CURRENT ITEMS.

☞ The deaths from pestilence in Mauritius to May 23, were 17,000.

☞ Da some of the juries in Texas there is not a single white man, owing to the "ironclad oath."

☞ The Democrats of Blair County have nominated John White as their candidate for the Legislature.

☞ A lady brought before the Police Court of Cleveland, for drunkenness, wore five thousand dollars worth of diamonds.

☞ The Japanese commissioners recently in the United States purchased 20,000 volumes of school books, of various kinds, to take home with them.

☞ Pennsylvania during the late rebellion furnished 362,184 soldiers for the Union army, independent of 25,000 militia in service in September, 1867.

☞ Subscribers to the "Lincoln Monument Fund" in New York are inquiring where their money has gone. Into Radical documents for the South.—*Boston Post.*

☞ A New Orleans quadroon has brought a suit against a wealthy gentleman concerning the parentage of a colored picaninny. It is thought to be a case of black mail.

☞ The largest amount of money that has ever been in the United States Treasury at one time since the organization of our Government, was in it on Saturday last—$183,000,000.

☞ Colonel James F. Linton has been renominated by the Democracy of Cambria County for the State Legislature. Colonel Linton deserves a re-election for his services during the last session.

☞ It is stated that the Indian war now costs about a million per week, and the expense will soon run up to five millions per week. It costs about a million dollars and the lives of ten white men for every Indian killed

☞ A Crazy Second Adventist in New York State has for ten years been feeding a big ox for a feast when Christ should appear. He has starved his other stock and spent nearly all his property in purchasing food for that ox.

☞ A freedman in Texas proved a claim of $150 for wages against his master, but a negro jury would allow him only $110, on the ground that they knew him to be "a trifling, lazy scoundrel," and not worth what his employer agreed to give him.

☞ A North Carolina paper says that the State ought to send $3,000,000 worth of blackberries to market. The county of Forsythe shipped $60,000 worth of the fruit last year. The blackberry grows wild in great abundance throughout the central and western parts of the State.

☞ There is a great gold plethora in England, and the Bank of England has $30,000,000 coin on hand that there is no call for, notwithstanding the low rate of interest. This is owing to dulness in business and the falling off in foreign trade, which has been ten per cent. since September.

☞ Two men in Davenport, Iowa, claim the same woman as their lawful wife. They have gone to law about it, and the Judge is puzzled as to which man to assign her to. The woman herself don't care particularly which of the two wins—she's sure of having one, no matter how the case is decided.

☞ Chicago is eating frogs voraciously this season, and has already consumed 100,000, with the expectation of tripling the number next year. At the Sherman House and leading hotels they are regularly announced on the bill of fare, and readily accepted as a relief from the detestable "blue beef."

☞ Since 1857 there have been established throughout the world 160,000 miles of telegraph lines, comprising 400,000 miles of wire, and working through nearly 14,000 stations. The total length of submarine cables laid is 19,923 miles. The price of telegraphing is higher in the United States than in England.

☞ The Turkish Sultan brings to Paris, as a present to Eugenie, a solid gold model of the imperial kiosk, in the harbor of Constantinople, with the surrounding trees in green enamel, and the river flowing past in brilliants. The tower of the building will be of rubies, and the value of the whole will be $500,000.

☞ A young man named John P. Jacobs of Fair Haven, Conn., has lately become insane in consequence of the public disgrace of of an expulsion from the lodge of Good Templars in that place. Jacobs was a clerk in a grocery store, and his moral offence was the sale of some cider to the wife of a clergyman and member of the same lodge.

☞ The Springfield *Republican* tells the following snake story: A child at South Dorset, nineteen months old, caught a green snake nearly two feet long, the other day, ate about three inches of its tail, bit it through the head, and came into the house with the reptile wound about its arm, and the blood oozing from its mouth. The child's mouth was badly poisoned, but it received no other injury.

☞ When a Mr. Rice was eating cherries on his farm, near Fredisburg, Ind., on the third inst., and viewing the working of his bees, a hive being close to him, one of the bees stung him on the upper lip, when he immediately started for the house, calling to his mother for some remedy, laughingly remarking that a bee had stung him. The remedy was applied, but in half an hour the man was speechless, and soon after was a corpse.

☞ During a performance at the Circus of Thayer & Noyes in the city of Rochester, Ellis White, the Lion King entered a cage of ferocious lions. One of the males attacked him, felling him to the floor of the den, and fastening his paws upon his shoulder, inflicting severe wounds. The circus men now went to the rescue with iron bars, and finally succeeded in rescuing Mr. White from the cage alive, but severely injured. The affair caused great excitement in the audience.

☞ Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia were all shot together. None of them was blindfolded. Maximilian denied the authority of the court that tried him, and hoped that his death would stop the further effusion of blood in Mexico. His last words were "Poor Carlotta!" His request that the soldiers would aim at his heart was answered by five balls entering his breast; but these did not bring immediate death and two soldiers approached and shot him again in the side. Miramon read a paper expressing his regret that he should leave the Liberals in power, and that his children would be called the children of a traitor. Mejia died bravely, in silence.

☞ The "Fat Contributor" writes from Jackson to the Cincinnati *Times* of a joke played on some delegates to the Good Templars' Convention held there recently. They got into an omnibus at the depot, and told the driver to drive them to a temperance house. "Alright," said he, and away he drove. He gave them a pretty long ride, and hauled up finally in front of an immence stone structure, surrounded by a high wall. "What hotel is this?" inquired a delegate, eyeing the premises in a bewildered manner. "Michigan State Prison," said the driver, "the only temperance house in Jackson!" They concluded not to put up there; not if they could help it.

☞ At a recent wedding in Detroit, the bridegroom was called on for a song. He cheerfully promised to comply, and said he would give his friends a new version of "Hunkadori." On taking the paper from his vest pocket, it proved to be—not a slip from a newspaper, as he had calculated, but a greenback which he had intended for the clergyman's fee. Imagine the bridegroom's consternation at the trick he had unwittingly played on the clergyman; and imagine also the indignant surprise of the latter when he found only a new version of "Hunkadori," when he wanted some money for marketing next day! It is a well-known rule of etiquette for the marriage fee to be given and received quietly without examination.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

THE CONVENTION.

By the proceedings of the County Convention which we publish in this number it will be seen that fair and proper men have been put in nomination for the several county offices to be filled the present year, and that Capt. CHALFANT is endorsed for re-election as Representative.

For the suffrages of the people of Columbia County the Democracy now present an unexceptionable and meritorious ticket, completed by the action of the Convention on Monday last. We shall speak briefly of the several local candidates upon it, not merely to comply with custom nor to gratify the individuals concerned, but that the truth may be known and information for popular judgment be more fully furnished.

Mr. MILLARD, the nominee for Sheriff, was one of three candidates who were acceptable to the majority interest in the Convention, among all those whose names had been presented and canvassed at the Delegate Elections. And this position he had earned by active and honorable exertion and by the support of friends whose character and influence entitled them to confidence and favor. He carried his own township by a decided vote against a veteran opponent, and received a strong endorsement from Mifflin by the votes which were there taken and recorded at the election of delegates. He had respectable support also and ardent friends in Fishing Creek, Briar Creek, Orange, and other districts.

When the Convention met, however, the minority interest in it, ascertaining that neither one of their own candidates could be nominated, voted for Mr. MILLARD and secured his success. He takes the nomination therefore with a concurrence of sentiment and an acquiescence of interests, which, under other circumstances, would not have been possible.

Mr. MILLARD is a successful farmer of Centre, and his strength and merits were shown by the endorsement given him at home. We have no doubt that he will make an intelligent and popular officer, and fully justify the confidence of his friends and of the public.

Mr. YOHE's nomination for Treasurer was, we believe, well advised and judicious. The nomination was thought to belong to the section south of the river, and Mr. Y. had the support of a majority of the townships there including his own. The public monies will be safe in his hands, and he will be accommodating and courteous in his performance of the duties of the office. Under other circumstances we should have been glad to see favor extended to our neighbor of the *Berwick Gazette*, whose name was presented for this nomination, but we cannot, at present, regret the decision made by the Convention. The name of Mr. YOHE is among our earliest recollections of boyhood, and it has always been one of honorable repute as well as of local influence.

DAVID YEAGER of Locust, was nominated for County Commissioner (as the record will show) upon both the first and second votes taken for Commissioner in the Convention. He was doubly nominated; first by a vote of twenty-five to twenty-four, and next by a vote of twenty-seven to twenty-three, *a majority of the votes cast* being necessary to a nomination. But it is to be observed that Mr. REEDER's withholding his vote upon the first trial was to his credit, and that the second vote was more satisfactory than the first in determining the sense of the Convention.

Mr. YEAGER is a popular gentleman, of sound sense and firmness of character, and he has had experience as County Commissioner, having held that office on a former occasion when his township was attached to Montour County.

Mr. WELLIVER for Jury Commissioner, and Mr. HARRIS for County Auditor, are very good selections. These posts are not lucrative but they are important; the former to the fair administration of the law, and the latter to the control and supervision of the county expenditures.

As the "Shad Question" has excited much discussion along the Susquehanna, we copy a newspaper paragraph below to show the rapidity with which they accumulate. It will be seen that in a few years our streams will be filled with this fine fish, if the dams are altered in accordance with the Act of the Legislature:

Experiments in the propagation of Shad now being made at Holyoke, Mass. are attracting considerable attention from the lovers of pisciculture. The experimentalist, according to the Rochester Union, "takes the spawn of from fifty to one hundred and twenty shad every night. Each shad produces about one hundred thousand eggs. He has succeeded in hatching ninety per cent. of the spawn. From one hundred shad handled each night he brings out nine millions of little shad. He states that the egg shows the form of the fish in twelve hours, show life in thirty-three hours, and is hatched in fifty hours, in water at a temperature of 76 degrees." At this rate of multiplication all our rivers may be stocked with valuable fish in a short time, and at comparatively little expense. There seems to be no doubt of the success of the experiment.

OLD THAD'S OPINION.—Thaddeus Stevens, in a recent conversation with a reporter of the New York *Herald*, made the following remarks:

"I fear that we shall lose Pennsylvania this next election. I do not think we have earnestness enough in the State to unite and draw out the Republican strength, while the Republican portion of our Legislature has been so openly, notoriously and shamefully corrupt, that all the honest people in the State are disheartened and disgusted. This corruption will certainly beat us here next election, unless we draw out the Republican strength by getting up a furore and excitement on impeachment."

THE peach crop in Delaware will be enormous this season. It is thought that the yield in Kent county alone will be 800,000 baskets. This is exclusive of that portion lying along the bay and creeks, which has its natural outlet by steamboats and sailing vessels. In 1864 the year noted for its heavy crop, there were shipped from Smyrna 70,000 baskets. This year the railroad company give the quota of Smyrna at 200,000.

CONVENTION GOSSIP.

THE writer was present in the County Convention on Monday last, and was an interested observer of the proceedings. He will endeavor to present the picture of the scene (in imperfect colors to be sure) to the two thousand readers of the COLUMBIAN, who had not the satisfaction of being present.

Daniel M'Henry of Stillwater, a Fort Mifflin veteran and former Treasurer of the County, was called to preside. He might well have drawn a contrast in his mind between the honorable place assigned him, overlooking a large audience of delegates and citizens, and his former position as one of the 44 victims of despotic outrage in Bomb-proof No. 3. Here, beneath his eye, were the representatives of nearly four thousand freemen of his native county about to engage in an important proceeding connected with self-government, and with none to molest or disturb them in the performance of their duties. Instead of foul air, confined quarters, scanty food, and the insolence of a jailor, here was a capacious Court room, the air and light of Heaven, friendly and cheerful faces of associates and citizens, and a consciousness of political power for purposes of both local government and private defense. Times have indeed changed since the myrmidons of wicked power strutted their brief hour upon the scene and played "fantastic tricks" of folly and iniquity long to be remembered by the people of Columbia County!

Colonel Freeze was active as a Secretary of the Convention in reading papers and giving direction to the proceedings, while Brockway of the *Columbian* and Jacoby of the *Democrat* (though not members of the Convention) made up the record of what was done, including the votes taken upon the several nominations. In fact the latter were volunteer Secretaries as well as representatives of the Press, and performed a duty to the public in preserving the materials for a full history of the Convention and its proceedings.

Upon the floor of the Convention, as members, were several gentlemen of note in the County, among whom we may mention four whose names have been longest known in our political contests. They were, Judge Baldy, of Catawissa, and Charles F. Mann of Beaver, from the Southern side of the river; and Peter Ent of Scott, and Elijah G. Ricketts of Orange, from the Northern.

The audience present in the Court House was large, and crowded somewhat against the railing which encloses the Bar; but there was no disturbance and no ill-temper manifested, unless exception be made of a brief altercation between the Prothonotary and a member of the Convention, in which the former did not appear to advantage.

Among the "outsiders," within the Bar, we noticed Senator Buckalew, unimpassioned but observant, Judge M'Reynolds, with bowed but still vigorous form, William H. Shoemaker, pencil in hand, noting the votes taken, James S. M'Ninch, active and interested, Gen. Ent, erect with military port, and many other notables "too numerous to mention."

The best feeling prevailed at the close of the proceedings, and upon the whole the work of the Convention will be accepted as judicious and satisfactory.

SENATOR BUCKALEW'S SPEECH.

WE have read the speech of Senator Buckalew, in the U. S. Senate, on "cumulative suffrage." It proposes a radical change in the mode of choosing Representatives in Congress, and exhibits evident marks of his acknowledged ability. Whatever Mr. Buckalew's motives may be, in urging it at this time, and whatever the result of the change might be, if adopted, one thing is clear, there is at least apparent justice in the proposition; whilst he also exposes much of the unfairness of the present mode of choosing members, resulting from the system of "gerrymandering," in forming the districts. The plan he advocates is simply to give the minority a representation in Congress, according to the number of its votes. He contends that the accepted doctrine of a Republican government, does not imply that the minority shall be ignored; and though "the majority shall rule," yet the minority shall be heard through their own representatives. The same principle now obtains in our mode of choosing board of election, and more recently, in the choice of Jury Commissioners. Both these laws were made, so as to give the minority a representation. But we have not sufficiently examined this subject, to give an opinion, either for or against it.

On this subject, the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

"Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, recently addressed the Senate in an able and lucid speech in advocacy of what is termed Cumulative Voting—that is, of allowing a voter to give (if he will,) as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be chosen.

The plan needs further elaboration, and is doubtless susceptible of improvement, but the idea is essentially just. Let every elector be enabled to vote with a moral assurance that his ballot will avail, even though his party be less than a majority, and its triumph consequently hopeless. Suppose a State to contain 40,000 Republicans and 35,000 Democrats—like New Hampshire, for instance—why not so arrange that these numbers be mirrored in the strength of the rival parties in either branch of the Legislature? Suppose it contain 130,000 Republicans and but 40,000 Democrats, like Massachusetts—why not allow the minority to have such share of the representation in Congress and the Legislature as their numbers will justify? Suppose Massachusetts were to choose her ten representatives in Congress under this system, the Democrats could say: "By running but two candidates and placing the name of each five times on our ballots, we can make their election certain;" and they would thus be supplied with a motive for effort which is now lacking.

Great Reforms are always effected slowly, and it may take years to render this sufficiently familiar to insure its adoption. We feel confident, however, that the principle is sound, and in some form will ultimately be adopted."
—*Montour American.*

THE *World* says "it now turns out that Mrs. Surratt was recommended to mercy by the Military Commission, that the President never heard of the recommendation till too late, but by some underhand trickery, of which either Secretary Stanton or Judge-Advocate Holt is entirely capable, was sent to her account not only without a trial but also without the chance of mercy which the Military Commission left her." Who made way with this paper? What Butler said will yet be found to be true, that Bingham hung an innocent woman.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

BLOOMSBURG, July 29, 1867.

THE Democratic County Convention of Columbia County assembled in the Court House at one o'clock P.M. The following named gentlemen were admitted to seats in the Convention:

Bloom—D. Lowenberg, John G. Freeze
Beaver—C. F. Mann, Isaac Klingerman.
Benton—I. K. Krickbaum, S. Rhone.
Berwick—Levi Bredbender, A. D. Seeley
Briarcreek—E. Dieterick, J. B. Masteller
Catawissa—Stephen Baldy, Jos. Martz.
Centralia—John Farrell, Martin Cain.
Centre—Stephen Pohe, Stephen Hutton
Conyngham—R. P. Thornton, T. Kilkerr
Fishingcreek—M. Lemon, D. M'Henry.
Franklin—H. J. Reeder, John Zeigler.
Greenwood—John Leggott, I. D. Kline.
Hemlock—H D M'Bride, G L Shoemaker
Jackson—M. M'Henry, Daniel Young.
Locust—Henry Fink, R. Herbine.
Madison—C. Kreamer, C. H. Tyreman.
Maine—Jacob Fisher, B. F. Zarr.
Mifflin—S. Nuss, I. K. Sweppenheiser.
Montour—Evan Welliver, L. Geiger.
Mt. Pleasant—D R Appleman, M Gilbert
Orange—E. G. Ricketts, John Herring.
Pine—I. C. Parcel, Adam Bobb.
Roaringcreek—J. D. Houck, A. Craig.
Scott—Peter Ent, Philip T. Hartman.
Sugarloaf—Ezekiel Cole, J. Hartman.

John G. Freeze called the Convention to order, and nominated Daniel M'Henry of Fishingcreek for President. Stephen Baldy was also put in nomination. The vote resulted in the election of Daniel M'Henry as President. Isaac K. Schweppenheiser of Mifflin, and John G. Freeze of Bloom, were chosen Secretaries.

The Townships were then called in order; when Judge Baldy objected to the delegates from Roaringcreek for the reason that they had no credentials. Mr. Craig stated that the credentials had been forgotten by him. On a vote being taken they were admitted. A contest was also had over the delegates from Orange on the grounds of instruction for Andrew Freas for Sheriff being equal to the number for Lake. But the delegates for Freas having only 28 votes to 58 for Ricketts and Herring, the latter were admitted. From Sugarloaf a contest was had between Andrew Laubach and Jesse Hartman. Following the credentials, the Convention admitted Hartman. In Mifflin, under a resolution before proceeding to vote, that the vote should be for candidates, and the successful candidate should choose his delegates, Mr. Jacob Yohe carried the Township for Treasurer, and the delegates chosen by him were admitted.

On motion of John G. Freeze the following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That Peter Ent, and Chas. F. Mann be Conferees from Columbia County, to meet similar Conferees from Montour County, to nominate a candidate for Member of the Legislature, for this District; and that they be instructed to vote for Hon. Thomas Chalfant of Montour County as such candidate.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Sheriff. Josiah H. Furman, Mordecai Millard and James Lake, were nominated. On a ballot being taken, it resulted as follows:

MILLARD.—Bredbender, Seely, Dieterick, Masteller, Baldy, Martz, Farrel, Cain, Pohe, M'Bride, Shoemaker, M. M'Henry, Young, Kreamer, Tyreman, Nuss, Sweppenheiser, Welliver, Giger, Pursell, Bobb, Hartman—27.

FURMAN.—Freeze, Lowenberg, Mann, Klingerman, Krickbaum, Rhone, Lemon, D. M'Henry, Leggott, Kline, Herbein, Fink, Fisher, Zarr, Appleman, Gilbert, Houck, Craig, Cole—19.

LAKE.—Ricketts, Herring, Ent, Hartman—4.

Mordecai Millard of Centre, was then declared duly nominated, amid great applause.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for County Treasurer. C. F. Mann nominated Jacob Yohe, of Mifflin, and A. D. Seely nominated J. S. Sanders, of Berwick. The vote is as follows:

YOHE.—Freeze, Lowenberg, Mann, Klingerman, Krickbaum, Rhone, Lemon, D. M'Henry, Leggott, Kline, M. M'Henry, Young, Fink, Herbein, Fisher, Zarr, Nuss, Schweppenheiser, Appleman, Gilbert, Ricketts, Herring, Houck, Craig, Ent, Hartman, Cole—27.

SANDERS.—Bredbender, Seely, Dieterick, Masteller, Baldy, Martz, Farrell, Cain, Pohe, Hutton, Thornton, Kilker, Reeder, Zeigler, M'Bride, Shoemaker, Kreamer, Tyreman, Welliver, Giger, Pursell, Bobb, Hartman—23.

Jacob Yohe of Mifflin was thereupon declared duly nominated.

A motion was then made to proceed to the nomination of a County Commissioner. David Yeager of Locust was named and Hiram J. Reesler, of Franklin.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

David Yeager, 25.
H. J. Reeder, 24. (Reeder not voting)

It being objected that neither had a majority of the whole, a second vote was had with the following result:

David Yeager, 27.
H. J. Reeder, 24.

(The Delegates voted on the last ballot exactly as they had done on the question of the Treasurer.)

JURY COMMISSIONER.

The nomination of a Jury Commissioner was then proceeded to. The nominees were, T. J. Welliver, of Mount Pleasant, and E. J. Albertson, of Sugarloaf.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Welliver, 32 votes.
Albertson, 18 "

Whereupon Thomas J. Welliver was declared duly nominated.

For County Auditor Jacob Harris, of Hemlock, and Charles G. Murphy of Centralia, were put in nomination.

Jacob Harris, received 35 votes.
C. G. Murphy, " 14 "

Whereupon Jacob Harris was declared duly nominated.

John G. Freeze then offered the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the Hon. George Sharswood, of Philadelphia, we recognize a gentleman of great ability, a Judge of great learning and experience, a sound constitutional lawyer, and an honest man; and we pledge ourselves to labor earnestly for his election to the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we fully approve the course of Hon. C. R. Buckalew in the Senate of the United States, in supporting with fidelity and high ability, sound principles and measures in the administration of the Government, and that we shall be happy to continue to him in future our confidence and support.

Resolved, That Hon. George D. Jackson and Hon. Thomas Chalfant, members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for our Senatorial and Representative District, are entitled to our confidence for the honest and faithful manner in which they have performed their official duties.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democracy of Columbia County, the ticket this day put in nomination, and pledge ourselves to its earnest support.

STANDING COMMITTEE:

Hon. Peter Ent, then offered the following, to which, on motion the name of E. J. Albertson was afterwards added:

Resolved. That the following named gentlemen be the Democratic Standing Committee for the ensuing year.

John G. Freeze, Bloom,
Cyrus B. M'Henry, Fishingcreek,
Capt. Geo. W. Utt, Greenwood,
John C. Wenner, Benton,
Capt. Reese J. Millard, Mifflin,
John P. Hannon, Bor. Centralia,
John G. Quick, Montour,
Elijah J. Albertson, Sugarloaf,

Chas. H. Tyreman offered, as an amendment, a list headed by

Leonard B. Rupert, Bloom,
Hiram Schweppenheiser, Centre.
Stephen Baldy, Catawissa,
Richard Fruit, Madison,
Martin Cain Centralia,

The vote resulted as follows:
Freeze, 27 votes,
Rupert, 22 "

The vote for the Chairman carrying with it the Committee.

On motion of Judge Baldy, it was Resolved that a County Convention should be called to elect Delegates to the next State Convention.

A motion was made to adopt the Crawford County system for conducting the primary election; which after some conversational discussion was withdrawn; and

On motion the Convention adjourned.

DANIEL M'HENRY, President,
I. K. SCHWEPPENHEISER, JOHN G. FREEZE, } Secs.

THE DIAMOND DICKENS—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.—This is the fifth volume of the handsome and popular "Diamond Edition" of Dickens' Works, and in style and appearance it is an exact copy of the four elegant little volumes that preceded it.

'Martin Chuzzlewit' is of unusual interest to American readers, as it was written soon after Dickens visited this country, and contains the result of his observations. On its first appearance it aroused great indignation in the United States by the severity of its satire. We were ready to admit that Pecksniff, Jonas Chuzzlewit, Sairey Gamp, and Montague Tigg were accurate representatives of England society, but declared that Elijah Pogram, Mrs. Hominy, Colonel Diver, and Jefferson Brick were gross caricatures of people living in America. But when we remember the locality of "Eden"—now better known to the world as Cairo, at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—the peculiarities of the Missouri bushwhackers and their leading politicians at the time Dickens visited America, and their outrages all through the recent rebellion, we may forgive the novelist for doing what the leading illustrated papers of the past two years have done in sketching society in the border and Southern States. For this is exactly what Dickens has done in "Martin Chuzzlewit." He never loses an opportunity to sketch the frailties of the English people quite as severely, and probably as truthfully as he did the "half-horse, half-alligator" men who formerly ruled in the regions bordering on the Mississippi river. These individuals came within Mr. Dickens' scope of acquaintance when he was here, and they were as fair game for his satire as Pecksniff himself.

Aside from the prejudice which once existed against this novel, and which is evidently wearing away, it possesses a fund of humor, pathos, and entertainment. As for this edition, its pocket convenience, its clear type, and exceedingly attractive appearance throughout, have already made it a favorite, and most deservedly so.

The price of the illustrated edition is only $1.50; of the plain, $1.25. Either can be procured of the booksellers, or will be sent post-paid by Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

THE division on the cumulative vote in the House of Commons was a very remarkable one and worth remembering by all who take an interest in the question. The proposition seems, *a priori*, to be reasonable enough. Say that a constituency is represented by three members, then every voter may cast three votes, either for one candidate in a lump, or distributed among the three, and thus the minority could secure a representative. The support given to the resolution proceeded chiefly from the Liberal Party, but about a score of Conservatives voted for it. Mr. Disraeli and the Ministry generally opposed it, and with them were Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and many other so-called Radicals. The members who are satirically called "literary and philosophical," were equally divided. It is probable that the vote will be made an annual one by the regular re-introduction of the proposition, and in that case we incline to think that it will result in victory for the present minority. We are glad that a subject of so much importance has been taken up in this country, and the discussion could scarcely have been opened in a more fitting manner than by the able and moderate speech delivered in the Senate by Mr. Buckalew.—*New York Times.*

JUDGE SHARSWOOD.—Judge Sharswood was originally selected by Gov. Shunk from among the eminent lawyers of Philadelphia, and appointed as District Judge. He was previously a member of the Legislature for several sessions, where his ability and integrity gave him the high character which commanded the confidence of that upright and discriminating Governor. At the Legislature, at the Bar, and on the Bench, Judge Sharswood has been noted for ability, purity and firmness. As a jurist he is the peer of the best at the Philadelphia Bar; as a Judge he ranks with the ablest who have adorned the Bench in that city; as a citizen his character is unblemished and unassailable. His qualifications, legal and moral, may therefore be set down as unexceptionable, and when he is elected and takes his seat upon the Supreme Bench, the common phrase of "the right man in the right place" will be peculiarly applicable to him. Democrats may be proud of such a candidate, and no man can feel dishonored in any point of view who votes for him, for he has learning, experience, firmness and uprightness, which form a rare combination, and constitute all the essential qualities required in making up the character of an able and competent and Supreme Judge.—*Pittsburg Post.*

WE would announce to the merchants and dealers of our county that Mr. C. L. Woodruff has bought the interest of his late partner, Mr. James Russell, in the tobacco business, and continues to hold forth at the old stand at No. 13 N. Third Street, Philadelphia. He has always on hand a complete stock of Tobacco, Snuffs, Cigars and a general assortment of Clay and Wood pipes, etc., etc. Give him a call.

A SPECIMEN OF RADICAL FINANCIERING.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* with its usual partisan untruthfulness, lately stated as follows:

"Moreover, under Democratic administrations of former years, from 1841 to 1860, large amounts of the debts of the Commonwealth had been falling due from time to time, and no provision made for its renewal, much less for its payment. In 1866 the aggregate of of these overdue loans of the State was some twenty three millions of dollars. The present Administration promptly determined that this reproach should be taken away, and in January last advertised for the redemption of all these overdue obligations, and succeeded in effecting an exchange of new securities for the whole at par."

We are glad our Radical neighbor has ventured to notice this matter, and we may on some future occasion, ventilate one of the boldest swindles that has ever been practiced upon the taxpayers of the State. At present we would only say that the impression designedly conveyed to the reader by the Geary organ that these overdue obligations had ceased to bear interest, and that the State creditors urgently demanded payment of the principal, is wholly false. The time had simply expired when the State had a right to pay, but the interest had not ceased, and as the security was ample, the creditors were abundantly content.

The practice has for years uniformly been for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to advertise for proposals from the holders of State loans, and to use the surplus money not otherwise required for the purchase of them, and thus save, many times, a large per centage for the State.

Now what was done by these Radical officers? Did they use the three millions of dollars in the Treasury for the purchase of these over-due loans? Oh, no! There was no money to be made by that, besides the drippings from so large a sum in the Treasury would aid largly in electing another such handy Legislature as we had last winter.

But what did they do? We will tell you, honest reader. They borrowed twenty-three millions of dollars at six PER CENT., and made the loan *free from State and other taxes*, to pay off a loan of a similar amount at FIVE PER CENT., *taxable! They merely enabled certain parties to put hundreds of thousands of dollars into their pockets at once, and made an addition to the State debt of at least $400,000 per annum!* The names of the parties to this transaction are known to us, and may be made the subject of a future article.

If this is what the Radicals call financiering, then the sooner the State can be relieved of such operators the better for the taxpayers.—*Patriot & Union.*

DURING the recent proceedings in the Surratt case the prisoner at the bar seems to have sunk into a secondary *role*, and the witnesses themselves have been the parties on trial. One would say that perjury, not conspiracy for murder, was the case before the court. Each counsel is busy with showing that his own witnesses are of such immaculate integrity that "Washington and the apple-tree" is trivial as compared with their habitual sacrifices to truthfulness; on the other hand, that the opposing witnesses are such well-known and practiced liars that Munchausen might profitably have taken lessons from them. Now, we can get comfortably through the "direct" and "cross" examinations, and the "direct resumed" and "cross-resumed" on this question of "character;" but when it comes to "rebutting" and "sur-rebutting" evidence, and the "cross" on that, one gets very much muddled as to the real character of the witnesses, both for the prosecution and defence. We once knew of a negro, who, being called upon to testify "if he knew the witness in this case" replied that he did. "Well, sir, and what was his character for truth and veracity?" "His character for truth," answered the darkey promptly, "was good; his character for veracity was bad." That is about the impression that the jury must have on the "truth and veracity" of most of the witnesses in the Surratt trial.—*N. Y. Times.*

EDITORS are always anxious to get news from different parts of the county, which fact has stimulated a great many young men to become contributors to the press. The following communication will show the class of news and style of writing we occasionally encounter:

"There is not much noos around here yet, but there is a littul. A man had his bed cut in a fite last nite, the doctur says if he don't git well before mornin, that he will hev to di sartin, he leves i shall wife and family. Another man is sick, and i gess he'z got the kolery but some peple say hiz wife pizened him, the doctur kant tell yit, but when he dies they are going to hold a *post sorting* over him, another man's horse died last nite. He could eat more than eny 5 kattle round, and since he dide we hev gone down tu sents on a bushel. This iz all the noos here now. Don't forgit to send a paypur.

"YOUR KORISPONDENT."

THERE have been seventeen Presidents, and thus far no "impeachments." The subjoined scrap—the work of some unknown hand—will inform you all who have been Presidents, and the order in which they occupied the chair:

Great Washington was number one;
Then Senator Adams next came on,
Jefferson made the number three—
Then Madison, the fourth was he,
Monroe, the fifth, to him succeeds;
And sixth, the junior Adams leads.
The seventh, Andrew Jackson came;
And eighth we count Van Buren's name.
Then Harrison made number nine—
And tenth, John Tyler filled the line.
Polk was the eleventh, as we know,
The twelfth was Taylor in the row,
Fillmore, the thirteenth, took his place—
And Pierce was fourteenth in the race,
Buchanan, the fifteenth is seen;
Then Lincoln as sixteenth, next comes in.
Johnson, the seventeenth and last,
Still lives to close the illustrious past.
Now let us stop until we see
Who our next President will be.

THE President, it seems, has at last decided to remove Gen. Sheridan, Meade or Hancock are likely to succeed him. Either would be a great improvement on the present incumbent. His last arbitrary act was to remove Governor Throckmorton of Texas, and to appoint a Connecticut Yankee named Pease in his place.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.—The trial of John H. Surratt has now been in progress seven weeks. Nearly all the present week will be occupied with arguments to the jury by the respective counsel, when the case will be submitted.

EXQUISITE WIT.—In one of Josh Billings' late humorous papers, with exquisite wit he remarks:—"The sun was a-goeng to bed, and the hevins fur and near was a blushing at the purformance!"

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS CHALFANT,
MONTOUR COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,
MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER
JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOS. J. WELLIVER,
MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB HARRIS,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed "	7 00
Flaxseed "	2 50
Butter "	25
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	12 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 " "	5 00
Siding " " "	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, August 2, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7,00@8,00
Northwestern extra "	8,50@9,00
Northwestern family "	10,00@12,00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8,00@8,50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8,75@9,50
Pennsylvania and Western family	10,00@12,00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13,00@14,00
Rye flour	8,75@9,00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus	$2,25@2,30
Southern " "	$2,60@2,75
California " "	$2,90
" white "	$3,15@3,20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1,00@$1,05
CORN—Yellow "	$1,15@$1,18
" White, "	$1,20@$1,21
OATS—⅌ bus	85@85c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$21,50
Mess Beef "	$21,25
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ lb	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	16½@17c
" Shoulders ⅌ lb	10½@10½c
Lard, ⅌ lb	12@13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	$9,00@9,00
Timothyseed ⅌ bus	$3,50
Flaxseed "	$2,40@2,45
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$42,00
No. 1 American	$44,00
CATTLE—Best Cattle ⅌ lb	16@17c
COWS, ⅌ head	$70@$80
SHEEP—⅌ lb	8@9c
HOGS—⅌ 100 lbs	$9,50@$10,25

MARRIED.

ROSHEL—CREVELING—On the 25th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. Roshel, of Scott Township, to Miss Amanda Creveling, of Main Township, Columbia co., Pa.

HANEY—WELURE—On the 25th inst., by the Rev. A. Hartman, John Haney, and Miss Mary Elizabeth M'Clure, both of Danville, Montour co., Pa.

DIED.

JOHNSON—In East, Bloomsburg, on Thursday inst., of Consumption, Mr. Cyrus Johnson, in the 57th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—*Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy*, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the *Throat, Chest* and *Lungs*, in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year: few are so fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in *Wistar's Balsam* to an extent not found in any other remedy: however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Mr. JOHN BUNTO,

OF BALDWIN, CRUMUNG COUNTY, N. Y.—writes: "I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he