The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, August 9, 1872.

Our Victory in North Carolina.

North Carolina being the first State to vote since the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, the Administration party were nervously anxious to carry it. No effort was spared. Negro and white orators overran the State, even Secretaries Boutwell and Delano, and Wilson, the candidate for Vice President, giving a portion of their time. Money was used without stint, and the population being poor, it undoubtedly had a great effect. At least $223,000 was taken from the public treasury at one time and placed in Marshal Carrow's hands for distribution.

The grossest intimidation was practiced. Over 2,000 indictments for Ku Kluxism were held over the heads of voters, with the promise of release in case the threatened parties would vote for Grant. The revenue officers also thought it their duty to threaten to make arrests for alleged violation of law in case the voter would not vote for their master. As many as 500 arrests were made in one County before the election for the purpose of intimidation.

Besides all this "colonizing" the importation of colored voters from South Carolina and Virginia was practiced on an extensive scale, and in counties where the negroes had a large majority, it was impossible to prevent these illegal votes from being cast. In some Counties along the border the vote was several hundred beyond that registered.

In addition to all this, the State Government is in the hands of the Radicals, and as usual among carpet bag governments, in order to perpetuate power the Governor appoints *all* the election officers. Of course he appoints his own tools—men who manipulate returns to suit the necessities of the case, and this is the reason for the constant reduction of the Democratic majority, as first reported, and why returns have been held back over a week.

Knowing all these facts we did not expect to carry the State, and our opponents claimed it by at least 10,000 majority. Yet we have gained a glorious victory. We have certainly carried five of the eight Congressmen—and secured both branches of the Legislature by a large majority, and in consequence will gain a U. S. Senator. If we have not carried the Governor, the vote is so close that victory will be assured in November for Greeley and Brown. The victory is all the greater because won under the disadvantages mentioned. Grant carried the State by over 12,000 majority, and last year we were beaten by over 9,000 majority. Our friends everywhere should fell encouraged, *and go to work.*

Bounties to Soldiers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LYCOMING STANDARD:—Sir: The article you send me, cut from the Pittsburg *Commercial*, is a remarkable specimen of mendacity, concocted upon the pretense of reciting my record in Congress.

I take the first item, given in the article, for illustration:

"December 22, 1863.—On an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, "that no bounties except such as are now provided by law shall be paid to any person enlisting after the fifth day of January next," Mr. Buckalew voted nay."

Upon this the *Commercial* says: "He voted against paying bounties to volunteers. He would have deprived the soldier of all bounties because he hated the cause for which they fought, and wanted to discourage the enlistment of volunteers."

In fact the bill in question was for an appropriation of twenty million of dollars "for the payment of bounties and advance pay" to soldiers, and I was for it heartily and voted for its passage. The record shows that I was present and that the bill passed unanimously. The amendment mentioned above, against which I voted, was an amendment to *reduce* bounties, or to prevent the military authorities from paying more than $100 bounty for each soldier after 5th of January, 1864, whereas they were then paying $300 under the President's proclamation of 17th October, 1863. The President had called for three hundred thousand men and had promised this larger bounty to all who should come into the service before the 5th of January following, except veterans re-enlisting, who were to receive $400. The amendment was simply to prevent the President from paying, or engaging to pay, under any circumstances, more than $100 in future. I was opposed to this amendment and voted against it, considering it to be unwise, unjust and impracticable—unwise because it would discourage the filling of the army and limit the President's discretion in case of emergency; unjust because it would fix different rates of compensation for soldiers of equal merit and serving for equal terms, and wholly impracticable because neither the spirit of the country nor the manhood of the soldier would sanction it. I may add that it was *not* maintained afterwards, for the larger bounties were voted and paid. For instance, the Joint Resolution of January 16, 1864, provided, that the larger bounties should continue to be paid from the 5th of January to the 1st of March of that year, and by subsequent legislation the ground taken by me in my vote of 22d of December, was fully assumed and endorsed by Congress

This false imputation which I have exposed is no more gross and unjust than many others in the article sent me, but I have taken it because it stands first in order among them and constitutes a fit representative of the whole.

C. R. BUCKALEW.

Aug. 7, 1872.

Note.—See Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 38th Cong. 76-80, 57-68; *App. to same*, 263.

During the long life of Mr. Greeley in New York, he has belonged to no rings, and entered into no combinations to defraud the city or the nation, or to run stocks or gold up or down. He has neither made or lost money in this way. Whatever property he has, has been accumulated by a life of great toil as a journalist. If elected, he will appoint no relatives to office, and accept no presents from office seekers or office holders. Presents of cigars, brandies, dogs, horses, carriages, horses, or money, will not be received as they now are. He will restore the good old days of honesty, purity, and a regard for the constitution and laws which characterized the administration of former presidents.

Twaddle.

Mr. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has written a letter to Hon. Charles Sumner in reply to the recently published address of the latter to the colored people. Mr. Blaine's effort, which some of the Grant papers call "an answer," was evidently constructed rather as an electioneering document to be read on the stump by demagogues, than as a logical and deliberative letter for the convincing of Mr. Sumner and men of like mental calibre. It seems impossible for any Administration politician in his public utterances to abstain from twaddle regarding what they please to call "the rebels;" a term applied with the strictest impartiality to every class of men living south of Mason & Dixon's line who do not support Grant. Mr. Speaker Blaine is no exception to the rule and his letter to Mr. Sumner contains neither more nor less than the speeches of the average Grant stump speakers or the columns of the officially edited Grant newspapers. In speaking of the Brooks assault on Mr. Sumner in 1856 Mr. Blaine says: "It is safe to say that every man in the south who rejoiced over the attempt to murder you was afterward found in the rebel conspiracy to murder the nation. It is still safer to say that every one of them who survives to-day is your fellow laborer with Horace Greeley. * * * * In all the startling mutations of American politics nothing so marvellous has ever occurred as the fellowship of Robert Toombs, Jefferson Davis and Charles Sumner in a joint effort to drive the Republican party from power and hand over the Government to the practical control of those who so recently sought to destroy it." Now we submit that that sort of thing is the veriest bosh and nonsense. It is to be expected from second rate orators stumping a State for money or hope of office but that a man of Mr. Blaine's position, if nothing else, should put such words in writing in a grave, carefully prepared paper, to be submitted to a person of such attainments as Charles Sumner, is at once ridiculous and pitiable. Does Mr. Blaine expect any one sensible man in these United States to believe that Mr. Sumner, or Mr. Greeley and the thousands of eminent men who support him, are traitors plotting the destruction of the nation and ready to "hand over the Government to the practical control of those who so recently sought to destroy it?" If so, Mr. Blaine has been so grievously warped mentally by his political associations as to have lost all power of appreciating fairly his countrymen. Thank Heaven, the people of this country have lost faith in loyalty-shrieking patriots and day by day their influence fades and wanes. The strong common sense of the masses is clearing away the mists of misunderstanding which demagogues like Mr. Speaker Blaine have spent years in creating. It is monstrous, however, that there should be such effrontery in a public man, as that displayed by Mr. Blaine in even constructively asserting that the Union is in danger from the election of a man who was a Republican, a good one, and, what is yet more rare, an honest one before Mr. Blaine was politically weaned, and that Charles Sumner is aiding him in turning over the negroes to their life long enemies. What insufferable rot! There must be many of Mr. Blaine's constituents who receive these charges very dubiously in view of the fact that Gen. N. P. Banks of Massachusetts, a Republican of good standing and who has the advantage of Mr. Blaine in that he is a Statesmen and a soldier, has enrolled himself under the Greeley banner. If such documents as this are to constitute the weapons of the campaign, the Administration is poorly armed indeed. Mr. Blaine will undoubtedly find his epistolary endeavor about as successfully convincing among the people at large as were the recent oratorical efforts of Senator Wilson and Secretaries Boutwell and Delano to the voters in North Carolina before the late election.

The subject is perhaps too contemptible for serious refutation but the official standing of Mr. Blaine would seem to make the necessity of mention. However, Mr. Sumner at the earnest solicitation of friends in Maine and Massachusetts, has replied at length to Mr. Blaine, and, as was to have been expected, has completely and utterly discomfited the bumptious Speaker whose zeal as displayed in this uncalled for letter of his, plainly overran his discretion. When, if ever, Mr. Blaine awakens to the fact that some at least of the issues of ten years since are very dead and that the disturbing of them causes an intolerable stench in the nostrils of honest and patriotic men, he will have taken a great step forward from the unenviable stand point which he has at present chosen for himself and will meet the approbation of a better class of citizens than those which hailed with demonstrative pleasure his letter to Mr. Sumner.

To the Front, Tariff Men!

During his whole life Horace Greeley has been the champion of a protective tariff, nor has he changed his views on that point. His opponent, Gen. Grant, on the contrary has no decided views, on that or any other question. His first cabinet appointment, however, was that of A. T. Stewart, a noted free trader who aided to give him houses and lands.

We desire now, more especially, to commend to Messrs, Paxton, McKelvy, Neal, and other iron men, that portion of Gen. Dix's letter giving his reasons for supporting Grant and opposing Greeley.

Third. Because he has been the advocate (and in this instance persistently) of that most unjust and unequal commercial system which is destroying our mercantile and shipping interests, and heaping up enormous accumulations of wealth in the hands of the protected classes, to the oppression and impoverishment of all others.

Bryant, Atkinson, and other noted free traders are opposing Greeley for the same reason, and his tariff opinions were the main obstacles to his nomination at Cincinnati. In this canvass we desire to see if the tariff men repudiate their main apostle.

The Baptist *Watchman* says of Greeley that "all parties unite in admitting his integrity, fearless advocacy of human rights, law and order, and his deep-seated desire to do good at all."

The Kennebec (Me.) *Journal*, an excessively loyal Journal, says;

It would be better for the country to have Grant for President, *though drunk every day*, than to have Greeley President, though *sober*.

Greeley Opinion of Carpet-Baggers.

About a year ago Mr. GREELEY made a tour of the south. On his return he made a speech at the Lincoln club room in New York, in which (as we find on referring to the newspaper report in the next morning's journals) he used the following just, rough and characteristic words:

"I allude," said he, "to what are known as the thieving carpet-baggers! (Applause.) The thieving carpet-baggers are a mournful fact; they do exist there, and I have seen them. They are fellows who crawled down south in the track of our armies, generally at a very safe distance in the rear; some of them on sutlers' wagons, some bearing cotton permits, some of them looking sharply to see what might turn up, and they remained there. They at once ingratiated themselves with the blacks, simple, credulous, ignorant men, very glad to welcome and to follow any whites who professed to be the champions of their rights. Some of them got elected senators, others representatives, some sheriffs, some judges, and so on. And there they stand, right in the public eye, stealing and plundering, many of them with both arms around negroes, and their hands in their rear pockets, seeing if they cannot pick a paltry dollar out of them; and the public looks at them, does not regard them as honest northern men, but calls every carpet-bagger a thief, which is not the truth by a good deal. But these fellows—many of them long-faced, and with eyes rolled up, are greatly concerned for the education of the blacks, and the salvation of their souls. [Great laughter.] 'Let us pray,' they say; but they spell pray with an 'e,' and, thus spelled, they obey the apostolic injunction to 'pray without ceasing.' * * They got into the legislatures; they went to issuing state bonds; they pretended to use them in railroads and other improvements. But the improvements were not made, and the bonds stuck in the issuers' pockets. That is the pity of it. * * What the southern people see of us are these thieves, who represent the north to their jaundiced vision, and, representing it, they disgrace it. They are the greatest obstacle to the triumph and permanent ascendancy of republican principles at the south, and as such I denounce them." [Applause.]

GRATZ BROWN, himself a Southerner, both by birth and life-long residence, and an eye-witness of the abuses which he denounces, corroborates Mr. GREELEY's testimony against the carpet baggers as follows:

"At the south," says Mr. Brown, "the spirit of dominion has been the synonym of federal authority in the shaping of all local organizations, open control of large bodies of dependents, interference to sustain worthless officials and ruthless violations of the rights of persons. There the substance of entire sections has been plundered, debts mortgaging generations of labor contracted, taxes levied to the point of confiscation—all done under agencies upheld by the national government."

A Healing Hero.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* thus gratuitously advertises a quack medicine firm of that city, and we republish the advertisement also free of charge:

A firm in Harrisburg, calling themselves "Burroughs & Co.," advertise a quack medicine which cures every disease known to the medical faculty. It disposes of consumption in three days, cancer yields to its magic power in twenty-four hours, and a common cold vanishes in five minutes after the first dose. The "Co." of the firm of Burroughs & Co., (inventors of "Nature's Assistant," as they call this last, best gift to man,) is General Harrison Allen, the Republican candidate for auditor genera. Burroughs mixes the molasses and water (which are the chief of the potent ingredients) and Allen writes the certificates of cures. To-day this versatile warrior is an old lady in Pittsburg, newly cured of a cancer by the *Assistant*, and tomorrow he indites and subscribes an affidavit, dated "Wolf Creek, Oregon," recording the superiority of Burroughs' balm over capsules or any other form of balsam in cases of disease brought on by close application. It is estimated that Allen, who invents all the certificates and affidavits, has been cured of over one hundred different complaints, under a hundred different names in a hundred different places since last November. He adds a fresh testimonial every day or two, he and Burroughs divide the profits monthly, and they are, of course, silent about the ingredients of their nauseousness. Hence Allen is throughly trained in "Addition, Division and Silence," and is the very man to fill Hartranft's place. What a pity it is that this physicing and purging hero hadn't got hold of the "assistant" during his military career! Perhaps it might have helped him to hold his legs steady in one fight if no more, or repaired his health sufficiently to enable him to get away from home long enough to become acquainted with his men. But the blessed Burroughs had not then found out his secret and no "yarb" then known to the pharmacopœla was potent enough to hold a coward to his place. Allen's "nature" flopped without the "assistant" and the only portion of his person that the rebels saw was that which will never touch the Auditor General's chair.

The Holcombe Report.

The report of Professor Holcombe one of the so-called Confederate Peace Commissioners, dated November 16, 1864, which has been given to the press from the rebel archives recently purchased, contains but little information not already known, and is devoted mainly to an explanation and defence of the commissioners in their proceedings. But one statement in this report invites to the statement of an additional fact, of which we happen to have knowledge.

Holcombe speaks in his report of interviews he had at Niagara Falls with Governor Hunt, of New York, and a number of other gentlemen, including Judge Black and Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, but does not state the fact that Judge Black's communication with him, with which Mr. Buckalew was casually connected, was upon the express request of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and with a full understanding between him and Mr. Stanton with reference to its objects. This was the truth, the Judge writing to Mr. Stanton the results of his visit immediately after it took place. His communication to Mr. Stanton can doubtless be found among the records of the War Department, unless retained by the latter among his confidential papers. —*Press.*

HARTRANFT is a better mathematician than soldier. He, assisted by Kemble and Evans, figured the state out of over $2,000,000 in less than three years. Addition, division and silence—Evans, Kemble and Hartranft—the "rule of three" that did the business for us.

A Gentle Reminder.

Charles Buckalew Snyder of Wilkes Barre, local reporter for the Scranton *Republican*, is the announced proprietor of the *Independent*, one half of which is printed in Berwick. The *Independent* is for Grant, Hartranft, Evans, Dr. Allen, *et al.* Of course the proprietor has a right to make his journal a partisan sheet and to "pitch in" to his distinguished name-sake to his heart's content, nor do we know of any act of assembly that compels him to tell the truth about candidates or political matters, or to observe the Ninth Commandment. We are induced to make these remarks, because of the remarkably original article in the last week's issue relative to Senator Buckalew's recent speech at Mahanoy City.

Having accompanied Senator Buckalew on the trip alluded to we desire to state that the article is true except that he did *not* address a parade of miners and laborers, having reached there after it was over; he did *not* suggest three cheers for Greeley and Brown; nor was he followed by any one who proposed three cheers for Grant and Wilson.

Senator Buckalew stopped at Mahanoy City for dinner on his way to Shenandoah City, and was serenaded by the Ashland band. He made a brief response, in which he did not allude to Grant or Greeley, to Hartranft or himself. His remarks were well received by men of both parties.

THE PRESS is the leading Republican paper in this State and warmly espouses the cause of Grant and Wilson. Here is what it says about the Republican candidate for Governor;

AUDITOR GENERAL HARTRANFT is a member of the State-treasury Ring, and has speculated very largely and made quite a fortune. That he had several business transactions with Yerkes that cannot strictly be called legitimate, the latter has sworn to. That he wrote the following letter to that gentleman, none of his friends or organs have denied:

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, December 21, 1872.

DEAR YERKES: Calhoun telegraphed me today for money, and I had to give a check for $3,700, which he will present to you to morrow (22). I cannot avoid this. I met Mackey here on Monday. He went West in the afternoon, and will not return until Monday. I did not like to ask him again, but I did not think Calhoun would want any money so soon. I will see you on Saturday, and whatever you want done I will do. I will meet Mackey here on Monday, and whatever is necessary I will ask him to do. Yours, most truly,

J. F. HARTRANFT.

P. S.—Will lift Calhoun's check on Saturday and give you certificate of deposit to that amount. J. F. H.

Yet General Hartranft, according to the Ring journals, never had any connection with Yerkes. The last named is a convicted felon, and his solemn oath that he has at various times purchased and sold stocks and carried the same "*with money of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*" which Hartranft had caused to be deposited with him by the State Treasurer, ought not to be received!

GEN. JOHN A. DIX has declared himself in favor of the re-election of Grant and opposed to Horace Greeley among other reasons "Because he is associated in relations more or less intimate with some of the chief plunderers of the city of New York." It is perfectly well known that Mr. Greeley is bitterly opposed to Tom Murphy, Leet and the Administration ring generally, who comprise the whole number of "chief plunderers of New York," and that this assertion of Gen. Dix is utterly without foundation. The truth is most probably that the old man has never forgiven Horace Greeley for defeating him for office some years ago. Dix has a way of finding himself on the winning side and will doubtless turn up a Greeley man after the election. Our only wish regarding the old fellow is that he may stay where he is, for he possesses all the requirements of a first-class Republican. Jov be with hi m.

HON. F. M. BIRD, of Massachusetts, in a speech a few weeks ago, declared that one of the lackeys of Grant, connected with the press, said to him in Washington, last winter: "Grant is just the same man to-day that he was before the war, when he lived near Galena; the same man surrounded by the same set of men, in just the same society as when he left his wife and family almost suffering for bread, and left in the morning with a load of bark for Galena, leaving it uncertain whether he would come back at night with the proceeds of the load for the benefit of his family, or drunk, in the bottom of his wagon."

A GENERAL BEVERAGE—who was probably full of his own name at the time—followed ex-Governor Oglesby as orator at a Grant meeting in Chicago recently. When he spoke of the war, an impatient man roared out, "Damn the war!" and Beverage slided off into an attack on Mr. Greeley. Then another man yelled, "Dry up!" The baffled Beverage here took up Mr. Greeley's censure of Democrats. Again a voice in the crowd shrieked, "We can stand it!" amid a roar of laughter. Beverage then dissolved into silence.

Gen. N. P. Banks of Massachusetts has written a letter announcing that he will support Greeley. The separation of so prominent a Republican from the Grant wing, will undoubtedly cause dismay to the Administration party. We may now look to see Gen. Banks reviled in the Grant papers as either a blackguard or a person of no influence. The attitude of Gen. Banks and Mr. Sumner will tell on the vote of Massachusetts.

The great argument of the Grant men is that he is paying the national debt. Yes! but whose money is he paying with? And how much more of it would have been paid had not so much been plundered from the national treasury by his defaulting appointees? And how much faster would it be paid if the hundred and fifty millions Mr. Boutwell keeps locked up and idle in the treasury were wisely invested? And if he cared much about paying the national debt, would he have had the most extravagant Administration since the government was founded? His friends talk as though he were paying the national debt out of his own pocket, as Webster once proposed to do when he threw his empty wallet down upon his desk in the Senate Chamber; but the truth is, he has grown rich on the spoils of his office, and has helped his friends to fortunes, and has seen the public money absorbed by defaulters and squandered by the Administration without a murmur, and to-day is using the treasure of the nation to secure his own re-election for another term. And this is the man who is paying the national debt! The claim is almost too preposterous to be absurd, and those who make it must be strangely misinformed or think other men are idiots.—*Golden Age.*

NEWS

"Dutch Heinrich;" confined at Sing Sing for bond robbery, attempted on Wednesday to escape. He seized a horse in the prison yard, mounted, and galloped away. The guard fired and killed the horse, when Heinrich continued his flight on foot. He was finally overtaken and secured.

Advices from Geneva says that the English representatives have presented to the Tribunal a supplementary case, attempting to establish that England faithfully executed her laws in connection with the Confederate cruisers. The American agents have submitted a rebuttal, placing the question on international law.

The trouble at Williamsport has ended, and the troops are withdrawn. Most of the mills have resumed work. Grevy, Bermingham, Whilton and Blake, the leading strikers, have been liberated on bail, and bail also has been furnished for the other strikers who are in prison.

Hon. Charles Sumner has published his long expected letter to the colored men. He advocates Greeley and advises them to support him. The influence of this letter will undoubtedly be very great in the south.

Gen. Kilpatrick has begun a criminal suit for slander against the New York *Times* and a civil suit for $20,000 against a Bangor paper for the same cause. It was charged that Kilpatrick when Minister to Chili attempted to introduce a disreputable woman into society there. Kilpatrick denies this and states that the only woman with him was his mother-in-law who went there for her health.

Messrs. Shanks, Smith, and Burdett, the sub-committee on Indian affairs, appointed to investigate alleged frauds on the tribes inhabiting the Indian Territory, have taken an immense mass of testimony, and unearthed frauds to a very large amount.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE
ESTATE OF SAVILLA PEALER DEC'D.
The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrators of the estate of Savilla Pealer deceased will meet the parties interested at his office in the town of Bloomsburg on Saturday August 31st, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested are requested to present them to the Auditor or be forever debarred from coming in for said fund.
SAMUEL KNORR, Auditor.
nl1w4.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PETER STRICKER DEC'D.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Peter Stricker late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Hiram J. Reeder Catawissa twp. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator, without delay.
HIRAM J. REEDER, Administrator.
nl1w6.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN LUTZ, SR., DEC'D.
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted by the Register of Wills of Columbia county to the undersigned upon the estate of Christian Lutz, late of Mifflin township in said county, now deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment and all persons who have claims against said estate to make them known to the undersigned. LEVI LUTZ, Administrator.
Nescopeck township, Luzerne Co. nl1w4

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE Town of Bloomsburg.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned Treasurer of the Town of Bloomsburg, will be prepared to receive Town taxes for the present year, on and during thirty days from and after Monday the 12th day of August, 1872, at the office of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew in the said Town.
Any tax unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from the said 12th day of August, shall be paid to the Collector of taxes with five per centum penalty upon the amount added thereto.
Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.
W. B. KOONS, Town Treasurer.
Bloomsburg, August 1, 1872. nl1w4

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,
Ornamental Trees and Plants,
Choice Garden and Field Seeds, &c.
A splendid stock of the choicest varieties.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Priced list.
All Trees well packed so as to carry safely to any part of the United States.
EDW'D. J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
YORK, PA.
aug9w6

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SALES OF SEWING MACHINES in 1871, as reported, under oath, in 1872, by the owners of the Sewing Machine Patents, show that the
SINGER
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
LAST YEAR SOLD
181, 260 Machines,
NINETY PER CENT. OF THEM BEING FOR FAMILY USE.
THIS IS OVER
50,000
MORE SEWING MACHINES THAN WERE SOLD BY ANY OTHER COMPANY DURING THE SAME PERIOD.
The Singer Manufacturing Co.,
34 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA OFFCE.....1106 Chestnut St.
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DRY VIEW ACADEMY, Perryville Station, Pa. R. R. (For Males & Female Pupils.) Long established, thorough, successful; location healthful and accessible; community social, moral and religious; buildings large and costly; a full corps of able teachers; mountain air, pure water, safe bathing, fine skating; emphatically a home school. Whole expense, for Board, Tuition, Room, Fuel and Washing (for 40 weeks,) *less than two hundred dollars.* Winter session begins Sept. 3. Send for Circulars. WILSON & PATTERSON, Port Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.

PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES, MINISTERS, SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MEN,
TESTIFY TO THE MANY ADVANTAGES OF
Tuscarora Academy,
ACADEMIA, JUNIATA CO., PA.
Send for a Circular and Testimonials.
D. D. STONE, A. M., Ph. D. J. J. PATTERSON, A. M.
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Steubenville O., Female Seminary.
This widely-known School affords thorough Christian education, at a cost of little more than $5 a week; one-fourth off for clergymen. The 87th session (40 weeks) opens Sept. 11th. The address of all former pupils is requested. A grand reunion at the close of the next year. Send for particulars to Rev. CHARLES C. BEATTY, D. D. LL. D., Sup't., or Rev. A. M. REID, Ph. D., Principal.
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DORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, etc., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D. aug9w4

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
Merchantville, N. J.,
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princetown, N. J.)
Rev. S. S. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth Annual Term begins Sept. 10th.
Send for Circular.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY, ACADEMIA, Juniata Co., Pa.

MUTUAL
Fire Insurance.
The Mutual Plan guarantees to the mutually insured the greatest security for the least possible cost. The premium notes are the capital. On this no dividends are paid to the stockholders, but it is simply assessed to pay deficiencies arising after the payment of losses and expenses, which in the COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, during the total 12½ years of its existence, have averaged but 6¼ per centum upon the premium note, being lower than the rates paid in the best solvent stock companies during the same period of time. In insuring at stock rates, the insured must pronounce to himself that he pays every year enough—1st. To form an accumulated fund for emergencies; 2d. To pay large dividends to the capital invested in the Company; 3d. Runs the risk of a "Chicago fire" coming and wiping his Company out of existence. In a Mutual Company he keeps his own reserve in hand until needed, and pays no dividend to capitalists. The mutually insured, being themselves the capitalists, look after the business, its character and its agents in all places, thus protecting each other. For Insurances or Agencies, address
J. F. FRUEAUFF, Secretary,
Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for Chamberlin's Great Campaign Book, THE
Struggle of '72;
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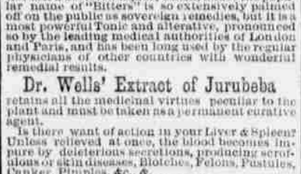

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Take it to assist Digestion without reaction, it will impart youthful vigor to the weary sufferer.
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Take it to strengthen organic weakness or life becomes a burden.
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NOTICE.
Subscribers to the Capital Stock in the North & West Branch Railroad, are hereby notified that if they fail to pay the assessment of ten per cent on said stock due first July, on or before the first day of August 1872, they will be subject to the legal penalty of one per cent per month in said assessment.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. NEAL, Treasurer.
n31 1872-1m.

Wilson College for Young Ladies,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.
With ample Grounds and elegant Buildings, so fitted up as to be homelike and attractive, and well equipped for thorough educational work, will open the First Term of the next Academic year September 4th, 1872. For Circulars, apply to Rev. C. E. LANE. n31 1872-1m

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.
There will be a public examination of teachers for the schools of Conyngham and Centralia Districts, in the new school house near Centralia, on the 12th day of August, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PATRICK McDERMOTT, Sec'y. Conyngham Dist.
PATRICK RILLEES, Sec'y. Centralia Dist.
n31 3t

FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale his farm in Mifflin township consisting of
FIFTY ACRES,
Seven acres and thirteen perches of which are woodland, on which is erected
A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE
with new outbuildings in good condition. There are two orchards on the premises and a never failing supply of water. The property adjoins lands of Chas. Klingerman, Joseph Pohe and others. For particulars address or apply to
ISAACS, HENDERSHOTT, Mifflinville.
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COURT PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Davis and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 2d day of September next, to continue two weeks.
Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 2d day of September with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices app