The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1868.

☞ 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.

Now and Then.

"When a President of the United States deliberately sets himself up to oppose the policy and acts of Congress, it is time to settle who governs this country."

"An Executive has no right to originate and attempt to carry out a policy."

"The sooner Andrew Johnson be put out of the way the better."

We find the above quoted sentences in P. John's *Republican* of last week. We desire our readers to see how differently Palemon reasoned when he held an office under Johnson. In a letter to Secretary McCulloch written in February 1866, this two-faced scribbler who says "the President has no right to a policy," and that "Andrew Johnson should be put out of the way," (does he want him murdered?) said:

"The charge that I am opposing the President is unfounded and false. I am the editor and publisher of the *Republican* at this place—the only Union paper here. From the time of the Baltimore Convention—of which I was a member, and supported Mr. Johnson—to this time I have taken a bold and outspoken position in favor of Andrew Johnson, as the files of my paper will abundantly prove; when others maligned and abused him, I stood by, defended and *supported him*."

In a subsequent letter, written *after* the President had broken with Congress, defined his policy, and made his celebrated 22d, February speech, of Palemon again wrote to McCullough, and sent him and the President a copy of his paper in which he fulsomely eulogized both. We give the letter entire:

"*Sir*:—I enclose you a copy of my issue of this week. I have likewise addressed a copy to the President. You will see that the charge that I am opposing him is false. If I am sustained by yourself and the President, if the patronage is not taken from us and given to those who oppose us, we shall be able to make our vigorous Union organization a unit and *triumphantly sustain the Administration*. Respectfully

PALEMON JOHN,

Mar. 22, '66. Assessor 13th Dist. Pa."

Now, Radicals of Columbia County, how do you like the consistency of your leader,—of the man who guides, directs and *owns* you, and who is so rapidly making the party here "a unit?" No wonder a Radical Senate spurned a man who could thus fawn at the foot of power for the sake of retaining a petty office.

Mr. Beecher has been heavily assailed because at a public meeting in New York City some time since, he spoke well of the personal character of General Lee. What will these assailants say about the opinion of Mr. Lincoln upon Lee, and especially when they get that opinion from a source they must credit so unquestioningly, viz., a colored woman. Mrs. Beckley, the colored servant of Mr. Lincoln's family, says that on the very morning of the assassination President Lincoln took up a portrait of General Lee, scanned the face thoughtfully, and said: "It is a good face; it is the face of a noble, noble, brave man. I am glad the war is over at last." Looking up at his son Robert, he continued: "Well, my son, you have returned safely from the front. The war is now closed, and we will soon live in peace with the brave men that have been fighting against us. I trust that the era of good feeling has returned with the close of the war, and that henceforth we shall live in peace." Were President Lincoln not dead, he would, for such sayings and thoughts as these, be denounced as a first-class double-dyed traitor by those who have now the hypocrisy to pretend reverence for his memory.

Violations of common decency have ceased to be rare occurrences with radical politicians and partisans. But one of the most flagrant instances we have recently noticed is the action of the Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in getting up an application for the appointment of Mr. Stanton to be Secretary of the Treasury under the Presidency of Mr. Wade. We have heard of getting up raffles for the clothes of a man on trial for murder,—and this is only parallel we can think of to the transaction of which we speak. It assumes a good many things which anybody but Pennsylvania politicans would hesitate about—the President's conviction and removal from office to begin with: and to make the performance still more repulsive, this application is sent to Mr. Cameron, one of the Pennsylvania Senators,—one of the *jurors* who are to decide the question of the President's guilt!

How comes on the Congressional investigation into what Mr. Justice Field said at the dinner-table in Washington about the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts? Why does the Committee trifle thus with the sacred interests of the nation, in delaying the momentous inquiries which it was ordered to make into the matter? Are Judges of the Supreme Court to understand that the country is losing its interest in this matter, and that they will be allowed to indulge in dinner-table conversation hereafter with impunity? Are they at liberty to infer that Congress has abandoned its system of having their private actions watched and their words taken down? Has the vigilance of that body relaxed and grown fatigued? Or can they only attend to one "great criminal" at a time?

The Philadelphia election cases have been finally decided. Although the Judges were Radicals of the deepest dye,—the Loyal League expended its money like water,—the partisan police employed especially to hunt up evidence for the contestants,—the case signally failed, and the gallant Democratic soldiers elected by the people of Philadelphia six months ago, have been awarded their offices. The party which resorts to such mean tricks must be hard pushed.

The trial of Jeff. Davis will certainly occur at the May term of the United States Circuit Court in Virginia, to which time it was recently postponed, as Chief Justice Chase has made all the necessary arrangements to be present then, provided of course, the impeachment trial does not last too long, which is not probable.

State Legislature.

The attempt to repeal the repealing law of the session of 1867 with regard to a certain road near Centralia on the line between Columbia and Schuylkill counties, failed in the House of Representatives: the general bill increasing the bar of County officers passed and is approved.

The bill to allow the removal of the dead, and prohibiting future interments in the graveyard of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Bloomsburg, passed finally. It allows the removal of the dead, only so far as may be required for the new building. The bill relative to the establishment of a Law Library in Columbia county passed finally.

The proposed repeal of the Fish law as respects the lower townships, was defeated in the Senate.

An Act

To authorize the vestry of Saint Paul's Episcopal church, Bloomsburg, to remove bodies from burying ground and prevent interments therein hereafter:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That the rector, church wardens and vestry, of Saint Paul's Episcopal church Bloomsburg, be and they are hereby authroized to locate and erect a new church building, on any part of the grounds attached to the present church building and now used as a burying ground, and for that purpose to disinter the bodies which may be buried within the spot so chosen for the new building and to re-inter them in the same burying ground attached to the church, or in a lot to be provided by the said church wardens and vestry, in the Bloomsburg Rosemont Cemetery, at the option of the said vestry in as decent and proper a manner as the said bodies are now buried, and to defray the expenses of the removal, re-interment and lot, if one is purchased, out of the building fund of said church. Provided, That if the relatives or friends of the deceased desire to remove said bodies, they shall be allowed the privilege upon notice to the said vestry, if exercised within three weeks after request by the said vestry, and shall also be allowed for the expense of said removal and reinterment a sum not exceeding five dollars for each adult body and three dollars for each infant or minor. And provided further, That if the removal by the friends or the relatives is not made within the time specified, or if there be no known friends or relatives, it shall be entirely at the option of the church wardens and vestry, to re-inter the bodies in the same burying ground or in the said Cemetery, except that members of the same family shall not be separated.

Sec. 2. That hereafter the church wardens and vestry of the said church may prohibit the interment of bodies in the burying ground attached to the Saint Paul's Episcopal church, Bloomsburg.

ELISHA W. DAVIS
Speaker of the House of Reps.,
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the 13th day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. JOHN W. GEARY.

Something for the Sick.—The following little item of interest to the sick, or those who nurse them, we find going the rounds of the press, and we give it for the benefit of our invalid readers: "Frequently we find sick people whose stomachs reject all kind of nourishment until conditions follow that in many instances terminate fatally. In twenty instances in which I have heard the popular sick-bed nourishments prescribed and rejected by an invalid's enfeebled stomach, I have never known the simple saucer of parched corn pudding or bowl of gruel refusek. The corn is roasted brown, precisely as we roast coffee, ground as fine as meal in a coffee mill, and made either into mush, gruel, or thin cakes, baked lightly brown, and given either warm or cold, clear, or with whatever dressing the stomach will receive or retain. Parched corn and meal boiled in skimmed milk, and fed frequently to children suffering from summer diarrhœa, will almost always cure, as it will dysentery in adults."

The Democrats, at the recent municipal contest in Jersey City, elected Mr. O'Neill Mayor by eight hundred and six majority, a gain of nine hundred and seventy-one in one year. Last year this city went for the Radicals. In Bergen, the Democrats elect seven out of twelve Aldermen, a gain of six. Hudson City gives one thousand majority, a gain of over four hundred. In Hoboken, the Democratic ticket was also elected by five hundred majority, a heavy gain. In Union, New Jersey, a Democratic gain was the result of the canvass, as was also the result in Morris County. The Democrats made a clean sweep in Harrison Township, Hudson County, with the ticket headed by Daniel Capron as Town Clerk. From all parts of the Union the evidences of popular regard for the Democratic party are becoming more plain and pointed, and it is no longer difficult to forecast the fate of the party now ruling the country.

Chicago Election.—Chicago, April 21.—The election to-day for Judge and Clerk of the Recorder's Court, and one alderman from each ward, passed off quietly. The Democratic ticket for judge and clerk is elected by a majority of five hundred. At the election last November, Osborne, the Radical candidate for County Treasurer, received over four thousand majority.

A Republican Victory.—It will no doubt rejoice some folks to learn that the Radicals have achieved at least one victory recently. In Davidson county, Tennessee, on Saturday, an election was held for County Commissioners. The Republican candidates, two white men and one negro, were elected. The *Republican* ought to parade its cannon.

The Latest.

Washington, April 23.

After the opening of the Court of Impeachment, Mr. Sumner offered the following resolution:

"Ordered that the managers on the part of the House of Representatives and the counsel for the respondent have leave to file written or printed arguments before the oral arguments commence."

This was agreed to by a vote of 26 to 20. Mr. Curtis counsel for the President announced that Mr. Stansbery would be unable to take any further part in the proceedings.

"Ordered that as many of the managers and counsel as may desire be permitted to file written arguments or address the Senate orally."

Which being amended by proviso the concluding oral argument shall be made by only one Manager as provided in the 21st rule was adopted by a vote of 28 to 22.

At 12.50 M. Brockwell commenced his argument which lasted till 1 o'clock when he yielded to a motion to adjourn stating that he would occupy about one hour and a half to-morrow. The Court immediately after the Senate, then adjourned.

Impeachment.

Washington, April 16.

THE HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate resumed its session at noon to-day. Mr Sumner offered a resolution providing in substance for the admission of all testimony offered on either side (not trivial in character) without objection, Senators to give due consideration, &c., to the same in making up their verdict. A motion to lay the proposition on the table prevailed by a large majority. Mr. Evarts, of counsel, then stated that Mr. Stanbery was still unable to be present, though convalescent.

Mr. Curtis then called Walter S. Cox, Esq., of the Washington Bar, and that gentleman was examined with reference to his connection with the President, as attorney in the matter of instituting legal proceedings to test the right of Mr. Stanton to hold the office of Secretary of War, contrary to the will of the Executive. His testimony, was very important, completely refuting the allegation of "criminal intent" on the part of the President in the removal of Stanton, showing what steps were taken to bring the matter before a judicial tribunal for examination and decision, and how that design was frustrated by the action of the partisan judge who presides over the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. On cross-examination, Mr. Butler endeavored to break the force of the witness' testimony by asking a number of questions concerning the suspension or abandonment of the proceeding against Stanton in the nature of a *quo warranto*. Mr. Cox answered frankly, and to the point, and when he left the stand the important fact that the President had, on the 22d of February last, employed him to institute legal proceedings against Stanton, remained unshaken.

Butler repeatedly endeavored to shut out the answers of Mr. Cox to the questions of the President's counsel, and to that end he raised all sorts of technical objections, and for the purpose of hearing himself speak, argued them at length. When submitted to the Senate, however, they were invariably admitted by a small majority.

The next witness was Mr. R. T. Merrick, also of the Washington Bar, and counsel for General Thomas, when that gentleman was arrested on a warrant based on Stanton's affidavit. Mr. Merrick's testimony was likewise important, confirming to a very great extent the evidence of Mr. Cox, with whom he co-operated when General Thomas was before Judge Cartter. They (Cox and Merrick) were both seeking to reach the same result, viz: to put the case in such a position as would enable them to test the right of Stanton to hold the War Office, after having been ordered by the President to surrender it to General Thomas. Mr. Merrick detailed at length, and in a remarkably clear and concise manner, the proceedings which took place before Judge Carter, on the 26th of February last, and established by evidence a fact which was hitherto well known, that General Thomas was discharged from custody on that day, solely to prevent a speedy judicial decision on Stanton's right to act as Secretary of War, after having been removed by order of the President of the United States. Mr. Butler, realizing the force of the testimony of Messrs. Cox, and Merrick, and stung, by the overruling of his objections thereto, undertook to bully the last named gentleman, on cross-examination. Mr. Merrick being a lawyer, however, and a very good one, answered several of Butler's questions by telling him that he didn't recollect, etc.etc. Finally, Butler discovered he could make nothing by attempting to cross-examine the witness, and told him that he "would not tax his want of recollection any longer." This provoked a slight laugh, but it was evident that the "Massachusetts pettifogger" had been tripped up for once at least. It should have been stated in order that during Mr. Merrick's testimony, Butler, who had objected to it several times, and each time had his objection overruled, arose and stated that the managers desired to clear their skirts of the introduction of that class of testimony; that he (Butler) wished it understood that it was admitted under the ruling of the Chief Justice. This declaration produced quite a sensation for a moment, but the Chief Justice immediately turned the joke by stating *that the testimony was admitted under the ruling of the Senate.* Butler sat down as quick as though he had been knocked on the head with a hammer.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Merrick's testimony, the counsel of the President called Mr. E. O. Perrin, of New York, and that gentleman soon appeared and was sworn. After the usual introductory questions, Mr. Curtis asked the witness who had sworn to having, in company with Hon. Mr. Selye, of New York, had an interview with the President on the 21st of February last—what the President said on that occasion with reference to the removal of Mr. Stanton, and the designation of General Thomas to act as Secretary of War *ad interim?* This proof was offered in order to show the President's intent in the matter of that removal on the day it was made. It was objected to, however; argued at length on each side, and finally ruled out by the Senate. During the argument, Mr. Butler availed himself of the opportunity to read a brief communication, which, he said, might as well be admitted in evidence, if the testimony proposed by the President's counsel was admissible. The document purported to have emanated from the "K.K.K.," and contained these words: "Butler, prepare to meet your God." When it was read, a general outburst of laughter arose from the floor and the galleries. The significant epistle is said have been gotten up by a lively newspaper correspondent here, who had no idea that Butler was so stupid as to read it in the Senate.

Forney dines the impeachers.

An evening paper announces that Mr. J. W. Forney, proprietor of "two papers, both daily," and Secretary of the United States Senate, dined the House managers of the "impeachment conspiracy," and a number of Radical Senators at his residence, on Capitol Hill, last evening. It is not known whether the patriots (?) there assembled took a vote on the question of "guilty or not guilty" under the eleven articles.

Washington, April 17.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Court opened, and the first thing it did was to administer a broad and severe rebuke to Manager Butler. It originated with the Radicals and was passed by the Radicals. Senator Ferry arose in his place and offered an order reciting that there appeared in proceedings of the Senate of yesterday, as published in the *Globe* of this morning, certain tabular statements which were not spoken in the course of the argument of Mr. Manager Butler yesterday, therefore it was ordered that such tabular statements be omitted from the published report under the direction of the Senate. Butler attempted to explain, when Senator Hendricks asked if it was proper for Butler to attack the Secretary of the Treasury, and whether it was in the power of any Senator to defend that officer in this court. The Chief-Justice said unless the Senator objected, he thought the Manager should proceed with his explanation. Mr. Butler then said that he did not attack the Secretary of the Treasury, but the Executive. He thought it due to the Senators that the tabular statement should appear. Senator Anthony asked if by unanimous consent Senator Hendricks could make a defence of the Secretary of the Treasury. Senator Edmunds objected and the order of Senator Ferry was then adopted and Butler was rebuked, as far as it lay in the power of the Senate to rebuke him, for his violent and insolent harangue of yesterday. The evidence for the defence was then resumed, and, for the most part before the recess, was confined to St. Louis and Cleveland journalists who testified in each instance that they were personally aware that Mr. Johnson spoke with reluctance at those places, and that there were discrepancies in what was published and what he actually said on the occasion of the speeches. A buzz of excitement ran through the galleries that called for suppression from the gavel of the Chief-Justice, as Mr. Frederick W. Seward was called and took the stand. The curiosity of hundreds who had never seen the victim of the assassin Payne, was for the moment gratified, if one may judge from the lorgnettes which were levelled at the distinguished witness. His testimony was brief and related to the mode of making *ad interim* appointments. Secretary Welles was then called and testified that it was at his suggestion, and owing to rumors which he had heard, that the President sent for General Emory to inquire relative to the alleged distribution of troops about February 21. This evidence, with that of others, has wholly destroyed the theory of the conspiracy of force charged in the impeachment articles. Mr. Evarts then stated that he proposed to prove by the witness that at the Cabinet meeting of the 21st of February the President communicated to Mr. Welles and other members of the Cabinet the fact that he had removed Mr. Stanton and appointed General Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*; that Mr. Welles then inquired whether General Thomas was in possession of the office. The President replied that he was; that Mr. Welles inquired further if Mr. Stanton acquiesced; that the President replied that he did and that all he required was time to remove his papers. Butler objected to this evidence being put in, and in the course of his argument maintained that it proved that the President had acted in the removal of Stanton without consulting his Cabinet. Mr. Evarts, in his reply, said that the testimony did not show that the President had not previously consulted with his Cabinet in regard to this step, but that he at this time communicated to them the fact that it had been taken. After elaborate argument, *pro* and *con.*, during which Butler behaved himself very decently, the Chief-Justice decided that the evidence was admissible. Drake, of Missouri, at once appealed, but the Chief-Justice was sustained by twenty-six to twenty-three, and Mr. Welles replied affirmatively to all of the inquiries thus submitted by the defence. Mr. Evarts then proposed to show that when the Civil Tenure-of-Office act was passed by Congress, the Cabinet, Stanton of course included, unanimously decided it to be unconstitutional and that Secretaries Seward and Stanton were selected to draft the veto message of the same. A long discussion on the admissibility of this evidence then occurred. It was so evident that it would be admitted and Stanton's treachery shown up, that the impeachers moved to adjourn so as to caucus against it, and as it was late, they secured their motion.

Washington, April 20

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The proceedings of the Senate on a memorial yesterday by an elaborate argument from Mr. Manager Wilson in opposition to the admission of Secretary Welles' testimony (offered the previous afternoon) in regard to what took place in Cabinet meeting over the "tenure-of-office" bill when first sent to the President (February 1867). The argument of Mr. Wilson was read from manuscript, and evidently prepared with care. Wilson's argument, was replied to by Judge Curtis in a brief but exceedingly forcible speech. The Chief Justice said that in his judgment the evidence was admissible; but Howard demanded the yeas and nays on the question of admitting it, which being ordered, resulted, yeas 29, nays 29. So the testimony was ruled out. This in the opinion of the "impeachers," was a great point gained. They knew that the counsel for the defense had five Cabinet officers present to testify to the advice which they gave to the President with reference to the tenure-of-office bill, and more than that, to give in evidence the important fact that Mr. Stanton, in company with the Secretary of State, was selected to prepare the veto message on that infamous measure. The next point of the President's counsel was to show the opinion of the Cabinet officers on the effect and scope of the "tenure-of-office" law, after its enactment, and that in the judgment of every one of them, it did not protect those members of the Cabinet appointed by Mr. Lincoln. After a brief discussion the Chief Justice ruled the testimony admissible, but the Missouri Drake bawled out "yeas and nays," and thereupon the question was submitted to the Senate, and ruled out by a vote 26 to 22. The defense then endeavored to show by the witness that between the date of the passage of the tenure-of-office act and the issuing of the order for the removal of Stanton, the said act, as affecting the public service, had frequently been the subject of Cabinet consultation, and that it had been agreed between the President and the members of the Cabinet that the question of its constitutionality should be tried in the court as soon as a proper case could be made up. Pending the discussion on the admission of this testimony, Senator Henderson propounded to the managers the extraordinary question relating to the admissibility of the evidence in mitigation of the alleged offense committed by the President in the removal of Stanton. Butler answered the inquiry in his usual way, and a vote was then taken on the admission of the testimony, which was ruled out by 30 to 19. Secretary Welles was afterwards allowed to answer some questions relative to the Emory matter, and was very rudely cross-examined by Butler with reference thereto. The next witness was his son, Edgar Welles, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, who was examined with reference to the same matter, after which Postmaster-General Randall was called and examined in regard to the removal or suspension of Foster Blodgett, late Radical Postmaster at Augusta, Georgia, and a witness for the prosecution. On cross-examination Butler endeavored to make it appear that the Postmaster General had suspended Blodgett without authority of law, and because he had been indicted for taking the test oath, whereby (as alleged by the Grand Jury of Richmond County, Georgia) he had committed perjury, and upon this the order of suspension was issued. The witness was about to retire from the stand, when Senator Sherman propounded to him a question of similar import to the second one propounded to Mr. Welles, viz., concerning the opinion of the Cabinet as to the effect and scope of the "tenure-of-office" act, whether said act applied to members of the Cabinet who received their appointments from Mr. Lincoln? This point evidently impresses Mr. Sherman as one of very great importance, and it undoubtedly is. He is on record as having expressed the opinion or stronger even, that, having as a member of the conference committee that finally agreed to the bill as it passed, stated in open debate that it did not apply to or affect members of the present Cabinet who were appointed by Mr. Johnson's predecessor, and such is the language of his *proviso* in the first section of the act. The Chief Justice thought the question of Mr. Sherman admissible, but it was ruled out, by 26 to 29. The effort, therefore, to get in any testimony bearing upon this important point being utterly futile, Mr. Evarts was compelled to announce that the case, so far as he knew, was closed on the part of the defense. Mr. E. had previously stated that five members of the Cabinet were present to testify concerning the facts sought to be introduced through the questions put to Mr. Welles, but as they had been ruled out, he supposed they were concluded by those rulings.

Washington, April 22.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The trial was continued in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Curtis announced that the evidence for the defence had all been submitted. Post-master-General Randall was cross-examined by the prosecution. He submitted a copy of an indictment found against Foster Blodgett, late Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., which was alleged to be the cause of his removal from office. The Managers offered to show that the indictment was procured by the disloyal enemies of Mr. Blodgett; that he was removed without hearing, and that the action was not reported to the Senate, the office being an appointment of the President. After a lengthy discussion the Senate refused to admit the evidence. The Managers offered the order assigning Gen. Sherman to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, and also the nomination of Gen. Sherman and George H. Thomas to brevet rank, claiming that these acts of the President were immediately connected with the removal of Secretary Stanton. The evidence was objected to and after debate the Senate declined to receive it. The Managers then announced the case closed for the prosecution. Mr. Boutwell requested an adjournment to allow him more time to prepare the closing argument for the prosecution. Mr. Logan asked leave to file his argument, which he said was already printed. An order was submitted to allow the Managers and counsel to file their arguments, but objection being made the order went over for future consideration. On motion of Mr. Johnson, the Court adjourned to Wednesday.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	2 60
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 25
Oats "	65
Flour per barrel	13 00
Cloverseed "	7 00
Flaxseed "	2 60
Butter	40
Lard	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	1 25
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	9
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Land per pound	14
Hay per ton	16 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	3 00
" " 2 " "	2 00
Siding " "	18 00
Boards	
No. 1 Scotch pipe	$30
No. 2 "	$20
Bloom	$35

Philadelphia Markets.

Thursday, April 23 1868.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7 00@8 25
Northwestern extra	8 00@9 00
Northwestern family	10 50@11 50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7 50@8 00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8 50@9 75
Pennsylvania and Western family	11 00@12 00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13 00@15 00
Rye flour	$ 5 00@5 25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, p bus	$2 80@2 90
Southern " "	$2 60@2 75
California " "	2 85
Western white "	$2 85@3 10
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, p bus	$1 30@1 40
CORN—Southern yellow "	$1 17@1 20
White "	$1 17@1 17
OATS—P bus	78@80
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, p bbl	$25 00
Mess Beef "	$21 50
Dressed Hogs, p ℔	8½@9
Smoked Hams "	13@16
" Shoulders "	11@12
Lard, p ℔	12@12½
SEEDS—Cloverseed p bus	$5 50@6 00
Timothyseed p bus	$2 50
Flaxseed "	$2 80@2 90
CATTLE—Best Cattle p ℔	7@9
Cows, a head	$40@75
SHEEP—p ℔	7@8½
HOGS—p ℔	$14 50@14 75

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

is hereby given, that a promissory note, dated Scotland, Franklin Co., Pa., April 1, 1868, signed by John Walter, in favor of Henry Wanich, and by said Wanich assigned to Henry Orwine, for one hundred and twenty-one dollars, payable on which seventy-five dollars are endorsed, is lost or mislaid and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped.

HENRY ORTWINE.

Bloomsburg, April 24, 1868-3t.

REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, approved April 11th 1865, notice is hereby given to all persons having friends or relatives buried within the space of 180 feet on Main Street by 80 feet on Iron Street, on the Southwest corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, Bloomsburg, that the bodies must be removed by the surviving friends or relatives, before the first day of June, 1868, or that they will be removed and be interred by the Vestry of said Church by authority thereof. By order of the Vestry.

J. J. BROWER, Pres.

Attest: B. F. HARMAN, Sec.

Bloomsburg, April 23, 1868-3t.

LOST.

On Wednesday, April 15th, 1868, between my house in Bloomsburg township and Bloomsburg, a sheepskin pocket book about six inches long and three inches wide, with a strap attached which has a small hole in the end—inside somewhat mouldy. It contained $80.00 in bills of the following denominations: Five ten dollar bills, and nine five dollar bills. Ten Dollars reward will be paid to any person returning the above to the owner. ELI ROBBINS.

Apr. 24, '68-3t. Forks, P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Manasseh Michael, bankrupt. We hereby give notice that the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Manasseh Michael, of the town of Mainville, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at Bloomsburg, the 8th day of March A. D. 1868.

C. G. BARKLEY, Assignee.

April 24, '68—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELEAZAR H. HESS, DECEASED.

Letters of administration *de bonis non* on the estate of Eleazar H. Hess, late of Centre township, Columbia County, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county, to Rachel Hess, administrator, who resides in Mifflin township. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

DANIEL A. HESS,

April 24, '68-6t.* Administrator, *de bonis non.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale at the "OWEN HOUSE" in the Borough of Berwick, on Saturday, the 23d day of May, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

All that tract of land, situate in Nescopeck township, Luzerne county, bounded by the Susquehanna River, lands of Henry Keller, Isaac Koons and others, containing

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES,

more or less, seventy five acres of which is improved, with a Dwelling House thereon. The balance is well timbered. Late the estate of Wm. Hart, deceased. Conditions easy. Terms made known on day of sale. The property will be sold without day. For further particulars inquire of

Nescopeck, April 24, '68. AGNES A. HART.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ABEL THOMAS, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 26, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 23d day of MAY, 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,

Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

Apr. 27 '68-2w

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SAMUEL B. DIEMER a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 26, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 23d day of MAY, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register at same time and place.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,

Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

Apr. 24, '68-2w

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PETER S. HARMAN, a Bankrupt under Act of Congress of March 26, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 23rd day of MAY 1868, at 11 o'clock a.m., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before said Register, upon the same day, at the same place.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,

Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

Apr. 24, '68-2w

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AARON ANDREWS, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 26, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 23rd day of MAY 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register at same time and place.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,

Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

Apr. 24 '68-2w

POLITICAL.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Washington, February 22, 1868.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

Each State is invited to send delegates accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:

CHARLES E. BOYLE,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

For the cure of coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis Predisposition to Consumption, &c., &c.

This great remedy is too well known and is performing so much good to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice it to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

Testimony of Mr. Peter Shaw,

West Winfield, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1866.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Sons, Boston.

Gentlemen,—During the winter of 1859 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe Cough, Pain in the side and Lungs and a general depression of health to such an extent as to greatly alarm myself and friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly recommended remedies, with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but, before carrying this resolution into effect, I was induced by the urgent solicitation of your agent, Mr. Bundy, to give Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a trial. I did so, and to my great joy I found immediate and permanent relief by the use of only one bottle, and I am now as good a health as ever. I believe your balsam one of the best remedies, for Coughs, Colds and all Lung diseases, more so than any, and conscientiously recommend it as such. Yours Truly, PETER SHAW.

Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.

We are constantly hearing favorable reports from those who have tried this remedy. Amy Anthony, wife of Mark Anthony, of this city, and living at No. 6 Locust street, afflicted with a felon on the finger, was recently induced to make a trial of this Salve. Almost instantly she experienced relief from the pain, which had been almost unendurable. Every other remedy tried proved unavailing. Those who have tried it once are satisfied of its merits, and nothing will induce them to go without a supply.—*Evening Bulletin.*

April 3, '68-4t.

If any of our readers are prematurely gray, or are troubled with baldness, dandruff or itching of the scalp, they have only to use Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, and their trouble will soon be over. The preparation is not a dye, it restores the original color, is one of the most elegant hair dressings ever seen. It also by softening and invigorating the hair, prevents premature baldness and in many cases restores hair to bald heads.

April 3, '68-3t.

INFORMATION.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a receipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

823 Broadway, New York.

sep1'67.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

The subscribers offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, 200 TONS OF DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE of the Lodi Manufacturing Co., made from the night soil, blood, offal and dead animals of New York City, for which the Company have exclusive contract. Price only 25 DOLLARS PER TON, freight and charges from New York added. Warranted by the Company to be equal WEIGHT for WEIGHT to any high priced superphosphate in the market. The results on Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Grass have been astonishing the past season. It matures the crop from 10 days to two weeks earlier, and doubles the crop. The Pamphlet with certificate of hundreds of well known planters and farmers, and every information, sent free to any one applying by letter or otherwise to McCOLLUM & PURSELL, Espy Columbia county, Pa., or to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, New York. Feb. 21, 1868.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Rev. Edward A. Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dreaded disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

No. 165 South Second Street,

my 31'67-1y.] Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of James M. Dewitt, bankrupt. Take