

The Columbian and Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday Morning, August 26, 1870.

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.

Democratic Standing Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee will be held at the Court House on Monday, September 5th 1870, for the transaction of important business. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

A meeting at the same time and place of the delegates who represented Sugarloaf, Greenwood, Scott and the Bloomsburg Districts is requested, to nominate candidates for the office of Post Commissioners. WM. B. KOONS, Chairman.

Political Assessments.

For many years the Radical Congressmen and politicians have raised a corruption fund by making assessments on the hard-worked clerks, poor laborers, and other employees of the Government. But one Republican paper that we have seen has had the courage to protest against this shameful procedure, and that is The Day. Hear it:

"We find the following in the Press of yesterday: 'The members of the republican congressional committee on the employees of the New York custom house will amount to \$16,717.'"

"The boldness of publishing such an item without censure is a significant and sad commentary upon the times. Formerly, if such assessments were made for partisan purposes, the fact was kept secret. Those who loved and collected such forced contributions were ashamed of their work, because public sentiment would have condemned it. Gentlemen who gamble, as gentlemen sometimes do, desire the fact kept secret, and the fact is creditable and complimentary to the public. But the above item was printed without apology and in contempt of public opinion. Or, can it be that such statements may now be made with perfect safety? We trust not, though the appearance of this news item in the Press suggests a deplorable demoralization of the public mind. If such facts may be now published without fear, gentlemen who choose to engage in the game of faro, need no longer wait for night-fall, nor go through blind alleys to reach the residence of the treacherous and treacherous 'tiger.' O shame, where is thy blush!"

War Bosh.

The war now raging between the two greatest military powers in Europe, has been seized upon by an innumerable army of correspondents, real and imaginary, from the seat of hostilities, and the public are treated daily to batches of "news" so utterly incongruous and incomprehensible that it is absolutely astonishing that even the American public gullible as it unquestionably is, does not reject the miserable stuff, and incontinently refuse to be longer humbugged. One day these venacious chroniclers of the "situation" give out that Napoleon is "laboring under cerebral excitement, constantly muttering that he has been betrayed," and gloomily awaiting the coup d'etat that is to end for ever his Empire and dynasty. Another equally positive and perhaps more trustworthy member of the correspondent's legion declares emphatically that the "mephitic of his uncle" is at Chalons, in excellent spirits, and in company with the young gentleman who recently received his "first baptism of fire" and at whose "tranquillity" the soldiers wept, rapidly organizing the troops being concentrated at that point. Still another report declares the Emperor on the verge of an apple pie, the Empress en route for England through Belgium, and the Imperial Prince gone to Italy to accept protection from Victor Emanuel. Out of all this bosh the fact still protrudes that vast armies on either side, armed with the most improved implements of destruction, are in the field and will clash in deadly fray on many a field ere the result is known.

And Now To Work.

The certainty of Mercer's re-nomination gives him the advantage of beginning work at once, and at present he is engaged in consolidating the party for action in October, quieting dissensions among his friends, and making arrangements to secure a full party vote. It is unfortunate for it that Bradford holds her Convention so late, but that need not deter us from going to work at once in organizing the party, circulating documents, and performing other duties incident to the campaign. Whoever may be nominated should be supported with all our strength. No disaffection towards a portion of the tickets should prevent any man from doing all in his power to wrest this District from Radical hands.

Belispe of the Sun.

The total eclipse of the sun on the 22d of December next is to be fully and carefully observed by American as well as European savans. Congress placed over \$20,000 at the disposal of Professor Benjamin Pierce, professor at Harvard and Superintendent of the Coast Survey, to be used in defraying the expenses of parties to be sent abroad to observe the eclipse, and three expeditions will probably be sent, one under the care of Professor Pierce himself, a second under the command of Professor Winlock, the director of Harvard Observatory, and a third under the direction of a competent naval officer. The line of totality passes through the southern portions of Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey and Russia. The stations to be occupied by the parties will be selected so as to lie within this line.

The Radical Congressional Address.

Our opponents, after leaving their assessments upon the post-masters, laborers and other employees of the Government, have issued an address to the people stating the grounds of their demand for a continuance in power.

The main one is that the Republican party saved the Union. This is not the fact. If there had been no Republican party, there would have been no secession nor any war. When it came, Democrats as well as Republicans assisted in conquering a victory, and among the leaders contributed such men as McClellan, Hancock, Rosecrans, Dix, Butler and Grant.

The second claim is for having secured liberty and suffrage to the slaves. Freedom to the slaves was the inevitable result of the war, and was not its primary object, and therefore the Republican party can claim no merit on that score. We acknowledge that giving the negro the right to vote was an act of the Radical party, but it was done as a political measure, and in order to maintain their supremacy in the South where the white voters were almost solidly against them. The recent elections in Tennessee and North Carolina show that they have failed in this dodge.

They also claim the merit of a successful administration. This we deny. Never in the history of our country has there been one marked with less ability and with more blunders. Of this fact the Committee had a dim perception, because they were forced to admit the following:

"Accustomed to success even against fearful odds, and underrating perhaps the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, the Republican leaders looked to Gen. Grant's Administration with high-raised expectations. Of course they have been disappointed, and not always without just reason. But what these expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress, much has been achieved, though the battles being fought to bear their burdens, besides keeping up the fight that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the hoped-for results accomplished."

The claim of a reduction of the public debt is spurious. At the close of the war of course our expenditures were lessened, and under Johnson's administration a reduction of the public debt began. The taxation was kept up to the war standard, and the generation which fought the battles is being forced to bear its burdens, besides keeping up the most expensive administration we ever had in a time of peace. These are the substance of the claims made by the Radicals for a continuance in office, and we believe they are groundless and insufficient.

Mr. Forney.

If there be one man in the United States, who, more than any other, deserves and receives the contempt of the better class of the people and the press, that man is John W. Forney. No one has done or is doing more than he, to foster and perpetuate the feeling of bitterness which exists between the Northern and Southern people, a feeling which would have disappeared long since, were it not for the existence of such pestilent fellows as this Forney, who by malicious misrepresentations of truth seeks to strengthen his party at the expense of the peace of the whole country. The New York Times, a Republican paper, which differs from the two published by Mr. Forney, in that it is honest, remarks as follows:

"What is about to happen when Mr. Forney's two papers begin to talk 'about renewed Southern outrages,' 'all of us know. Some scheme for promoting personal ambition or factious greed is to be presented to Congress or the President. Some plan is contemplated for carrying an election against the will of the people, or for perpetuating an authority that cannot withstand the free exercise of the ballot. Then the Ku Klux reappear, and murders and outrages multiply at a rate which only the imagination can explain. Of this starting intel-ligence the Washington Chronicle and the Philadelphia Press have a monopoly; they are without a rival in that line of the newspaper business. And they are preparing now for fresh manifestations of their peculiar skill. They would have us believe that the 'defeat in North Carolina might have been prevented had there been more bayonets at the ballot-box; and they so describe events in other States as to suggest the necessity for military as-surances to make sure of Republican victories. They ask us to rely more upon the bullet, and less upon the bal-lot."

See To It.

While in the Land Office at Harrisburg a few days since, says the Altoona Tribune, our friend A. C. Wilson, a clerk in that department, gave us considerable information in reference to unpatented land, from which we infer that there are many owners of real estate resting in fancied safety because they hold a parchment paper showing their land to have been patented. These parchments are correct, and all is safe so far as they go, but from the number of charges on the books, against lands in the different counties, we infer that there is a balance due the State on the majority of tracts in each county. This balance happens in this wise: The original owner took out a patent say for 200 acres of land, but when the tract was surveyed was found to contain 220 acres. The surveyor made return accordingly to the Land Office, and the balance of patent money has been run on interest, at 3 per cent. per annum from that time up to August, 1868, and at 6 per cent. per annum from the latter date to the present time. In addition to the patent money and interests thereon, an additional charge of \$15 for the patent is added. We noted one case in which a tract of 400 acres had been patented, but when surveyed it was found to contain 440 acres. The excess returned to the Land Office and charged up, including patent money, interest and \$15 for the patent, is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$500. It would be advisable for all property holders to see that the whole tract they occupy has been patented, otherwise they may be called upon, to settle a balance short grace is given. If they can ascertain the name of the original owner, they can readily obtain the information. The amount of money received by the State, within the first year, for land patents, amounts to over \$9,000,000.

Tennessee gives 20,000, not 2,000, Democratic majority.

What Measures of Economy the Democratic Party Proposes.

One of the happiest and most truthful answers we ever saw, was that given by the Enquirer, to the question of the Cincinnati Gazette: "What measures of economy does the Democratic party propose?" Democratic brothers show it to your Republican neighbor. It may be the means of his conversion.

The abolition of two-thirds of the present standing army as uselessly kept up by the Republican party. The cutting down the naval expenses one-half at least.

The practice of keeping \$100,000,000 of gold in the Treasury from year to year, instead of employing it to take up bonds that draw \$5,000,000 annual interest should be stopped.

The amount of interest debt would be reduced one-third by imposing upon the bonds a national tax equal to the amount to that paid in State and local taxation by all other property. This would save \$30,000,000 or \$10,000,000 a year.

By expending the currency to an amount commensurate with the business and industrial interests of the country—say \$200,000,000 in greenbacks—and in employing it to redeem bonds, some \$18,000,000 a year interest might be stopped.

The internal revenue machinery, with its collectors, inspectors, pimps and spies, should be abolished, and the matter turned over to State and County Collectors and Treasurers, who could collect the Federal taxes at small cost.

No extravagant grants of money which are now made for the White House—such as \$2,000,000 annually for fuel, and \$10,000 a year for lighting the President's House—should be made.

These are some, but they are by no means all of the measures of economy which the party can and will propose for diminishing the tax-paying burdens of the people.

State Aid to Railroads.

In Indiana, Illinois and Michigan the people have put an end to the system of granting State aid to railroads. It is time we did so in Pennsylvania. Millions of the people's money have been expended in this way, and the result has been the creation of several monopolies that control the entire State.

Through the firmness of Gov. Geary, nine and a half millions of dollars were saved for the Sinking Fund last Spring but at the meeting of the next Legislature, renewed efforts will be made to carry out the same scheme; and we would suggest that our candidate for the Legislature, whoever he may be, should be pledged to vote against any appropriation from the State to aid in building any railroad.

We have had too much of this in the past, and we do not wish to have it repeated in the future. We do not believe that the people should build and pay for railroads, and then pay for the privilege of using them.

How the Dead Soldiers are to be Identified.

A Berlin letter in the London Telegraph says: Mark one instance of the German practical spirit as a Teuton of the fashion after which these Prussians prepare to fight. It was when they were popular feeling has demanded that rank and file, captains and generals, shall be equally and impartially mentioned in the lists of the slain; but difficulties have arisen, because the enemy cannot know the dead man's name, and when the muster-roll is called after battle, the missing may be only wounded or prisoners.

Germany has, in her solid, calm manner, arranged, in view of this difficulty, that each wife and mother shall speedily know the best or the worst about those who go to fight "with God, for King, and fatherland." Slips of parchment, like luggage labels, have been prepared, on which the name of each soldier will be fastened inside his coat when he goes into action. After the battle is decided, the enemy, if he be the master of the field, will be requested to collect and return these labels, of which about a million have been provided, grim tickets for an unknown journey! Think of the German wife or mother sewing it on—the battle-tide of her state in the quarrel—the address of her particular "material of war," the awful traveling label whereon no loving hand may write "With care," seeing that its bearer goes into the valley of the shadow, to come forth again or not as heaven shall decree. Sewn on German thread, ripped off, perchance, with French knife, whose packets and parcels of these little human memoranda will surely be returned, but every man who buttons his coat over the label of death has looked his fate full in the face, and made himself "ready for the burial."

Importance of One Vote.

At the session of Congress commencing on the 4th of March, 1865, the pay of members of Congress was increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per annum. The vote on this question was close. The motion was passed by the close vote of 51 yeas to 50 nays. ONE SINGLE VOTE in the negative would have made it a tie and the vote would have defeated the bill. That pay of \$3,000 per annum extra into the pockets of members of Congress. The Congress of the United States under the new apportionment will be composed about as follows: Senate, Seventy-four members; House of Representatives, Three Hundred members—making a total of Three Hundred and Seventy-four members. These receiving the increased pay of \$2,000 will just make the additional pay of Congress, Seven Hundred and Forty Eight thousand dollars (\$748,000) or nearly three quarters of a million of dollars, every year at Washington. One single vote at the session of 1865 against it would have defeated the bill. It is somewhat lines said that Congress had an important matter in Congress, but the above statement shows the importance of a single vote. ONE VOTE WOULD HAVE SAVED MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS YEARLY TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE COUNTRY.—E.

ALL four of the Republican candidates for Congress in South Carolina are negroes. Prior to Whittemore's withdrawal the ticket stood three negroes to one white man in the place of the great expelled, a negro has been nominated, and the ebony quadrilateral is thus complete. With Revels in the Senate, it has been impossible for the party leaders to discourage negro nominations by arguing, as heretofore, that black men in Congress would hurt the cause.

Ex-Governor Seymour on the Oculio Question.

LETTER TO THE WORKINGMEN AT ROCHESTER. At a mass meeting of the workingmen, held at Rochester on the 14th inst., the following letter was read from Ex-Governor Seymour on the question of Chinese immigration to the United States:

UTICA, August 3, 1870. Sir—I put off until this time my answer to your letter asking me to speak to a meeting at Rochester upon the subject of Chinese immigration, as I hoped it would be in my power to do so. I am sorry that I cannot attend. All agree that it is a grave subject. It is one that must be met, and it must be met now. Strong influences are at work to open the flood-gates and pour in upon us the flood-class of over-crowded China. They can get our votes at a less cost, and in greater numbers than the people of Europe. If they continue to crowd in they will overthrow the customs, civilization, and religion of the whole Pacific coast, and they will also crush down the position of laboring classes throughout our country. I am against this. I am not willing that they should gain a foothold here. No nation in Europe would suffer such an invasion. If Britain, Germany, or France should allow anything of the kind, their governments would be overthrown. Why should we give up our civilization in any part of our country for that of Asia?

It is said we want cheap labor. We do not want cheap labor, but well-paid labor. Interest, as well as justice and humanity, calls for this. If all who labor in this country took the same wages and spent as little money as the Chinese laborer, our government would be bankrupt and business would shrink up. Well-paid labor spends freely with the business man and fills the national treasury by the imposts and duties it pays upon what it uses. This is the whole source of our financial strength as compared with other people. If labor is brought down to the Chinese standard, there will at once be a difference in the condition of classes which will in the end overthrow our government. We want higher taxes and interest that will pay any other people. If the price of labor is put down to Asiatic rates, capital will swallow up the earnings of toil more rapidly than ever done in the history of nations. If this is to be our future we have lost in vain nearly a million of lives in the late civil war. It is not the object of government to undersell others, to pinch ourselves that we may pinch others. The great end of statesmanship is to give comfort and plenty to each people, and to take care that labor is well paid. We should seek to give happiness to each freeseid circle, and not to fill the coffers of capitalists.

It is said by some, if we shut out Chinese immigration, we do so in the face of our former professions. This is not so. We invite European immigration, because it adds to our power and happiness. Europeans do not overflow our customs, religion or civilization. They do not bring here any strange blood. It has always been our practice to shut out any immigration that is hurtful. We send back to Europe criminals and paupers, by virtue of State and National laws. Every city and town guards against immigrants who endanger social order or safety. We are in no way bound to take into our public system any mischievous elements, or to destroy it by personal influences. If we believe in our religious creeds, in the forms and privileges of our government, in the laws that make Asiatic creeds and customs are hateful. To-day we are dividing the lands of the native Indians into States, counties, and townships. We are driving off from their property the game upon which they live, by railroads. We tell them plainly they must give up their homes and live upon the corners of their own territories, because they are in the way of our civilization. If we can do this, then we can keep away another form of barbarism which has no right here.

I have no doubt that the Chinese have useful qualities. They are said to be good servants, ready to do the work of men or women, but they have not the traits which will build upon this continent a great and high-toned power. We must not judge of the matter by what we see among those who came here only the dregs. There is but one way of dealing with the matter. The policy of exclusion must be as sharp and as vigorous as that of Massachusetts and New York against the coming pauperism. It must be borne in mind, that under the late amendments to our National Constitution, you can give them no qualified condition, you put upon them no political restraint, made necessary by their peculiarities. They can grasp the rights of voting and law making despite all State legislation. It to be hoped that this subject will be taken up and discussed in a fair temper, and by all classes. We must not let it drift and settle itself. Unless we are ready to give up the consequences of this new danger to the public peace and home happiness of our people, we must confront the problem at the outset.

Truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To ELIAS MAPES, Recording Secretary of Workingmen's Assembly, Rochester.

CONVENTED.—When Dr. John left this county for North Carolina, he was believed to be the exponent of extreme Radical sentiments. Since he has settled there, however, he has shown a moderation and fairness that, while it has surprised us, must commend him to men of all classes in his adopted State. Since the late election he has given his friends some wholesome advice, from which we make the following extract: "The white people can live and prosper much easier without the colored people than the colored race without the aid and friendship of the whites. The true policy henceforth for the colored man is to shut the counsel of demagogues, white or black, who treat us as an enemy every man who would engender a feeling tending to array race against race. Instead of talking or thinking about office he should study how best to make friends—how best to sustain and strengthen and build upon the good that is conferred upon his race by the gift of freedom and all his blessings. Mark! we do not say that the colored man has no right to share in the office that but what will avail him if by insisting upon a job he gives both the offices and the Government over into the hands of his enemies? We make this plain talk for the benefit of the colored man of this county and District. May they ponder it well."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

French War News.

PARIS, August 17.—The following official dispatch has just been made public: METZ, August 17.—3 P. M.—We had a serious engagement yesterday, (the 16th), near Gravelotte. We gained the advantage, but lost heavily.

PARIS, August 18.—The different battles around Metz were fought by the troops of the Third and the Fourth Corps. About 40,000 French troops were engaged. The Prussian loss was very great and is computed at 20,000. The French loss is comparatively small, owing to the aid afforded by the cannon of the adjacent fortresses. Having attacked Palsburg unsuccessfully, the Prussians have retired six miles to the valley of Dorsenheim to assure their communications.

PARIS, August 18.—Evening.—The following additional details of Tuesday's battle near Doucort and Vionville have been obtained from official sources: Prince Frederick Charles attacked our right, and was frantically met. The corps of Gen. Argand, at Rezonville, hastened into the action, which ceased only with night. The Prussians repeatedly attacked us and were again repulsed. Toward night a fresh corps sought to turn our position, but was beaten off. Our losses are serious. Gen. Bataille is wounded. By 8 o'clock in the evening the enemy was repulsed along the entire line. He had 120,000 men engaged.

NEW YORK, August 19.—A special to the World from London states that the losses on both sides of the battle of Tuesday and Wednesday were fifty thousand killed and wounded. The Prussian estimated loss is 100,000 (?) men since they entered France. The people regard Trochu as an actual dictator, and he is talked of as a prospective Consul of the Republic.

PARIS, August 21.—General Trochu has issued another proclamation, the meaning of which is that Paris will have to stand a siege.

PARIS, August 21.—The statement of Count Palikao that the French won a victory on the 18th, and drove the Prussians into the quarries at Jaumont, is repeated from other sources. Jaumont is between Metz and Thionville.

PARIS, August 21.—A Deputy to the Corps Legislatif to-day announced to persons collected near the Chamber, that the Prussians had entered Chailion-sur-Marne. This movement would indicate that the Prussians are marching on Paris by way of Sezanne.

LONDON, August 21.—The King of Prussia's announcement of a victory at Rezonville on Thursday is contradicted by official statements in Paris yesterday. No doubt of a serious engagement to the south of Metz on that day, in which the French under Bazaine performed marvels of heroism, and were winning the battle when their ammunition gave out. They fell back in good order, and without any pursuit, to Metz. The battle was without decisive results.

PARIS, August 21.—Noon.—The Prussian despatches claiming a victory in the battle of the 16th are false. General Ladmirault came up at 5 o'clock in the afternoon with fresh troops and crushed the Prussians.

The fortified town of Pflalzberg, in the Vosges, capitulated on Saturday to the Wurtemberg army. The capture of this fortress insures the communications of the Crown Prince with his bases of supplies.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The reserved victory of the Prussians, at Rezonville, on the 16th, finds little credence here. Notwithstanding the dispatch of King William, it is believed that all is going well with the French Army.

PARIS, August 22.—In the Senate to-day, one of the Ministers stated that after a suspension of news for forty-eight hours, the Government had received a dispatch from Marshal Bazaine confirming his former dispatch in regard to the fate of the 18th. After a battle of nine hours, Bazaine held all his positions.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—All reliable advices from the seat of war show that the Germans are seeking to surround Marshal Bazaine and prevent reinforcements from Paris from joining him. A dispatch from Metz, dated to-day, says the loss of the Prussians in the late battle was fearful. More than 40,000 wounded remained on the field of battle without assistance.

Prussian War News. LONDON, August 17.—Last evening the garrison at Strasbourg made a sortie toward Honheim, but were driven back with a heavy loss of men. They also lost three guns.

FRANKFORT, August 17.—Gen. Sheridan, with Consul-General Webster, has been cheerfully accorded permission by the military authorities to follow the campaign with the headquarters of the King.

LONDON, August 18.—A telegram from Brier, a town fourteen miles north-west of Metz, has the following: "An obstinate struggle occurred near Mars la Tour, yesterday. It is supposed the engagement was general. Large numbers of wounded of both armies are arriving at Brier. Travellers report that a vast number of Prussians have been thrown back upon the Moselle by the Imperial Guard. The Prussian artillery was entrenched between Brier and Saint Jean."

LONDON, August 19.—6:15 p. m.—There is a report in circulation here, which gains some credence, that the Emperor Napoleon is dead.

LONDON, August 19.—10 o'clock a. m.—Despatches received in this city to-day, giving later details of the engagement near Metz, on Tuesday, state that during the battle Prince Albert, of Prussia, and the French General Le Grand, were killed. General Montaigne is missing. In this engagement the Prussians manoeuvred an immense number of troops, estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand men.

LONDON, August 19.—The Daily News has in its extra issue to-day received a despatch from a Brussels correspondent, which states that Napoleon is suffering from acute symptoms of febrile monomania, during the paroxysms of which he incessantly says that he has been betrayed.

A Berlin despatch to the Times says the French armies were separated by a victory at Mars-la-Tour.

The Times correspondent also declares that the garrison at Metz is in a famishing condition. There are no provisions at Metz, and the avenues of supply have been intercepted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

Take this method of announcing to the public, that at the solicitation of numerous gentlemen, a commission has been granted for Associate Judge, J. ISAAC K. MORROW, August 26th.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John A. HARRINGTON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Court of Common Pleas for Columbia County, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to make them known to the Executor within the time specified in the order of the Court. MICHAEL P. EYLER, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John A. HARRINGTON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Court of Common Pleas for Columbia County, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to make them known to the Executor within the time specified in the order of the Court. MICHAEL P. EYLER, Executor.

NOTICE.

At the request of a number of friends, I have been appointed as Executor of the estate of John A. HARRINGTON, deceased, and will hold office as such from the date of my appointment. JOHN W. MOSELEY, Secretary of Board of Commissioners, August 27th.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob TRACH, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Court of Common Pleas for Columbia County, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to make them known to the Administrator within the time specified in the order of the Court. J. H. BELLER, Administrator.

NOTICE.

At the request of a number of friends, I have been appointed as Executor of the estate of John A. HARRINGTON, deceased, and will hold office as such from the date of my appointment. JOHN W. MOSELEY, Secretary of Board of Commissioners, August 27th.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The County Superintendent will hold an examination of Teachers for the following School Districts, on Wednesday, August 26th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Academy, on West Street, Harrisburg, Pa. A. W. MOSELEY, Superintendent.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between me and J. W. Masters, in the business of publishing the Weekly Patriot, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business to be conducted by J. W. Masters, who is authorized to receive all claims and to pay all debts of the partnership. J. W. MASTERS, J. W. MASTERS, August 26, 1870.

LOST.

On Wednesday, August 18th, from the post office, a red and white dog, with a white collar, was lost. The dog is worth \$100.00. If found, please return to the post office, Harrisburg, Pa. J. W. MASTERS, August 19, 1870.

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THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT.

CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS of Political, Literary, Agricultural, and General News, published weekly, except on Sundays, for \$2.00 per annum in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Sent by mail for \$2.50 per annum. Editors and Proprietors, Harrisburg, Pa.

MONITOR BOUNTY FUND.

To amount of Duplicates, \$10.00. By order of the Board of Commissioners, Harrisburg, Pa. J. W. MASTERS, Treasurer.

HENRY LAZARUS, Treasurer.

To amount received of Evan M. Smith, \$10.00. By order of the Board of Commissioners, Harrisburg, Pa. J. W. MASTERS, Treasurer.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, Flour, and various oils.

Philadelphia Markets.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, and various oils.

MARRIAGES.

KITCHEN-BIRD—At the M. E. Parsonage in Orangeville, August 11, by Rev. J. F. Rogers, M. E. Parsonage, Orangeville, Pa. J. W. MASTERS, August 12, 1870.

DEATHS.

ROBERTS—In Hospital, August 18th, 1870, of typhoid fever, Leonard Roberts, aged about 23 years. LOCKART—In Union, Aug. 23rd, 1870, Bertha Lockart, daughter of Alonzo and Mary Lockart, aged 10 years.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Knorr, Assignee of the estate of J. W. Masters, deceased, has filed his account, together with the vouchers therefor, with the Court of Common Pleas for Columbia County, Pa. J. W. MASTERS, August 26, 1870.

SLATE ROOFING.

THE MOST FAVORABLE RATE. JOHN THOMAS AND CAMPER, Harrisburg, Pa. Box 77.