BLOOMSBURG, PA. PRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1869.

87 THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Rorthern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotem-poraries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Beauties of Radicalism.

On Thursday last the municipal elections took place at the Capital of the nation, and the result calls for longer comment than the brief announcement of a dispatch. The negro ticket is elected. Every ward has its darkey repre sentative. The barber at one prominent hotel is an Alderman, the head waiter at another hotel is a Councilman. Riot and bloodshed, arson and murder ushered in the new-born government. The negroes inflamed by the teachings of such demagogues as Mayor Bowen and Pennsylvania's detestable offspring Jno. W. Forney, gave full play to the brutal Instincts which characterise their race. After much desultory fighting and rioting during the morning, the negroes became, in the afternoon, a regular mob and then ensued a horrible scene. The rioters were determined to take the life of a man named Stuart, who had ansounced his intention of voting the Democratic ticket, and the police whilst protecting him were assailed with stones lule; razors and firearms; a pistol was fired at the Chief of Police, and finally in self-defence that body was obliged to fire a volley into the mob. It is not known how many were either killed or wounded, as their comrades carried them off as they fell.

Had it not been for the firmness of the police we should have had many more outrages to chronicle. To them belongs the credit of saving from deetruction the riotous section of the city. We have no doubt that the Washing-

ton Chronicle and kindred sheets will duly advertise this mockery of an election as a triumph of right and justice and a vindication of the black man's cause, but we fail to see in this surren der of the government of the Capital of our country to the lawless, brutal, and degraded race whose principles are those of Forney and whose arguments are razors, any occasion for rejoicing. Thus one by one under the guidance

of the dominant party the rights, privlieges and powers intended for white men, are fast disappearing and thus with loud cries of "loilty," "God" and "morality" the Republican party sinks Into the brutal companionship to which it is so perfectly congenial.

It is hardly necessary to state that any hopes which may have existed regarding the improvement, architectural or commercial, of the City, will disappear as effectually under the Africans' rule, as if it were buried deep in the earth, or as if the green waters of the Ocean were ebbing and flowing over the dome of the Capitol.

## Progressive.

THE Radical newspapers are fond of relating how Mr. Grant goes forth to drive, and how his family goes, attended by orderlies, and they chuckle with dedler surnamed "The Drunken" who is going to Europe and has decked his funkles in gorgeous array in stars and stripes and buttons as big as your hat, and has stamped his coat of arms (a bran every part of their liveries capable of holding the same, and is now prepared to prove to the "bloated aristocrats" of the Old World that the United States can furnish forth as fine a specimen of fain to confess that Chandler has at last assumed a part which he is eminently fitted to carry out. Sumner should pro vide him with some "instructions

To any lover of the curious, who desirous of knowing how politics and profanity, business and Billingsgate, the late Radical Convention in Tennes-see. Were it not for the utter indecenshould be glad to publish a full account. The only respectable members present,

dollars will come out of the Treasury in

GENERAL BUTLER thinks we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a war with England. We won't lose Butler, that's certain. He will take care to be out of harm's way, as he did during the late contest in this country.

writing you on the subject of the arrests of citizens of this county, in the confident expectation that they, or the greater part of them, would be discharged and permitted to risture to their homes. Most of these persons are men of fair character and respectable position, some of them are aged men accustomed to active employments upon whom imprisonment is peculiarly severe, and as to all of them, their families and business suffer by their absence. And surely the offences with which they are charged can be neither grave nor dangerous, when they are not amounced or recognized in the community from which they are taken. Only conjecture or suspicion can be excreised upon their cases oven by those least friendly to them. I do not doubt that the charges upon which the arrests were ordered state or coulditon of mind in their accusers, who were carried away by an impression of combination and armed resistance to the laws in the Fishing Creek townships. Upon inquiry made by me since my roturn from Washington in July, and particularly since our interview in August, I have obtained information which embles me to speak confidently upon this subject. And I have to say, that there has been no large number of men assembled in arms to resist the conscription, as was reported; that no cannon or other arms were obtained for a position on the North Mountain; that neither deserters from abroad nor refugees from Canada came to the assistance of the so-called "insurgents," and, in short, that the reports sent abroad on refugees from Canada came to the assistance of the so-called "insurgents," and, in short, that the reports sent abroad of mannon or other arms were obtained for a position on the North Mountain; that neither deserters from abroad nor refugees from Canada came to the assistance of the so-called "insurgents," and, in short, that the reports sent abroad of mannon or other arms were obtained for a position on the North Mountain was scaled and before the imposture which had misled men abroad, was fully experienced in the

their arrest was under an order from the Provost Marshal General at Wash-ington, in which case you are not re-sponsible for the order but only for its

light at the fast disappearing simplicity which has heretofore characterised our presidents. "Like master like man." an imperfectly ventilated bomb-proof a Government Fort, subjected to vermin and other hardships, and aven if it min and other hardships, and even if it can be shown that they have been guilty, to some extent, of imprudent or criminal speech or action, they have undergone enough to satisfy the demands not only to justice but of vengeance. Besides, two of them are officers of the county (the one a Commissioner and the other Treasurer) whose attention at home to public business is necessary. I therefore now make application for their discharge without further proceedings or delay, as a measure of justice and demanded by public opinion in this section.

I shall not, General, submit to you any observation upon the illegality of these arrests, nor upon the propriety of turning these men over for trial (if they are to be tried at all) to the proper court of the United states which holds regular terms in an adjoining county (at Williamsport.) It is sufficient for my present purpose to say, that the arrests were unnecessary; that no such formidable combination of men to resist the laws as was alleged, had any existence; and that these men have undergone already severe and prolonged imprisonment. I suppose no advocate of military arrests of citizens in States untouched by actual war, will pretend they I shall not, General, submit to ve ed by actual war, will pretend they should be made except in cases of utmost urgency, nor that punishment in such cases should degenerate into persecu-tion.

The only respectable members present, and they were very few, were negroes, one of whom declared for his race that he was ashamed of "you white folks." 'Rah!

WE are gratified to be able to say that while a few venal newspapers in the hands of corrupt, weak-kneed lackeys have upheld every act, good and bad alike, the great mass of Republican papers and Republican voters have unequivocally condemned extravagance, corruption and dishonesty whenever and wherever discovered.—State Guard.

Just so, but on the same principle which prompts the great Enemy of mankind to quote Scripture fluently, the Republicans preach admirable morality but fall to practice it. Strong protestations of honesty do not necessitate the existence of that virtue and it is hard to persuade people of reasonable intelligences that the existing profligacy.

I must add some remarks upon the subject of keeping troops here. This county has a population of 30,000 and no more peaceful, law-abiding district is to be found in the United States. For many years the quarterly terms of our County Courts have not had an average duration of four days! The introduction of a large armed force here was not therefore provoked by the general character of our people, but must have been occasioned by the particular falsehoods already mentioned and which have been fully exposed by the peneral character of our people, but must have been occasioned by the particular falsehoods already mentioned and which have been fully exposed by the peneral character of our people, but must have not had an average duration of four days! The introduction of a large armed force here was not therefore provoked by the general character of our people, but must have been occasioned by the particular falsehoods already mentioned and which have been fully exposed by the general character of our people, but must have been occasioned by the general character of our people, but must have been fully exposed by the general character of our people, but must have been our people of the force here I must add some remarks upon th

sitate the existence of that virtue and it is hard to persuade people of reasonable intelligence that the existing profligacy and extravagance which have sprung up under Radical rule are just what the country needs. If these things be morality give us iniquity for a change.

JUST as we expected. Washburne has received his "instructions" and has consequently left Paris for his health. Whether he will be allowed to recover or not during his term remains to be seen. We hardly know whom to thank for this, Grant or Fish. Whoever is entitled will please credit us with a large amount of gratitude.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE has ruled that the Government cannot collect income tax from foreigners who hold our bonds, and that what has been collected must be refunded. The Internal Revenue Bureau is preparing to carry out this decision; and several hundred thousand dollars will come out of the Treasury in consequence of it.

the insurrection, and who have caused an unnecessary and large outlay by the Government (perhaps in all a quarter of a unillion of dollars.) are those upon whom the indignation of authority should fall, rather than the men now in custody. In a proper place and in due time, I shall probably conceive it to be my duty to insist upon an investigation of this whole transaction, to the end that the truth shall become known and

DEAR SHEET Bave the honor to acknowledge receipt this day of your note of the 20th inst. In reference to the Utilizen Prisoners arrested in Columbia Co.

cc. cc.

The commission for their trial has been ordered and I had hoped it would have been ready to take up their cases before this, but there have been delays before this, but there have been delays. beyond my control, still everything is being done that can be to expedite mat-I went to the Fort on Saturday last

for the purpose of seeing myself how the prisoners fared, hispect their quar-ters and if necessary order them to be removed to a more comfortable place of confinement—there seemed to be no cause for complaint and honce no change I fully agree with you that no fortifi-

I fully agree with you that no fortal-cations were erected by the "insur-gents," but General Cadwallader who made a close examination of the coun-try is satisfied that they had one, and probably two pieces of artillery, that there was an organization to resist the Draft, the members of which were arm-ed, and I have other Information to the same effect.

same effect.

The men arrested are charged in general terms with resisting the Draft, which covers the case of those who advised resistance, procured arms, knowing they were for that purpose, or sold arms for the same object.

The arrests were not to my knowl-

arins for the same object.

The arrests were not, to my knowledge, made by direction of the Provost Marshal General, nor are the prisoners held to satisfy vengeance, but to determine whether they are guilty of the great crime of which they are charged,

As regards the troops interfering with the elections, you and your friends may rest assured that there will be no just cause for complaint.

When assigned to the command of this Department, I was instructed by the Secretary of War, not to interfere with polities, which being in accordance with my natural inclinations, has been

with my natural inclinations, has been scrupulously carried out.

I cannot for one moment think that you believe troops are retained in Columbia Co. to control the elections.

I was very glad to receive your letter recollecting with pleasure our interview in August last, and the assistance you extended me at that time.

The subject has received my careful consideration and I hope to be able to so conduct matters, that none but the guilty shall suffer, and so soon as I can satisfy myself that any of the suspected parties are only slightly involved in this treasonable movement, it will be consistent with my duty to the Government to order their conditional release,

ment to order their conditional release,
I am Sir, very Respectfully,
Your obd't Servant
D, N. COUCH,
Maj. General Com'dg Dep't. A Second letter to Gen. Couch.

A Second ieller to Gen. Couch.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 11, 1864.

Tuesday Evening.

Gen. D. N. Couch,

Dear Sir:—I received in due course of mail your letter of 29th September, and am duly sensible of your politeness in giving so prompt an answer to my communication. I notice with satisfaction your statement that you visited "Fort Midlin" and gave attention to the treatment of our citizens confined there, as the fact proves your possession of those feelings of humanity which do honor to our common nature. I read also with satisfaction and approval your observations upon non-interference with the fact proves your possession of those feelings of humanity which do honor to our common nature. I read also with satisfaction and approval your observations upon non-interference with our elections by troops under your command or control, and particularly your assurance to me and my friends (as you expressed yourself) that we should have no cause for complaint in that particular. These were good words and I have no disposition to think them or to represent them as insincere. But, unfortunately, the proceedings of your subordinates have not been consistent with them.

Col. Albright, who came up to this county to collect evidence, preparatory to the trial of our citizens at Harrisburg, He went upon the stump in Bloomsburg

did not confine himself to that business. He went apon the stump in Bloomsburg with the Republican candidate for congress, and made the first political speech of the campaign here. As represented to me it was a very inflammatory speech and gave a most exaggerated and unfair representation of the difficulties in this county. He professed to speak from the official documents in his possession, and used his position to inflame public passion against the men who were to be tried and to render their prosecution useful for party purposes.

But I proceed to mantion events more recent which deserve, as I think, your particular attention. Some days since soldiers were sent south of the river. I do not know what they have done there but a prisoner was forwarded here yesterday from Main township and is still kept here. His case is as follows: His name is the same as his father's except a middle initial letter. His father's name was drawn in the draft: The father was notified, appeared before the board of enrolment, and was exempted for legal cause. It is now said, or pretended, that the son was really meant and he, without any notice whatever, is selzed and taken away from his district, the day before the clection and held here in spite of full explanation! No one can doubt the motive, and the effect is precisely what was desired—the deduction of one vote from the poll of Main township, soldiers were stationed for the day on the main road near the polls, obviously to watch the election.

In Benton township one of the election officers was arrested this morning

In Benton township one of the elec-tion officers was arrested this morning just before the polls were to open, and carried off, the others had been previ-ously disposed of and the people found no officers to act for them. Last night

carried off, the others had been previously disposed of and the people found no officers to act for them. Last night several men were arrested in the neighborhood and kept away from their places of voting. I believe no one arrested was a drafted mon. They were citizens, and had been openly at their homes before.

Seven mounted men were met going toward the Sugarloaf polis early in the day and they, or another squad, were reported later in the day watching the road of approach beyond.

When the returns come in it will doubtless be found true that light elections have been held in several districts, because many citizens have been intimidated and deterred from attending the polls, in addition to those who were taken away by actual arrest. No cause for the arrests is known and no man can feel safe in attending the election. Of course the intended effect is as certain as the means of securing it are unscrupulous and disgraceful.

At the election here in Bloomsburg a man was arrested in going to vote; soldiers appearing at the polls in violation of the State law to which I referred you in my former letter. He was kept in hand during the day, permitted to go home for his dinner but not to the polls. His case was one of doubtful dereliction [under a former enlistment which has expired. He has since been enrolled and drafted under the U. S. laws, and I saw to day his certificate of having pald. commutation mony.] He has been tiving here openly a year or more without question until now.

Two other men living openly in the neighborhood for two years past and voters in the adjoining township of Hemlock were arrested and put in jall here—one on last Saturday night and the other yesterday. They were not liable to arrest and have not been drawn under either one of the U. S. drafts. One of them was promised a hearing yesterday and again this morning, but it was not given. Of course none was intended until the election should close.

The County Invasion.

X

I am, General, respectfully.
Your obd't servant
C. R. BUCKALEW.

Becommon Sept. 20, 1861.

Maj Gen. D. N. Couch, Chambersburg.
Pa.

Dear Sir:—1 have refrained from writing you on the subject of the arrests of citizens of this county, in the confiunanimously adopted, and in the Old

but in that time incalculable mischler had been done. Two of the four men who were to be disfranchised by being kept here in confinement, had given true and lawful votes under the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth: And these votes will standgood, and the deprivation of rightful suffrage here be narrowed to the two other cases before mentioned.

General, in the war of 1812 the State of Massachusetts refused the use of her prisons to the United States for the de-

other cases before mentioned.

General, in the war of 1812 the State of Massachusetts refused the use of her prisons to the United States for the detention of captives &c. Immediately afterwards Simon Snyder, Governor of this State, addressed a patriotic message to our Legislature denouncing the conduct of Massachusetts, and at his instance the Legislature passed the act of 3d March, 1814, opening wide our prisons for the admission of hostages and prisoners of war of the United States and charging upon our Sheriffs and jailors the duties of their custody. The prior act of 5th December, 1789, had authorized the admission of prisoners of the United States "committed by virtue of legal process," obviously meaning in some judical proceeding. I know of no statute of this Commonwealth charging upon our Sheriffs and prison-keepers the duty of holding citizens in draft proceedings under the authority of the United States. But even if such statute existed, the duty the Sheriff would owe to the United States would be simply the safe custody of the persons committed and the rendering of them up on proper demand. And while they were in his custody he would have complete control over them, subject to the regulation of our own laws, and would share his powers with no other official whatever.

Observe, General, I do not object to the use of our prisons by the United States in the fullest manner, and to in-

Observe, General, I do not object to the use of our prisons by the United States in the fullest manner, and to invoking the principle of comity for that purpose where legal provision may be wanting. But the purposes of the United States thing subserved, no officer of that government has reason to concern himself further and to determine who shall be permitted to vote under the State laws.

State laws.

The arcests which I have described were made by the use of soldiers subject to your command, and their occurrence justifies my appeal made to you in a former letter for the withdrawal of troops from our county, or, in case they were not withdrawn, that stringent orders should be issued against their interfering with our elections and particularly against their presence. ularly against their presence at our places of election in violation of explaces of election in violation of ex-press law.

In conclusion, I must express my

opinion that some signal condemnation of the wrongs and outrages already committed in this county is due to our people from the public authorities, and that some effectual provisions should be made against the repetition of such occurrences in the future.

I am, General, very truly Your obd't serv't C. R. BUCKALEW.

Communicated.

BLOOMSBURG, June 4, 1869. Mr. Editor: We here beg leave to ask you to insert the following brief report from the Sabbath School State Conven-

tion held in Williamsport. We can only make you a brief account, as to enter into detail would not leave you a

ber of new delegates arrived, and dur-ing the evening about thirty or thirty-five counties were represented. Dele-gates continued coming in during the whole convention, and by the last day, the State was quite largely represented; yet by no means was it attended as it should have been when we consider the good which results from this institution. Very interesting, earnest and pleasing addresses and the question box were the order of this session.

Unfortunately the President was cal-

Unfortunately the President was called away, so that on Wednesday morning the convention was without a head. This, however, was soon supplied transiently by Rev. R. McMiller from Lawrence county, and the convention opened at half-past nine a. m., when Secretary Mr. Alfred Taylor read his report for the year, which was very flattering indeed, and on motion, was received unanimously by the convention. Then followed the different reports from the delegates. The afternoon session was devoted to the blackboard exercise, class teaching, obstacles and how overcome, and was of no little importance to all who were permitted to participate. The evening session opened with several limited addresses, when Secretary Taylor very kindly and ably gave magic lantern views and incidents of Palestine and Jerusalem, after which the evening was passed with short and spirited addresses. But there is one prominent feature that we have almost forgotten, which was the best we have ever known for its youth, viz: the "Little Wanderers," a class of nine orphan children ranging from about seven to twelve years old, under charge of Prof. J. E. Gould of Philadelphia, that gave us the best musical entertainment that we ever heard. Mr. Gould by no means can receive the praise his untiring zeal merits.

On Thursday morning Mr. Oliver Williams was called to the chair and

ing zeal merits.

On Thursday morning Mr. Oliver Williams was called to the chair, and after a number of limited addresses, all of vital importance and interest, the convention took action and commenced business. The first motion was to hold the next convention at Harrisburg. Opposition now arose, and quite a contest between Allentown and Harrisburg ensued resulting in favor of Harrisburg. The time agreed upon was the second Tuesday of June, 1870. This took up all the forenoon, and all business was laid aside until next session, which took place at half-past two p. m.

At this time the house was called to order, and the next business taken up was the election of officers. The present ones were reinstated except in a few instances.

ent ones were reinstated except in a few instances where a change occurred in the selection of managers. After this there was a committee of delegates appointed to the New York State convention, and Mr. W. P. Wylie of New Castle, appointed delegate to the Illinois State convention. The evening closed the convention with farevell selections. State convention. The evening closed the convention with farewell addresses, etc.; all in attendance pronounced it a grand success, and as helpers of this noble and great cause, we will ever greet our friends who will cheerfully engage with us in the work.

W. S. CONNER,

LIZZIE SCHUYLER,

Delegates for Columbia county.

-A pair of fond loyers in New Orleans, tired of life and the persecutions of cruel parents, tied their right hands together and leaped from a bridge with suicidal intent. But while the youth went over the rall, the maiden went under, and there they were found, dangling and kicking and screaming.

-The United States Depository safe at Santa Fe, New-Mexico, was robbed of several hundred thousand dollars on Saturday night. I. L. Collins, a depositor, was found lying in the room by the safe dead, shot through the heart. It is supposed that he was killed by the robbers while attempting to save the treasure.

The Union of the Presbyterlans.

ATTER a separate existence of over thirty years, the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterion Church decided, through their representatives in the Assemblies convened to reunite and form hereafter a single Church. The report was unanimously reported; in the New School it was

School there were eight dissenting voice es. Although the plan is to be submitted to the various presbyteries for approval, it may be considered that the question of reunion is virtually settled It will be seen that in the plan adopted by the Assemblies the questions on which the separation in 1838 took place are entirely ignored. The second clause of the plan embraces the questions of doctrine and polity touched upon at all.

It reads as follows:

"The reunion shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards: the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the inspired word of God, and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; and the Government and Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity." It reads as follows:

News Items.

Ninecents a piece is all they charge for eggs in Nevada.

—A young mother in Ohio recently bit off her child's nose in a dream. —More than a quarter of a million dollars has already been expended on the Philadelphia Masonic Hall. -A flock of ants, ten miles in width,

recently swept across Snasto Valley, Sisklyou county, California. -A St. Louis husband has applied for a divorce on the ground that his wife throws the children at his head.

—It is feared that Hon. Jeremiah S. Black will lose his arm by the recent railway accident in which he partici-

pated. —A huge skeleton of the lizard spec-ies, known as the mosasaurus, eighty-six feet long, has been discovered near Sher-idan, Kansas.

-Fifteen per cent. according to the New York World, is the average amount of short weight swindling by grocers in that city.

-An Illinois farmer set fire to the grass on his prairie land the other day and burned up his two children who were out at play. —The Ohio penitentiary made \$7000 profit this year. The convicts are anxious to know when dividend day will come round.

—Hon. S. S. Cox, M. C., from New York, now traveling in Africa, writes home that he has seen a woman weighing 600 pounds.

-The clergy costs the United States \$12,000,000 annually; the criminals \$10,000,000; the lawyers, \$70,000,000; rum, \$200,000,000! —A New Orleans blind beggar appeared in Court the other day, and gave security for a friend, and swore to \$20,000 worth of property.

-The first edition of the Congressional Directory appeared on Monday. In it Senator Harris is recorded as born in 1868, and Congressman Lash in 1870.

-Winn, Maine, boasts of the largest tannery in the United States. It turns out yearly 60,000 sides of sole leather, using 7,000 cords of hemlock bark to tan it.

—In Robert Bonner's stable, his horses are fed from a box in the floor, he believing that nature intended they should take their food from the level of -A patent has been obtained for the manufacturer of water-proof paper. It will be no uncommon thing, by and by,

to carry a quart of milk home in a paper bag. and four inches in diameter, and beats seventy times per minute, 4,100 times per-hour, 190,800 times per day, 37,770,-000 per year.

—Cincinnati has a baby it is proud of. It fell out of a third-story window upon a stone pavement and escaped unhurt. It struck on its skull, and was a colored infant.

—Twenty-five tons of strawberries were brought into San Francisco in April, and retailed at twelve to fifteen cents a pound. Cherries sold at a dollar and a half per pound.

—A white muskrat was killed near Alexandria, Minnesota, a few days ago, It was clear white, with no colored hairs on it. Such an animal is a rarity and worthy the attention of naturalists. -Gen. Sol. Meredith, of Indiana, whose obituary has been going the rounds of the press for several months, announces that his death has been posi-

tively and indefinitely postponed. —A white-oak tree was lately cut near Haney's Ridge two hundred and twenty-five years old, and six feet across the stump. It is thought to contain seven cords of wood.

—The income returns for 1868 show that the very rich are becoming richer, while those of moderate means are be-coming poorer. The rich richer and the poor poorer is the effect of Radical policy.

—Apropos of the change in the names of our frigates, the Hartford Post. says that Borie is changing his own name by adding to it the single syllable that will make a North wind of him—namely, Borie-ass.

—A negro was drowned by a catfish in Lake Concordia, opposite Natchez, Miss., a few days since. The negro was trying to haul the catfish out, but the fish hauled him in, and he was drown-ed before assistance could be rendered.

—Mr. A. T. Stewart's property on Broadway, New York, alone is worth five millions. W. S. Astor's real estate on Broadway is worth about three mil-lions. The Lorillard estate has eight millions invested in that thoroughfare.

—A Memphis dispatch says that on Thursday morning H. J. Barnes, a no-torious horse-thief, was found hanging to a tree near that city. His body was riddled with bullets. From papers on his person, it is supposed he was orig-inally from Newark, N. J.

—An arrangement for sharpening needles of sewing machines has just been patented. It is attached to a ma-chine and operated by the same power. If a needle becomes dull or breaks off, it can be made as good as new in a few

-Allimesota is in trouble about wolves. It pays a bounty of \$10 a head for their scalps, and this has been, during the past year, a charge upon the treasury of \$11,300. The worst of it seems to be that the wolves are increasing, giving ground for suspicion that some one is raising wolves.

—A scholar was turned out of one of the district schools in Sutton, Mass., the offer day, because he was 48 years old. He pleaded that "his boys and gals had more learning than he had, and he wanted to ketch up with 'em," but the hard hearted committee were inexorable.

—It is a curious fact, that appears from a report of the Secretary of the In-terior, that while there is but one revo-lutionary soldier now living, (he lives in New York) and drawing a pension, there are at the present time on the rolls the names of 888 widows of revo-lutionary soldiers.

POLITICAL.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention for the nom-ination of candidates for the office of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, will meet at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 18th, 1869, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg. By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman DAVID CALDWELL, Secretary.

Candidates for Nomination.

for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration the Democratic County Convention: REPRESENTATIVE,

GEORGE SCOTT,

CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP (Subject to the decision of the conferces of Columbia and Montour counties.) ASSOCIATE JUDGE

> J. R. JAMESON. MAIN TOWNSHIP.

> SAMUEL CREASEY, MIPPLIN TOWNSHIP. PROTHONOTARY,

WELLINGTON H. ENT, SCOTT TOWNSHIP,

JESSE COLEMAN, BLOOM TOWNSHIP. REGISTER AND RECORDER.

B. FRANK ZARR, BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAMSON II. JACOBY,

BLOOM TOWNSHIP,

JOHN SNYDER. ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

D. B. HAMPTON, MADISON TOWNSHIELD TREASURER.

DAVID LOWENBERG, BLOOM TOWNSHIP,

W. B. KOONS. BLOOM TOWNSHIP

J. S. SANDERS,

BERWICK DOROUGH COMMISSIONER.

CYRUS ROBBINS. VISITINGCHEEK TOWNSHIP

H. P. WHITEMAN, GHERNWOOD TOWNSHIP. DAVID SAVAGE,

PISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP. JACOB S. EVANS. GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have entered into co-partner ship as Founders and Machinists, at the Nationa Foundry heretofore occupied by Feter Billings.

PETER HILLMYER,
GEORGE V. HENRIE,
The books of the late firm will be settled b
E. R. Ikier, to whom all persons indebted should anoly.

Bloomsburg June 11, 69-11.

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE. REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at the late residence of Wm, Carnahan, dec'd, in Madison twp. Columbia county, Pa., on TUESDAY, JUNE 24th, 1869. The following property, viz : SIXTY-FIVE ACRES,

Of good arable land, all cleared, with the excep-tion of four acres. The improvements on the land are ONE FRAME DWELLING with a well of good water at the door. There are a number of fruit trees on the premises. The sai will take place at 19 of clock A.M., when condition will be made known by JoHN DILDINE, Administrator. Limestoneville, June 11, 1808.-31.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF REAL ESTATE;

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp., issaed out of the Coart of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale or out-cry, at the Public House of A. K. Shuman in Mainville on Thursday July Sh 1829, the following tract of land situated in Maine township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Henry Bowman dec'd., on the cast by land of Henry Howman dec'd., on the south by land of Henry Howman dec'd., on the west by land of John Gearhart, containing fifty-three acres more or less.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mary Kline.

June 11.1869.-31

MOINDECAI MILLARD,
Sheriff,

197- DERWICK GAZETTE FLEASK COPY.] \*\*22

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June 1', 98-17.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. The subscribers offer at private sale, an other Real Estate in their hands, the follower-fleet property, situated in Madison tow. Columbia county Pa., A tract of land contail eighty acres, about sixty-five acres cleared, which are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN, and sheds, with all necessary out buildings: a young apple orchard of about 150 trees in good bearing condition, with a well of waterete. Comprised in this eighty acres, in addition to the above improvements there is a Tannery, consisting of twenty-five indoor-vats, bark house dwelling house and stable, with a well of water, and out buildings: The country is timbered with rock oak and chestant oak, the bark to be had

The above property will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers: But if sold separately, there will be sold with the Tannery, two acres; leaving the farm to comprise seventy-eight acres;

For terms and conditions apply to For terms and conditions apply to For terms and conditions apply to Real Estate Agency.

Bloomsburg, Ps. June 11, 69-31.

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For further information address

HENRY CAHVER, A. M.

Principal of Bloomsburg State Normal School.

May 28, 39-2m

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and also essential the as well at the close of nstitute streessful bor nd interest. In some umber of teachers at a he number of schools.

Hoomsburg Jone 4, 1800 DUBLIC SALE.

OF VALUABLE REAL D The undersigned, Ex-estament of Isaac Day Siumbia county, Per-xpose to sale, by pub-ICLY 9th 1869, at 1 o'cl ollowing described i TRACT No. I. The said decedent in all dtuate partly in Unio y, and partly in Bea counded and describe

n and a half o CONTAINING 438 AC

many this is known:
TRACT NO. 2 All thing in Beaver twp. a scribed as follows: if James M'Neal, the Haragem, south one and one-half degrees we ree hundred and sixt, at thence by vacant orth one hundred and grees east one hundred. CONTAINING FOUR III

ant dated the 3rd day c leding the same piece of Mann did by his Indeal May A. D. 1888, convey which said Fortner by sember 28th 1839, did con Tracer No. 3. All th situated in Beavertwp, dud described as folio-on land of Isaac Davis, malf degrees west on ONE HUNDRED AND FI THIRTY-FIVE P

CONVENIENT TO THE

being only 8 miles from niles from Mahanoy City Ashland. The property is Rock Oak, Yellow Pine and for Framing Timber, Wood cor Framing Timber, Woo Coxpiritors of SAIR.—Chase money to be paid de months, and the balance terest and with approved are requested to meet at R time appointed for the said lions as to the title, and a satisfactorily answered.

BRIARCREEK BOUNT FUND AUDITORS' STAT J. C. Smith and Joo, Kisser car 1864. To eash of different persons all mittees
To unpaid notes and subscription
To amount not subscribed or paid
To balance due Smith & Kisse

By cash paid J. G. Jacoby pains
Volunteeers
By commission on \$1574 42 st2/
By cash paid auditors for the

The undersigned have exami-count and find. It to be core anos due Smith & Kisner es hu dred and eighty-eight dols Audited by authority seet of se 12th, day of March A. D. 1886. Briacersek, April 39, 406. JNO. H. SMITH, WM. LAMON, STEPHEN MICHAEL, May 28, 69-31. BRIARCREEK BOUN

The undersigned have of account and find it to be care Briarcreek, April 20, 02.

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