BLOOMSBURG, PA. FRIDAY MORNING DEC. 31, 1869.

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

Edwin M. Stanton.

Is our last issue we spoke with regret of the appointment of Mr. Stanton as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, little thinking that a Power, higher than that of man, had already ordained that the judicial chair should never be filled or the judicial robes worn by him who has been called by admiring friends the "Great War Minister." Yet so it is, and today all that is mortal of Edwin M. Stanton lies cold and dead in the city where he once ruled with a power as undisputed and as arbitrary as any petty despotism of Europe could boast. It is not necessary to quote the threadbare adage-"Nothing but good of the dead;" the deeds of this dead man have been such as will not fade from the minds of men as his remains disappear actions of so remarkable a man are and must be open to the discussion of all men. Mr. Stanton in many respects was one well fitted for the important position he held during the war, energetic, prompt, systematic, and fearless of responsibility, yet these great qualities were awayed and biased by person al rancor and party animosity, until his energy degenerated into malice and his firmness into brutality. It is unnecessary at this time to enter into any lengthened account of Mr. Stanton's indefensible public actions, his enmity to McClellan and Sherman, his utter brutality in the case of Mrs. Surratt, his want of honor and self respect in his removal from the War Office, but who shall number the outrages committed, under his sanction, at least, unknown to the public; the miseries of arbitrary imprisonments, the dismissals from office for paltry and unsustained charges, the insults offered to those whom necessity compelled to face him, and the horrors of Andersonville prison pens? There are many thousands who will well remember Mr. Stanton and whose eyes will not be blinded as to his character by his grandiose title of the "Great War Minister" and who will rejoice that the vacant chair of the Supreme Court was not occupied by one who would have brought to it no honor,

either as a jurist or an impartial judge. To the great Judge of all men, however. Mr. Stanton has now to appear, and, greatman as he was, we turn from him without regret and with no feeling that the nation has suffered a vital loss. Of one thing there is no doubt, Mr. Stanton needs no epitaph.

THE most careless and unobservant of newspaper readers can hardly fail to have noticed of late the frightful number of murders which are almost daily ber of murders which are almost daily because of the House a E. J. M'Henry on this point as given themselves if they should injure them. us but contains two or three of these ghastly results of human passion.

Many of them can of course be traced to the immoderate use of the manufactured poison, miscalled whisky, others, of equal brutality, to jealousy and family difficulties. It would seem that the sacredness of human life, is rapidly being lost sight of, and that the vengeance of the law is no longer terrible to these shedders of blood.

Certainly It is a subject which calls for the consideration of not only our law makers but of all good citizens. It is difficult to say in what direction steps should be taken to prevent this greatest of crimes, but that the peace and prosperity of the land require some prompt and efficacious action in the matter there is no doubt.

DISASTROUS FIRES.-The city of Philadelphia scems to be especially doomed to suffer from enormous fires. Our readers may remember the tremendous loss of property which ensued from this cause last Winter, and now we have to chronicle three, occurring within a few hours of each other and causing a less of some half a million of dollars. The first broke out on Christmas night at No. 14 North Fourth St., near Market, occupied by Reeder & Thacher, hardware dealers. This building was completely destroyed and the three buildings adjoining occupied by various firms badly damaged. Loss, \$200,000.

The same night a large warehouse Nos. 110, 182 & 114 North Broad St., was destroyed. Loss, \$80,000. The following day the large sugar.

finery of Rodgers & Mitchell ard & Vine Sis., was distroyed. Loss, \$220,000,

The cause of either of these fires is not as yet known. Doubtless an investigation will be made, and some in-

farmation elicted. THE Radical Press, claim great credit for the late Edwin M. Stanton, because he retired from public life, a poor man. We fail to acknowledge the justice of this claim. Is it possible that credit is due to a public man who retires from office without filling his pockets with public money? Have the morals of our high officials sunk to so low an cbb, that they are to be congratulated and praised for practicing common honesty whilst filling their positions? We can see no more reason for praising a Government officer for refraining from picking and stealing from the public Treasury than we can for not fliching the pecket books of his friends in private of business" (Book II p.131.) life. If honesty has become so rare a for the sake of decency let the fact be

THRE is a strong and determined opposition to the confirmation of Sickles as Minister to Spain, and there seems to be a probability of his rejection. "A consummation devoutly to be wished." The Senate record shows that he was made a Brigadier General by only one vote, a proof that there were some who doubted his possession tues afterwards discovered by that em- erents, is authoritatively denied. The

kept hidden as much as may be.

The Parliamentary Law on Changing a Vote.

OFFICE SECRETARY SENATE U.S. WASHINGTON, NOV. 18t 1809. DEAR SIR:-I proceed at once to anwer the questions contained in your

letter of Oct. 28th; and to your first inquiry, whether under general parliamentary law, independent of any special rule, a member has not a right to change his vote at any time before the decision is finally announced by the Chair, my answer is: That within the limitation contained in your question, he has. The right to vote carries with it under parliamentary law, every other right incident or necessary to its intelligent and just exercise; and where not specially restricted or limited in the particular mentioned in your question, by some rule of the body in which the right to vote is to be exercised, there can be in my opinion no question of the absolute right of a member in his discretion, for any reason satisfactory to himself to change his vote at any time before the decision is finally aunounced; until which, his judgment as to how his vote shall be cast is his own, and is not concluded against him until such announcement, which then becomes the judgment of the body by which he with the rest is

to be bound. Cushing in his very elaborate work on Parliamentary law, at page 704 sec. 1813, says: "According to the bractice of our [those of Great Britain] legislative assemblies, a member may change from view in the grave open to receive his vote as many times as he pleases them. It is perhaps not the time for and it is our constant practice to alter earnest criticism, in the presence of the the decision of the assembly as recor-Great Destroyer, but the character and | ded in the Journal, to make it correspond with a previous correction of the

votes." Again, at page 709, sec. 1828; "According to the practice in our Legislative Assemblies, therein agreeing with the ancient rule and practice of the House of Commons, a member may change his vote after he has once given it, provided he does so by communicating the change to the tellers, if the vote is taken in that manner, before they announce the result; or if taken by yeas and nays, have his name called again before the decision is announced, though the numbers be declared. The same principle seems applicable to oral suffrage, and ail other forms of voting, except by bal-

At page 708, sec. 1825,he makes reference to the practice in the House of Representatives in this particular and says: Until the calling of the roll is completed, and the decision of the House announced, members have a right to be called again and change their votes."

If there ever were a doubt as to the parliamentary right of a member to change his vote before the announcement of the decison of which his vote when that decision is announced is an integral part, that doubt has been effectually removed by the decision of the House of Representatives in the case referred to in Barclay (p. 197 Ed. 1865.) Let me give a synopsis of that case taken from the Journal of the House 2d Sess. 20th Cong. p. 357, 358. It is as follows:

The previous question having been

demanded, the main question was put and taken by yeas and nays. After the roll was called the speaker announced ticipation in the Rantz meeting, which the state of the rote; but before he had pronounced the 'decision of the House," member rose and declared his wish to that the member had that right, and he absent from home about noon, two or er they should stand out and defend pronounced the decision of the House, a question of order was raised, "whether in our last number, was distinct the speaker possessed the power to per- and complete. Besides upon the Rantz mit a member of the House to change his trial, John O. Dildine, a reputable genside of a question had been announced saw Rantz coming home about 4 p. m,, from the chair ?"

The speaker decided "that it was the been finally and conclusively pronounced from the chair."

An appeal was taken from this decision and the House sustained the speaker by a vote of 122 to 49.—This was on the

Your next inquiry:-Is it not the fixed members to change their votes at any time before the result is announced from dence answer. It is the fixed practice of the Senate; nor have I ever known, during now a pretty long experience, almost daily assertion. If any principle of parliamentary law could be established by the unbroken usage of the the announcement of the decision from stances in which this right has been ex-

ercised. My connection with the Senate covers a period of very nearly thirty-three years. Until within about four years when I was made its Chief Clerk, the greater portion of that time it was my duty to assist in making up its journals and in twelve of that time I had the entire charge of the Journals; during which I was constantly in the Senate Chamber, and am therefore familiar with its practice. Recurring to the practice in the Senate in respect to the right of a member to change his vote; no notice of these changes, unless a question be raised, is taken on the journal, where only the result is recorded. It is therefore not a matter of record but of that Apersonal experience" spoken of by May in his Treatise on Parliam, Law where he says: "Modern practice is often undefined in any written form; it is not recorded in the journals; it is not to be traced in the published debates, nor is it known in any certain manner but by personal experience, and by the daily practice of Parliament in the conduct of its various descriptions

I have, my dear sir, at the hezard o thing as this in the Republican party, being tedious and prolix answered, I hope satisfactorily, your questions. I do not think there is much obscurity in the question of parliamentary law on the point at issue, to be cleared away. The question is well settled.

I am dear sir, most sincerely your W. J. M'DONALD, Chief Clerk, Sen. U. S friend,

Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW.

The statement published in some of the papers that the Administration is those splendid graces and vir- about to recognize the Cubans as bellig-

The Columbia County Invasion. XXVII

THE RANTZ MEETING. DRAFTED MEN PRESENT : - These, as istinguished from other citizens, were in a position of contempt to the conscription laws, for they had not responded to the draft. Their number was not large nor was there any formed association to resist their arrest as was falsely pretended; but some of them were no doubt disposed toward violent counsels or at all events to continued evasion of their duty under the law. They constituted, therefore, the objectionable inthem the advice given by Daniel M'-Henry upon another occasion was report for duty. But it is to be rememed by the military authorities, although some of them were subsequently in their power. On the contrary two of them were produced as notable witnesat Harrisburg and were treated rather

Karns whose testimony, though given under some degree of coercion and im-THE FORMING OF SQUADS :- Karns John Baker given at the same time. who was the fairer witness of the two) stated in his testimony, that at the could not tell how many. I belonged to one of these squads. Hy. Kline commanded it. We proposed to go to the the result was. This company was mostly composed of drafted men. We went to the mountain to see what the soldiers were going to do; to see the result of the soldiers coming up." * " I am drafted

than of censure or punishment. We al-

From other parts of the evidence i clearly appears that most of the squads never met afterwards, and that not the slightest attempt was made in any quarter to resist or annoy the soldiers when they came into the neighborhood. The squad movement which was foolish.improper and wrong was abandoned or given up without any overt act, and resulted only in the exodus of a small number (of whom the witness Karns was one) to the North Mountain.

in first three year's draft-in the fall of

WHO WERE ARRESTED :-

The men at the Rantz meeting who were open to censure, as we have already remarked, were not held responsible for their conduct. They escaped or nearly all of them escaped, the stroke of power. But with innocent men or those little liable to blame, the case was different, and it will now be our business to point out particular instances of arrest and punishment for alleged parwere beyond all question unjust and

John Rantz-We have already called change his vote. The speaker decided attention to the fact that Mr. Rantz was do if the soldiers should come up; wheth-E. J. M'Henry on this point as given vote after the numbers of votes on each tleman, also testified as follows :-"I on Sunday, Aug. 14th. He has a farm about five miles from where he lives, right of a member to change his vote at | in the direction whence he was coming any stage of proceeding before the de- I live three-fourths of a mile from him. cision of the House thereon should have He has a son in the army who is a minor."

As Karns and others, testify, tha there was nothing done in the forenoon and as Rantz appears to have been absent from noon until about the time the 28th Feb.1829,and has not to my knowl- meeting adjourned, he can hardly be edge, been in any instance since then held responsible for any proceedings which took place. Independent of the fact that this meeting was held on his practice of the U.S. Senate to allow premises, there was very little evidence against Mr. Rantz on his trial, except that he had made excited or extravathe chair, I can with very great confi- gant remarks on several occasions, which were pretty well accounted for by Richard Stiles, (a witness examined against him,) who said :- "I consider Rantz a that right questioned, and it is one of man who talks considerable," His loose talk however (supposing it to be correctly reported) was accompanied by very distinct acts which gave it an in-Senate alone it would be this very right | nocent complexion. He furnished a of a member to change his vote before minor son to the army, he subscribed \$100 00 to raise a bounty fund for his the chair. But your own experience as district, he declared the "boys," (or vola member of the Senate must have unteers, must be assisted, and he waited made you familiar with very many in- upon the soldiers and informed them that "they could hunt up all the drafted men and arrest them, and they would not be disturbed." Rantz was however arrested and severely punished. He was convicted (as we have heretofore shown) after an imperfect and unfair trial before the Military Commission at Harrisburg, and underwent more than eight months of dungeon life. But his prison-doors were at last opened by Andrew Johnson shortly after he suc ceeded to the duties of the Presidential office. We are informed that the cases of Mr. Rantz and of several of the other prisoners were pending before President Lincoln, for consideration, at the time of his death, and that they were taken up, acted upon and disposed of by his successor without any new application request or solicitation. Very promptly all the prisoners remaining in

custody were pardoned and discharged. Samuel Appleman:-This gentleman is recorded as having undergone an imprisonment for 53 days. It appears in the evidence that he resides in the immediate neighborhood of Rantz; that he went to the meeting in the afternoon, but was there only about 15 minutes

pretext for his arrest. Joseph Coleman, another victim,

he had better go; that he was more com- deat. D. M'Henry's remarks in favor petent than they were and could accomplish more. Thereupon D. M'Henry went up to the meeting accompanled by Absalom M'Henry. He left his perty was burned they had the law to people at Appleman's and abandoned the visit he had intended to make. These facts are fully set forth in the testimony of Absalom M'Henry and of greement with the previous speaker Samuel Appleman given before the and his accusation that some men had Military Commission on the 16th day

of December 1864. It will, then, be seen that Mr. Coledisperse it. We next hear of him as Couch. Meantime, his farm was occubered that not one of the drafted men | pied for a military encampment and present at the Rantz meeting (so far as extensive depredations were commitcompensation has ever been made.

additional one we will mention, in this particular connection, although ses for the government upon the trials many others, outrageous in character, might be named. The testimony of and the draft-skulk on the other. as objects of favor and commendation Absalom M'Henry, to which reference has already been made, explains clear-

Joseph Coleman was present, I asked counsels he had opposed and spurned! Daniel M'Henry if he was going up to the meeting; he said he had not intended to go, he was going another course. mountain and stay there to see what He then got out of his wagon and turn ed it. I told him I would like him to go up and see what they were doing there as they might go into measures that I did not consider right and I would like him to go up and speak and discourage them. He went into the house and he said no word about go. house and he said no word about going up. I again asked him and we went. We talked as we went along that we should advise them to disperse and not

> barn. He made a speech; his speech was short. He talked very much as we had spoken. He told them they had better Prof. H. D. Walker was called on for spoken. He told them they had better

was some conversation between us and he wanted drafted men to pay or report. Edward M'Henry said the drafted men should stand together and he would be with them. Cross-Examined:-Daniel M'Henry did not say he believed the people were unanimous in what they had undertaken. The object of the meeting at Rantz's -they met to consult what they should

there. Ed. M'Henry was at the further end of the barn and I could not hear all he said and I would have rather he would not have spoken. He advised the drafted men to stick together if the soldiers came to carry out their plan. I did not understand that they intended to rebel against the laws unless it was in self-defence. The drafted men intended to resist if the soldiers came to

arrest them; so I thought. Re-Examined :- Daniel M'Henry ad-

vised the people to disperse and go John Baker, sworn :- "I reside in Benton township; a wagon maker. 1
Was at the Rantz meeting on the 14th, of August last, I saw Daniel M'Henry there about 3 P. M. or after. He spoke there about 3 P. M. or after. He spoke a little while; could not tell the words. He talked to persuade the meeting to disperse. He thought they might be very cautions, that some malicious person might commit some depredations. His remarks were not in favor of the meeting; the substance of his speech was against the meeting. I saw Edward M'Henry there. I can't word his speech. He said they would have trouble and as for his part he would not go His remarks were in favor of resistance. Daniel M'Henry is a true and loyal man I think.

Cross-Examined :- 1 started from home after dinner; got back at early supper time. The people were forming before I got to the barn. Daniel M'Henry was not there long; I did not see him long. I saw him come to the barn. I do not remember of seeing him after he made his speech."

To the same purpose with the forego ing was the testimony of James Evans, who was also present at the Rantz meeting and was exandned as a witness for

the defence. The government witness Silas Karns stated M'Henry's remarks somewhat differently, though substantially to the same effect. He admitted that "Daniel M'Henry did not advise them to resist the soldiers," and that "he advised them not to go on but to hold on and see what

was done in the matter." Such then are the facts in relation to Rantz meeting. He went to the meeting upon request to oppose all violent and imprudent counsels, and to induce intention faithfully and fully.

THE SPEECHES: - Remarks were made in the barn, as the witnesses inform us, by Samuel Kline, Daniel M'Henry and and then returned home. He does not Edward M'Henry. They were brief seem to have taken any part in the but were not all to the same purpose or meeting, or to have given any other made with the same object. After some observations by Kline, D. M'Henry spoke in the manner already described aged 68, a surviving soldier of the war and very properly and wisely. Then of 1812, was at Mr. Appleman's house Ed. M'Henry made some excited reon the 14th of August when Daniel marks. He said (among other things) M'Henry arrived there, accompanied as reported by the witness Karns, that by his wife, child, and a niece, on his "he was not as the man that had spoke way to visit a relative. Mr. Coleman before him; that some men had promspoke to M'Henry and referring to the ised to protect them and when the trial Rantz meeting asked him to go up to came refused—some men had done so." it and induce the people "to go home He did not name who they were. I to their business." In this request he could not tell what he did say; I heard was joined by Mr. Absalom M'Henry | what I have stated; some things said I who was there at the time. Upon D. could not recollect to tell here. Some

see what was done and that even if profall back upon, were very unwelcome to Ed. M'Henry and angered him. Hence his bluster and protest; his disabacked out.

Protection of the property and families of drafted men and of other citizens man was instrumental in sending a gen- against an apprehended raid upon them tleman to the meeting to discourage and had been the topic of consideration, and squads of observation with reference to an arrested man. He was seized and this object exclusively were afterwards gredient of the meeting and to all of thrust into Fort Mifflin without any formed, composed however of a portion regard for his years or his ianocence, only of the persons present. Resistance and was kept there for a period of 49 to the arrest of drafted men does not most appropriate, to wit, that instead days, when he was discharged without seem to have been discussed at all or of "skedaddling around" they should trial, under an order issued by Gen. avowed as an object at the meeting, but it is likely that Ed. M'Henry and some others in his position desired to promote their personal safety by ulterior we can learn) was ever tried or punish- ted upon his property. For these no measures not then proposed. Be this as and lasted about ten seconds. it may, there was a direct issue made ta Daniel M'Heary's arrest is the only the meeting between Daniel and Edward M'Henry; between the man of peace and the man of violence; between the law-abiding citizen on the one hand tained about an hour between Wads-

Now what was done by the military earth thrown on the track by the earth authorities in regard to these two men? quake, lude to Edward M'Henry and Silas ly the circumstances under which D. How were they regarded and treated M'Henry went to the Rantz meeting, respectively by the chiefs of the Invaand also what was said and done by sion and by the agents of military just place here yesterday. The service was perfect in quality, was used with fatal him while there. We shall therefore tice? We well know what was done. effect against innocent and upright men. give at in full, adding the testimony of The man whose conduct was upright and was read by Rev. Dr. Starkie, of and worthy of praise was seized and the Church of the Epiphary, assisted Absalom M Henry, sucorn: - I live in put in prison for four months, and was by two other divines of the same de-Jackson township, Columbia County; persecuted and empoverished by an un nomination. The funeral procession, meeting "they formed into companies am a farmer, I know Edward M'Henry; just and malignant prosecution. The notwithstanding the rain and the ab and squads to be placed in different he is my son; I know Daniel M'Henry; other, though arrested, was allowed to sence of everything in the nature of places to protect property. Nothing was saw him on the 14th of August. He go forth free and unpunished and was official display, was imposing in the done during the day until some time in the afternoon." ** * "There were differwas; I was there a little before him. ent companies or squads of men formed; Joseph Coleman was present. I asked coupsels he had opposed and spurned! The body was interred at Oak Hill

Teachers' Institute.

CATAWISSA, PA., Dec. 18th, 1869.

ecretary. On motion of the County Superintendent, C. G. rarkley, Esq., a Committee of five was appointed by the Chair, to prepare a programme for the do anything contrary to law, and he next meeting of the Association, and advised me to speak to them as I was older. We walked up to the Rantz Barkley, Joseph Garrison, and Misses

go home and if the soldiers did come giving a class Exercise on Numeration. and burn their houses they had the law to fall back on and the neighbors would not leave them suffer. I think I heard the whole of his speech distinctly and that was the leading point. I was pretty close to him. He did not advise the men to stand together. If he had said it I would have remembered it. There was some conversation between us and is on the whole, productive of good. on the whole, productive of good

is, on the whole, productive of good results.

He is also in favor of prizes, if award-ed judiciously. Miss Fenstermacher op-posed marking; because, it leads pupils to deception, is itself deceptive, and, therefore unjust. She is also opposed to offering prizes. The discussion was continued by Mess-rs. Bates and Bark-ley until the hour for adjournment. ley until the hour for adjournment. AFTERNOON. The Association met at two o'clock,

President Snyder in the chair. Mr. Barkley from the Committee appointmeeting reported as follows:
That the sessions be as follows:—
10 to 12 o'clock a. m.; from 1.30 to 4.30

p. m., and from 6.30 to 9 in the evening and that the order and time of exercis

and that the order and time of exercises be as follows, viz:—

10 a. m.—Opening address, by Prof. Wm. Burgess; 11.30 a. m.—Report—Calisthenics, by Prof. Heavy Carver; 11.45 a. m.—Discussion on same, opened by Mr. Emanuel Fritz. Adjourn.

1.30 p. m.—Report—Order of Study, by Mr. Thos. B. Miller; 1.45 p. m. Discussion on same, opened by Miss Emma Clark; 2.00 p. m.—Report—Teaching the Alphabet, Primary Spelling, and Primary Reading by Prof. H. D. Walker; 2.15 p. m., Discussion on same, opened by Miss C. Freeze; 2.30 p. m.—Report—Object Lessons, by Prof. F. M. Bates; 2.15 p. R. Especial Company Reading By Prof. F. M. natta—Subject, Optional; 3.15 p. m.— Report—The Pisyground and the tea h-er's relation to it, by Mrs. E. Wyakoop; 3.30 p. m.—Discussion on same, opened by Alfred B. Hartman; 3.45 p. m.— Report—Composition writing, by Miss Senie Smith; 4.00 p. m.—Discussion on same, opened by Miss Effie Vance; 4.15 p. m.—Penmanship by Prof. M. A. Williams. Adjourn.

p. m.—Penmanship by Prof. M. A. Williams. Adjourn.
6.30,—Lecture—Subject, Optional—by Prof. I. O. Best; 7.00—Lecture—Subject, Optional—by Rev. D. J. Waller.
F. M. BATES, Chair. Com.
The report having been accepted and adopted, on motion of Mr. Barkley, it was voted, that the next meeting of the Association be held in Espy, on the 12th day of February, 1870.

day of February, 1870.

A report on "Perfection the Aim of the Teacher" was read by Joseph Garrison, of Bloemsburg. The discussion of this subject was continued by the Superin-

rendent.

Prof. F. M. Bates made a verbal report on "Text Books, and how to use them."

The discussion following this report was participated in by Supt. Barkley and Prof. Walter.

"Music in Schools" was discussed by Messrs. Barkley, Bates and Hartman.

Miss Jennie Breece read a report, on "Rewards and Punishments;" which was followed with remarks by Messrs Barkley, Bates, and Walker.

The Association then adjourned to meet at Espy, on the 12th day of February, 1870.

H. D. WALKER,

Secretary.

Secretary.

THERE will be some lively fighting for the vacancy in the Supreme Court caused by the death of Edwin M. Stan ton. Thomas A. Scott, John Covode, Daniel M'Henry's connection with the Leonard Myers and others from this State are in Washington, it is presumed for the purpose of securing the position for one of their friends. Ex-Judge those who were there to disperse quiet. Strong is spoken of as the probable ap ly and go home, and he carried out his pointee. It seems likely that Judge Hoar will have to resign his place in the Cabin et, in which case there will be another position for the hungry multitude to quarrel about.

It is not generally known that there is an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, providing that no estate shall be bequeathed, devised, or conveyed to any body politic, or to any person, in trust for religious or charitable uses, except the same be done by deed or will, at least one month before the decease of the testator or alienator. It is an important provision, and persons who contemplate charitable bequests, should prepare their wills in due season. We have recently noticed several instances in which such bequests have failed because of the wills not being executed a month prior to the deaths of the parties. Recently, the deaths of the parties. Recently, Mrs. Sophia Meyin died in Lancaster; she had bequeathed \$1,000 to Trinity Lutheran Church, and \$10,000 to Zion's Lutheran Church. Both bequests are void, because the will was executed less than thirty days before her death. inent student of Human Nature, Tariff, President has not changed his mind on and Free Love, the Hon. Horace Greeley. The subject.

M'Henry's remarking that they them bequest that they don't have the will was executed that the meaning of all this is very evilution than thirty days before her death.

NEWS.

exception, was elected by an average majority of 60, H. A. Smith's majority for Mayor is 88.

A fire broke out at 2 a. m. , Monday last in South Selma-street, Syracuse, N. Y., which was not subdued until late in the forenoon. Seven brick stores were destroyed, five being entirely burned out and the others crushed by falling walls. The loss is estimated at \$450,000, and the insurance \$225,000.

SAN, FRANCISCO, Dec. 27,-The heav lest earthquake ever experienced in Eastern California and Nevada occurred about six o'clock last evening.

At Virginia City, Nevada, walls were thrown down, door-bells rung, and clocks stopped. The consternation was general. The shock was telt severely on the lower levels of all the mines. The vibrations were north and south, At Reno the shock was preceded by a

ow rumbling, which lasted nearly two

minutes, alarming the inhabitants.

The express train bound west was de

worth and Reno by large rocks and WASHINGTON, Dec. 28,-The funeral of the late Hon, Edwin M. Stanton took that of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Cemetry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- A meeting of the friends of ex-Secretary Stanton in this city was held this evening to raise a fund for the family of the lilustrious deceased. Strong feeling was manifested. One gentle man, a Senator, subscribed five thousand dollars. Tel-graphic despatches revived here to-day give assurance that at least one hundred thousand dollars will be raised.

MARRIAGES

ERRINGER-ERNST-On the 2st inst, by the frey, W. J. Eyer, Mr. Harrison flerringer, of Franklin twp., to Miss Mahala Ernst, of Lo ost twp.
MilO-TITTLE-Pre. 25d 1869, by Rev. J. M.
Rice, Mr. Wm, H. Rambo, to Miss Currie Little

nuce, Mr. Win, H. Rambo, to Miss Currie Tittle both is Columbia co. P. P. EENMAN—SHAFER—On the 16th of Oct.156 by Rev. G. A. Mellek, Watter S. Groemman, to Miss Alvaretta Shater, all if Boomsburg, Pa. AUULIN—MAS ON—On the 16th of 15c, at the M. E. Patsounge, Bloomsburg, John M'Mil in of Montour co., to Mattle J. Masson, of Bloomsburg. Hoomsburg, 1788-MERLEDTH-On the 18th, Inst., at the residence of Mr. Runyan, filosomsburg, by Rey G. A. Mellek, Wm. R. Hess, et Hazelton, Lu-gorne co., to Mary L. Metrdith, of Bhoomsburg

Partie Co., to Mary E. Stercotti, of Bloomsourg Pa. R.—AULL—In Groenwood (up. Dec., 20th, 1849 by Rev. J. P. Tustin, Mr. Martin V. Ester of Belleville, Hilmon, to Sales Educated Auli of Inch Fratte, Hilmon, to Sales Educated Auli of Hold Partie, Hilmon, to Sales Educated Auli of Hold Parties, Land Co., and the Hold, on the Sard Lord, by Rev. H. C. Muuro, Mr. Cyrus R. J. Linson, and Miss Saruh A. Christia, all of Madison township.

Philadelphia Markets.

- 1	FLOUR-	
•	Northwestern superfine at	55.115@s 5.04
- 1	Northwestern extra	
	Northwestern family	GUATIO G.T.
5	Pennsylvania and Western superfine	5,000 6,54
	Pennsylvania and Western extra	1.75614 0.74
I	Pennsylvania and Western family	9,000p11.t4
	Pennsylvania and Western lancy	11.500 13.11
3	Rye flour	\$6.2
	WHEAT-Pennsylvania red, 'e buy,	1.0000.51.70
	Southern " "	DEF HANDS BEST TO
	California " "	\$1.0
-		
	Rvx-Pennsylvania rye, p bus	\$1.40@\$1.43
	CORN-Yellow, "	51.2
1		F1.17(#\$1.1)
	QATB-Fbus	#iZeigi6ia
	PROVINTON See March Propiet in table	\$31.5t
	Mess Beel,	\$24.0
t	Dressed Hogs, & D.	21400EB
	Smoked Hams "	17009190
	" Shoulders & D	150
-	Lard, P.B.	1700-2054
0	BEELS-Cloverseed a bus	\$9,000,0,3
;	Timothyseed & bus	84.7
	CATTLE-Beef Cattle w b.	\$2.6
•	CATTLE-Beer Cattle & B	90661114
	Cows, & head	\$220.82
۲.	SHEEP-P th	tion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SANUEL KISNER, DEC'D.
I the Orphans' Court of the county of
The Auditor appointed by the U

dec. 31, 63-1w. GEO, S. COLEMAN, Auditor DUBLIC SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. The subscriber, adm'r, of the estate of Hiran cod, dee'd, will expose to sale on the premises a Booringcreek twp, in Columbia county, or aturday, January Esi, 189, the following destined resistants, to will a tract of land, termi in ys lands of Richard Houghand, Elijah Horn not Thomas Roach, and the public read, consisting

SEVENTY-FOUR ACRES, ore or less; about sixty acres whereof is clea and under good cultivation. The improv-nts are a two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a bank barn and out buildings, a spring of water apple orecard and other fruitiand a smail stream of water running through the place.

TERMS OF SALE—reu per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the aritic hig down of the priceptry; the one-fourth, less the ten per cent at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three fourths in one year thereamer, with interest from the confirmation \$1.56.

E. M. TEWKSBUTH,

dec. 31,58-4w.

Administrator,

PUBLIC SALE

---0.F-VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

PROPERTY.

The subscriber adm'r, of the entate of B. S.
Brock way dec'd, while spose to sale on the premises, in Salem township, in Layerne country, on Saturday, Pebruary 5th, 1876 at 10 0 clock, A. M. a messange and tract of land bounded by the Susquehanna River, hands of Reuben Kisner and Reuben seykers, containing about three acres, on which is erected a good

LARGE FRAME HOUSE & BARN, one Small House, a Brick Smoke House, and the as all outbuildings. The premises also contain the best kinds of furit trees. ALSC.—At the same time and place the follow-big personal property, viz:

BEDS AND BEDDING,

good cook stoves, two parlor stoves, carpets its, and a large assument of gardening tools clain and household furniture, too numerous mention.
TERMS OF SALE FOR REAL ESTATE.—One wirth of the purchase money to be paid at the triking down of the property, the behance to be add in four equal sanual payments, interest exalt in the contract of the payments of the payments of the payments. payable annually.

TERMS OF FERSONAL PROPERTY—All amounts under \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.00 to be case, over that amount sex mouths credit, appropriate security to be given.

DUBLIC SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' C Columbia County, Pennsylvania, will be public sale, on the premises, on Saturday

uate in the town of Bioomsters, said county unded as follows, towits Frontiag on Market est of said town of the excl. an alley on the reb, an alley on the west, and a lot owned in Neal on the south, containing in front on ricet street seventy-one feet, and in depth one dred and ninely-signt, feet whereon is exect-street two story. LOT OF GROUND

BRICK DW ELLING HOUSE,

rick Kitchen attached, Brick Ice House and oring House, Coal House, etc., a large Fram-abie, Wagon House, Straw House, and other abie, Wagon House, Straw House, and other abied, situated in the township and county forceadd. WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk. #2-TERM 4 OF SALE:-Ten per cent of ourth of the purchase money to be paid on



1870 "THE WORLD." 1870

The ability of The World is beyond question We regard it the ablest Democratic newspaper in the nation.—W. Jamph (Ms.) Herald. The New York World, the ablest Democratic owned in the United States.—Checknark Phace. THE WEEKLY WORLD,

a large quarto s sheet, printed throughout in large type and not sheet, printed throughout in large type and not sheet every Wednesday morning has now the largest circulation of any weekly newspaper in the United States, with, possibly, single exception. THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD,

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sall the news of the day that can be ob sy mad and telegraph from all parts of id, and thorough discussions of all topic THE WORLD ALMANAC FOR 1870,

THE WORLD ALMANAC FOR Isso, "The World Almanac" for 1870 will contain cost quantily of political information of use every voter, and of such a character as can obtained in no other publication, 1—it will printed full efficial returns of every elseifon in 1892, the vote of New York State by electidistricts, and of Connecticut by towns, the natural votes of each candidates for each branch the New York Legislature, list of members the United States Senate and House of Representatives; obstrary record and list of import events in 1803 and a compete cultimary of po-

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Put yourself in his place Charles Reade's Great story, will continue to delight the readers of the Gallaxy the greater part of the year 1870. Part First is now ready in book form, and will be sent free with the Galaxy for 1870 on receipt of \$4.00 the regular subscription price.

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Parke Godwin, one of the ablest of America writers, will furnish a series of noteworthy ar-icles on Historical subjects. Richard Grant White will continue his critical d social essays. SIXTH

FOURTH.

Justin M'Carty, whose ritill as an efficient magnzine writerls almost unequalled, has been engaged on the feltiorial Staff, and will contrib-ate regularly to the Galaxy. SEVENTH.

Ten Years in Rome, giving an inside visible homan twindse Church, by a late Ecolide, will be a noneworthy series of articles.

EIGHTH. The Scientific Articles will be prepared by bus bulton and Draper, both camount Physiologists NINTH,

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Legal Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE The undersigned have entered Moomsburg June 11,79-11.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOT dec'd, mave been grantes county, to r. M. Tewkst All persons naving claim Disc. 3, 60-6w.

NOTICE IN PARTITION In the estate of Edizabeth Lan nnoer. Take notice that in pursu dec. 17,500-1w.

A strath of Michael A Letters of administration largenduch, late of Orange-decased, lave been grants columbia county to W. m. ingefeck township. Aim mento america, All persons demands against the estate requested to make them is decled to make payment. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE Letters testamentary on G. Hurley late of Bloom 1 county dec'd have been gro

DMINISTRATORS

A DMINISTRATORS NO

CHERIFF'S SALE

A UDITOR'S NOTICE CDITOR'S NOTICE

MOTICE IN PARTITION TWP. COLUMN Twe, cot.c.m.

Ta beth R. Borton
Bowman Wessey
treorge L. Hown
man, John Bowman
Philip Mowery, Pemia who interman
Henry Bowman, A
Bowman, Aos of Ch
Colestis Intermaried
Ida intermaried with 1
man, and Joseph P.
tel A. Bowman, 4e
being a minor wil
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in the township of
eastwardly by the i
film to Benjamin Yo
Yobe, westwardly by
and westwardly by

Real Estate

FOR SALE.

FOR SALL. he undersigned offers to do.

at Light street, Calmining such the "Walmin Horel," and more used Killie.

It is favorably located for Punches, and if property kept bushess, and if property kept return a lenderne means.

Questions as to little, present satisfactorily answered by DRIVATE SALE. OF VALUABLE BE C. 186 The undersigned offers a

ming 2 harres in a A FRAME DWELLING

DUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL IS In pursuance of a contlina' Court of Columbia, and December 18th 1860,

HOUSEAND tuat in Centre towns!

LOT OF FRUIT TO n the premises; late the ithate in the township a WELL NO SETERMS OF SALE out the of the purchase mouth of the triking nown of the proge-lourth, less the ten per con-tisodute: three-fourths, in thereafter, with interes in SAM

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HUMBS

Neatly and Charply Pos