The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, August 30, 1872.

A Brace of Falsehoods.

The *Republican* of July 4th quotes from the *Beaver Radical* (and by quoting endorses) an article of abuse of Mr. Buckalew, in which it is asserted that the people have got from him in return for his employment and compensation in public life—"*just a 'jug' temperance law, wresting from the courts all discretion in the sentence of a person convict of its violation, and compelling the imprisonment of the liquor seller in the county jail, and an amendment to the constitution robbing Philadelphia of two Senators which are her right.*"

How shabby this jumble of falsehoods is, will appear from a statement of the following points:

1. Instead of giving the people the "jug law," Mr. B. both spoke and voted against it at the session of 1855, when it was passed. It was a very foolish statute and was repeated by a strong vote at the next session.

2. The provision in the seventh section of the first article of the State Constitution, that "no city or county shall be entitled to elect more than four Senators," was inserted in the constitution in 1790 and has remained there unchanged ever since. It limits Philadelphia to four Senators whereas in an apportionment based on population she would now be entitled to six. To hold Mr. Buckalew responsible for a constitutional provision which was in existence more than thirty years before he was born we submit is rather "steep" in the way of impudence even for Quay and Buckley.

3. Mr. Buckalew's very excellent law of 8th of May, 1854, "for the protection of certain domestic and private rights and to prevent abuses in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks" was truly a measure of reform and was justly commended by Judge Agnew, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in a recent case, as one of the best laws upon the statute book. It prevents the stuffing of boys, crazy people and drunken men with intoxicating drinks, enables the members of the family of an habitual drunkard to 'stop the supplies' by notice to liquor dealers against furnishing him therewith, and forbids the performance of the marriage ceremony whenever one of the parties is intoxicated. It is not true that the court has no discretion as to the sentence in case of a conviction under this law. The fine may be from $10 to $50, and the imprisonment ten to sixty days. Considering that the offence must be shown to be "wilful" in order to a conviction, the punishment is not severe or unreasonable.

4. The hardihood of the assertion that the people have "just" obtained from Mr. B's public service a jug law (which he voted against) and a limitation of Senators from Philadelphia (with which he had nothing to do,) need not surprise any one who considers the desperation of the Harrisburg Ring, and of its organs. Their grasp upon the public treasury and the public offices is threatened and they know they must fight desperately to maintain their position. But "their labor will be in vain."

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A Double-Headed Falsehood.

Several times during the present year the *Columbia County Republican* has pretended to cite expressions from a speech made by Mr. Buckalew in front of the Court House, in Bloomsburg, some years since, well knowing their falsehood but intending them for circulation and use in other parts of the State. For instance, in that paper, under date of July 11, 1872, appeared the following:

"Mr. Buckalew in a speech upon the Court House steps in Bloomsburg, in which he reviled the Union soldiery as Lincoln Hirelings, said:

"Fellow citizens, when I landed in New York from South America and found that Abe Lincoln, the rail-splitter of Illinois, was President and W. H. Seward his Secretary, I was *humiliated*."

The old saying that "liars should have good memories" comes in just here, for the fact that the speech in question was published in full at the time, seems to have been forgotten by the forger of the above article. That speech as published shows that no such language or ideas as asserted were uttered in the speech, and the truth of the statement has been denied more than once in our columns. Besides, the original phonographic notes of the speech as taken down at the time by one of the most competent reporters in the United States, are now lying before us, with the following conclusive statement by the reporter appended thereto:

"In the foregoing short-hand notes of Mr. Buckalew's remarks on the Court House steps, Bloomsburg, September 30, 1864, (taken down by me fully and completely at the time, without a word being missed) no such expression as "Lincoln hirelings," or "Abe Lincoln the rail-splitter," occurs.

D. F. MURPHY.

Aug. 24, '72.

With this decisive brand of falsehood upon it we dismiss this wretched forgery from further attention.

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SECRETARY BOUTWELL has evidently become an apt scholar in Kemble's school of addition and division. From his reports we find that there were $1,602,663,800 of five-twenty bonds outstanding on June 30, 1869. He also states, in his report of March, 1872, that there were $500,115,400 of these bonds retired between June 30, 1869, and March 1, 1872; yet we find in the same monthly statement that there were $1,184,029,300 of five-twenty bonds outstanding on March 1, 1872, which only shows the actual retirement of $418,634,500 worth of these bonds during that period. Here is a discrepancy in his own statement of $81,480,900—an actual loss or dropping out somewhere of that amount. Now where has that $81,480,900 gone? Boutwell says he has redeemed that amount of bonds more than his own figures show have been retired. Is there a ring steal of that amount in the purchase and retirement of bonds? If so, it is a very large percentage to go to the addition, division, and silence ring. A steal of over $81,000,000 out of every $500,000,000 is a larger percentage than the Tweed Ring took for their private use. It is a more extensive practice of the system of addition, division, and silence than the country can long stand. *World.*

Hartranft.

WHAT REPUBLICANS SAY ABOUT HIM

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with the Republican State ticket, viz: HARTRANFT, BY HIS CONNECTION WITH THE EVANS SWINDLE, AND ALLEN, BECAUSE OF HIS VOTES FOR THE NINE MILLION STEAL.—*Lancaster Volksfreund.*

We regret that as long as Auditor General Hartranft was on the stand before the Evans Investigating Committee HE DID NOT TELL ALL HE KNEW concerning the affair.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bold an outrage, or fitting terms to characterize THOSE IN OFFICIAL POSITION WHO SEEK TO PALLIATE OR EXCUSE THE WRONG.—*Hon. Jas. L. Graham.*

If they are not disproved (charges against Hartranft) they will be accepted as true by the people. IT WILL NOT DO TO MAKE HARTRANFT OUR CANDIDATE.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of OFFICIAL ROUTINE THAT PLACED IN THE HANDS OF EVANS OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS OF VALUABLE ASSETS WITHOUT REQUIRING FROM HIM ANY SECURITY WHATEVER.—*Hon. Harry White.*

Evans collected $184,168.34 and retains the whole. STATE OFFICIALS KNEW THIS FACT FOR THREE YEARS BEFORE IT BECAME PUBLIC. AND THE NEGLECT TO REPORT THE TRANSACTION TO THE LEGISLATURE IS REGARDED BY US AS A GROSS DERELICTION OF OFFICIAL DUTY.—*Hon. D. N. White.*

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The Fishing Creek Confederacy.

The stale slanders about this subject have been so often and so thoroughly refuted that we seldom pay much attention to them. We copy, however, an article on the subject by the editor of the *Shenandoah Herald*, an Independent journal, which however supports a portion of the Republican ticket. The writer was a member of the "Army of Invasion," and knows whereof he speaks:

So it is with the charge of fathering the "Fishing Creek Confederacy" which is cast upon the statesman like shoulders of

BUCKALEW.

Yet we know this charge is false, for we were on the spot and took part in the celebrated campaign to crush it. Well do we remember the heroic charge we made on the supposed battlements of the confederates after a fortnight's preparation, reconnoitering, scouting and picketing and quite vivid is the picture still in our minds of the disgusted countenances of the one thousand braves as they reached the summit of the mount where we were taught to believe the Fishing Creek army was massed and which for one long month we had regarded with awe and expectancy, and found not a man, nor the meanest evidence that a man had ever been there. Such was our extreme disappointment that our sojourn in Columbia county was shortened none too soon and but a few days elapsed before not a soldier was to be seen where for six weeks all had been bustle, and activity. The Government was beautifully fooled by a few people who wanted to see the soldiers. In a word, impartial reader, let us inform you, that such a thing as a confederacy to resist the U. S. Government never existed in Columbia county, that the trouble *that existed* there during that interesting period of time when the draft was so severe, amounted to nothing more than what existed in this and other counties of the State, and that was the desertion of a few men that had been drafted and their refusal to appear when summoned in defence of their country. No open resistance, no organization in opposition to the federal authorities, nothing but the act of a few men who fled to escape being forced into the army—and this is the history of the "Fishing Creek Confederecy."

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As everything pertaining to the men prominent in the political world at this time is sought after, we transfer to our columns the following sketch of Colonel Blanton Duncan, who leads the attempt at forming a straightout movement. This sketch is taken from a southern paper:

When he found that his own state, Kentucky, could not be forced into secession he offered his services to Jeff Davis with the expectation of receiving a high commission. He was made only colonel and aide-de-camp, and soon resigned to take a contract for engraving and printing confederate notes. He was arrested on the charge of having issued more notes than he delivered to the treasury department, and on his release left Richmond in disgrace. Then he entered into the business of blockade running, in which he made money. The Memphis *Avalanche* says of him that if he does not stay in the Bourbon movement longer than he did in the confederate army movement, a search warrant will be required to find him several weeks before the campaign opens. Duncan has influential friends in Washington, however, if he has none in the south, and Grant's postmasters are ordered to assist in furthering his projects. Mr. J. M. Edmunds, the postmaster at Washington and secretary of the Grant congressional commitee, is circulating Duncan's circular for him, accompanied with the subjoined ukase to postmasters:

"Washington, D. C., July 30, 1872.—DEAR SIR: Please send the enclosed circular to active democrats in your district who do not support Mr. Greeley and will co-operate in the Louisville convention. Send me a list of such men in your county immediately.

J. M. EDMUNDS,
"Secretary."

The Duncan movement is of no account in itself, but the action of the administration managers in giving it government support is significant, as indicating the desperate strait to which they must feel themselves reduced when they are ready to resort to such means in the hope of stemming the tide of reform.

Blanton Duncan's principal co-adjutor in Pennsylvania is Mr. Mount Joy, of Philadelphia, who has recently been pardoned out of the penitentiary by President Grant.

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The Leaders.

It is well known that Tweed in New York, Cameron in Pennsylvania, and Grant at Washington, are the leading spirits and inspirers of the plundering gangs who now infest all places of trust or profit in the United States. Speaking of such as they, and those who otherwise run the Government, Carl Schurz lately remarked:

"But I do say that almost every enemy of amnesty and of civil-service reform and every defender of usurpations and breaches of law and every whitewasher of abuses and every defender of corrupt practices in the Republican party is to day a friend of the administration and an advocate of Grant's reelection. [Laughter and applause.] It is a natural process of gravitation—[laughter]—and there is no escape from it; and those gentlemen being the most selfish, the most interested, the most active, the boldest, and most unscrupulous, will be naturally the leading spirits in such a party."

Another.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Polk, and lately a distinguished defender of Gen. Grant, in a letter written some time ago, upon the subject of our national finances, makes a statement which induces us to suppose that he too will be found for Greeley and Brown. Mr. Walker says:

"The Radical policy, as exhibited in all their legislation for a period of nearly four years since the conclusion of the war, shows a rate of expenditures in time of peace exceeding $160,000,000 a year. The continuation of the Radical policy necessarily involves a repetition of these expenditures. But such expenditures render taxation so intolerable as to lead to repudiation and bankruptcy. There is but *one party* really and sincerely in favor of the payment of the public debt, and that is the party advocating a vast decrease of the public expenditures."

HERE is a Washington despatch telegraphed from Washington all over the country:

"Private letters, within a day or two, from the most prominent Republicans of Pennsylvania, are much more hopeful, and speak with great confidence of Hartranft's election in October. The recent changes have all been in the interest of unity and consolidation within the party, which is in much better condition than a month ago. The influence of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has been secured, and Don Cameron, son of the Senator, has gone into the contest with all his ability, and will devote himself to it until the election.

Do the people of Pennsylvania elect their officers or Mr. Don Cameron, "son of the Senator?" The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not and will not take any part in the canvass.

ALL the Presidents from Washington to Jackson looked upon the Federal offices as part of the government, and removed no one except for personal or official demerit. From Jackson to Johnson they were looked upon as party patronage. Johnson and Grant are the only Presidents who have regarded them as personal requisites, and filled them with their personal favorites and retainers, and made personal fealty the sole condition of appointment and continuance in office. These are the steps of our national descent to the corruption we behold and deplore to-day. For the first forty years of our government there were only about fifty removals from office. Grant has removed double that number in a single month. This shows the necessity of civil service reform. Mr. Greeley will be the first President fairly pledged to carry out this sorely needed reform, and the first President of the whole people since James Monroe. It is a great thing to help inaugurate a new era in national politics.—*Golden Age.*

The Know Nothing Candidate.

We give below a letter, which tells its own tale, from Albert Pike, the lawyer and poet. No one will doubt the truth of the charge against the Radical Vice-Presidential candidate, in the face of so direct and positive a statement, made by a gentleman of Mr. Pike's honor and truthfulness.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

"Was Henry Wilson a Know Nothing?" You say you are constantly receiving letters asking an answer to this question.

I will answer it. I was a delegate to and a member of the national council of the know *nothing party, in the summer* of 1855, at Philadelphia, and one of the seven delegates from a Southern State. I found the present Senator Henry Wilson in that body when I entered it, and he sat in it during the whole session, and helped to settle the platform, being one of the seven delegates of Massachusetts.

To be there he had to have the sign, word and grip, and necessarily had taken the same oath which we all had taken on entering the order, *i. e.*, not to assist in any way in elevating to any office of trust or profit any person of foreign birth, or any Roman Catholic. The oath is as binding on him now as it was then.

My name will assure you that I know that of which I speak. I object to Mr. Wilson's sneaking out of the scrape, by both the *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi.* ALBERT PIKE.

Washington City, August 22, 1872.

Let it be Remembered.

Let the tax-cursed working men of this State remember that it was John F. Hartranft, the Radical candidate for Governor, who, as the auditing officer of the State, covered up the Evans swindle by which they were robbed of over three hundred thousand dollars at one time.

Let them remember that this same John F. Hartranft received, as his share of the Evans swindle, seven thousand dollars!

Let them remember that this same John F. Hartranft received from a Philadelphia broker at one time two thousand dollars, and at various other times sundry large amounts, as his "divy" in speculations on State funds.

Let them remember that if John F. Hartranft had been an honest Auditor General, and had made out his annual reports as he was required to [illegible], and had taken an oath that he would, that the Evans swindle could never have been perpetrated, and the $300,000 stolen by the ring of which he was and is a member, would now be in the Treasury of the State.

Let the corporation cursed people of this State remember that Harrison Allen the radical candidate for Auditor General, while a member of the Senate, voted for every corporation measure presented.

Let them remember that as a Senator, he voted to rob them of nine millions of dollars, at one haul, by voting for the bill that gave the nine millions of State securities now belonging to the sinking fund of the State to rail road corporations.

Let them remember, that in his entire Senatorial career he was never known to vote for the interests of the tax-payers, where it was a question between the masses and monopolies.

Let them remember that both John F. Hartranft and Harrison Allen are tools of Simon Cameron, and if elected will be used by him to rob the State to enrich him and his rings.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

A Washington despatch announces that Secretary Boutwell will not resume his official duties in the Treasury Department until after the Presidential election, having engaged to canvass the State of Pennsylvania without delay in behalf of Mr. Grant. Considering that the honorable gentleman's salary (which he continues to draw) is paid to engage him as Secretary of the Treasury and not as a travelling stump-speaker, the tax-payers of the country may perhaps hesitate about affording him an opportunity to resume his duties "after the Presidential election."

Samuel J. Randall reports the enthusiasm for Greeley in Northwestern Pennsylvania unprecedented. So far as the West is concerned, Cameronian rings and Hartranft speculators will be buried out of sight.

Pittsburg Liberals at Work.

The desire to hear Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, who has been until the present year the great light of the republican party in this county, drew together last evening the largest crowd that has ever assembled in this city during the campaign. Soon after 8 o'clock, Dr. King called the meeting to order and proposed Dr. H. T. Coffey for President, whose name was received with cheers. He also read the list of vice-presidents, including some of our most prominent citizens.

Dr. Coffey introduced Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, who said: "More than thirty years ago, when a boy, and standing within a stone's throw of this corner, I was called upon to address my fellow citizens on the same principles as those I advocate to-day. [A voice, "You were for Henry Clay."] No, sir, I was not for Henry Clay; I was for J. G. Birney, and I was among the first abolitionists of this county. I was taught the principles of human liberty at my mother's knee. [Applause.] I have always believed in that, and maintained it. Now I am told that because I am in favor of Horace Greeley for president that I have left the republican party. If I have left the republican party I have many companions. I shall not feel lonely. But what is the republican party composed of? Is it composed of custom house and income tax and revenue collectors? Are these officers the republican party? If they are it is because you, the people, have permitted them to be so. You, the people, fought the battle, and preserved the country, and gave them the offices. But what is the republican party? They met in Philadelphia in 1856 and virtually adopted the Declaration of Independence as their platform. Every article, every line, every letter of that platform can be defined to mean just these three plain propositions: First, free men; second, free labor; third, free lands. The platform doesn't say a word about the tariff. To-day we stand here eye to eye and look at each other face to face, and where is the man that is not free except the southern white man. [Applause.] Show me a man with a black skin and I will show you a free man. But his former master in the south is not free. [Applause.] And labor is free to every man save some of the late southern masters. Haven't we free lands? Every acre from north to south, from east to west of this broad domain is free to every man save some of the southern masters. We are told we must'nt leave the republican party that made slaves and labor and land free! But was it the republican party that made the slaves free? It was the republican party with the heart of the American people that made them free. It was the Irish and Germans with the American people that made the slaves free. Who were those, I ask, that came home from the war shattered and crippled? Don't the Irish Catholic who sacrificed his sons demand the right to say: "I gave my jewels to free the slave?" [Applause.]

The German came here without a dollar, but he had a brave and honest heart. He was content to go out and get possession of a little piece of rock that the Irish and Americans would laugh at. But with true German courage he would plant a tree and dig up the stone, and in a few years with industry and perseverance the "wilderness was made to blossom as the rose." The next generation saw the Germans a power in the land, and then the Germans went out to the war and gave up their lives to set the slaves free. Do not tell me nobody struck a blow for human liberty but Grant? [cheers.] Who are the true heroes? Their names are numerous, but they never wore shoulder straps nor stars. I honor Grant and voted for him, and you Democrats know I hit you many a hard lick for him. [Laughter.]

I know Horace Greeley. He is a pure minded man. He is the only man in public life in the United States that I may say my feelings are for. He is pure and innocent. Partisan papers here describe him as a harlequin, a fool and a clown, as a man who goes about shabbily and oddly dressed with old cowhide boots, and one leg of his pants rolled up for the mere love of eccentric notoriety. He is also guilty of every crime in the calendar. He is the author of the Asiatic cholera. He is responsible for the Chicago fire. He sold a cow that had a calf that was cousin in some remote degree to a calf of Mrs. O'Leary's cow that kicked over the lamp that set fire to the barn that burned Chicago. [Roars of laughter.] He had read Mr. Greeley's book "Recollections of a Busy Life," and he thought it one of the finest proofs of the worth of Mr. Greeley's real character. He said in the book he had no higher ambition than that it might be written on his tombstone that he was the founder of the New York *Tribune.* But he, the speaker, thought the proper epitaph of Horace Greeley ought to be that he was the founder of the republican party. [Prolonged cheering.] He was an instructor of the nation in national and political honesty and virtue. It had been said of him that when that old white hat was on his head it covered the largest brain in the United States, and that old white coat covered the warmest heart in America. [Applause.] Look at his history. His fame is not built on the sighs and woes of humanity. His fame was made in a free land and in the interests of humanity; and now let us make him president of a free people. Partisans say that Greeley is a fickle man, full of vagaries. A man who has fought for one idea for over thirty years, and thus succeeded in making himself the greatest mind in the nation, is not a fickle man. Does the son of a poor farmer, who succeeded in this way, appear fickle? * * * *

Take up the republican ticket in Allegheny county and look over it. You would not suppose from it there are 8,000 or 9,000 Germans in this county. There is not one German name on the list. They are sorry for that now, and are anxious to have some of the smallest officers off, so as to put Germans on, to buy the German vote.

All the great points of my political compass have been fulfilled. In the Chicago platform they said the rights of the states should be respected and each one left to regulate its own domestic affairs according to its own laws, and the rights of states should be protected. That was good republican doctrine in 1868, and it ought to be in 1872. But at the last congress they brought up a bill to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, to enable Grant to suspend the laws in fifteen states. * * * * *

But they say you can't vote for Buckalew. Yes, I'm going to vote for an honest man, and every honest state senator will endorse Charles R. Buckalew as an honorable and upright gentleman. I am opposed to Hartranft; I know him. [Laughter.] I don't think he is very bad; there is not enough of him for that. [The speaker related the Evans affair, for the repetition of which we lack space.]

They say Buckalew did not vote in company with republicans. I am sorry for that. I wish he had. But he is honest, and I will vote for him. But they say, "You go over to the democrats." I went over to them once before in 1855. We went to bed American citizens one night, as Dutch and Irish and the next morning we woke up foreigners. [A voice—"How about Wilson?"] Wilson was candidate for know nothing governor of Massachusetts, and was three times defeated. He left. He won't stay long when the chair is not warm".

The speaker concluded amidst great applause and enthusiasm.

Campaign Notes.

Ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, is out for Greeley and Brown. He is one of the most influential republicans in that state.

The New Orleans *Republican* says that Grant is coming out for Greeley—on the fourth of March.

Seven hundred republicans of the city of Pittsburg, Pa., have signed a call for a Greeley and Brown meeting.

Ex-President Mahon, formerly of Oberlin College, delivered a Greeley speech at Oberlin on the 20th inst. He denounced Grant as "corrupt, vulgar, and trustless."

A. C. Keyes, one of Lincoln's postmasters in Allegheny county, is out for Greeley.

The prominent Republicans in Congress who support Greeley and Brown are: Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan; General Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts; General John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois; Hon. Milo Goodrich, of New York, and Hon. Jos. L. Morphis, of Mississippi.

A Grant minion, in a speech delivered in New York city on Tuesday night last, thus expressed himself regarding the newspapers which do not believe in Grant: "I look upon the public press as a public nuisance, and the people ought to arise in their majesty and put down the newspapers which malign our President."

Hon. John Brisbin, a director and attorney of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, has declared for Greeley and Brown. Four years ago he voted for Grant. Gen. Brisbin is highly respected and esteemed in prominent business circles in this state. He formerly represented Luzerne county in congress. Next!

NEWS

A newly-invented canal-boat, just completed, propelled by steam power, will start on her experimental trip to Buffalo on Monday next, with a freight of 100 tons. It is a bold attempt to win the $100,000 offered by the Legislature of New York for the best method of navigating our canals by steam, and excites considerable interest as to the result.

A policeman has been caught in New York in the very act of burglary, another policeman keeping watch. This will explain many of the "mysterious robberies" noted in the papers.

The Republicans of New York nominated at their convention, on August 21st, John A. Dix for Governor.

The Schuylkill county Democratic Convention met Agust 26, and made the following nominations: Hon. James Ryon for President Judge; Hon. Isaac Kline for Associate Judge; for Congress Hon. B. Reilly; Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, Joel McCamant and J. M. Wetherill; for Assembly, Chas. F. King, Thos. Egan, and J. W. Mannan. The convention was large and enthusiastic.

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin arrived at New York from Liverpool last Sunday. He will doubtless soon be heard from in this State.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for renomination. He has been twice elected Governor, and has had his full share of the honors of the office, and is tired of its cares and responsibilities.

Gledstanes & Co., East India and China merchants, have failed in London, England. Their liabilities are over $10,000,000.

Returns from West Virginia indicate the election of Jacobs, Independent, by 4 to 6000 majority.

The South Carolina Republican Convention, was the most disgraceful affair ever known in politics, and broke up in a row in which pistols were drawn and flourished. The better class of delegates bolted and organized a separate Convention the next day. Carpet baggers and negroes were the cause of the trouble.

At Washington on Tuesday, a restaurant keeper was fined $100, and ordered to forfeit his license, for refusing to sell liquor to a colored man, thereby violating an equal rights statute of the District of Columbia.

The expenses of the Boston Jubilee, according to the report of the Executive Committee, were about $650,000, and the receipts 440,000, leaving a deficit of $210,000.

New Advertisements.

TOWN STATEMENT.

M. C. Woodward, Collector for 1870, in account with the Town of Bloomsburg to May 4th, 1872.

DR.		
To balance as per last annual statement		$1400 08
CR.		
By exonerations	12 35	
By amount paid Treas.	1387 73	$1400 08

G. W. Foster, Collector for 1871 in account with the Town of Bloomsburg to May 4th, 1872.

DR.		
To amount of duplicate		$2539 16
CR.		
By cash paid Treasurer	1948 93	
By error in duplicate	64 65	
By corrected assessment	4 01	
By exonerations	95 21	
		2112 29
Balance uncollected		426 96

STATEMENT OF EXPENSE ACCOUNT TO MAY 4, '72.

Balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement	$1262 35
Amount uncollected at last settlement on duplicate of 1870	1400 08
Amount of tax levied for year 1871	2210 90
Amount received upon fines &c.	55 70
	4929 03
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Exonerations of M. C. Woodward	$ 12 35
Treasurer's commision on 3457 01	69 14
Paid on road account	1779 26
Giving and establishing grades	232 51
Paid for hose and rent of engine house	598 35
Paid Secretary's salary	100 00
Paid M. C. Woodward serving notices and atending shows, services as Town Constable	118 40
Water account, profile &c.	81 58
Printing	94 00
Lock-up	23 15
Police and badges	29 20
C. G. Barkley, professional services	70 00
E. H. Little " "	35 00
Rent, fuel and light	30 00
Copy of assessment	15 00
Pamphlet of Town Laws	8 00
Treasurer's notices	5 00
Oath of office	1 75
W. H. Ent, fees	5 00
Tax refunded	3 29
Paid Auditors	9 00
G. W. Foster exonerations	47 19
G. W. Foster uncollected	151 13
In hands of Treasurer	1390 50
Paid outstanding orders last year	21 23
	$4929 03
Due on expense account to sundry persons	37 61
Outstanding order No. 361	3 00
	40 61
Due Town from sundry persons	54 79

STATEMENT OF DEBT ACCOUNT TO MAY 4, 1872.

Amount of tax levied for payment of debt	3751 00
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Exonerations	52 09
Treasurer's commission on $3425 14	68 50
Paid on poor debt	2546 00
Paid on road debt	713 81
Balance in hands of Treasurer	96 74
Uncollected on duplicate	273 86
	$3751 00

E. MENDENHALL,
President of Council.

Attest: F. C. EYER, Sec'y.

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Town of Bloomsburg, do hereby certify that we have examined the above foregoing statement of expenditures, and accounts of Collectors, and having found them correct do approve the same.

F. P. DRINKER, } Auditors.
J. B. CASEY,

Aug. 14, 1872.

E. R. Ikeler in account with the Town of Bloomsburg.

DR.	
To balance in his hands as per last annual statement	$1262 35
To amount of tax assessed for payment of Debt	3751 00
To amount of tax assessed for current expenses	2210 90
To amount received from M. C. Woodward, collector for 1870	1387 93
To amount received from G. W. Foster, collector for 1871	1948 73
To error in duplicate of G. W. Foster	64 65
To amount received upon fines &c.	55 70
	10683 66
CR.	
By amount of duplicate passed into the hands of G. W. Foster, collector	$2539 16
By amount of orders redeemed	6510 62
By commission	137 64
	9187 42
Balance in his hand May 4th, 1872.	1496 24
	$10683 66

Approved by Auditors, May 6th, 1872.

J. B. CASEY,
F. P. DRINKER.

Aug 30-3t

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Locust township on or about August 1st, a COW, about eleven years old, with white face. The owner will prove property, pay expenses and take her away or she will be sold according to law.

ISAIAH YEAGER.

Aug. 30, 1872—2w*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY LEHR, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Henry Lehr, late of Beaver twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Joseph Lehr and Andrew Shuman. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate, either on note judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

JOSEPH LEHR,
ANDREW SHUMAN,
Executors.

Aug. 30, 1872—6w.*

STATE FAIR.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Will be held at

ERIE, SEPTEMBER, 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1872.

Competition is co-extensive with the United States and the Provinces, and the citizens of other States and the Dominion are cordially invited to compete for our prizes. No Entry Fee is charged. Excursion tickets will be issued by all the railroads and stock and articles carried at the lowest rates.

JACOB R. EBY,
President.

D. W. SEILER, Rec. Sec.
ELBRIDGE MCCONKEY, Cor. Sec.
3w

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NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The public examinations for the present year will be held as follows:

For Catawissa and Franklin at Clayton's school house in Franklin Sept. 9th.

For Beaver and Main at Jamison's school house in Main Sept 10th.

For Mifflin at Mifflinville Sept. 11th.

For Montour at Rupert Sept. 12th.

For Roaringcreek and Locust at Morris' school house in Locust Sept. 14th.

For Hemlock at Buckhorn Sept. 16th.

For Madison at Jerseytown Sept. 17th.

For Scott at Espy Sept. 18th.

For Greenwood at Centre school house Sept. 20th.

For Orange at Orangeville Sept. 21st.

For Mount Pleasant at Jones' school house Sept. 23d.

For Fishingcreek at Forks school house Sept. 24th.

For Centre at Hidler's school house Sept. 25th.

For Briarcreek and Berwick at Berwick Sept. 26th.

For Jackson, Sugarloaf and Benton at Benton Sept. 27th.

For Pine at Sereno Sept. 30th.

Examinations will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Teachers should attend in the district in which they intend making application.

Certificates will *not* be granted the same day.

Boards of Directors are respectfully invited to be present.

W. H. SNYDER, Co. Supt.

Catawissa, Pa., 1872. n34w3

AIRY 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.

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aug9w4

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Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa.

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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. Iram Derr 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 appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 26th day of July, in the year { L. S. } of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and in the ninety sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

AARON SMITH,

Bloomsburg, July 26th, 1872. Sheriff.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS FOR September term 1872

Bloom.—Geo. W. Bates, Geo. Cavanee, Augustus Mason.
Berwick—Hudson Owen.
Briar Creek—Enoch Hill enhouse.
Beaver—Peter Knecht.
Centre—Edward Hartman.
Centralia—Patrick F. Burke.
Catawissa—Samuel Frederick.
Greenwood—Frank Roat.
Hemlock—Eli Ohl.
Montour—Samuel Giger.
Main—Nathan Miller.
Madison—Wm. Fairman, Francis Runyan.
Mt. Pleasant—Wm. Miller, Thomas Jones.
Orange—David Herring, James Eves.
Pine—John Gordner.
Roaring Creek—John D. Houck, Frank Yocum.
Scott—Thomas Creveling Jr., J. B. Ammerman.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS FOR [illegible] rm 1872.

FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—Jacob L. Girton, Geo. W. Sterner, Clark M. Brown.
Beaver—A. W. Mann.
Berwick—Levi Kuntz, F. H. Hoyt, Alex. Thompson.
Benton—Elias Dodson.
Briarcreek—Daniel Remibach, Geo. P. Levan.
Catawissa—N. P. John.
Centre—Geo. L. Low, Geo. H. Freas.
Franklin—Jonathan Fortner, Jackson Cleaver.
Fishingcreek—John White, M. A. Ammerman, David Yost.
Greenwood—Parvin Eves, J. H. Staddon.
Hemlock—Reuben Bogart.
Mifflin—D. A. Hess, Benjamin Yohe.
Madison—Isaac Whipple.
Montour—Michael Rouch.
Orange—Jonathan Poust, Wm. Schuyler, Moses Everett, Joseph Henry.
Pine—Wm. Kerchner, Geo. B. Getty.
Roaring Creek—David Rarig.
Sugar-loaf—Wm. A. Kile.
Scott—Joseph Musselman, J. L. Crawford, J. M. Hultzhiser.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom.—Frank P. McBride, B. H. Vanatta, R. B. Minnah, Geo. Kitchen, B. F. Zarr Joseph Sharpless, I. W. McKelvy.
Beaver—Simon P. Johnson.
Berwick—Josiah B. Dodson.
Benton—William Wilson, Reuben Appleman.
Catawissa—Jacob L. Shannon, M. G. Hughes, Hamilton Fisher, Adam Federolf, Jacob Kreigh, Jacob Clewell.
Centre—John Cain.
Conyngham—John J. Caughlin.
Franklin—Christian Artley.
Fishing Creek—Hiram McHenry, Jas. M. Ammerman, Richard Bright.
Greenwood—John Staddon, Chandler Eves, John K. Musgrove, Abram Tripleplece.
Jackson—Clinton Lewis.
Locust—Simon Helwig, Henry Helwig.
Main—D. B. Fedderolf, David S. Brown, Wesley John.
Mt. Pleasant—Ed. Crawford.
Scott—R. J. Millard, H. G. Creveling.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 4th day of Sept. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Philip T. Hartman, late of Scott township, deceased.
2. Widow of Abram Young, late of Benton township, deceased.
3. Widow of Jonathan Knittle, late of Conyngham township, deceased.
4. Widow of John C. Doty, late of Benton township, deceased.
5. Widow of Peter Gearhart, late of Beaver township, deceased.
6. Widow of Philip W. Steeley, late of Beaver township, deceased.
7. Widow of Cornelius Kikendall, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
8. Widow of Enmor Hampton, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
9. Widow of William F. Souder, late of Scott township, deceased.
10. Widow of Joseph Weiss, late of Madison township, deceased.
11. Widow of Leander Carman, late of Bloom township, deceased.
12. Widow of Peter Karns, late of Benton township, deceased.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,

Register's Office, Register.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 2, 1872.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day:

1. The second account of Samuel Creasy, Administrator of Charles H. Hess, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
2. The account of Samuel Creasy, Administrator of Mary Creasy, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
3. The third and final account of Samuel Creasy and Stephen Gobo, administrators of Jacob Gobo, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
4. The account of Samuel Creasy, Guardian of Lenora Yetter, late Lenora Brown, minor child of Matthew Brown, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
5. The first and final account of Samuel Creasy, Executor of Hannah Zaner, late of Scott township, deceased.
6. The first and final account of Joseph and Simon Whitmoyer, Executors of John Whitmoyer, late of Pine township, deceased.
7. The first and final account of George Cavence, administrator of Susan J. Cavence, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.
8. The first and partial account of George Cavence, Executor of Edward Cavence, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.
9. The account of David E. Hayman, administrator of Peter Feifer, late of Centre township, deceased.
10. The final account of Benjamin Adams, administrator of Wm. Smith, late of Locust township, deceased.
11. The final account of Michael B. Heller, administrator of Michael Hetler, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
12. The final account of Wm. Hagenbuch, administrator de bonis non of Michael Hagenbuch, late of Orange township, deceased.
13. The second and final account of Lewis Yetter, Executor of George Hower, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.
14. The final account of Michael B. Heller, administrator of John J. Hetler, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
15. The final account of Jacob Yohe, Guardian of George M. Brown, minor child of Daniel Brown, late of Mifflin township, deceased, as filed by E. B. Brown and J. W. Yohe, Executors of Jacob Yohe, deceased.
16. The account of George Moyer, administrator of Elizabeth Moyer, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
17. The account of Eli Ohl, administrator of Catharine Ohl, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
18. The first and final account of John McAnall, Executor of Isaac Fowler, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
19. The account of Paul Fry, administrator of Daniel Fry, Senr., late of Beaver township, deceased.
20. The second and final account of John Staley, administrator of Elisha Albertson, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
21. The account of Cyrus B. White, Executor of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
22. The first and final account of Michael Bitlheim, Guardian of the person and estate of Mary E. Persel, of Madison township.
23. The account of J. K. Sharpless, Executor of Elizabeth K. Yetter, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
24. The account of Elias C. Trembly, Administrator of John Trembly, late of Scott township, deceased.
25. The account of Henry L. Freas, William B. Freas, and James P. Freas, administrators of Andrew Freas, late of Centre township, deceased.
26. The account of Joseph Pohe, administrator of Leah Pohe, late of Centre township, deceased.
27. The account of Samuel Knorr, administrator of Anthony Whitman, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
28. The account of Richard Kile, Executor of John Kile, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
29. The account of Peter Eckrote, administrator of Solomon Eckrote, late of Beaver township, deceased.
30. First and final account of Susan Keller, Executrix George Keller late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,

Register's Office, Register.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 2, 1872.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT SEPTEMBER TERM 1872.

George A. Frick vs. Thomas Stackhouse.
William Longenberger, et. al. vs. Hugh W. McReynolds.
A. C. & F. Hagerman vs. Samuel Schweppenheiser.
Michael Grover's 'use' vs. Savage & Bright.
Michael Grover's 'use' vs. Savage & Bright.
Broomall & Co. vs. McNinch & Shuman.
Clemuel G. Ricketts' adm'r vs. David Sweeney et. al.
Lewis J. Adams vs Fishingcreek School District.
E. Scatterthwaite vs. Frederick Mercerman.
Franklin Township vs. John McReynolds et. al.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. Klinetob & Walton.
Veniah Reece 'admrs' vs. W. A. Kline.
Michael Mahon vs Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.
Patrick Monaghan vs. Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.
Roger Dixon vs. Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.
Mrs Mary Connelly vs. Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.
Francis J. Kline vs. Jacob Herring.
E. G. Ricketts vs. John Sweeney et. al.
George R. Hess vs. Joseph Weiss et. al.
David Geisinger vs. Jesse D. Rice.
Bogart & Kreamer vs. William Barber.
Joseph W. Fausey vs. John Mulligan.
Columbia Insurance Co. vs. Joseph M. Freck.
A. B. Stewart vs. Francis B. Jolly.
William Milnes vs. Jonas Doty.
Andrew Creveling vs. Thomas French.
Jeremiah Hess 'use' vs. John Hoffman et al.
Frank E. Brockway vs. D. F. Seybert.
Erastus Ross vs. Oliver A. Jacoby.
George Whitmoyer's ex'rs. vs. John Sterner.
A. Pardee & Co. vs. Hugh W. McReynolds et al.
A. Pardee & Co. vs. Danville Hazleton & Wilkesbarre R. R.
Susan Gilliam vs. Martin M. Brobst.
James Bryant vs. Bloomsburg Iron Co.
Mordecai Millard vs. Hugh W. McReynolds.
Thomas Williams vs. John Cain.
Ezra S. Lyons vs. Solomon Dirk.
J. W. Sankey vs. O. B. Melick.
Clark Merrell vs. A. B. Stewart.
Edw. M. Tewksberry et ux. vs. James C. Reeder et ux.
William H. Abbott vs. Jeremiah S. Brobst.
E. S. Kirkendall vs. Michael Grover.
G. W. Masteller vs. William Williams.
John Y. Alliger vs. H. G. Creveling.
Benjamin Wagner vs. Joseph R. Knodes.
Thomas Hess vs. C. D. Fowler et al.
Daniel Snyder vs. John Mowry.
Abraham Knecht vs. Danville Hazleton and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.
William McKelvy vs. Danville Hazleton and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.
Jonathan Houck vs. Danville Hazleton and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.
Peter Knecht vs. Danville Hazleton and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.
Fredrick Hosler vs. Danville Hazleton and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.
Harvey Dennison & wife vs. Danville Hazleton and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.
Samuel Nungesser vs. Danville Hazleton and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.
George Scott and Wife vs. Danville Hazleton and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.
R. S. Bower's 'admrs' vs. L. F. Dean & H. C. Barton.
John Yeager's 'admrs' vs. David Houck's 'admrs'
M. E. Walker 'use' vs. Bloomsburg Literary Institute & State Normal School.
Lavina Goulder 'use' vs. Mathias Kline.
John Lawrence's ex'rs vs. Amanda Lawrence.
W. G. Gerard vs. John G. Jacoby.
Wilson Ager vs. C. B. Brockway.
Elizabeth Smoyer's adm'rs vs. Michael Heller.
C. D. Fowler Endorsee of H. B. Rothe vs. O. B. Melick.
William Coleman vs. Howard Grimes.
John Anspach & wife vs. Emanuel Bast, Jacob Steinhelbert Philip Brentzel & A. Autenbach.
Mary Miller vs. John Miller's ex'rs.
Jeremiah S. Brobst vs. Danville Hazleton and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.

DR. CARPENTER.

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