The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1869.

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

TO OUR PATRONS.

It is a custom among many of our contemporaries not to publish papers during the Christmas holidays, nor on the week in which the Fourth of July occurs; in other words to issue but fifty numbers a year. It is a custom we do not believe in, and never have followed. This year, however, contains fifty three publication days, and unless one is omitted our subscribers would receive one more number than they pay for, or are entitled to. Under the circumstances we have concluded to omit the publication of a paper next week. This will give our employees a chance to celebrate our national anniversary, and the omission occurs at a time when there is very little of interest occurring at home or abroad. Our patrons will receive fifty-two numbers in the course of the year, the same as heretofore.

After a week's rest we propose to return to our editorial labors with increased zeal and devotion, and ready to fight out the coming campaign with all the energy we possess.

Whom shall we Nominate.

As the day of our Convention approaches, we must confess that we feel a great deal of anxiety about our future nominee for Governor. This anxiety does not arise because we have any favorite in whose personal success we are interested, but because we see victory within our grasp and fear to lose it by bad generalship.

All will concede that the Radical nominee is a weak man. His military record is not the best, and his administration has been feeble and trifling. Many leading men in his own party accuse him of insincerity, falsehood, and even corruption. He was nominated by *politicians* as a reward for favors done, and the promise of others to follow; and a sullen assent is given by the masses because the nomination is according to precedent, and because no better name was presented, except that of Gen. Meade, who only received four votes in the Convention.

We cannot afford to nominate a weak man. Each defeat enfeebles, demoralizes an army. It keeps away recruits, because as a rule people do not care to join a sinking cause. The young men of our party who have not seen a substantial success for over ten years are becoming discouraged, and demand new leaders—men who are capable of fighting the issues of *to-day*, and not those who are eternally groping about the rubbish of the past.

We have much faith in the prudence of the delegates selected to meet at Harrisburg on the 14th inst. The only question before them is, who is the best man—who will poll the most votes? The location of the candidate, his party claims, have nothing to do with the matter. He must be a man who can secure the conservative vote, because the nomination of a man who expects to receive merely our party support is an empty honor, and will lead to defeat.

We can win under the lead of General Hancock. The soldiers and the entire conservative mass could rally under the flag of such a glorious leader. His name would add a prestige and enthusiasm to the campaign never before known. The question is *will he accept?*

We can win with Judge Packer. He is an honest man, a true man, a man of the people. The laboring and business classes would unite in his support, and his popularity would carry all else with it.

We have no knowledge of the strength of the other candidates named. But this we do know, *that this is not a time to try experiments.* It is a question between Geary, a corrupt, reckless administration, and the Fifteenth Amendment on the one side, and honesty, a fair apportionment, and success hereafter, on the other side. We abide the result.

In all good and fair governments the interests of the many are consulted, rather than the protection of the few. Our financial system is not based on that policy. No political economist, worthy of the name, ever existed who was a protective tariff man, as the word "protection" is now used.

The little tariff talk you hear in the stores shows the ignorance of its advocates. A home illustration, we think, will help to clear away the fog the aristocrats throw over the question. For instance—

John K. Grotz manufactures leather in Hemlock; Charles W. Snyder manufactures leather in Bloom. Now suppose the tariff to prevent Mr. Grotz from bringing his leather into Bloom and selling it, until he has paid the government, say a dollar a side. Snyder therefore makes us pay for our leather at least a dollar a side *more than a fair profit*, because the tariff prevents Grotz from competing with him on an equality, and the consumer pays the extra.

Now this is nuts and apples for Mr. Snyder, but it is not much of a joke to Jack and George and Robert who have five or six children to keep in shoes. And yet this is the inevitable effect of all tariff, and no argument can destroy or even weaken the fact.

WHAT NEXT.—Borie has resigned as Secretary of the Navy, and a man named Robeson of New Jersey has been appointed in his place. The old conundrum of "Who's Borie?" has given place to "Who's Robeson." It is said that his naval experience has been confined to an expedition on the Raritan canal, and is equal to that of Welles or Borie. Whose turn comes next?

NINE negro Councilmen have been elected for Washington City. The black barber at Willard's is Alderman from the First Ward. The negro head-waiter at the National is Councilman from the Fourth Ward.

Northumberland Nominations.

The Democratic primary election held in Northumberland county on the 19th of June resulted in the nomination of the following ticket: *For Senator*, W. P. Withington of Shamokin (subject to the district conference); *Representative*, Robert Montgomery of Lewis twp.; *Sheriff*, John B. Heller, Chillisquaque; *Prothonotary*, William D. Haupt, Sunbury; *Treasurer*, George M'Ellece, Shamokin; *Commissioner*, Bastian Stepp, Jackson; *Auditor*, Jasper Haughawout, Rush. The Return Judges of the election met at Sunbury on the 21st and after counting the popular vote taken and ascertaining the above result, proceeded to complete the ticket by nominating Cyrus Geasy of Sunbury for Coroner to fill a vacancy. Very proper Resolutions were passed upon the political situation of the county, and I. B. Davis Esq., of Milton was chosen Senatorial and Geo. W. Zeigler Esq., of Sunbury, Representative Delegates to the State Convention of 1870. A Resolution of instruction in favor of the nomination of Hon. Alex. Jordan as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court was adopted, but Judge Jordan being present, after expressing his thanks for kindness uniformly received from the Democracy and the citizens generally of the county, declined the proposed use of his name in the State Convention. A Standing Committee consisting of one member from each election district of the county was then announced, as chosen in the several districts, and J. C. Sylvis Esq., of Sunbury was appointed temporary Chairman thereof.

The vote upon the Senatorial nomination in the county stood: for Mr. Withington 1909 votes; for Mr. Malick, of Sunbury, 1281, Mr. Withington is a very respectable and worthy gentleman and the above vote is good evidence of his personal popularity with the people of his county. But we refer to this vote upon the Senatorial nomination as we find it in detail by districts in the *Northumberland County Democrat*, for a particular purpose of instruction, exhibiting as it does the Crawford County System in contrast with the Delegate System of nomination. There are 28 election districts in Northumberland county in one of which (Jackson) there was a tie vote between the Senatorial Candidates. Of the remaining 27 districts Mr. Malick had majorities in 11 and Mr. Withington in 13, so that it is very possible that if the Delegate plan of nomination had been in force in the county the former would have been nominated although the latter had, as we see, a majority upon the popular vote of no less than 688. In our own county we know a case where (under our Delagate system) a candidate who had as near as could be ascertained a majority of about 40 per cent. of votes over his competitor at the Delegate elections, was largely beaten in the County Convention. For reasons which we have heretofore stated we are not in favor of adopting the Crawford County System in this county, but we think our districts should be represented in Convention *in proportion to the Democratic vote of each*. This would be just and would in many cases prevent the voice of the majority from being overruled, especially if a reformed plan for casting votes at Delegate elections should accompany the other change.

The nomination of Mr. Montgomery for Representative, in Northumberland, was by a very decided vote—2112 to 426. He will of course be elected and will enter upon legislative service at an important juncture—when the purification and improvement of the legislature has become an important object—a question of deep concern and of common interest. He has before him therefore the prospect of an honorable and useful career which his friends are confident he will fully realize and display by his public conduct.

We have to say to our neighbors of the "Mother County," (Columbia was cut from Northumberland in 1813,) that we are glad to see evidences of spirit and union among them; of a determination to organize and work for the good cause which can never die out or fail while free government shall endure; of a firm purpose to increase their Democratic majority to a good figure and hold it there or increase it in spite of all the hostile influences with which they are forced to contend. This county of course is good for 2,000 majority the present year. We would like to add to her return 1,000 for Northumberland and 500 for "Little Montour," making altogether the elegant majority of 3,500 for the "old county" and her offspring.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court met June 24th pursuant to adjournment. Present, Hon. Wm. Elwell President Judge and James Kester Esq. Associate Judge.

In the matter of the petition for partition in Estate of Henry Fritz, dec'd, The Court appointed Christian F. Moore Guardian ad litem of Emanuel Moore, Emanuel Fritz, Silla V. Fritz, James M. Fritz, Maggie C. Fritz and Clara J. Fritz minor children of said Henry Fritz dec'd.

In the matter of the petition of citizens of Conyngham township for the removal of the School board of said township. On motion of Jas. Bryson Esq. Court granted a rule on directors of said School Board returnable to next term, to show cause why they should not be removed.

In the matter of the estate of William Fritz late of Orange twp., Columbia county. On motion of R. F. Clark Esq., E. H. Little continued as Auditor.

The Court ordered that one hundred and twenty names be placed in the Wheel, to serve as jurors for the balance of the year.

In the matter of the erection of a Poor House in the twp. of Conyngham and the Borough of Centralia, Court approved of purchase of 72 acres of land by the commissioners of said Poor House.

Rudolph Shuman appointed Guardian of Emma Geiger minor child of David Geiger dec'd.

Petition of Wilhelmina Ralston mother of Elizabeth Ralston, a minor child of James Ralston jr, dec'd. ordered that the guardian be allowed to expend $300 for said Elizabeth Ralston.

Petition for citation to Admr. of Daniel Sponenberg. Citation ordered.

In the matter of the assignment of the estate of James W. Chemberlin. Ordered that certain property appraised be released from the assigned estate and passed over to the assignor.

The cases of Monaghan vs. Conyngham twp. which were brought in Court on *certiorari* were argued by Mr. Freeze for the township, and Mr. L'Velle for the plaintiff. Decision reserved.

The case of Biggs vs. Doebler on bill and answer was taken up and argued at length by Col. Freeze for the plaintiff, Capt. Brockway appeared for defendant.

The Columbia County Invasion.

XIII

THE TRIALS.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION:—On the 17th of October 1864 a Mock Court (called 'a Military Commission') was organized at Harrisburg for the trial of the Prisoners. It was composed of three Army Officers, to wit: Col. Charles N. Provost, Col. J. M. Frink and Capt. Lee, with Capt. Francis Wessels as Judge Advocate. It convened under orders of 'the General Commanding the Department of the Susquehanna,' that is without any authority at all except one wholly usurped and lawless. The members went through the form of taking an oath and business began.

The first case called for trial was that of John Rantz (which was supposed to be the best or strongest one for the prosecution) and the charges and specifications against him were produced. They were, in substance, that he had confederated with others to resist the draft (what draft was not mentioned) and had formed *or* united with a secret society commonly known and called "Knights of the Golden Circle," the object of which was to resist the execution of the draft, and that he had publicly expressed disloyal sentiments and opinions with the object of defeating and weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. In brief, he was charged to be a conspirator, an organizer or member of an unlawful secret association, and a man of disloyal speech.

For the Defendant John G. Freeze, Hamilton Alricks and A. J. Herr, Esqs. appeared as counsel, the two latter being members of the Harrisburg Bar and Mr. Herr District Attorney for Dauphin county.

PLEA OF JOHN RANTZ TO THE JURISDICTION:—Mr. Alricks on the part of the defence promptly filed an elaborate written plea to the jurisdiction of the Commission, which having been heretofore published we will not reproduce at length. It set forth that by most clear and imperative provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of the Constitution of Pennsylvania the defendant was entitled to a trial by jury, inasmuch as he was a citizen and not employed in the military or naval service; recited the provisions of several acts of Congress and particularly the *habeas corpus* and enrollment acts of 3rd, March 1863 as conclusive that the civil courts alone had jurisdiction in the case, and referred to sundry legal authorities as confirmatory of the position taken. The plea concluded as follows; "The Defendant respectfully submits that he is not triable by this Commission, not being within the jurisdiction thereof, or of any other military tribunal whatever."

This was very good law—sound, settled, evident and unanswerable; but it was thrown away upon a tribunal which knew little about law (or justice either) and cared still less. The plea was overruled and the defendant required to plead to the charges directly; whereupon to each charge and specification he plead "not guilty," and the trial proceeded. That plea to the jurisdiction however which was repeated (though in brief form) in the subsequent cases, stands upon record as an enduring protest against despotic power and proves that there was no voluntary acquiescence by our people in the jurisdiction assumed over them. A similar plea to the jurisdiction of a Military Commission, made in the Milligan case in Indiana, was subsequently sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in a judgment which will remain one of the beacons of liberty in future times. The Rantz plea was unanimously and promptly overruled by the Military Commission at Harrisburg; precisely the same plea, in another case, was unanimously and deliberately sustained by the Supreme Court of the U. S. at Washington. Such is the difference between a mock court and a real one; the latter enforces the laws and is competent to its work, will almost always be found learned, patient, impartial and just, while the former will violate laws and exhibit ignorance, impatience, passion and injustice throughout its proceedings and in its judgments.

CONVICTION OF RANTZ.—The trial of John Rantz proceeded for several days and was concluded on the 24th of October. *He was found guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and to undergo an imprisonment in Fort Mifflin for the term of two years.* The witnesses examined against him were Nathan J. Hess, Adam Lutz, Richard Stiles, and Edward M'Henry. For the defence the witnesses were, Abraham Young, Samuel Rhone, John O. Dildine, David Savage, Andrew Laubach, Nicholas Kindt, Martin A. Ammerman, E. J. M'Henry and Wm. Appleman. The evidence was closed on the 20th; on the 21st, Mr. Herr submitted on behalf of the prisoner a written argument reviewing the whole case, and on the 24th, the reply of the Judge Advocate to the defense (also in writing) was put in. The whole of the evidence is now lying before us as it was carefully taken down at the trial and will be made the subject of future examination and comment.

OTHER CONVICTIONS:—The trial and conviction of Samuel R. Kline followed immediately after the case of Rantz. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Fort Mifflin. William Appleman was next tried. He also was convicted and was sentenced to suffer imprisonment for one year in Fort Mifflin or to pay a fine of five hundred dollars. He chose the alternative of paying the fine and after some delay succeeded in borrowing money for the purpose. He paid the fine and was discharged from imprisonment Nov. 22nd 1864. John Lemons, Joseph Vansickle, Valentine Fell and Benjamin Colley were also tried successively, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in Fort Mifflin.

Conviction followed trial with a certainty and regularity which were refreshing to the Radical observer and furnished to the unthinking and ill-informed an apparent justification, or at all events an excuse, for the arrests and for the military occupation of our county. Wessels was happy. He was performing his work with much of success and was duly earning his expected reward.

COOL AND SPARKLING.—That delicious Soda Water at Hendershott's Drug Store, drawn from the Arctic Fountain. The syrups are of the very best. Our friends from the country should not miss this treat on the coming Fourth.

The Pennsylvania Registry Law.

As already stated in the COLUMBIAN Judge Sharswood of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court has declared the new Registry law unconstitutional. The case was that of Patterson *et. al. vs.* the various city officers of Philadelphia, and was brought to test the law. In the course of the opinion the following points were presented:

1. By the general system, meaning that provided for the State generally, the officers of the election are chosen, as heretofore, by the electors of each election district. In Philadelphia they are to be appointed by a board composed of the Aldermen of the city, persons chosen by the several wards for the performance of entirely different duties.

2. By the general system, the Assessors are bound to assess all persons claiming that privilege at any time up to the tenth day before the election. In Philadelphia no assessment can be made after the 20th day of September in every year.

3. By the general system, the Assessors are bound to assess all who claim a right to vote. In Philadelphia they are to assess only those who are qualified voters at the time of the assessment, and must annex their affidavits to the lists that every person whose name is contained therein is a qualified elector, having a fixed residence in the division to the best of their knowledge and belief.

4. By the general system a person whose name is not on the assessors' list may prove his qualification on the day of election at the polls. In Philadelphia he is required to make such proof at least ten days before the election, and to a different tribunal, the Division Canvassers.

5. By the general system the claimant of a vote may prove his residence by any one qualified voter of the district. In Philadelphia he is required to make such proof, in addition to his own oath or affirmation, by the affidavit of two qualified voters of the division, whose names are contained on the Assessors' division transcript, under the head of private householders.

6. By the general system, in order to prove the payment of taxes, the tax receipt need not be produced if the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any. In Philadelphia, if his name is not on the original Assessors' list, the tax receipt must be produced in addition to proof made by satisfactory evidence that the tax had been paid to the proper person authorized to receive it.

7. By the general system the Assessors are to place upon their list and assess all persons claiming a right to vote without any regard to their condition or station in society. In Philadelphia they are forbidden to assess originally any person boarding at any hotel, tavern, sailors' boarding-house or restaurant, or any person who has not a fixed residence in the district.

8. By the general system, the right of any person claiming to vote may be challenged at the polls on the ground of non-residence by any qualified voter. In Philadelphia no voter whose name is registered can be challenged at the polls on any question of residence.

9. By the general system, persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens under the act of Congress, and who design to be naturalized before the next election may be assessed. In Philadelphia no one not actually naturalized on or before the 20th of September can be assessed.

No one would pretend to say that these were not matters of fundamental importance, and in direct violation of the Constitution. The act is, therefore declared void and of no effect, and the injunction to restrain the various officers from carrying it into operation is granted.

The Radical Platform.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the national victory of 1868, which has brought peace, happiness and prosperity to us as a nation.

Resolved, That we wholly approve of the principles and policy of the administration of President Grant, and we heartily endorse every sentence contained in his inaugural address, and especially do hereby ratify and approve the late amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, known as the Fifteenth amendment.

Resolved, That we have confidence that the general administration will wisely and firmly protect the interest and dignity of the nation in respect to our just claims against Great Britain. That we endorse the action of the Senate in rejecting the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, known as the Alabama Claims.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the struggling people of all nations in their efforts to attain universal freedom and inalienable rights of man.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the administration of Governor John W. Geary as wise, economical and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the approval of the people of Pennsylvania, and we especially commend his uniform efforts to restrain the evils of special legislation.

Resolved, That in the Hon. Henry W. Williams, our candidate for the Supreme Bench, we present a learned, pure and patriotic jurist, who will adorn the high position to which we propose to elect him.

Resolved, That we reiterate and affirm our adherence to the doctrine of protection, as proclaimed in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted at the State Convention of March 7, 1866.

Resolved, That we endorse the ticket this day nominated, and pledge it our hearty and cordial support.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention is hereby authorized to appoint a chairman of the State Central Committee, on the joint recommendation of the candidates this day nominated.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee shall consist during the coming campaign, of the same number of delegates from each county, as the last committee, and they be appointed by the Senatorial representatives, except Allegheny county, which shall have eight.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, June 30th.—A police officer, while patroling Elizabeth street, this morning, found a small trunk on the sidewalk, with a card nailed on the cover, addressed, "For Captain Jordan, Sixth Precinct." The trunk was found to contain bonds and certificates stolen from the Ocean Bank, amounting to upwards of six hundred thousand dollars. One of the bonds, of the value of $75,000 was made payable to-day. The others bore near dates. The police think they may find a clue to the perpetrators of the robbery.

NEW YORK, June 30th.—It is said that the entire filibustering expedition which recently sailed from Jersey City has been captured, with the exception of a few straggling parties. They were caught about forty miles down the sound. All their provisions had given out.

CUBA.

The struggle of the Cubans for independence seems to be gathering strength and numbers of men and large quantities of munitions of war are constantly leaving the United States to aid the patriots, notwithstanding the efforts of Grant's Administration to perpetuate a monarchy in that island.

Advices received up to the 18th inst., confirm the previous reports of the prevalence of cholera and fever among the Spanish troops. The mortality is said to be very great. In several portions of the island their line of communication is cut off, and they are suffering for the want of food and medicine. The Spanish army has lost, since the commencement of the revolution, more than half of their force in battle, and by disease and desertions.

News Items.

—There are still four hundred stage-coach lines in the United States.

—Williamsburg, L. I., has an "oldest inhabitant" aged 127.

—The widow of Mr. Colt, of pistol fame, has an income of $100,000 a year.

—A Tennessee widow of 114 years boasts 400 descendants, and rides horseback.

—York, Maine, claims the most ancient judicial records in this country, having an unbroken file from 1632 to the present time.

—The New Jersey Railroad is at present transporting over its line two hundred and forty tons of strawberries a day.

—The Troy *Times* says that Senator Morgan gave his son $280. He invested it at Titusville, and made it $60,000.

—Missouri has had a horseback wedding. The bridegroom had been divorced from his first wife three days previously.

—An elephant on exhibition at Lyons, N. Y., the other day got angry and picked up a mule, hurling it some twenty feet against a case.

—There is a man in Chicago who vowed he would not shave until Douglass was elected President. His beard is now eight feet long.

—A gentleman in the vicinity of Williamsport has 30,000 trout confined in three ponds, all of which have been hatched this spring by artificial process.

—The London *Times*, says England holds £156,000,000, or about $780,000,000 of United States bonds. The amount held in Europe is estimated at $1,400,000,000.

—A sea turtle weighing over 900 pounds was caught off the Virginia capes by the schooner Uncas, on the 30th ult., and yielded a barrel of oil.

—Mrs. Stanton's mammoth petition charges the party of great moral ideas with giving the ballot to "the very last of the most ignorant and degraded classes of men."

—A $100,000 diamond has been found at the Cape of Good Hope. The native who picked it up sold it for 500 sheep, 10 oxen and a horse.

—No less than twenty-four persons have "mysteriously disappeared" from New York during the past two weeks. One of these is a young lady of beauty and wealth.

—A large number of journeymen bricklayers of Cincinnati have refused to work in consequence of an attempt of the bosses to reduce their pay from five to four dollars per day.

—A woman of 75 was married to a man of 35, in Tiffin, Ohio, last week. The woman has been married twice before, and has children older than her present husband.

—Miss Mary Gray, of Georgia, has, by her own efforts, caused the bodies of fifteen hundred Confederates, who fell in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., to be collected and decently buried.

—Ruskin lately asked Spurgeon:—"Spurgeon, where do you think I would go if I should die now?" "To hell and be damned." "Well, that's frank. I've asked several preachers that question, and they evaded it."

—An elm in North Andover, Mass., measures thirty-four feet around the trunk at two feet above ground, is one hundred and ten feet high, and its branches spread over a circle of one hundred feet in diameter.

—The Boston *Courier* says that "Borie cuts a curious figure in the Navy Department." Yes, he is the figure 9 with its tail cut off, adds Prentice.

—The ability of the female tongue to keep a secret is proved by the conduct of a St. John's girl who did not tell her lover that she was worth four millions in her own right until after the marriage.

—A housekeeper caught forty-two rats in one night, by exchanging for a barrel of oats that had been visited by the varmints, a barrel of water, covering the surface with chaff. The victims unconsciously pitched in and met a watery grave.

—A man in Michigan lately laid down on a railroad track before an approaching train, which, of course, ran over him. Being asked why he did this, he said it was because he wanted to die. The explanation being considered satisfactory, he was allowed to die.

—The N. Y. *Sun* says that John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, has been discovered, alive and well, in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and the United States Marshal of the Northern District was recently telegraphed to from that place, to come and arrest him.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1 30
Rye " "	1 25
Corn " "	90
Oats " "	60
Flour per barrel	10 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Tallow	12
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	20
Lard per pound	25
Hay per ton	20 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$42
No. 2 " "	$40
Bloom	$39

Light Street Markets.

Corrected weekly by Peter Ent, wholesale and retail dealer in grain, flour & feed and general merchandize.

Wheat per bushel	$1 30
Rye " "	1 30
Corn " "	90
Buck Wheat	1 00
Oats	70
Wheat Flour per 100 lbs.	4 50
Buck Wheat Flour	4 50
Corn Chop	1 50
Bran	1 50
Butter per lb	30
Eggs per doz.	20
Potatoes pr bus.	60
Dried Apples "	2 00
Smoked Side meat pr lb.	18
" Shoulder "	20
" Ham "	25
Lard " lb	18

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$5.00@5.25
Northwestern extra	5.50@6.25
Northwestern family	7.50@7.75
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	5.00@5.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	5.75@6.75
Pennsylvania and Western family	9.50@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	11.00@13.25
Rye flour	$7.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus.	$1.60@1.70
Southern " "	$2.00@2.75
California " "	$3.20
" white " "	$3.15@3.10
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus.	$1.40@1.45
CORN—Yellow, "	90@.00
White, "	$1.17@1.17
OATS—⅌ bus	70@.80
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl.	$31.50
Mess Beef, "	$24.50
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ lb.	8½@.00
Smoked Hams "	17@.19
" Shoulders ⅌ lb	.16
Lard, ⅌ lb.	17@.20½
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus.	$7.00@9.75
Timothyseed ⅌ bus.	$4.75
Flaxseed "	$2.75
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ lb.	9@.11½
Cows, ⅌ head	$35@$50
SHEEP—⅌ lb	8@.9
HOGS—⅌ 100 lbs	$16@$17.50

MARRIAGES.

OLIVER—EBERT—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. S. S. Henry, Mr. Daniel Oliver, to Miss Mary Ebert, both of Salem, Luzerne county, Pa.

DEATHS.

M'REYNOLDS—On Saturday, June 26, 1869, at Harrisburg, Hugh Franklin M'Reynolds, aged 45 years, 10 months, and 5 days.

WOODWARD—On Friday morning, June 25, 1869, at ten minutes before six o'clock, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Woodward, wife of the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.

OBLASSER—Andrew Oblasser, who died June 11th 1869, aged 36 years, 6 month, and 11 days.

Yes dear father thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

POLITICAL.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for the office of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, will meet at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 14th, 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.

County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding the general elections, on Saturday, the 31st day of August 1869, between the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, August 23 at 12 o'clock, noon, to select two Senatorial conferees to meet similar conferees from the other counties of the District, to nominate a candidate for Senator; two Representative conferees to meet similar conferees from the other county in the District to nominate a candidate for Member of Assembly; and to nominate one person for Associate Judge; one person for Prothonotary; one person for Register and Recorder; one person for Treasurer; one person for County Commissioner; one person for Coroner; and one person for County Auditor: To be supported by the Democratic party at the coming election:

By order of the Committee.

JOHN A. FUNSTON, Chairman.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

REPRESENTATIVE,

GEORGE SCOTT,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

(Subject to the decision of the conferees of Columbia and Montour counties.)

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

J. R. JAMESON,
MAIN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL CREASEY,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

H. J. REEDER,
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES F. MANN,
BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

PROTHONOTARY,

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

JESSE COLEMAN,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

B. FRANK ZARR,
BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

JOHN SNYDER,
ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

D. B. HAMPTON,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

W. B. KOONS,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

J. S. SANDERS,
BERWICK BOROUGH.

COMMISSIONER,

CYRUS ROBBINS,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

H. P. WHITEMAN,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

DAVID SAVAGE,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Special Notice.

A GREAT REMEDY.
FOR THE CURE OF
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat, and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough Diptheria, &c., &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. I. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures, not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile but by their constringing effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing a cause beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per Bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price. Address, "I. Q. C. Wishart, M.D. No. 232 North 2d St., Philadelphia Pa.

May 21, '69-3m

NEW FIRM,
NATIONAL IRON WORKS
BILLMYER & HENRIE.

The subscribers respectfully call the attention of the business community to their Works situated on the L. B. R. R. above the Depot.

BLOOMSBURG PA.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS AND IRON SMITHS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist-Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. They also make all kinds of Threshing Machines of the most approved patterns and the Celebrated Montrose Iron Beam Plows, Cook, Parlor, Barroom and Work-shop STOVES. Heaters and a full assortment of Fire bricks, and castings constantly on hand for repairing Stoves. Several different sizes and designs of Cellar Grates. They are also prepared to furnish Car Wheels and Axles for Mining purposes and General Mining castings. Iron and Brass castings for every description of job work. Agricultural implements made and repaired. Particular attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Reapers; extra parts on hand.

June 11, '69-1f.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of ANDREW OBLASSER, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Andrew Oblasser, late of Bloom twp. Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Rinehard Berger of Berwick Boro', Columbia Co., Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to Mrs. Louisa Oblasser, Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., and those indebted to the estate, either on note or book account will make payment to her without delay. RINEHARD BERGER, Executor.

June, 25, '69-6w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN P. KLUGE DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of John P. Kluge late of Bloom twp., Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to M. F. Eyerley of Bloom twp. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

M. F. EYERLEY, Adm.

July 2, '69-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF CHRISTIANNA REICHARD, DEC'D.

Letters of adm'r *de bonis non* on the estate of Christianna Reichard, late of Madison twp. Col., Register of said county to William Masteller, whose address is Buckhorn Columbia county Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to E. R. Ikeler, Esq., of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., and those indebted to make payment.

WILLIAM MASTELLER, Administrator, *de bonis non.*

July 2, '69-6t.

PATENT OFFICE.

Inventors who wish to take out letters Patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for more than twenty years. Their American European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency.

A Pamphlet, containing full instructions to inventors, is sent gratis. Address

MUNN & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.

j12'69-3m.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The annual public examination of teachers for the common schools of Conyngham District for the ensuing term, will be held in Centralia School House on the 10th of July, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. By order of the Board,

MICHAEL MULLIGAN, Secretary.

j12,'69,3t

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Examination of teachers for the Common Schools of Centralia School District will be held in the school house in said Borough, on July 10, 1869. One male and two female teachers will be required. Terms liberal.

By order of the Board.

JEREMIAH O'CONNOR, Sec'y.

$10 A DAY. Address A. J. FULLAM, New York.

j12'69-3m.

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THE MAGIC COMB—TEETH ARE coated with solid dye. You wet your hair and use the comb, and it produces a permanent black or brown. One comb sent by mail for $1.25.

Address W. M. PATTON, Springfield, Mass.

j12'69-m.

THE MISSISSQUOI POWDER ACTually cures Cancer and Scrofulous Diseases of the Skin. See report to L. I. Medical Society. Statements of Physicians in circular sent free on application to CHAS. A. DUBOIS, 182 Pearl St., New York City. Box 1659. j12'69-3m.

$1000 to $2000 PER YEAR AND no Risk.

Agents wanted, on commission or salary, in every town and co. U. S. and Canada, to sell our new and wonderful Family Medicines. Wire Clothes Lines, warranted to last a lifetime and never rust, and to sell purchasers without the Agents' Profits. Wire Co., 27 William St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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☞ *Every purchaser is a saver instead of a loser.—