The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 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.

The Legislative Nomination.

IN the recent contest for nominations in this county the COLUMBIAN carefully avoided personal assaults upon particular candidates while it gave some words of defence to Col. Kline, a candidate for the Representative nomination. That defence was made in the interest of fair play, and not one word of it will be recalled by us. In our opinion it was just, timely and proper, and the result in the Convention has not changed our opinion. We believe Col. K., to be a perfectly honorable gentleman, and that his course in the Legislature upon a former occasion was upright and justifiable. It is true he was not successful in the Convention, and no doubt the accusations against him in connection with his former service in the Legislature, contributed to his defeat. But a large number of our citizens who had had unfavorable impressions of his public conduct, had their minds disabused in the course of the canvass, and came to regard him from a favorable and friendly point of view. The result is not therefore to be taken as one of personal condemnation or as inflicting a stain of disgrace. It is to be remembered also that a majority of the popular vote in the county was given for delegates in his favor at the Delegate Elections, although he did not obtain a majority of the Convention.

The truth is that Col. Kline received harsh treatment some years since upon his return from the Legislature. The editor of the *Columbia Democrat* became his rival for nomination, and controlling the organ newspaper of the party in the county, used it to advance his own interests and put the Colonel down. So far was this carried that the impression that seemed to have been left upon the minds of the people was, that Col. K., had voted for the tonnage-tax-repeal swindle instead of voting against it, as he honestly did, and his attempted defence through the columns of the *Democrat* was subjected to hostile and injurious criticism in the interest of his rival. Naturally he and his friends have ever since felt that he did not have fair play at that time and they were perhaps correct in that opinion.

It is now evident that the Sunbury and Erie Supplement (the only bill objected to for which the Colonel voted) was a wise measure of public policy; that it secured the completion of a great public improvement; that it has increased largely the revenues of the State in the northern and western Counties by increasing the general value of property and encouraging settlement, and that the State securities upon the road were not sacrificed by the measure. In other words, results have vindicated the integrity and wisdom of the Supplement even to those who had doubts at the time of its passage.

There is only one circumstance of embarrassment in this case to which we must refer. In 1861 Col. Freeze, in the interest of Col. Tate and to aid the latter in his canvass for nomination, wrote an article denouncing Col. Kline for his course in the Legislature, which article was recently republished and used in the canvass. Now that article was written without the advantage of facts subsequently developed in relation to the questions involved and under the impulse of friendship to Tate, in the heat of a contest in which a good deal of feeling was involved and when it was desired to nominate and elect Col. Tate as a rebuke to Dr. John and other "loyal" scoundrels who had foully abused him and even threatened his printing office with destruction. The author of that article did not think or say, nor does he now believe, that Col. Kline acted from any improper motive; and he is satisfied in the light of existing facts, that injustice was done to him. For this reason, in part, he stood forward to support Col. K., earnestly in the late contest, (regardless of the charge of inconsistency) endeavoring to make amends for a former error. But whether this course adopted by him be thought frank, just and manly, or on the other hand inconsistent and improper, is not material so far as Col. Kline is concerned.

We make these observations in no spirit of complaint against the decision of the Convention, but in justice to a leading and faithful member of our party. And we think this is a proper time to make them because there can now be no imputation that they are made to subserve any one's personal interest in connection with the nominations. These nominations are now made and we are all united in their support. They are satisfactory and they will all be successful. But justice is the first duty and the highest policy of a party organization, and men of merit in its ranks who do not receive its favors are clearly entitled to its respect and protection.

The Democratic Club.

THE regular meeting was held on Monday evening last. A committee was appointed to procure a transparency to be placed outside; also a committee to procure a flag. It was resolved that hereafter the rooms should be kept open every evening until after election, and a collection of Democratic newspapers supplied. On motion, the President was authorized to invite Hon. C. R. Buckalew to address the Club. It was agreed to institute a Glee Club, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. Mr. Chas. G. Barkley was requested to address the Club at its next meeting, and it was agreed that at each ensuing regular meeting, some member shall deliver an address. The Club then adjourned.

The Black Test.

"I do solemnly swear that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men. So help me God."—Southern Radical Carpet-Bag Constitutions.

No Northern man, soldier or civilian, can become a citizen of any of the "reconstructed states," without taking this oath.

Flag Raising.

THE Union League of Bloomsburg, on Monday last had a flag raising, which took place amidst the plaudits of a *small* number of *large* men and a *large* number of *small* boys there assembled. After cheers had been given for the flag and for Grant and Colfax, the Rev. D. A. Beckley was called for by P. John and two or three others, and in response, though unprepared for the onerous duty, orated.

He began, of course, by abusing the Democracy; paid a handsome compliment to the New York Convention by declaring that "it was the most treasonable body of men ever assembled on this Continent;" indulged in the usual amount of Radical clap-trap about the Copperheads and rebels being in league to destroy the Union, and after some villification of Horatio Seymour, the Rev. gentleman finally subsided. Cheers were given for the speaker by several persons in the vicinity.

The great Radical leader, P. John, then assumed the offensive. He thought just as little of Seymour and Blair as did his predecessor, but *did not think Horatio Seymour instigated the New York riots.* Horatio should by all means take the *Republican*. Such magnanimity! Palemon said "Copperhead" a great many times and smashed Democratic matters generally, but taking all things into consideration was not as savage as usual.

Col. Knorr, who followed, was almost overcome by emotion at sight of the flag, so much so in fact, that he thought it unnecessary for him to speak at all, which belief he was perhaps right. He however did say that the Democratic party would rather be under the Stars and Bars than under the Stars and Stripes. He imagined that whilst he and his noble Africans were rushing madly into — well, say rations, Horatio Seymour was inciting to riots and opposing the war. He did not state, at least audibly, that the same Horatio Seymour sent 20,000 troops into Pennsylvania when the State needed them pretty badly. "And the negro troops fought nobly," didn't they Colonel?

Capt. Whitmoyer was the next speaker. He predicted an easy victory in the Fall, and said it would be a "great pity" to lose the good things they now possess, to which the party will doubtless say "Amen." They would miss the Treasury especially.

Mr. J. B. Robison then mounted the rostrum. He said it was the proudest kind of a privilege to stand under the American flag; no one being prepared to deny the truth of this, he repeated the assertion two or three times, and finally rested his case on that point, The magnitude of the idea was too much for him.

Cheers were given for each speaker at the close of his remarks, and finally the crowd dispersed to their homes, to solace themselves with the idea that they had heard some really first-class eloquence.

The "Crawford County" System.

First. The candidates for the several offices shall have their names announced in one or more of the County papers at least three weeks previous to the primary meetings, stating the office, and to be subject to the action of the party at the said primary meeting.

Second. The voters responding to Democratic principles in each borough. ward or township shall meet on the FIRST SATURDAY OF AUGUST, at the usual places of holding the delegate elections, at 3 o'clock P. M., and proceed to elect one person for judge and two persons for clerks, who shall form a board of election to receive votes and determine who are proper persons to vote, and shall hold the polls open until 7 P. M. After the polls are opened the candidates announced as aforesaid shall be balloted for; the name of each person voting shall be written on a list at the time of voting, no person being allowed to vote more than once for each office.

Third. After the polls are closed the Board shall proceed to count the votes that each candidate received and make out the returns accordingly, to be certified to by the judge and attested by the clerks.

Fourth. The judges (or one of the clerks appointed by the judge) of the respective districts, shall meet at the Court House, in Carlisle, on the Monday following the primary meetings, at 11 o'clock, A. M., having the returns and a list of the voters, and count the votes, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be declared the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

Fifth. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office, the judges shall proceed to ballot for a choice, between those thus a tie, the person having the highest number to be the nominee.

Sixth. The return judges shall be competent to reject, by a majority vote the returns from any election district, where there is evidence of fraud, either in the returns or otherwise, *to the extent of the fraud committed.*

Seventh. Judicial, Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative nominees shall have the privilege of selecting their own conferees.

Eighth. The return judge from each borough, ward or township shall name the members of the Standing Committee from his district, and the Committee thus appointed shall hold its first meeting on the second Saturday after the meeting of the return judges, and shall elect its own chairman.

Ninth. The Standing Committee, at a meeting called for that purpose by its chairman, shall have power to select delegates to the State Conventions and appoint the necessary conferees.

Death of Thaddeus Stevens.

THADDEUS STEVENS died at precisely 12 o'clock last Tuesday night, at his residence in Washington, on Capitol Hill. Simon Stevens, Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., a nephew, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Smith, were at his bed side; also, sister Loretta and sister Genevieve, of the Providence Hospital, and J. Scott Patterson, of the Interior Department, and the servants of his household.

Mr. Stevens was born in Vermont April 4th 1793, and was in his 76th year at his death. Graduated at Dartmouth College, and came to Pennsylvania in 1814. He came to the Bar in 1816, and was elected to the Legislature in 1833. The Buckshot War and the Gettysburg Tapeworm are his achievements, during the following years. He was elected to Congress first in 1848, and since 1858 he has been constantly there. Our opinions of him as a man and a politican have been so freely given during his life, that we need not add them to this notice of his death.

Letter of Hon. Horatio Seymour Accepting the Democratic Nomination for the Presidency.

UTICA, August 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: When, in the City of New York on the 11th of July, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as its candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words "adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our county. But I have been caught up by the whelming tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life."

I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention.

I have delayed the mere formal act of communicating to you in writing what I thus publicly said, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did not, therefore, adjourn, but took a recess, to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its reassembling. Never before in the history of our country, has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there is with those who shape the policy of the Republican party, motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power; that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and impolitic,

Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action, and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our Union demand peace, order, and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the costs of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of Government. Our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax-gatherer. Without distinction of party there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate Chamber and Congressional Hall new elements of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as Representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent, without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South. These men, who a few days since were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the masters and controllers of the actions of those bodies. Entering them with minds filled with passions, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power. Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South; every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists, they are independent of the wills or wishes of their fellow citizens. While confusion reigns, they are the dispensers of the profits and the honors which grow out of the government of mere force. These men are now placed in positions where they cannot urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them. When others shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union living in nine of the great States. In vain the wisest members of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry, not only essential to their well-being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of civil convulsion into positions of honor and profit, and striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation. And they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order and the happiness of all sections of our land.

Events in Congress since the adjournment of the Convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity, and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune, not only to a country but to a governing party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the Judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the sober judgments of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who helped to build up the Republican organization who has not within the past three years, warned it against its excesses, who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for: or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms, with demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment.

The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure that the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right thinking man.

I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States, can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents, without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares the right of the people

—"to be secure in their persons, houses, and papers against unreasonable searches and seizures. That Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It secures the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury."

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office, unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights, or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship.

The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President, unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations.—There are no attractions in such positions, which deceive my judgment, when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitements which attended the progress and close of the civil war. As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause and not to their candidates, I may with propriety speak of the fact that never in the political history of our country has the action of any like body been hailed with such universal and widespread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected, this spirit would have been, perhaps, more marked. The zeal and energy of the conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change of political policy, and from the confidence that they can carry out their purpose.

In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. Having given nearly sixteen thousand commissions to the officers of that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New York, and endorsed the action of the National Convention. In words instinct with meaning, they called upon the Government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and disunion and in terms of fervid eloquence they demanded the restoration of the rights and liberties of the American people.

When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I connot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity, to our land, and will give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Gen. G. W. Morgan, and others, Committee, &c., &c.

An Outrage on Columbia County.

OUR citizens will remember to their latest days how the Radicals in 1861 flooded the County with soldiers, who, in order to aid in securing the election of their master, arrested a number of prominent Democrats, and stationed squads of armed men at different polling places. This year Grant's military are all required in the ten Southern States, (if States they can be called), in order to coerce the negroes and other radical voters into Grant's support. But Geary has a new device. *It is to scatter his minions among Democratic Counties under the guise of "special police."* Northumberland, Schuylkill, and other Counties have had theirs for some time, and lately *four* were appointed for this County. To make the matter more serious, the tax-payers of this county are required to support these "pets" of Gov. Geary.

Their bill for the month of July is before us, and amounts to the snug sum of *Three hundred and twenty-five Dollars.* This includes the pay for a marshal who lives in another County. We want the tax-payers without respect of party to examine into this outrage, and then determine whether their taxes, already enormous, are to be increased still further to pay the sum of *Thirty-nine hundred Dollars a year* to support Geary's political spies. In the name of the people, we protest against this bill being paid.

To make the outrage still worse, the Commissioners of the County are required to arm these men *with revolvers, handcuffs, etc.* We say emphatically, NO. No freeman forges the handcuffs that are to bind him.

To verify our statements we append hereto copies of the official documents.

MARSHALS OFFICE, POTTSVILLE June 12th 1868.

Commissioners of Columbia County:

GENTLEMEN, Annexed hereto, find copy of letter which I recd from his Excellency Governor Geary. Will you please inform me per return mail at what time I can meet your board at the Commissioners' office of your county, to arrange the time of the Monthly Payments of this Police force, the law also requires the Commissioners to equip the officers. Those of Schuylkill county are furnished with one Coopers Patent Revolver and one Holster, one pair of Handcuffs and a medal with the inscription 'Schuylkill County Police,' the amount required for equipment will be about $65.00 for the whole force.

Very Respectfully,
JOSEPH HEISLER,
Marshal of Police.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa. July 10th 1868.

JOSEPH HEISLER Marshal of Police of Schuylkill County:

You are hereby informed that I have this day appointed Edward Shaffer, Henry James, Samuel Richards and Edward Ferguson, of Columbia County to be Police Officers in said County under the Act of 12th April 1867.

They are to act under your Instructions to receive the same pay and be subjected to the same regulation as the Police heretofore appointed for Schuylkill County.

It is understood you are to receive the sum of three hundred dollars per annum for your services from the County of Columbia.

Most respectfully your obedient servet.
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor.

County of Columbia, Dr.

To Joseph Heisler,

For one month's service as Marshal of Police for Columbia County, from July 1st, to July 31st, 1868, included as $300 per annum. $25 00.

County of Columbia, Dr.

To the following named persons for one month's service as police officers for Columbia County from July 1st, to July 31st, 1868, inclusive at $75 00 per month.

Henry James, one month,	$75 00
Samuel Richards, "	75 00
Edward Shaeffer, "	75 00
Edward Ferguson "	75 00

JOS. HEISLER, Mar. of Police.
Marshal's Office, Pottsville July 31,'68.

THE Florida Legislature on Tuesday passed over the Governor's veto the bill to pay to members one year's pay for services from June to December, and adjourned at midnight until November 3d, when they will choose Presidential electors.—*Press Dispatch.*

There is much food for thought in the above paragraph. In the first place these "carpet-baggers" voted themselves an *entire year's pay* for a few months services. In this they followed the example of Congress, which voted the carpet-baggers pay for a full session, amounting to $5,000,00 when some of them had not had their seats over a week, and one of them was admitted *only seven minutes before adjournment,* yet drew his full pay.

The idea is that the present Legislature shall choose Presidential electors, thus depriving the people of any voice in the coming Presidential election. This attempt to smother the voice of the people, by taking from them the privilege of voting for the candidates for President and Vice President, is an act of gross usurpation, and shows in itself to what extremes our opponents are reduced. If, upon a fair election, Grant has a majority in the electoral college like good citizens we will submit. If, however, the Radical manipulators expect the Southern negroized Legislatures to cast the electoral votes of those States, which Legislatures were elected before the nominations, and before this question was raised, *then we will not submit!* In this election the people *will be* heard, and their verdict will be executed.

BEN. BUTLER ran for Stevens' shoes,
The moment he was dead,
And also grabbed his shining wig,
To clap it on his head;
Thus habited from top to toe,
More fame he hopes to win;
'Tis but a new-made version of
The Ass and Lion's skin.

POLITICAL.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:
CHARLES E. BOYLE,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
GEORGE SCOTT.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM GRIER QUICK.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
E. R. IKELER.

FOR SURVEYOR:
ISAAC A. DEWITT

FOR AUDITOR:
A. J. ALBERTSON.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 25
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 25
Oats. "	80
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	35
Eggs	25
Tallow	15
Potatoes	1 50
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	10
Hams	22
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	10 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one ...)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$36
No. 2 "	$34
Bloom	$35

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1868.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine	$7.00@ 7.75
Northwestern extra	8.00@ 8.5-
Northwestern family	9.00@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7.75@8.25
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8.50@$ 9.25
Pennsylvania and Western family	10.00@12.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	12.50@14.00
Rye flour	$9.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ℔ bus.	$2.40@$2.45
Southern " "	$2.60@$2.75
California " "	$3.20
" white "	$3.15@$3.10
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ℔ bus	$1.60@$1.65
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.21@$1.13
White, "	$1.17@$1.17
OATS—℔ bus	80c@88c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$29.50
Mess Beef "	$24.50
Dressed Hogs, ℔ ℔	8½c@9c
Smoked Hams "	15c@16c
" Shoulders ℔ ℔	13c
Lard, ℔ ℔	12c@13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ℔ bus	$7.00@7.50
Timothyseed ℔ bus	$2.75
Flaxseed "	$2.75
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ℔ ℔	11c@11½c
Cows, ℔ head	$45@$85
SHEEP—℔ ℔	5c@6c
HOGS—℔ 100 ℔s	$14@$14.50

Marriages.

HERLEMAN—KEEFER—On the 16th ult., at his residence, by Rev. E. Fullmer, Mr. George Herleman, Jr., of Jackson, to Miss Harriet Keefer of Benton—this County.

KENT—KESTER—At Light Street, on Thursday the 6th inst., by Joseph Lilley, Esq. Mr. Mathias Kent, of Mount Pleasant, to Miss Tamer Jane Kester of the same place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The great amount of time consumed by the ladies in dressing and arranging their hair must make any article which would lessen their labor particularly desirable. Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia leaves the hair in such condition as to render the dressing and arranging a very easy matter. It imparts to it that splendid glossy appearance so much admired, cleanses the scalp from dandruff and all humors, and prevents baldness; promotes its growth and restores gray hair to its original color. July 31,'68 4t

From the "ARGUS," Albany, N. Y.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

We are not in the habit of noticing so-called Patent Medicines; but we have no hesitation in commending this valuable Bitters to the public It is composed of none but the purest and best ingredients, and the thousands of testimonials to its efficacy, leave no doubt that is the most valuable specific known for the cure of Diseases of the Liver, general Debility, Fevers, and complaints arising from a Disordered Stomach. The Bitters is entirely free from all intoxicating properties.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Combines all the ingredients of the Bitters with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulant is necessary and makes a preparation delightfully pleasant and agreeable to take. Principal office, 631 Arch street, Philad'a. Pa. Sold every where. July 31,'68-4t.

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED, whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce a palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affection, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upward of 18 years, prepared by H. T. Helmbold, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists every where.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapped, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.
August 7,'68-3m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the public, that there are in the hands of James McHenry at Cambra, two notes for $250 each, given by the undersigned on the 13th day of July 1868 to L. J. Dyke, for the right to sell, use and make "Osborn's Combined Wagon Brake and Doubling Fence;" for which I received no value, as the patent is worthless—and which said notes I will not pay.
Benton Twp., Aug. 4,'68-3t PETER CASE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to report facts with his opinion as to the propriety of granting the sale of the real estate of Mary John, a lunatic, for the purpose of paying debts and engagements, and the support and maintenance of said lunatic, will meet the parties for the purposes of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on the third day of September A. D. 1868.
Aug. 7,'68-4t. C. W. MILLER, Auditor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORANGEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The next session of this School will commence on MONDAY AUGUST 24th, 1868. For particulars address Prof. H. D. WALKER, Principal. Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa. Aug. 14,'68-3t.

JONATHAN HEISLER'S TONIC or Bitters has never failed to cure the worst kind of Dyspepsia; is the most successful medicine yet discovered for the cure of Consumption Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs; is made entirely of roots and herbs. One bottle will convince any one who gives it a fair trial. No family should be without it. Put up in large bottles, prepared and sold by Jonathan Heisler & Co. Schuylkill Haven, Pa., and by all Druggists. [aug. 14,'68-1f.]

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of subscription to the Normal School Building was due on the first of June and is required to be promptly paid to the Treasurer. Also unpaid subscriptions to the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, which must be paid as the old stock must be settled.
Aug. 14,'68-3t E. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT,

Located in the centre of the town of Bloomsburg on Main Street, near the Court House, the Hotels, and principal stores. It has a front of 33¾ feet on Main Street, and has erected upon it a frame dwelling house with necessary out buildings. The situation is admirably adapted for a business stand. Information concerning terms &c., can be obtained from Bernhard Stohner at his saloon on Main Street.
Bloomsburg, Aug., 14,'68-tf

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Iram Derr and Peter K. Herbein, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 15th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight, and to me directed for holding a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphan's Court, and Court of Common Pleas in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 7th day of September next to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 15th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the ninety-second year of the Independence of the United States of America. [L. S.] MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 7, 1868.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1868.

Bloom—Ross J. Creveling, George Manning.
Centre—Stephen Pohe.
Conyngham—F. R. Wholforth,
Centralia Boro.—James Kealy.
Catawissa—Geo Stricker.
Franklin—Joshua Mendenhall, George W. Fenstemacher, John Artley,
Greenwood—Geo. W. Utt, Richard J. Evans.
Locust—John Yeager.
Madison—Joel L. Moser, Geo. M. Daugherty, Richard Demott.
Montour—Peter Heimbach, John Q. Barkley.
Maine—Wm. H. Utt.
Mt. Pleasant—Henry Kitchen.
Orange—Abraham Kline.
Pine—Valentine Wintersteen.
Scott—Aaron Boone.
Sugarloaf—Walcott Harvey, Ezra Stephens.

TRAVERSE JURORS,

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1868.

Bloom—John C. Barton, A. S. Crossley, I. S Kuhn, N. J. Hendershott, Elijah Shutt, Matthias S. Appleman, Robert Roan,
Briarcreek—J. C. Smith, Chas. Whitmire.
Benton—F. B. Cole, Benjamin Warner.
Beaver—Allen Mann,
Catawissa—Wm. Creasy, Joseph Breish, Moses Hartman, Samuel Watters Wm. Miller.
Centre—Wm. Pettit,
Franklin—Clinton Mendenhall, Jacob Knittle.
Fishingcreek—Jonas Doty.
Greenwood—Jeremiah Heacock.
Hemlock—Wm Harris, John Kistler.
Jackson—Thos. W. Smith
Locust—John Snyder.
Mifflin—Samuel Bidleman,
Mt. Pleasant—Joseph Ikeler, Samuel Hartzel.
Maine—John Hartzel, John Breisch, Rudolph Shuman.
Orange—Eli Kline.
Roaring Creek—John Levan,
Sugarloaf—Peter Lutz, Alinas Cole.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF SEPT. 1868, at two o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Jacob Merkel of Fishingcreek, deceased,
2. Widow of Samuel Kisner of Greenwood, deceased.
3. Widow of John Doak of Berwick, deceased.
4. Widow of John Giger of Montour, deceased.
5. Widow of Peter Miller of Centre, deceased.
6. Widow of Samuel Brugler of Hemlock dec'd
7. Widow of Peter S. Helwig of Conyngham deceased.
8. Widow of Charles H. Hess of Mifflin, dec'd.
9. Widow of Andrew Freas of Centre, dec'd.
10. Widow of Elijah B. Wilson of Fishingcreek, deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 7, 1868.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the seventh day of Sept, 1868, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. Account of John Staddon Guardian of Amanda E. Robbins.
2. First and final account of Anthony Menuez administrator of Alfred L. Menuez, deceased,
3. Account of Peter Hayman & Jacob Hayman administrators of Jonas Hayman, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
4. First and final account of Nicholas, Obadiah and James J. Campbell, executors of Obadiah Campbell, deceased.
5. First and final account of Elwood Hughes, executor of Phoebe P. Hicks, deceased.
6. Account of Thomas Hutchison, administrator of Ann Hutchison, late of Fishingcreek twp., deceased.
7. Final account of Andrew Croll, executor of Adam Croll late of Mifflin twp., deceased.
8. Third and final account of Jacob and Washington Yeager administrators of John Yeager late of Locust twp., deceased.
9. Final account of Isaac Hileman executor of Michael Hileman late of Madison twp., dec'd.
10. Account of Phineas Cool, and Hiram Cool, administrators of Philip Cool, late of Roaringcreek twp., dec'd.
11. First and final account of Elizabeth Buckalew and P. C. Wadsworth administrators of Wm. Buckalew deceased.
12. Account of C. H. Hess, administrator of E. H. Hess as filed by Samuel Creasy administrator of C. H. Hess, deceased.
13. Partial account of James M'Alarney one of the executors of George Longenberger dec'd.
14. Final account of John Michael administrator of Jacob Keller late of Beaver twp., dec'd.
15. First account of John B. and Isaiah Dietterich administrators of John Dietterich, late of Montour twp., deceased.
16. Account of John R. Moyer, administrator of George Cramer, late of Bloom twp., deceased.
17. First account of John H. Vanderslice administrator of Rebecca Vanderslice, late of Bloom twp., deceased.
18. Final account of S. Neyhard administrator of Russel White, late of Centre twp. deceased.
19. Account of Samuel L. Cherrington Guardian of Elmira Houch, late Elmira Yocum.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg Aug. 7, 1868.

TRIAL LIST,

FOR SEPEMBER TERM, 1868.

1. John Shonk vs John Cain.
2. John R. Blackiston et al at the Lehigh & Mahanoy R. R. Co.
3. Peter Schug "use" vs Wm. A. Case et al.
4. Samuel Waters vs George Willets.
5. Samuel Waters vs George Willets.
6. Sarah A. Stine vs Jacob Stine jr.
7. Wm. Feason et al assignees of the West Branch Insurance Co. vs Simon C. Shive.
8. Edward M'Call et al vs John Sweeney.
9. F. H. Person vs John Cain.
10. Gideon Arndt vs John U. Leiby.
11. Thomas J. Vanderslice vs Robert Howell.
12. Lavina Davenport vs Wm. M. Klinetop.
13. John U. Leiby vs Gideon Arndt.
14. John Coleman vs Michal Cromis.
15. J. B. Hazleton vs H. C. Hartman.
16. John Cooper vs Daniel Hower et al.
17. John Gilroy vs Wm E. Sterner.
18. Conyngham township vs Peter L. Kleece et al.
19. Wm. Schuyler vs Elisha T. Tiffany.
20. Edward Sweet vs John Anderson & Co.
21. Isaac Fegly vs James W. Sankey,
22. Gilbert Fowler vs Reuben Miller.
23. John Laverns vs Margaret Breheny et al.
24. Stacy John vs Geo. Longenberger exr's
25. Elias George vs Aaron Person.
26. Eli Creveling Adm'r. vs J. B. Case.
27. Lucas N. Moyer vs Geo. W. Collamer et al.

JESSE COLEMAN, Proth'y.
Bloomsburg Aug. 7, 1868.

FARMERS!!

TRY THE

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

It contains three per cent. of Ammonia, an ample quantity to give activity without injury to the vegetation, and a large percentage of soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime, together with Potash and Soda, the essential elements of a COMPLETE MANURE. The increased sales to farmers who are using it with highly satisfactory results is a sure guarantee of its value. Price, $56 per ton of 10 bags 200 lbs each. Send for a pamphlet. Address
THE ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
July 3,'68-1y 57 Broadway, N. Y.

LOUIS BROWN, CHAS. J. EWALD.

BROWN & EWALD,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Cor. Third & Vine Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 29, 1868-6mo.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, August 29th, 1868, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Samuel Creasy Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Felder, late of Centre township deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, the following described real estate: one inlot in Mifflinville, marked and described in the plan of said town, No. 1, containing three-eighths of an acre; one other inlot in said town lying between Front and Second Streets, No. 110, containing three-fourths of an acre; one other lot in said town bounded on the North by Fifth Street, on the west by Market Street, on the south by land of Samuel Cressy, and on the east by land of George Shuman, containing

TWO ACRES;

one other lot in said town, bounded by land of George Bowman, John Keller and the Susquehannah River containing One and 1½ acres, all in good cultivation, late the estate of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale by SAMUEL CREASY, Executor.
August 7,'68

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED.—One male and one female teacher for the Borough of Centralia. Term eight to ten months, Salaries liberal. Examination to be held in the borough school house on August 13th 1868. JEREMIAH O'CONNER, Sec'y
Centralia, July 31,'68. By order of the Board.

NOTICE.

There will be an examination of Teachers for Bloom Township held in the Academy on Third street in the town of Bloomsburg, on Saturday August 29th, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.
CHAS. G. BARKLEY, County Sup't.
At which time the Board of Directors of Bloom Township will select teachers for the schools of said District for the coming term of seven months commencing on the first Monday, being the 7th day, of September. Persons expecting or awaiting schools must attend the examination.
WESLEY WIRT,
July 31,'68-3t. Pres't. Board School Directors.

NOTICE.

All persons are forbidden to trespass upon the lands of the subscriber in Main township, for the purpose of shooting or fishing. Any one hereafter so offending, will be dealt with according to law. JACOB SHUMAN, Sr.
Mainville, July 31,'68-4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership heretofore existing between David Brobst and John W. Evans in the wagon making business in West Bloomsburg, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The books, papers and accounts remain in the hands of David Brobst, who is authorized to settle and receive and receipt for all moneys and accounts. DAVID BROBST, JOHN W. EVANS.
Bloomsburg July 20, 1868.
The business will be continued at the old stand by David Brobst, who, thankful for past patronage and favor, respectfully asks a continuance of the same. DAVID BROBST.
July 31, '68-3t.

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.

Sealed proposals are invited by the undersigned Overseer of the Poor of Bloom Township, for furnishing Coal from the 15th of August 1868, to the 15th of April 1869. Separate rates must be given for No. 4 coal and No. 5 coal. Proposals will be received till 12 o'clock, noon, of August 10.
J. H. FURMAN, Overseer of the Poor.
Bloomsburg, July 31,'68.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The Fall term of this Institution will open August 24, 1868, at which time a class will be organized for the professional training of Teachers, and it is expected that during the year the Institution will be recognized as a State Normal School with all the privileges of the other State Institutions. For further particulars or circulars address the Principal.
July 31,'68. HENRY CARVER, A. M.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Five male and two female teachers for the public schools of Conyngham township. Examination to be held at Centralia on Thursday August 13, 1868, commencing at ten o'clock.
By order of the Board,
July 24,'68-3t. C. G. Murphy, Acting Sec'y.

STATEMENT OF BOUNTY FUND OF CONYNGHAM TOWNSHIP FOR 1867.

April 22d, 1868. To Am't of Duplicate,	$3584 19
" " " Unseated land tax from County Com'rs.	334 20
	$3918 39
By am't. of unseated land tax returned to County Com'rs for collection,	$ 388 40
By am't. of errors and exonerations,	129 81
" " paid I. M. Freck on loan in full.	1867 88
" " " Rob't. Gorrell on loan on acct	1200 00
" " " to Treasurer for per centage,	82 15
" " " Collector for commission.	153 30
	$3841 54
Balance in hands of F. R. Wohlfarth Treasurer.	$76 85

HENRY MOSER, C. G. MURPHY, } Auditors.
July 31,'68-3t.

BRIDGE LETTING!

The Commissioner's of Columbia County will meet at the Still Water mill, near Raven Creek, in Fishingcreek township, on Saturday, the 15th day of Aug. next at ten o'clock a. m. to receive proposals to erect an open single track truss bridge across Raven Creek. The bridge to be fifty-four feet long between abutments, and fourteen feet from out to out, and six feet high from low water mark.
Commissioners Office, Blooomsburg July 24th 1868.
J. F. FOWLER, MONT. COLE, DAVID YEAGER, } Com'rs.
July 24,'68.

THINK OF YOUR TEETH

AND HAVE THEM ATTENDED TO.

Dr. Chalfant having located in Bloomsburg for the practice of his profession, is anxious to awaken a new interest upon the subject of Dentistry.

PRESERVE YOUR NATURAL TEETH.

This most important branch of Dentistry he discovers has never been properly introduced. No truth is more obvious than that a natural set of teeth with proper care will last its possessor a lifetime, yet he finds many persons who object to having their teeth filled, judging by bitter experience that it is useless. To such he extends the cordial invitation.

COME TO DR. CHALFANT'S OFFICE, he will examine your teeth free of charge and convince you of your error. He has methods of filling teeth never before practiced in this section of country, and means of proving to the most skeptical that the filling cannot possibly be removed from the cavities. So confident is he of this that in this department *he will insure his work for ten years.* He also finds persons equally prejudiced against

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

objecting that they cause pain, and produce soreness in the mouth, that they must be taken out when eating, and that frequently they are thrown aside altogether.

In view of this he wishes you to READ HIS TERMS. He will put up any set of teeth, upper or lower, or part of either, and insert them so that they cannot be distinguished from natural teeth, and guarantee satisfaction in every case. Any person not pleased with his work in every particular, need not take it from the office or pay for it, as he allows no case to leave his office which produces the slightest pain, or would be likely to create soreness in the mouth. He extracts teeth by the use of

NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

that being the anaesthetic in general use, and recommended by leading Dentists throughout the United States. He will administer ether however to those preferring it.

COME AND SEE HIM, he will examine your teeth, and give directions for preserving them, free of charge.

Found at all hours in his office, next door to Dr. J. R. Evans, Main St. below Market, Bloomsburg, Pa.
July 3,'68-9m

N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,

MACHINISTS & ENGINEERS,

MAIN ST., & L. & B. R. R., BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Are prepared to furnish all kinds of Machine work, such as

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Couplings, Mill-gearing, Saw mandrils, etc., Guage cocks, Pet cocks, Steam pipe, together with all kinds of Steam fittings constantly on hand.

Threshing Machines and Horse Powers made to order. All kinds of Agricultural Machinery repaired. May 29,'68.

THE REASON WHY

THE ALL RIGHT FRUIT JAR

is the best of any in the market:

1st. The rubber packing that makes the joint rests on a smooth shoulder which is blown in the mould instead of being ground down on the end, consequently there is no nicking out of glass in grinding to let the air into the jar, which is the cause of so much fruit being spoiled.

2nd. You will see the rubber is away from the fruit, whereas the ground shoulders or ends must necessarily bring one edge of the rubber in contact with the Fruit.

3rd. You can test or loosen the fastenings when the Jar or fruit cools, and see if your cover is tight; if so, you know at once that your fruit will keep. If the cover is loose you can heat over before it spoils.

4th. They are easy to open, which is the most important part after finding a Jar that will keep Fruit.

THEY WILL KEEP TOMATOES.

These Jars are warranted ALL RIGHT.
MOYER BROTHERS Wholesale Agents Bloomsburg, Pa., and by all country dealers.
Aug. 14,'68.