,
Administrators.
June 21, 1867.