The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1869.

☞ 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.

THE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

It is with sincere pleasure we place in our political column this week, the names of candidates selected by the County Convention for our several county offices. They are "good men and true," and mostly personal friends to whom we are drawn by strong bonds of sympathy and confidence.

Charles F. Mann, of Beaver, will conclude a long political career of activity and influence by taking a seat in our courts; General Ent will assume the duties of Prothonotary; Mr. Jacoby succeed Col. Freeze as Register and Recorder; Mr. Robbins will come down from Fishingcreek to act Commissioner, and Mr. Lowenberg, an ever active and courteous gentleman, will take charge of the county funds. The subordinate posts of Coroner and Auditor will be suitably filled. All these results have been proposed by the Convention, and will be secured by the action of the people.

We are strongly opposed to indiscriminate praise of candidates. Looking over party newspapers, ordinarily, just after nominations, one would suppose that all the nominees were saints and that virtue would die with them. But in the present case there is real cause for commending the action of the Convention and the men put in nomination by it.

Mr. Mann has great natural sagacity and sound judgment, and is well acquainted with the people of the county and with their affairs. Of Gen. Ent we can hardly trust ourselves to speak. We have known him many years as a Soldier and a Gentleman in common with others, but we have also known him as an intimate and trusted friend. *He is all over right*, and having recently entered into the "holy estate of matrimony," may be accepted in the future as a model man. It was no doubt to many persons an unpleasant thing to withhold support from our present Prothonotary (who has made an excellent officer—energetic and accommodating,) and select a new favorite; but the principle of rotation was thought to justify it not demand it.

The voice of the county was very strongly for Mr. Robbins for Commissioner, and his nomination was but a due recognition of his merit and of the claims of his township.

Williamson H. Jacoby as an old campaigner and printer, could not be beaten; though a pair of worthy gentlemen tried their hands at unhorsing him. He kept his seat firmly and won the prize. The fact is, Smoketown was for him, a fact overlooked by his competitors until it was too late!

Mr. David Lowenberg was very successful in his first political enterprise among our people. He had more than a three-fourth's vote among the delegates and all opposition to him was abandoned. Even the Goliath of the *Berwick Gazette* fearful of David's sling, retired early from the engagement.

It was difficult for the Convention to fix its choice upon a candidate for Associate Judge, and the scale of choice was well balanced for a time between Mifflin and Beaver, with a good outlying vote thrown to Main and Franklin. Finally, it was thought that Beaver had the best *Man(n)* and her candidate was taken.

REFORM IN NOMINATIONS.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Convention that two propositions for reform in the manner of making nominations were presented to that body, but that neither of them was adopted. The question of change will no doubt come up again in future Conventions, and it was perhaps well that the Convention gave time for full consideration of this important subject before decisive action should be had.

The two propositions offered were very different in character though looking to the same object and inspired by similar views; the one being for proportional representation and the other for the introduction of the Crawford county system. Ultimate change may be regarded as inevitable, but the question is what form shall it assume? Shall we abolish the Delegate system or reform it?

The Crawford County plan of nominations has a plausible appearance and upon first view is well calculated to win assent from friends of reform; but in our opinion it is a very bad plan and quite inadmissible upon many grounds. In addition to the objections to it heretofore stated in our columns, we will mention one which has been developed by experience and is conclusive, to wit, the inevitable tendency of the plan to produce and encourage fraud. The popular voting it permits is under no guarantee of law and does not admit of scrutiny or review in any convenient manner. Unfair or corrupt voting may be practised under it with impunity and have full and disastrous effect. Untrue, coerced or corrupted votes must be counted to affect the result, because there is neither time nor machinery for investigation and even if these could be had the expense of investigation would be intolerable. The great security for fairness in elections is the rivalry of parties or of candidates. They watch each other and all concerned are put upon their good behavior. Even at Delegate elections this rivalry exists in full force wherever two tickets are in the field, and where there is no contest there can be no incentive to fraud, for the result is certain at all events and cannot be aided by false votes. But under the Crawford County plan in all districts where there is no contest, or but little contest, there is a strong inducement *to swell the vote* and no protection against false voting or false returns.

We grant, nay we insist that our present Delegate plan is very unfair and unsatisfactory and requires amendment; but we are not prepared to give it up for the Crawford county plan.

The proportional representation of districts, which was the other proposition submitted to the Convention, is undoubtedly just, is free from all the objections which condemn the Crawford county plan, and would, we believe, have a most salutary effect if adopted. We know of no obstacle to it or pretense of reason against it, save one—*it would decrease the relative power of small districts in Convention.* But this effect, or one equivalent to it, would follow from an reasonable plan of reform and as any objection would apply equally to the Crawford county system.

In fact nothing but habit—custom—usage—could reconcile any reasonable man to the present unfair representation of districts by which Franklin, Fishingcreek, Roaringcreek, Locust, Berwick and Madison are placed upon an equality with each other. Each of these districts (in common with others of the county) have two delegates. Their Democratic vote, respectively, at the last Presidential election and the number of votes required in each for a Delegate, are as follows:

	SEYMOUR.	RATIOS.
Franklin	49	24½
Roaringcreek	55	27½
Berwick	68	34
Madison	208	104
Locust	260	130
Fishingcreek	269	134½

Here we see that one man in Franklin has as much power in the making of nominations as four in Madison or five or six in Locust or Fishingcreek, etc. We do not press the case of Bloom with 329 Democratic votes where 164 are required for a delegate, but we *do* say that gross inequality of privilege among voters extends throughout the county and must be, sooner or later, corrected in some proper form.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

LETTER OF COMMITTEE.

Hon. Asa Packer, Mauch Chunk, Pa.:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg on the 14th instant, in pursuance of authority conferred upon them by the Convention, hereby notify you that you were duly nominated by said Convention as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, at the ensuing October election. On behalf of the Convention, we respectfully request your acceptance of the nomination.

C. R. BUCKALEW, LEWIS C. CASSIDY, R. EMMET MONAGHAN, } Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1869.

JUDGE PACKER'S REPLY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: At the first convenient moment I reply to your communication, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic State Convention, of the 14th instant, for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. I desire to make due acknowledgments for this high evidence of the esteem and friendship of my fellow-citizens, and to say that I accept the nomination tendered me.

Having, at the solicitation of my friends (though with unfeigned reluctance), been induce to permit the use of my name for the nomination, my acceptance becomes a matter of course, if not a duty; but, I announce it with a deep sense of the responsibility assumed. My reliance in accepting the position of a candidate, and in agreeing to perform Executive service for the people, is not alone upon my own strength or good intentions, but mainly upon popular indulgence and generous support, and upon that superintending Providence which can bless the labors of public men.

If I shall be placed, by the votes of the people, in the Gubernatorial chair, I shall endeavor to meet the expectations of friends, and of all who have at heart the true interests of our great Commonwealth. To this end I shall labor to secure those objects in which we feel a common interest and concern, among which are—the preservation of the State credit; the reduction of the expenses of the State government to their lowest practicable point, thereby lessening the burdens and taxation of the people; the encouragement of a liberal system of improvements for intercourse and trade, in order that production may be increased, labor more amply rewarded, and general prosperity secured; the just execution of the laws (involving a cautious and sparing use of the power to pardon offenders), so that good faith shall be kept among the people, and crime be repressed; the promotion of the education of our youth by a general system of organized schools, and by special institutions of learning, so that knowledge and virtue shall become more and more the solid foundations of our free political system; and, lastly, the restoration of purity and character to our government by the putting down or preventing of special and corrupt legislation, and of all improper uses or management of the public funds. To these general objects, however, should be added, a careful attention by government to the interests of labor. Having earned my bread by the labor of my hands during many, and I may add, the happiest years of my life, and owing whatever I possess (under the Providence of God) to patient and honest toil, I can never be unmindful of the interests of those with whom my entire life has been associated.

Inasmuch as my pursuits and training have not qualified me for speech-making, or for solicitation of votes, it will not be expected that I shall undertake the performance of active duties in the canvass about to begin. But my life, conduct and character are before my fellow-citizens for their examination, and they will afford them better means of judging of my fitness as a candidate for popular support, than anything that I could now say.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, ASA PACKER.

To Hon. C. R. Buckalew, and Lewis C. Cassidy, and R. E. Monaghan, Esqrs., Committee.

ANSWER OF MR. PERSHING.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1869.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note of the 21st instant has been received, informing me of my nomination as the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, by the State Convention, which met at Harrisburg on the 14th instant.

This distinguished honor is the more valued, as it has been conferred without solicitation. I accept the nomination, and should the action of the Convention be ratified by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the responsible duties of the position with impartiality and fidelity. CYRUS L. PERSHING.

To Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, Lewis C. Cassidy and R. Emmet Monaghan, Esqrs., Committee.

The Columbia County Invasion.

XVII

THE TRIALS.

RICHARD STILES FURTHER CONSIDERED AS A WITNESS: HIS TESTIMONY IN THE COLLEY CASE: On the 22nd of November 1864 Stiles was examined as a witness against Stott E. Colley and testified to declarations made by the latter a year before and also to an attempt of intimidation directed against himself by some person wholly unknow. We give his testimony as it was delivered.

"*Richard Stiles, sworn*:—I reside in Benton township; a farmer. I know Stott E. Colley, for fifteen years or more. I was an enroling officer for the first nine month's drafted men; also revised third enrolment after second enrolment.

I received a letter about the 1st of last May, [*Evidence of the contents of the letter objected to by the Defense but admitted by the Commission.*] Found a letter nailed in a coffin and the lid turned down, Coffin was left as a solemn warning—charged me with dragging my friends and neighbors to a field of slaughter in defence of an inferior race of beings—gave me solemn warning. [Letter produced.] At one time at —— in Benton township had a conversation with the accused. It was about one year ago, after the election of 1863. He contended if there had been a fair election Woodward would have been Governor. It was through fraud Curtin was elected. The Democrats would try the ballot-box once more; if they had not fair play there would be blood spilt.

Cross-examined:—Prisoner never threatened or intimidated me; I do not know who wrote the letter produced. I think the conversation with him was in November 1863, about one month after election."

REMARKS:—In the foregoing testimony the attempt to create prejudice against the Defendant by irrelevant matter and strained inferences, is very evident. That it was not successful in producing the conviction of the accused was not the fault of the witness but was owing to a vigorous and judicious defence by which the weakness of the case for the prosecution was fully exposed.

The alleged conversation with Colley it will be observed was in November 1863, too remote in time from the events of August 1864 to authorize its introduction as evidence (specially as no connection was shown or pretended between the conversation and those events,) and was in itself inconsequen—and unimportant. Stiles says that Colley complained that the election had been unfair, but said his party would try the ballot-box once more and then if they had not fair play there would be blood spilt. Whether this declaration be considered a prophecy or a threat is wholly immaterial; in either case it was contingent upon a state of facts which might never occur, and it did not by any necessary consequence import that Colley himself would be concerned in the shedding of blood. Besides, as an appeal to the ballot-box was to be again made, which could only be at the expiration of a whole year, it would not seem that the catastrophe foretold was a very pressing danger or very likely ever to take place. The truth is, that this conversation between political opponents about an election, to which one of them testified a year afterwards, was as we have described it, irrelevant as testimony and unimportant in character. We cannot be certain that Stiles recites it fairly; but if he does, as evidence of guilt it is contemptible and worthless.

The coffin story may be thought a very *grave* matter at first view, but its importance will disappear upon examination. *Somebody* acted very improperly in playing a rough joke upon Stiles or seriously attempting to alarm him. Whatever may have been the motive of this unknown offender the act of annoying Stiles was a wrong for which we have no disposition to make any excuse. But what had Mr. Colley to do with the coffin transaction, and why was it introduced in evidence against him? The answer to this question is easy and it is one pregnant with instruction upon the subject of military trials. Mr. Colley had nothing whatever to do with that transaction and proof of it was introduced on his trial in contempt of all law and justice and in spite of his protest, only to prejudice his case and secure an unjust conviction. This would not have been allowed in any regular Court of justice, but it was in keeping with the character of a Military Commission. We will only add, that Stiles was probably never in the slightest danger of actual injury from his unknown disturber. The people who send anonymous letters and give secret warnings, very commonly lack boldness, courage, will and enterprise for the execution of unlawful or violent designs.

We have now mentioned every item of testimony given by Richard Stiles in the Rantz and Colley cases, and have subjected all important points thereof to distinct examination. The conclusions to which we come are not favorable to the witness, but they are fairly drawn from his own language and rest upon considerations which must be accepted by every impartial and careful observer. He was zealous in the persecution of innocent men, his neighbors and fellow citizens; colored his statements of fact against them to the point of self-contradiction; intruded irrelevant matters into his testimony, and exhibited throughout a strong partisan spirit which however allowable in election contests is wholly out of place in the administration of justice.

Stiles was not examined as a witness on the trial of Daniel M'Henry. Whether his budget of worthless information was exhausted, or the Commission tired of him, is uncertain. He seems to have collapsed upon the coffin question and to have disappeared from notice at Harrisburg. But his reward for service done, was not withheld. He subsequently served as a distillery Storekeeper in a small way, and is now, we believe, an assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue under Radical appointment.

Our notice of this witness might be thought incomplete if we did not mention that he is a disabled soldier of the war. He went into the service, to be sure, under bounty, very late in the contest, but he gave an arm to his country and has been represented as an object of patriotic sympathy on account of his loss. We are disposed to admit this plea as reasonable, or at all events as entitled to much consideration; but one circumstance in the case chills a little our ardor and makes us pause and reflect. *The arm lost by Richard Stiles in the war was the very right arm raised by him as a witness, at Harrisburg, when he was sworn against his neighbors!*

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Convention met agreeably to the call at one o'clock in the afternoon of Monday last. The Court Room was crowded, every seat being occupied. The meeting was called to order by John A. Funston, the Chairman of the County Committee, when Daniel M'Henry was elected President and John G. Quick and M. V. B. Kline Secretaries. C. B. Brockway was chosen reading clerk. The credentials of delegates from the different districts were then offered and read by the clerk. The following are the names of the delegates.

BEAVER.—Isaac Klingerman, Henry Hinterliter.

BENTON.—I. K. Krickbaum, A. L. Davis.

BERWICK.—A. D. Seeley, J. M. Snyder.

BLOOM.—R. F. Clark, John Leacock.

BRIARCREEK.—Gideon Michael, Chas. Reed.

CATAWISSA.—M. V. B. Kline, Peter Fenstermacher.

CENTRALIA.—Thos. Geharty, Martin Cain.

CENTRE.—Washington Shaffer, Jesse Hoffman.

N. CONYNGHAM.—Cornelius Burns, Jas. Dougherty.

S. CONYNGHAM.—Thos. Kilker, Peter Luby.

FISHINGCREEK.—E. J. M'Henry, Dan'l. M'Henry.

FRANKLIN.—Reuben Knittle, John Artley.

GREENWOOD.—D. C. Albertson, G. G. Keller.

HEMLOCK.—D. B. Wagner, G. L. Shoemaker.

JACKSON.—Geo. Hurliman, Emanuel Savage.

LOCUST.—Henry Fink, Daniel Stine.

MADISON.—Rob't. Fruit, Isaac Whipple.

MAIN.—Nathan Miller, M. V. B. Kestenbauder.

MIFFLIN.—D. W. Montgomery, Isaac Lutz.

MONTOUR.—J. G. Quick, Isaiah Dieterich.

MT. PLEASANT.—Mathias Gilbert, Joseph Ikeler.

ORANGE.—H. R. Kline, John Keller.

PINE.—John P. Lore, Thos. M'Bride.

ROARINGCREEK.—John Mowrey, Jno. D. Houck.

SCOTT.—R. J. Millard, Jacob Terwilliger.

SUGARLOAF.—Ezekiel Cole, Alexander Hess.

On motion of R. F. Clark the Convention proceeded to the nomination of Prothonotary. A. D. Seeley of Berwick presented the name of Wellington H. Ent. Charles Reed of Briarcreek that of Jesse Coleman. Mr. Coleman however withdrew his name before the first ballot and Gen. Ent was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Seeley offered the name of David Lowenberg for Treasurer and J. M. Snyder offered J. S. Sanders. Mr. Sanders withdrew his name and Mr. Lowenberg, like Gen. Ent, was nominated unanimously.

For Register the names of W. H. Jacoby and B. F. Zarr were presented. A ballot resulted as follows: Jacoby 30, Zarr 22. On motion the nomination of Mr. Jacoby was made unanimous.

There were four candidates for the office of Associate Judge, C. F. Mann, J. R. Jameson, Samuel Creasy and H. J. Reeder. Mr. Reeder's name was withdrawn after the fourth ballot and Mr. Jameson's after the fifth. On the sixth ballot C. F. Mann having received 28 votes was declared to be duly nominated, Samuel Creasy received 24 votes.

Cyrus W. Robbins and J. S. Evans were candidates for County Commissioner. Mr. Robbins was successful by a vote of 40 to 12.

U. J. Campbell was nominated by acclamation for the office of Auditor, and C. G. Murphy in a similar manner for Coroner.

Col. H. R. Kline offered amendments to the Rules as follows:

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES OF NOMINATION.

Resolved, That the rules of nomination adopted by the Convention of 1851 be amended as follows:

The first Rule shall be changed to fix the time for the annual Conventions on the first Monday of August in each year.

The second Rule shall be made to read as follows:—The Delegate Elections shall be by ballot, and each general election district shall be entitled to Delegates in Convention in proportion to its Democratic vote as cast at the most recent election for Governor or Presidential Electors. The whole number of Delegates in Convention shall not exceed sixty-four, and in choosing them (except in districts choosing but one) each voter shall be entitled to as many votes as there are Delegates for his district, and may give his votes to the whole number of persons to be chosen by his district or to any less number; and the candidates highest in votes shall be the Delegates of the District.

The ninth Rule shall be changed to fix the number of the Standing Committee at nine instead of five.

The eleventh Rule shall be changed so as to provide that in Convention, no name shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth instead of the sixth vote.

The twelfth Rule shall be numbered 13th, and a new 12th Rule is hereby adopted to read as follows:

XII. The Standing Committee whenever necessary shall make an apportionment of Delegates to the several Districts under and in strict conformity with the Second Rule, and shall publish such apportionment together with the Rules in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual Convention.

The first resolution was withdrawn, the second was rejected. The resolutions to change the 9th and 11th rules were agreed to. The 12th rule was not acted on from the failure to accept the second.

John Keller of Orange offered the following:

Resolved: That we the Democratic voters of Columbia County, shall hereafter vote by ballot direct for the Candidates respectively. And each election district at the same time elect a return Judge who shall present the credentials before the Convention. The votes shall then be counted, and any one having the majority, not of the whole, shall be duly declared nominated for said office. In case two or more Candidates receive the same number of votes for the same office, the Judges shall then vote *viva voce* for the said candidates, each having one vote, and any one receiving the majority of the whole number present, shall be duly declared nominated. And further, these Judges shall have the right and privilege to act as Delegates in electing Conferees, &c.

Which was rejected.

The following resolution was offered by R. J. Millard and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Robert F. Clark and James S. McNinch be Senatorial Conferees from Columbia County, to meet similar Conferees from Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan Counties for the purpose of selecting a candidate for State Senator for this District, with instructions to support Hon. C. R. Buckalew.

The following resolution was also adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That Hon. John McReynolds and James Bryson be Conferees from Columbia County to meet similar conferees from Montour County with instructions to support Hon. Geo. Scott for Representative of this District.

The following gentlemen were chosen for the standing Committe—C. B. Brockway, L. G. Ricketts, C. G. Barkley, W. H. Shoemaker, Richard Thornton, U. J. Campbell, Joseph B. Knittle, Rohr McHenry and Jesse Hoffman.

Robert F. Clark offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved: That we heartily approve the nomination of Asa Packer for Governor and Cyrus L. Pershing for Judge of the Supreme Court, known as they are to be men of experience in public affairs, of great purity of character and estimable in all the relations of business and private life. They shall receive from the people of this county a greater majority than that given upon any former occasion to State candidates.

Resolved: That we endorse Asa Packer's letter accepting the nomination for Governor, as an admirable statement of policy to be pursued in State affairs, and as furnishing complete proof of the wisdom of his selection as a candidate.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew, being present, was then called on to address the Convention which he did briefly. Mr. Buckalew spoke strongly in favor of the Democratic nominees for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and read Hon. Asa Packer's letter of acceptance. After thanking the Delegates, and the people of the county whom they represented, for the confidence reposed in him as evidenced by their support of him for the State Senate he closed his address.

On motion the Convention adjourned. There was perfect harmony from first to last and nothing unpleasant occurred to mar the general pleasure.

HOW TO INSURE VICTORY.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania says the Lancaster *Intelligencer* have it in their power to elect Asa Packer Governor and Cyrus L. Pershing Judge of the Supreme Court by a large majority. The entire vote cast at the State election last October was 653,139; of which the Radical candidate for Auditor General received 331,408 and the Democratic candidate 321,731, the Radical majority being 9,677. At the coming State election there will be a very large falling off from the vote of last year. We need not attempt to enumerate the causes which will combine to produce such a result. It has always happened that there was a great falling off in the popular vote of Pennsylvania the year after an exciting Presidential campaign, and it will undoubtedly be the case this year. How great the falling off will be it would be difficult to foretell; but it is perfectly safe to predict that the vote cast for Governor this year will not reach that cast for Auditor General last year by at least thirty thousand, while it is probable the falling off will not be less than fifty thousand.

The fact, that there will be a large falling off in the vote, is the one thing to be kept steadily in view during the present campaign. *It is perfectly safe to say now that that party will be successful next October which polls its own vote most fully.* As a general thing the Democrats of Pennsylvania have had the advantage in what are called the "off years." Heretofore the masses of our party have been steadier and more reliable than their opponents. We elected Sharswood by bringing out our vote better than the Radicals did. That year the falling off in the vote of the State was most marked, there being nearly twelve hundred Democrats in Lancaster county who failed to vote, and more than a proportional number of Radicals. We owed our success in that campaign more to the exceeding great apathy of our opponents than to our own energy and promptitude. It will not be safe for us to rely so largely upon the apathy of our opponents in the present contest. If we do we shall be overwhelmingly beaten.

We can certainly elect our candidates *if we poll our full vote*, even without any help from dissatisfied Republicans. To get out the Democratic vote of Pennsylvania is the great work set before us in the present campaign. To that end every effort of every active man in the party must be constantly directed.—Every Democrat in the State should be at once made to feel his individul responsibility. An efficient working organization must be immediately perfected in every election district; such an organization as will bring every Democratic voter to the polls on the second Tuesday of October, *and bring him there prepared to vote.*

The Registry law may be unconstitutional, but until the decision rendered by a set of partisan Judges is reversed it must be regarded. There must be no mistakes made, no loss of votes through carelessness. It must be diligently seen to that no voter is deprived of his constitutional right of franchise by any device of the desperate Radicals.

We need not detail to our readers their duties. They know them already, and will be kept fully posted as the campaign advances. What we desire to do at present, is to impress upon the minds of every Democrat the assurance, that a full poll of the Democratic vote will elect Packer and Pershing by a large majority; and to fasten upon every individual member of the party a solemn conviction of his own individual responsibility.

A great and crowning triumph lies within our grasp. By electing Packer and Pershing we can put an end to Radical misrule in Pennsylvania, and gladden the hearts of every true patriot in the land. Never had any political organization more solemn responsibilities resting upon it than has the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in the present crisis. It is a contest in which every individual Democrat ought

"To feel as if himself were he
On whose sole arm hung victory."

Let the watchword of every Democrat be "*a full vote is certain victory.*" And to ensure the full poll of our ranks labor earnestly and untiringly. So shall our success be assured beyond the possibility of doubt.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.—Louisville despatches state that Jas. W. Tate the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer was elected by an overwhelming majority of 40,000 to 15,000.

There will probably be but fifteen to twenty Republicans in the legislature. The balance being Democrats.

POLITICAL.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ASA PACKER,
OF CARBON COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

FOR STATE SENATE.
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,
(SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE CONFEREES.)

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
GEORGE SCOTT,
(SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE CONFEREES.)

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
CHARLES F. MANN,
BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WELLINGTON H. ENT,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER.
DAVID LOWENBERG,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
CYRUS W. ROBBINS,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
U. J. CAMPBELL,
MAIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR CORONER,
CHARLES G. MURPHY,
CONYNGHAM TOWNSHIP.

MARRIAGES.

BEISHLINE—STINER—At the M. E. Parsonage, in Orangeville, July 29th, by Rev. P. F. Brown Augustus W. Beishline, to Miss Susan Stiner, all of this county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY.

Strayed from the residence of the subscriber in Madison twp. about the middle of July, a brown bull two years old, large horns. $5 reward will be paid for his return. JOHN J. GEISER.
MADISON, Aug. 6, '69-2w.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified not to trust or deal with John Miehler on my account as I will pay no debts of his making nor carry out any contracts entered into by him, as he has forfeited the article of agreement between us. Said Miehler is now residing on my land.
SUGARLOAF, Aug. 6, '69-4t. R. KILE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LEONARD STINEMAN DEC'D.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county an Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Michael F. Everly, Administrator of L. Stineman late of Bloom township in said county, deceased, will meet the parties interested, at the Prothonotary's office in Bloomsburg on Saturday the 28th day of Aug. A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of his appointment. All persons having claims against said estate will be required to present them at that time, or be excluded from any share of the fund
GEORGE COLEMAN.
Aug. 6, '69-4t. Auditor.

TRIAL LIST FOR SEPT. TERM

A. D. 1869. FIRST WEEK.

William Davis vs Margaret Brahany.
The West Branch Insurance Co. vs Simon C. Salve.
Edward M'Call et. al. vs John Sweeney.
Thomas J. Vanderslice vs Robert Howell.
Lavina Davenport vs William Klinetop.
John Coleman vs Michael Cronan.
John Cooper vs Daniel Hower and Zimmerman
Conyngham township vs Peter L. Kline et. al.
Isaac Fegely vs James W. Sankey.
Abraham Young vs Jacob Woolver,
Charles R. Green vs Peter Schug.
Samuel Benner vs John Hinterliter.
Lucas N. Moyer vs George W. Collamer.
David Lewis Guardian of the heirs of John Hess dec'd. vs Collins Sudlift.
Wm. Reeder vs John Savage et. al.
A. B. Erasmus vs Matthew Wynkoop, Garnishee of Henry Giger.
Joseph Thomas vs John Roup.
Peter Appleman vs Silas F. Karns.
Christiana Fox vs John Jones.
Henry J. Yeaple vs Isaac Drum & terre tenant.

SECOND WEEK.

Henry J. Yeaple vs Isaac Drum & terre tenant
Rudolph Stuman vs George Breisch.
John Applegate vs Thomas Polk.
John Applegate vs Thomas Polk.
Simon C. Salve vs Hannah E. Armstrong.
Wm. Nugent vs D. F. Seybert.
Nathan Brothers vs Henry A. Wendensaul.
Henry Gable vs Peter Hower a terre tenant.
Austen Church vs Andrew Clark.
Jesse D. Rice vs Nathan Crouse.
John Price vs Samuel Gensel.
Samuel Gensel vs Daniel Rower.
Reuben H. King vs Elisha B. Pursel.
John U. Lelby vs Conyngham township.
Robert Gorrell vs Barny M'Brearty.
Sara A. Peterman adm'r. vs Valentine Stout et. al.
Edward Fergeson vs Columbia County.
Edward Shuler vs Columbia County.
Samuel Richard vs Columbia County.
Henry James vs Columbia County.
F. Welchel vs John F. Caslow.
Gideon Arndt vs John U. Lelby.
George Nungessor vs Jacob Yohe Jr.
Robert S. Hampton vs Richard Watkins.
Thomas Benfield vs Uriah Chamberlin.
Daniel S. Laubach vs Lowry Cole.
A & J. Reinochl vs Lackawanna & B. R. R. Co.
George W. Lott vs Wm. Schuyler.
Alexander Colly vs Allinas Cole.
Peter Schug vs Charles Lee.
Joseph H. Creasy vs R. F. Dollman.
Columbia Co. vs Jacob Yohe Jr. Treasurer of Columbia County.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—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 Monday, the 13th day of Sept, 1869, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. Account of E. R. Crawford adm'r, of Daniel Zeigler late of Scott twp. dec'd.
2. First and final account of Abner K. Walter Guardian of Wm. B. Yocum minor child of Wm. Yocum dec'd.
3. Final account of Daniel F. Rohrbach adm'r de bonis non of Jacob F. Rohrbach dec'd.
4. Account of P. W. & J. D. Melick surviving Executors of Daniel Melick late of Scott tp, dec'd
5. First and final account of John Wenner adm'r. of Jacob Markle, dec'd.
6. Account of Lawson Hughes and Rohr M'Henry Executors of John M'Henry, late of Benton twp. dec'd.
7. First and final account of Peter Laubach adm'r. of Ann Laubach dec'd.
8. First and final account of Geo. L. Low, adm'r of Thomas B. Low, dec'd.
9. Account of Elija Kline, Executor of Abraham Kline as filed by Josiah Kline, adm'r. of Elijah Kline dec'd.
10. First and final account of John Reinhold adm'r. of John Hildrental, dec'd.
11. Account of John Wenner, adm'r. of Solomon Hartman, dec'd.
12. Final account of I. W. Hartman, Executor of H. S. Merrell, dec'd as Guardian of Clara Bittenbender.
13. First and final account of A. B. Brown, Executor of Abraham Berger, dec'd.
14. Final account of Hezekiah J. Boone, adm'r of Benj. A. Boone, dec'd.
15. Account of Samuel Kisner, Executor of Christana Kisner, as filed by Dr. A. P. Heller, adm'r. of Samuel Kisner, dec'd.
16. First and final account of Mirabah Karns, Executor of Jacob Karns late of Fishingcreek twp. dec'd.
17. First and final account of H. C. Hess, adm'r of Peter Hess late of Fishingcreek twp. dec'd.
18. Account of Elias Weaver, adm'r. of Peter Weaver late of Franklin twp. dec'd.
19. Final account of Samuel Creasy Guardian of Anna M. Wolf, minor child of Daniel Wolf dec'd.
20. The account of Charles H. Hess, one of the Executors of Abraham Hess, as filed by Samuel Creasy, adm'r. of Charles H. Hess, dec'd.
21. Final account of Moses and Thomas Hower, adm'r. of Daniel Hower, late of Franklin twp. dec'd.
22. First and final account of Clinton Robbins, adm'r. of Joseph Robbins late of Greenwood twp. dec'd.
23. Account of A. P. Heller, adm'r. of Samuel Kisner, late of Madison dec'd.
24. First and final account of M. E. Jackson and Gilbert H. Fowler, Executor of John E. Fowler, late of Borough of Berwick, dec'd.
25. First and final account of John Kelchner and Lavina Davenport adm'r. of John Davenport late of Berwick Borough, dec'd.
26. Triennial account of Peter S. Karschner, Guardian of Isaiah Baller.
27. First and final account of John Kline, adm'r of Harman Kline, late of Scott twp. dec'd.
28. Account of Robert F. Clark, Executor of John Bealer late of Fishingcreek, dec'd.
29. Account of Elias Mendenhall, Guardian of Nevin E. Funk.

Bloomsburg August 6, 1869. J. G. FREEZE, Register.

WIDOW' 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 Monday, the 6th day of Sept. 1869 at two 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 Wm. Kitchen of Mt. Pleasant twp. dec'd.
2. Widow of Joseph Kittendall of Mifflin twp. dec'd.
3. Widow of Wm. M. Ent. of Scott twp. dec'd.
4. Widow of Peter K. Herbert of Locust dec'd.
5. Widow of Philip M. Steely of Mifflin twp. dec'd.
6. Widow of Frederick Lohrman of Locust dec'd.
7. Widow of Peter Emery of Fishingcreek twp dec'd.
8. Widow of Geo. Bretsch of Catawissa twp. dec'd.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.

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. Isaac Derr and James Kester, 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 sixty-nine, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphan's Court, and Court of Common Pleas in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of Sept, next, to continue one week.

AND WHEREAS ALSO the same Judges have issued their precept bearing date the 11th day of May A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and of Common Pleas in Bloomsburg in the county of Columbia on the second Monday being the 13th day of September next, and to continue one week.

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 6th day of Sept., 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 11th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the ninety-third year of the Independence of the United States of America. MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 6, 1869.

BAUGH'S
RAW BONE
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TRADE MARK

STANDARD WARRANTED.

We offer to Farmers, the present fall season, BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME as being highly improved.

Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate is, as its name indicates, prepared by dissolving Raw Bones in Oil of Vitriol—that is, Bones that have not been deprived of their organic matter—the grease and glue—by burning or boiling. It, therefore, presents to the use of the Farmer *all* the valuable properties of Raw Bones in a highly concentrated form—rendering it at once quick in action and very permanent.

☞ Farmers are recommended to purchase of the dealer located in their neighborhood. In sections where no dealer is yet established, the Phosphate may be procured directly from the undersigned.

BAUGH & SONS, Manufacturers,
Office, No. 20 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
Aug. 6, '69-3m.

THE GREAT MEDICAL MISTAKE.—Of former days was an utter neglect of sanitary precautions. No efficient means were adopted for the prevention of sickness. Sewerage was unknown in cities; drainage was rarely attempted in the country. Heaps of offal were left to rot in the public streets, and domestic cleanliness, the great antidote to febrile diseases, was sadly neglected. It is not so now. Wise laws, philanthropic institutions, and a vigilant sanitary police, have, to a great extent, remedied the evil. Nor's this all