The Columbian AND Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Sept. 2, 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 cotemporaries; 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 Poor Commissioners. WM. B. KOONS, *Chairman.*

Stamp Duties &c.

The *Republican*, a few weeks ago, published an article showing a reduction of Taxes, which is so erroneous, and so apt to mislead the public that we take the liberty of correcting it. Through the kindness of Col. Samuel Knorr, Assessor of Internal Revenue for this District, we have obtained the necessary documents and facts; and we may here add that however much we may differ from Col. Knorr in political opinion, in the administration of his office we have always found him courteous, just and impartial.

The amended Tariff goes into operation, as stated, January 1st, 1871, but a portion of the Internal Tax laws take effect October 1st, and others not until May 1st, 1871. We classify each.

The taxes which we shall be wholly relieved from in October next are as follows:

On carriages of every description, $6 to $10 each.
On watches, $1 to $2 each.
On billiard tables, $10 each.
On silver plate of all kinds, 5 cents per pound.
On gold plate, 50 cents per pound.
On passport, $5 each.
On gross receipts, including those of railroads, steamboats, canal boats, and all other vessels, and stages, 2½ per cent of receipts.
On gross receipts of telegraph companies, ferries, bridges and turnpikes, 5 per cent of receipts.
On wholesale dealers, or those whose sales exceed $25,000 a year, $50 each, $1 additional on every $1,000 of sales exceeding $50,000.
These taxes on sales are all repealed, except as regards liquor and tobacco.
On banks and bankers, with capital of $50,000, $100 each, and $2 additional on every $1,000 of capital above $50,000.
On canned or preserved fish (now paid by stamps) 2 cents per pound.
On bills and receipts to any amount and on promissory notes for a less sum than $100 (now paid by stamp), 2 cents and 5 cents each.
All other stamps are continued in force.
On legacies and successions, $1 to $6 each on every $100 of property devised or inherited, according to the degree of relationship. All repealed.

Those which go into operation May 1st, 1871, are as follows:

On boats, barges, and flats, $5 and $10 each.
On retail dealers, (license tax) $10 each.
On brokers, (license) $50 each.
Hotel keepers, (license) $10 to $300 each.
Auctioneers and pedlars, (license) $10 to $50 each.
Claim agents, insurance agents, real estate agents, patent right dealers, and conveyances, $10 each.
Manufacturers, (license) $10 each.
Proprietors of theaters, museums, circuses and concert halls, $100 each.
Proprietors of gift enterprises, $150 each.
Lawyers, physicians, architects and builders, $10 each.
Coffee and spice grinders, $100 each.
Express carriers and agents, $10 each.
Miners, assayers, plumbers, photographers, apothecaries, butchers and eating house keepers, $10 each.
All others now chargable with license tax of any kind, except dealers in spirits and tobacco are exempted.

TAXES REDUCED.

On incomes exceeding $2,000, for the years commencing January 1, 1870, and January 1, 1871, 2½ per cent.

The exemptions are, in addition to $2,000, all taxes and interest paid during the year, losses and bad debts, rent or repairs on dwelling houses; and amount paid for labor to cultivate land or to conduct any other business from which income is derived.

On dividends of all corporations, for the year 1871, including banks, railroad companies, canal and turnpike companies, trust companies and saving institutions, 2½ per cent.

This tax may be paid by the companies, who may deduct it in disbursing their dividends to the individual holders.

The Democratic Pyramid.

The State elections of 1870 have already formed a fine pyramid of Democratic States. Look at it:

	Democratic Majorities.
Oregon	600
Connecticut	1,000
North Carolina	20,000
Kentucky	50,000
Tennesse	70,000
New York	90,000
Total	231,600

It thus appears that in these six States there is a Democratic majority considerably exceeding 200,000 votes. These triumphs have been won over and in despite of negro suffrage in thickly settled negro districts. The Republican pyramid stands thus: Rhode Island 5,000.

UNDER that admirable system of legislation originated and perfected by the Republican party, it is entirely possible for every one of those Chinese lately engaged in scooping out the eyes and cutting off the breasts of certain religious women at Tien-tsin to come over to this country and exercise the proudest privilege of the American citizen. When the great benefits inuring to the country from Republican dominance are discussed upon the stump this fall, it is to be hoped this celestial possibility will not be forgotten.

CONGRESS at its last session voted to speculators 280,000 acres more of land belonging to the people than there is in Germany, with its 45,000,000 of inhabitants.

HARRISBURG has about 800 negro voters.

Conferee Meeting.

BLOOMSBURG, Aug. 29, 1870.
AT THE COURT HOUSE.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Conferees elected to select a candidate for Representative for the District composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour.

Present, Peter Hughes, Wm. Yorks, of Montour County.

Iram Derr, John A. Funston, of Columbia County.

On motion of Iram Derr, seconded by John A Funston, Peter Hughes was unanimously chosen President of the Conference.

On motion of Wm. Yorks, seconded by Iram Derr, John A. Funston was unanimously chosen Secretary.

On motion, the Conferees proceeded to ballot for a candidate with the following result:

1ST BALLOT.

Peter Hughes voted for Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " " "
Iram Derr " Hugh M'Williams
John A. Funston " "

2ND BALLOT.

P. Hughes voted for Thomas Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " "
Iram Derr " H. M'Williams.
John A. Funston " "

3RD BALLOT.

P. Hughes voted for Thomas Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " " "
Iram Derr " David Davis.
John A. Funston " "

4TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr voted for David Davis.
John A. Funston " " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " " "

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet again at four o'clock p. m.

On re-assembling the President called the Conference to order, the counties to vote first alternately; it was then *moved*, to proceed to another ballot. Carried.

5TH BALLOT.

P. Hughes voted for Thomas Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " " "
Iram Derr " Michael Breckbill.
John A. Funston " "

6TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr voted for Michael Breckbill.
John A. Funston " " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " " "

7TH BALLOT.

Peter Hughes voted for Thos. Chalfant.
Wm Yorks " " "
Iram Derr " A. G. Voris.
John A. Funston " "

8TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr voted for A. G. Voris.
John A. Funston " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " " "

9TH BALLOT.

Peter Hughes voted for Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " " "
Iram Derr " Thos. Butler.
John A. Funston " " "

10TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr voted for Thos. Butler
John A. Funston " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant
Wm. Yorks " " "

11TH BALLOT.

Peter Hughes voted for Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " " "
Iram Derr " W. D. Weidenhamer.
J. A. Funston " " "

12TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr for W. D. Weidenhamer.
J A Funston " " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " " "

13TH BALLOT.

Peter Hughes voted for Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " " "
Iram Derr " Wm. M'Bride
John A. Funston " " "

14TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr voted for Wm. M'Bride.
John A. Funston " " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " " "

15TH BALLOT.

Peter Hughes voted for Thos. Chalfant.
Wm. Yorks " " "
Iram Derr " Wm. M'Bride
John A. Funston " " "

16TH BALLOT.

Iram Derr voted for William M'Bride.
John A. Funston " "
P. Hughes " Thos. Chalfant
Wm. Yorks " " "

After the sixteenth ballot without a choice.

On motion of Mr. Yorks, seconded by Mr. Derr, it was

Resolved, that the Conference do now adjourn to meet again on Monday, September 5th, at one o'clock p. m., in Bloomsburg. Adjourned.

Attest PETER HUGHES, President.
JOHN A. FUNSTON, Secretary.

Look at the Record!

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY DEFAULTING COLLECTORS!

We suggest that the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee have one hundred thousand copies of Executive Document No. 267 printed and circulated, as the means of opening the eyes of those who are blind to the enormities and corruptions of the present administration. This document is the reply of Secretary Boutwell to a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 21st of March last, requesting that officer to furnish the House a statement of balances due from Collectors of Internal Revenue, etc. It contains *eight solid pages of the names of defaulting collectors, in all three hundred and forty names.* Every one is a radical and belongs either to the sort which Congress kept in office by the Tenure of Office Bill, under Johnson's administration, or to that peculiar class of Gen. Grant's favorites, the worthies who presented His Excellency with corner lots, brown stone houses, fast horses, terrier pups and cigars of rare brands. Ten of these defaulting collectors have stolen from the government $5,933,113. *Nearly six millions of dollars* of the people's taxes have been deliberately fobbed by these unanointed rascals, whilst the remaining three hundred and thirty did not dip quite so deep into "Uncle Sam's strong box," but carried off enough to make them comfortable for life. Not one of these defaulters has been prosecuted, but all are permitted to enjoy their ill gotten gain in undisturbed security. A few civil suits have been brought, but not a single criminal prosecution. And this is the honest, economical and impartial administration of the government, which we were to have under U. S. Grant. The "Forty Thieves" of the Arabian Nights had their *Sesame*, but the magic word of the Three Hundred and Forty who have despoiled the government, is *Loyalty*. It would be disloyal to touch a hair of their sacred heads. Only the "trooly loil" may approach them and associate with them. Let the reader obtain a copy of Executive Document No. 267, and verify for himself what is here set down.—*Morning Patriot.*

Communicated.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—*Dear Sir*—I see in a late issue of your paper that a patent has been granted to J. R. Faus for an improved method of oiling buggy and wagon felloes. It occurs to me that this is a much needed invention. Why it has not been brought about long ere this, is certainly a mystery to me. The advantages derived from oiling, evidently are obvious to every sane individual. The oiling of felloes itself is not a new thing. The subject has been agitated through the columns of the papers for the past twenty years. Different methods have been in use, all of which would require from two to three weeks to saturate the wood thoroughly with oil. But it is claimed by the inventor that by this method it can be done more thoroughly in one hour than it can be done by any other method in weeks. He also claims that he has himself been oiling for some eight years. He has invariably guaranteed his wheels with oiled felloes to all of his customers and has agreed to bear all expenses of tire cutting. He states that he has never heard of a tire coming loose on any of the felloes of which he saturated thoroughly with oil.

The reason of the tire not coming loose is simply this. The rim of the wheel necessarily is more exposed than any portion of the wagon. Now, when it is not oiled, the water as a necessary consequence must penetrate into the wood. When it becomes thoroughly saturated with water it evidently must expand. The expansion of the wood causes the spokes to spring crooked and dishes the wheel. After the rim becomes dry it leaves the spokes in an imperfect position, and the tire loose.

If the rim is thoroughly saturated with oil it prevents the water from penetrating into the wood and consequently prevents all expansion and contraction. The tire as a necessary consequence must remain tight.

Press Notices.

Capt. Charles B. Brockway, editor of the *Columbian* and a gallant soldier during the late war, has been nominated by the Democracy of Columbia county as their choice for Congress in that District. It is to be hoped that the Congressional conference will ratify his nomination and thus insure a Democratic representative from Mercur's district. Brockway is a young, vigorous representative Democrat and his election will assuredly follow his nomination.—*Mauch Chunk Times.*

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS POPULAR.—Able and conscientious Democratic editors need not complain that they are not appreciated by their people. John B. Bratton, of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, has just beaten two opponents in a race for Congress, on the Crawford County System, in Cumberland County; C. B. Brockway, of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, has been declared the choice of the Columbia County Democracy for Congress, and P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, has been re-nominated for the Legislature in Centre county. The three gentlemen named publish first-class newspapers, and they are worthy of the confidence and support of the people.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Capt. C. B. Brockway, editor of the *Columbian*, has been nominated by the Democracy of Columbia county, for Congress. Should the Captain receive the district endorsement, he will make a leader worth following. Should he be elected, no bolder, firmer or more incorruptible member would stand on the floor of Congress.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Capt. C. B. Brockway, editor of the *Columbian*, has been nominated by the Democracy of Columbia county as a candidate for Congress, to represent Columbia, Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan and Montour counties, subject to the decision of the District Conference. This is a deserved compliment to an able and worthy young man. Captain Brockway made some telling speeches in this county two years since.—*Wayne county Herald.*

The Democrats of Columbia county have nominated Capt. C. B. Brockway for Congress, subject to the decision of the District Convention. Mr. Brockway is a very clever young gentleman, and was a good soldier.—*Pittston Gaz.* (Republican.)

We notice that Capt. C. B. Brockway of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of Columbia county. If he gets the District nomination, he will no doubt be elected. We offer our best wishes for his political success, and would say that the Captain will present quite a manly contrast to the majority of the thick headed Radical solons who inhabit the Congressional Halls.—*Gazette & Democrat.*

Our friend Capt. C. B. Brockway, editor of the *Columbian*, Bloomsburg, Pa. has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Buckalew District. Captain Brockway is a worthy and able gentleman, and we would wish him success if he had not got into such a bad crowd as the Democratic party. —Middletown, (N. Y.,) *Evening Press.* (Radical.)

AGAIN has the issue between the negro and the carpet-bagger been made in a Republican State Convention, and again has the negro carried off the nomination against his white opposer. In the Florida Republican State Convention, Hamilton, the sitting member, was defeated for a renomination, and a negro put forth as the official candidate. So far, the Republican party South, has nominated five Congressmen, and four out of the five are black. Having the votes the negroes think they ought to have the offices. In the exceedingly improbable case of a Radical victory this fall, how speckled the next house will be.

A FOREIGN paper contains this advertisement. Lost, stolen or mislaid, a French Prince, fourteen years of age, of tranquil temperament, wears red trowsers, and carries a bullet in his pocket. Was last seen going home, from a baptism of fire. Is supposed at Paris to be in Metz; is supposed at Metz to be in Paris; is supposed at other places to be in London. Any information concerning him will be received with the greatest indifference by the Corps Legislatif.

WE confidently deny the rumor that Governor Geary has been invited to enter the service of the Khidive of Egypt to command a brigade of Mamelukes. The Khidive is a very jealous man, and he is always careful never to have for his subordinates men of bewildering military genius. Besides this, the Khidive wants strategists, and not dashing officers whose striking peculiarities are reckless personal courage and an insatiable thirst for gore. So Governor Geary will be spared to his native land, and will remain a standing argument in the British Cabinet against a war with the United States.

PLAIN hanging don't suit Western reporters. They tell of a man's "spirit being choked out of his mortal casket at the end of the hang-man's cord.'

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

French War News.

PARIS, August 23.—The cholera epidemic has broken out in the Prussian camp at Metz.

PARIS, August 24.—A dispatch from Meziares, dated yesterday afternoon, contains the following:

The resistence of Marshal Bazaine, even with the small forces under his command, prevented the advance of the Prussians until the organization and preparation of McMahon's large army was entirely completed.

LONDON, Aug. 24—Noon.—The following dispatch from Paris contains the very latest intelligence from the seat of war:

Metz is entirely isolated. The Prussians are strong on the west in that neighborhood.

General Failly, who was in command at Chalons, is still there; but the new disposition is superseded.

General McMahon is strongly posted in the plains before Chalons, with heavy detachments at St. Minehold, Verdun and Rheims.

McMahon has one hundred and seventy-five thousand men under his command, well supplied with food, ammunition and artillery.

The sharpshooters are hastening to Chalons.

PARIS, August 25.—The garrison at Toul bravely holds out. The Prussian bombardments are returned spiritedly. The garrison are confident, and have effected a sortie, and inflicted a loss of seven hundred upon their Prussian besiegers.

PARIS, August 26.—The last news from Strasbourg is that six persons have been killed sixteen houses burnt, and the Cathedral slightly damaged. The people take refuge in their cellars. The fire from the town has killed a large number of the besiegers. As many spies still lurk in the city, the Commandant has ordered the soldries to shoot any persons seen on the roofs. The open town of Kehl, on the German side of the Rhine has been nearly razed to the ground by shells thrown by the French from Strasbourg.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Pfalzburg continues its heroic defense. A church and twenty-one houses have been destroyed by the enemy's shells, and the garrison have repulsed two assaults, in which the Prussians lost 1,500 men. The town is well supplied with provision and munitions of war. It has been summoned to repeatedly to capitulate; but its commander replies he will blow the place up first.

PARIS, August 28, via Brussels.—The sieges of Strasburg, Toul, Thionville, and Metz have made no progress. The capitulation of Bazaine for want of supplies is expected.

LONDON, August 28.—The statement of the *Opinion Nationale* that Steinmetz was badly defeated on August 22, and Prince Charles on the 24th, is not confirmed. Private telegrams from Berlin say that the Prussians have 300,000 troops along the line of railway, ready to move across the Rhine to reinforce either of the German armies in case of defeat. Prussia cannot move these troops to the front yet, owing to the difficulty of feeding such reserves.

The King and Crown Prince advance rapidly on Paris, where immense preparations are made for defence. Fifteen hundred guns are in position, and provisions accumulated for three months, but there are loud complaints from the inhabitants because the Crown Prince has been allowed to advance unopposed. There is talk of moving the government to Lyons, with the vast army now assembled.

We have no tidings of Bazaine or McMahon. It is believed the latter is endeavoring to relieve Bazaine at Metz.

The following news from the French War Office is just received here: Nearly nine hundred thousand men are now in the triangle formed by lines running from Rheims to Rethel and Vouzieres.

Bazaine is not shut up. He has one hundred and twenty thousand men and M'Mahon is one hundred and eighty thousand strong. They are stealing two marches on the Prince Royal, who is two days ahead of Prince Frederick Charles. It is hoped that the latter cannot come up in time. Fifty thousand men left Paris on Monday for the vicinity of Rethel. It is said the Prussian force there is five hundred thousand strong.

BRUSSELS, August 30.—Belgian troops are hastening to the frontier from all quarters. A great battle between the French and Prussians is apparently imminent, and the services of Belgian troops will no doubt be necessary to protect the country from invasion.

PARIS, August 30.—General M'Mahon has a force estimated at a hundred and eighty thousand, while Bazaine has a hundred thousand. The thirteenth corps of fifty thousand, recruited in this city, has left Paris to join M'Mahon.

Prince Frederick Charles' army is estimated at a hundred thousand, Steinmetz's one hundred and twenty thousand, and the total force of the Crown Prince one hundred and fifty thousand. M'Mahon is operating against Frederick Charles' and Steinmetz's armies and hopes to join Bazaine and strike a blow before the Crown Prince arrives. M'Mahon has forty-eight hours start of the Prince.

It is affirmed that King William, with an important force, is still marching by the Upper Marne and Meuse. It is said the government has decided to remove the Ministries of War and the Interior from Paris. Advices from the department of Bas-Rhine state that the Prussians have raised the siege of Schlettstadt and gone north.

PARIS, August 30—evening.—The railroad trains between Brussels and Paris stopped running to-day.

It is reported from the Belgian frontier that there has been fighting to-day along the frontier from Montmedy to Sidan.

Prussian War News.

LONDON, August 24.—A special dispatch, received in this city to-day from Berlin, says a great popular movement is on foot to secure for the Liberal Party an influential voice in the settlement of terms of peace, and to convene the German Parliament, to give expression to the feeling of the people, to whose energy and patriotism everything is due.

BERLIN, August 25.—The following official bulletin from the Prussian army headquarters, has been received at the war office in this city.

The crown prince of Prussia is near Chalons. The enemy evacuated his camp at Chalons-sur-Marne. The head of the Prussian columns has advanced beyond the camp destroyed by the French army, and is now continuing its onward march.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 26, via London, Aug. 26, 1 P. M.—Heavy fighting commenced last night at the town of Stenay, ten miles from Montmedy, in the direction of Vouziers. The Prussians cut the railway between Chauvanges and Lamouilly. The wounded are brought to Montmedy. The gates of the city have been closed. An assault is momentarily expected.

LONDON, August 26—10 P. M.—The Prussian cavalry is reported at Doulevant, St. Remy, Brienne, Landres and Chateau-Thierry, (the latter a station on the Eastern Railroad, fifty miles from Paris.) *Le Siecle*, contemplating the probability of a bombardment of Paris, urgently recommends the removal of the pictures from the galleries of the Louvre and the books from the Imperial Library.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The following telegram was received here today, addressed to Baron Gerolt:

BERLIN, August 26.—Minister of the North German Union. The incident mentioned in the telegram of August 22 has recurred twice since. Captain Rochow, sent by General Alvensleben to Toul, with a flag of truce, has been received with shots, and a trumpeter accompanying another flag of truce has been killed.

You will lodge a protest with the United States Government against these repeated violations of international law, and declare that we shall be henceforth in the impossibility of sending flags of truce to a nation whose soldiers have lost in Africa, China, and Mexico all recollection of the usages of civilized warfare. VON THILE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Times* has the following resume of the situation: King William, leaving a sufficient force before Metz, where the siege works rise like exhalations, joined the Crown Prince, who was pushing on for Paris. The movements of Marshal McMahon begin now to be intelligible. A fugitive from Woerth, avoiding Metz, he passed through the Vosges and Moselle, to Nancy, and to Chalons, where he was reinforced by the Garde Mobile and the volunteers. His obvious aim has been to bar the passages and prevent the advance of the Crown Prince on Paris. Affecting to disregard him, the Crown Prince moved on his flank past the camp at Chalons, offering McMahon battle, which the latter declined, retreating on Rheims, leaving the Chalons camp all to the Prussians. Since that time Rheims itself has been abandoned. The obvious motive throughout on the part of the French has been to avoid a fight. The Prussians are now within a short march of Paris, where, perhaps, some slight additional resistance may be met.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—A note has been addressed from Berlin to all envoys of Prussia in regard to a flag of truce sent into the French lines, asking a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead, which truce was refused and the flag insulted on three different occasions.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The following official despatch is dated Bar-le-Duc on Friday night, and it comes via Berlin:

"The garrison of Vitry-le Francais surrendered on Thursday morning. The Prussians captured sixteen guns. Two battalions of the French Garde, Mobile were annihilated by Prussian cavalry. Seventeen French officers and eight hundred and fifty soldiers were captured. The Prussians had one major severely and three troopers slightly wounded.

Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Arlon, in Luxembourg, of Sunday evening, says that fighting had been in progress at Dun, near the Belgian frontier, all day, the firing continuing until late into the night. An official dispatch from Paris, taken in connection with this, indicates a movement of the Prussians from about Chalons and the valley of the Aube to the northward, by way of Suippes, Sommepy, Monthois, toward Vouziers and Rethel, within a few miles of the scene of the reported fighting. A London telegram of yesterday morning announces a concentration of Prussians in the valley of the Aube toward Sommepy. Another dispatch says that the Prussian lancers occupy Montmedy, which lies to the northward of Dun, and nearer the Belgian frontier. A London dispatch says the reported victory of the French on the Meuse, referring to the report of a repulse of the Prussians at Verdun, probably, is denied, the French representing that McMahon is not ready to fight. The Landwehr, says a London telegram, are investing Thionville. A London dispatch says the Emperor's head-quarters were at Vouziers. The same dispatch says the Crown Prince is moving northward, and will encounter McMahon west of Rheims and Epernay. Twenty-five thousand Germans passed Joinville in the direction of Wassy and Montierender, on toward the valleys of the Marne and Aube respectively. A force of 20,000 cavalry passed through Chalons going toward Epernay.

Gen. Trochu has ordered all natives of the countries now at war with France not naturalized citizens to leave Paris and the department of the Seine within three days, under pain of trial by military law, unless special permission to remain is received from the Governor of Paris—the General himself. The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains an article acknowledging that the road to Paris is open, and that, according to the daily progress of the invaders, six days would bring them to the city; their scouts might arrive sooner. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce made a statement of the resources of the city in the way of food. Flour, rice, potatoes and fresh vegetables of all sorts were in abundance, together with salt pork and fish, and live stock, with supplies to sustain them in case of siege, and salt, spices, and coffee and sugar; in short, enough to support the population through a three months' siege.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—It was reported several days ago that Prince Frederick Charles would return and go in pursuit of M'Mahon, and this report seems to be gaining strength. It is supposed that the Prince has been thus led to depart from the original plan of operations because his line of communications would be seriously endangered with so large an army in his rear.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—A Prussian official bulletin charges that all the intelligence published in Paris as being telegraphed from Marshal Bazaine is manufactured in Paris. It is impossible that such information could be dispatched to Paris by any route as all Bazaine's channels of communication have either been destroyed or are in possession of the Prussians. The Prussian authorities consider that their statement of the impossibility of communication from Metz is conclusive proof of the fabrication of all dispatches, through French official resources, relative to the movements of Bazaine around Metz.

STUTTGART, Aug. 30.—Information received here to-day states that the garrison at Strasburg are on the eve of capitulation.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The French army under General M'Mahon is to day engaged with the Fourth Prussian army corps, under the Prince of Saxony.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 31, via London, Sept. 1st, 12:30 a. m.—The King of Prussia has sent the following telegram to Queen Augusta: Varrennes, Aug. 30th—The Crown Prince has been in action with the 4th, 12th, and 17th, corps and the 14th Bavarian. McMahon was beaten and driven beyond the Meuse. Twelve guns, seven thousand prisoners, and materials of war were captured."

Latest News.

MONTREAL, Ontario, Aug. 24.—Immense fires are raging in the woods back of the village of Ashton. The village has been saved by cutting down trees to make a gap between the woods and the village. The devastation is great. Between Ashton and Stotesville only one or two houses are left unburned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24.—A serious riot occurred last evening in Fall River, where the spinners are on a strike. A crowd of about 1,000 assembled near Durfee Mill to assault the workmen as they came out, as was done the previous evening. The Police could not disperse the mob. One or two officers were knocked senseless with stones. The Fire Department was called, and played water upon the crowd.

PEORIA, Illinois, Aug. 25.—Three girls aged fourteen, eleven and nine years broke jail here last night. They climbed through a small window in the garret and lowered themselves to the ground, a distance of forty feet, by means of a clothes line.

MONTROSE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—A terrible storm of thunder and lightning prevailed along the Hudson river last night. Awful disasters by lightning are reported. At Kingston five persons were killed by one stroke. Reports of fires caused by lightning are coming in from all quarters.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Two men, masked and otherwise disguised, entered the United States Express car of the Missouri-Pacific train, due here at 6 o'clock this morning, at Scott's Station, about seven miles west of Jefferson City, made a furious onslaught on the messenger, John Cleveland, beat him severely and bound and gagged him. They then robbed the safe of $10,800 in money, and, as the train approached Jefferson City, jumped off and escaped. No clue has yet been ascertained as to who the robbers are.

Another North Carolina.

War is proclaimed against the people of another Southern State. There is now before us a proclamation bearing date the 12th inst., in which Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, threatens the people unhappily under his authority with martial law. The pretext is, of course, the appearance in Florida of the Grand Sanguinary Highcockalorum of the Ku-Klux-Klan; and the real object, equally of course, the overawing of the election by armed force. "The seditious teachings of an unprincipled press," says this Governor, "and the treasonable appeals of prominent opponents of the State governments," have brought out the Highcockalorum, and to nip him in the bud "I shall be driven to a resort which I fain would avoid." To justify this declaration of hostilities, he goes on to say:—"The people of the State, upon whom rest the responsibility and the odium of the present condition of things, are sufficiently intelligent to fully understand the causes which have led to the singularly large number of murders and outrages which have been perpetrated and gone unpunished *"within the last eighteen months."* Now mark how plain a tale will put this fellow down. He charges that there have been an immense number of unpunished outrages in Florida "within the last eighteen months," or since January, 1869, and yet in his message to the Legislature, in January of this present year, he distinctly says: "I congratulate you on the favorable auspices under which you again assemble to legislate upon interests of the commonwealth. During no period of the history of the State has there been more marked improvement and general prosperity than in the year just passed, *and never have the laws been more generally and efficiently executed.* In several counties organized bands of lawless men have conspired to overawe the civil authorities, and many acts of violence have occurred. But these have been incidental to the State in all its past history, and arise less, perhaps, from special enmity to the present form of government than from opposition to the restraints of law in general." This statement, made in January, 1870, that the laws have been efficiently executed, and that there has been no more crime in Florida than is incident to any ordinary government, is singularly inconsistent with the claim now put forth that since January, 1869, the sanguinary Ku-Klux have been ravaging the State. The proclamation has the brand of falsehood stamped upon it by its own author; but the mendacity of this movement is not its most significant point. Holden declared that Grant backed him in his war upon the people of North Carolina, and it becomes a question whether, in hopes of better luck next time, the President is not now instigating Governor Reed.—*New York World.*

JOHN T. ALEXANDER, the great Illinois farmer, owns 34,000,000 acres of land, worth $1,085,000, has $59,000 worth of implements, pays $78,800 wages annually, and sold last year $193,400 worth of live stock, besides grain, etc.

MARRIAGES.

RUBIN—KOHNS—At Bloomsburg, August 29th, at the residence of David Lowenberg, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Gerstman of Danville, Rev. H. Rubin, of Wilkes-Barre, to Miss Jeannette Kohns, of Bloomsburg.

We are under many obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Rubin for a bountiful supply of exquisite wedding cake. Starting out as they do in a new path, it augurs well for the future that before they commence the journey of life together they so kindly remember the printer. Our best wishes accompany them.

DAVIS—EVANS—On Saturday, the 27th ult., by Rev. N. Spear at Orangeville, Mr. C. L. Davis to Miss Elizabeth Evans, all of Benton.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.50
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 00
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	9 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 05
Butter	40
Eggs	22
Tallow	10
Potatoes	50
Dried Apples	2 50
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	10 00
Iron—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$32@33
No. 2 " "	$29@30
Bloom	$30

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.	$1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$5.00@$5.62½
Northwestern extra	60 00@6.25
Northwestern family	6.00@ 7 00
Western, do. do.	7.00@$7.50
Rye Flour	$4.2
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bush	$1.48
Southern " "	$1.50
Western " "	1.40@$1.45
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1.05
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.00
Mixed, "	90c@$1.00
OATS—⅌ bus	55@60
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$31.0
Mess Beef, "	$23.0
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ ℔	8½@9
Smoked Hams "	22½@24½c
" Shoulders ⅌ ℔	13@13½c
Lard, ⅌ ℔	16@16½
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	$7.00@8.00
Timothyseed ⅌ bus	$5.00
Flaxseed "	$3.00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ ℔	8½@9½c
Cows, ⅌ head	$50@75
SHEEP—⅌ ℔	5@6c
HOGS—⅌ 100 ℔s	$13.50@13.75

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIDGE LETTING.

Proposals will be received at our office until September 15th, for building a Bridge over Hemlock creek, in Hemlock township, near Sylvester Parsell's. Abutments to be 8 feet high. Bridge to be the same as the canal bridge at Rupert, and to be 35 feet long. For further particulars apply at the Commissioners' Office. Proposals to be opened on 15th inst.

D. YEAGER,
WM. G. QUICK,
CYRUS ROBBINS, } Commiss'rs.
Attest—WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, sept. 2, 1870-2t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTCE.

ESTATE OF JOHN GEARHART, DEC'D

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Gearhart, late of Main township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to John J. Gearhart, of Main township, col. co. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Main township. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

JOHN J. GEARHART, Executor.
sept2 79-6w.

SAXON GREEN,

is brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
122 NORTH 4TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

A VOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., New York.

PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION OR SOUL CHARMING.—400 pages; cloth. This wonderful book has full instructions to enable the reader to fascinate either sex, or any animal at will. Mesmerism, spiritualism, and hundreds of other curious experiments. It can be obtained by sending address, with 10 cents postage, to T. W. EVANS & CO., No. 41 So. Eighth St., Philadelphia.

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THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

$3 PER ANNUM.

ONE MONTH FREE ON TRIAL.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR., & CO.,
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

WANTED.—Lands in Pennsylvania for cash and good stocks. TOWNSEND BROS., 134 South Third street, Philadelphia.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED! I own interest in one of the best Silver Mines of the day, developing, &c., near Georgetown, Col. Can satisfy you of its undoubted value as a good investment and a paying one. Best of references given. I wish to sell one-half of it *very cheap for cash.* Address my ATTY'S, TOWNSEND BROS., 134 South Third street, Philadelphia.

$100,000 IN SIX MONTHS can be made by a shrewd and reliable man in a safe, sale business. An investment of $25 will return a clear profit of $75. For particulars call on or address the NORTH AMERICAN PICTURE CO., No. 8 Nassau Street, New York.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. A New Book of 128 pages. Price 50 cts. by mail. AMERICAN NEWS CO., New York.

SEPTEMBER.

TO THE NERVOUS.

The natural result of exhaustion of strength by excessive labor or action, is a feeling of weakness, dullness, heaviness, weariness, languor of the body or mind, &c. Persons of a weak constitution, or whose habits are sedentary, frequently complain of this relaxed condition of the vital energies; and when persons of a nervous temperament are thus weakened and debilitated, disease inevitably follows, unless it is at once checked and overcome. All who suffer from these causes alike require a remedy which will strengthen the system without exciting it, and awake a feeling of true enjoyment, so that life may become a source of pleasure. MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS has won its way into the confidence of thousands of this class of persons, who warmly endorse it as the best invigorating agent, and the most potent and genial of all tonics and alteratives for strengthening and restoring the physical constitution.

SEVEN REASONS WHY

GEYSS

IS THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD FOR HORSES.

FIRST.—It is composed of the most POWERFUL and PENETRATING liquids known in Chemistry.

SECOND.—Combined with the above is a MEDICINAL OIL, made expressly for this Liniment, and mixed by an entirely new process.

THIRD.—The use of the *powerful and penetrating* ingredients is to drive or force in this beautiful MEDICINAL OIL, which lubricates the joints and muscles, and immediately throttles the disease, and compels it to loosen its deathly, sickening and pois