COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR. "TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH." TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 19.—NO. 19. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865. VOLUME 29.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

Baltimore, Md

ESTABLISHED as a REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place where a Cure can be obtained.

Dr Johnson has discovered the most Certain, Speedy, and only Effectual Remedy in the World for Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Incontinent Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Diseases of the Head Throat, Nose, or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from Solitary Habits of Youth—secret and solitary practices more fatal to the victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or wielded to secular the thinking pen, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, or other impediment, should consult Dr. Johnson, especially in such cases. He who places himself under the care of Dr J. may confidently confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

perfectly cured and full vigor restored. This is the strengthening affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the baneful consequences that must inevitably follow. Now, whoever undertakes the subject will pretend to say that the power of procreation is not lessened by those debilitating habits more than by the pestilent Cholera? Impotency is the plaintive cry of thousands. Disease of the most appalling character is induced by these habits. The System becomes contaminated, the physical and mental functions enervated, Loss of Procreative power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Insanity and Death.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduated from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known, many considered incurable, and in which science stood aloof and pronounced the patient as a sacrifice, have been restored to health and vigor. Strictures, accompanied with frequent blistering, attended sometimes with the destruction of mind, were cured in from one to three weeks.

FALSE PATRIOTIC NOTICE.

Dr. Johnson calls upon those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which render marriage improper and unhappy, seriously to reflect on the consequences of their early errors.

The evil consequences of the sins and exhausting diseases of youth are, stricture, impotency, premature decay, nervous debility, &c., &c.

Office, 7 South Eighth Street, Baltimore.

Entrance on Eighth and Exchange streets, a few doors from the corner. Full address, Box 1505, Baltimore, Md.

Be careful to observe number and street, and avoid quacks advertising in this paper.

Dr. Johnson's Diploma hangs in his office.

Endorsement of the Press.

The many thousands cured at this establishment within the last twenty years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnson, witnessed by the reporters of The Sun and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman and a physician of responsibility, is a sufficient guaranty to the afflicted.

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

April 22 1865—ly

UP DE GRAFF'S

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

(On the Square, Three Doors from Steele's Hotel)

WILKESBARRE, PA.

THIS INSTITUTION is now opened and furnished in the most costly style. Reception, Private and Operating Rooms are large, convenient and well adapted. The Surgical apartment contains the finest collection of instruments in this country, and Dr. Up De Graff's skill and long experience in the treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Deformities, Paralysis, Deafness, Catarrh, Curvature of the Spine, Diseases of the Spine, Hip Joint Disease, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tumors, Cancers, Fistulas, Piles, Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Consumption, &c.

Many of the Surgical Operations on the eye have made the name of Dr. Up De Graff famous on this Continent. Confusion of Ideas, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Bad Dreams, Aversion to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Easily Startled, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Dullness of Hearing, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Ear, Catarrh, Difficulty of hearing, total Deafness even where the Drum is destroyed. Will insert an artificial one answering nearly all the purposes of the natural.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—All diseases common to the Throat and Nose treated with success.

GENERAL SURGERY.—He will operate upon Club Feet, Hare Lip, Cleft Palate, Tumors, Cancers, Enlarged Tonsils, &c. Plastic operations by healing new flesh into deformed parts and Surgical Surgery of whatever character it may require.

HERNIA (or RUPTURE.)—He will perform "Labiss operation for the radical (complete) cure of Hernia, that is unquestionably a perfect cure, and is done with little or no pain. This company has never operated upon Boston there has been no failures, it having met the perfect approbation of all who have submitted to it.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Will insert artificial Eyes giving them the motion and expression of the natural—They are inserted with the least pain.

HEMORRHOIDS, (Piles.)—This troublesome disease is readily cured. Those suffering from it will do well to call.

Dr Up De Graff visits Wilkes-Barre with a view of building up a permanent Institute for the treatment of the Eye, Ear and General Surgery. The experience of more than a quarter of a century in Hospital and general practice, he hopes, will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may so disposed to employ him.

May 11, 1864—tf.

TINWARE & STOVE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his old friend and customers, that he has purchased his brothers interest in the above establishment, and the concern will hereafter be conducted by himself exclusively.

He has just received and offers for sale, the largest and most extensive assortment of FANCY STOVES ever introduced into this market.

His stock consists of a complete assortment of the best Cooking and parlor stoves in the market, together with Stove Fixtures of every description. Oven and Box Stoves, Radiators, Cylinder Stoves, Cast Iron Air-Tight stoves, Gannon Stoves, &c., &c. Stovepipe and Tinware constantly on hand and manufactured to order. All kinds of repairing done, as usual, on short notice.

The patronage of old friends and new customers respectfully solicited. A. RUPERT.

Bloomsburg, November 3d 1860—tf.

Arcana Watch.

An Elegant Novelty in WATCHES.

THE cases of this watch are an entirely new invention, composed of six different metals combined, rolled together and plate-fished, producing an exact imitation of 18 carat gold, called Arcana, which will always keep its color. They are as beautiful as solid gold, and are afforded at one-eighth the cost. The case is beautifully designed with Panel and shield for name, with Patent Push Pin, and engraved in the exact style of the celebrated Gold Hunting Levers, and are really handsome and desirable, and so exact an imitation of gold as to defy detection. The movement is manufactured by the well known St. Imier Watch Company of Europe, and are superbly finished, having engraved pallets, fancy carved brasses, adjusting regulator with gold balance and the improved jewelled action, with blue steel and skeleton hands, and is warranted a good time keeper.

These watches are of three different sizes, the smallest being for Ladies, and are all Hunting Cases. A case of six will be sent by Mail or Express for $125.00. A single one sent in a handsome Morocco Case for $25 00; will readily sell for three times their cost. We are sole agents for this watch in the United States, and none are genuine which do not bear our Trade mark, Address,

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & Co.,

Importers, 15 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

May 27, 1865—3m

New Skirt for 1865.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE

IN HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. Bradley's New Patent Duplex Elliptic (or double Spring Skirt.

Weeks' Bradley & Cary, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Sole Proprietors, 97 manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Street, New York.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, so firmly Braided Tightly and Firmly together, as to prevent spreading, making the strongest and the Elastic and Durable Springs ever used. They seldom Bend or Break like the Single Springs, and consequently Preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other skirt.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure in using it, will at once recommend the Duplex Elliptic Skirt to all, especially those, particularly all crowded Assemblies, Churches, Carriages, Horse Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for from its bend comes dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and grace of wearing the "Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt" for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children Misses, and Young Ladies, they are Superior to all others.

They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the Lightest, most durable, comfortable, and economical skirt ever made.

FOR SALE in all first class stores in this City, and throughout the United States, Canadas, Havana, de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

April 15, 1865—

The Columbia House,

Cape May, New Jersey,

WILL be opened for the reception of guests on

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1865.

It is the intention of the proprietor that the Columbia House shall fully sustain its popular reputation, which has been acquired by the proper fully satisfying the public attention for the coming season. Arrangements are in progress for the accommodation of an extra number of guests, and we are assured the railroad facilities will be excelled for all who desire to visit this favorite summer resort.

This is a large, spacious, Philadelphia Hotel, has been recently fitted up.

For rooms, &c., apply to J. R. DENNISON, Merchant St. Philadelphia, Pa.

GEO. J. BOLTON,

Proprietor.

Cape Island N. J.

June 10, 1865.

BLOOMSBURG

Skylight Picture Gallery.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally, that he has opened his Picture Gallery in the Diamond, and that he can now be found at his well known Skylight Room, in the Exchange Block over Student's Store, to which he has added a full Camera and improved material, by which he promises to take the most perfect

LIFE-LIKE PICTURES,

equal to any thing that have yet been produced in this section of country.

This being the only establishment of the kind in Bloomsburg, and having been fitted up at heavy expense, it may be considered a first class LIKENESS GALLERY. Pictures of a single person taken at any time in a pleasant manner, and taste he will be able to give satisfaction.

ALBUMS AND PICTURE FRAMES, of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

CLEMENT GEARHART.

Bloomsburg, March 25, 1865.

WYOMING

Insurance Company,

WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - - $150,

ASSETS.

Stock not called in,	$50,000
Bills receivable,	40,000
U. S. 5-20 Bonds,	25,000
Temporary and call loans,	6,000
103 shares Wyoming Bank Stock,	6,180
50 shares First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
70 shares Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre	7,000
40 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock,	2,500
Real Estate,	1,512
Judgments,	102
Due from Agents and others,	7,414
Cash in hand and in Bank,	1,342

DIRECTORS.

G. M. HOLLENBACK, L. D. SHOEMAKER,
JOHN RICHARD, H. M. HOYT,
SAMUEL WADDAMS, O. ELLIS,
CHARLES DORRANCE, WM. S. ROSS,
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G. M. HOLLENBACK, President.
L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice Pres't.

R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

F. BROWN, Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

March 25, 1865.

EXCHANGE HOTEL

THE Proprietor of this well-known and centrally located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on Main Street, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that this House is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travelers who may feel disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious and enjoys an excellent location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various Rail Road Depots, by which travelers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective Stations in due time to meet the Cars.

MAY, 1859

WM. B. KOONS.

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

THE School Law requires that the Annual report of Directors shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent at Harrisburg, before the 15th of JULY next, or the State appropriation shall be forfeited; hence it is necessary for Directors to make out the reports and forward them immediately to the County Superintendent. The Statistical Report is to be signed by the President and Secretary of the old board. On the opposite page, under "OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD," the names and offices of the new board are to be written.

C. G. BARKLEY,

Co. Sup't.

June 10, 1865

F. C. HARRISON, M. D.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he continues the practice of *MEDICINE AND SURGERY*,

and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office on Main Street, first house below the Court House, Bloomsburg.

February 3, 1855—tf

Select Poetry.

A JUNE SONG.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

Beautiful, beautiful Summer!
Odorous, exquisite June!
All the sweet flowers are in blossom,
All the sweet birds are in tune.

Dew on the meadows at nightfall,
Gems on the meadows at morn;
Melody hushing the evening,
Melody greeting the dawn.

All the green hills of the forest
Ringing and thrilling with song;
Music, enchanting as varied,
Poured the green valleys along.

Rapturous creatures of beauty,
Winging their way through the sky,
Heavenward warble their praises—
Mount our thanksgivings so high!

Lo! when a man is delighted
His ecstacy leads him to soar;
The greater and fuller his rapture,
His songs of thanksgiving the more.

See where the winds from the mountains
Sweep over meadows so fair,
The grass seems the waves of the ocean,
Or clouds flying swift through the air.

Look! how the shadows are chasing
The sunshine from woodland and vale,
As white fleecy clouds gather slowly,
Blown up by the sweet-scented gale.

Buttercups, white weed and clover,
Roses, sweet-briar and fern,
Mingle their breath on the breezes—
Who from such wooing could turn?

Birds, and the gales, and the flowers
Call me from study away,
Out to the fields where the mowers
Soon will be making the hay.

Out to the heath and the mountain
Where, 'mid the ferns and the brake,
Under the pines of the forest,
Fragrant the couch I may make.

Ravishing voices of Nature,
Ye request; but never too soon—
I yield to thy luscious embraces,
Thou odorous, exquisite June!

Wiscasset, Maine, June 1865.

The Treatment of Jefferson Davis.

If the public reports of the treatment of Jefferson Davis be correct, it is not at all likely that the Courts will ever be called upon to try him for any charge that may be brought against him. At first the monstrous story of his being brutally thrown down and heavily ironed was not believed. It was even denied by some of the Abolition papers, and denounced as an attempt to get up a "sympathy for an arch rebel." But recent events have confirmed the shameful story, and the barbarous treatment of Mr. Davis will ever be an indelible disgrace to the government.—Posterity never approves any punishment which springs from malignant hate or is the product of any unnecessary harshness. From the sensitive nature of Mr. Davis's physical and mental system, we have no doubt the treatment he has received will result in his death. It can scarcely be otherwise. The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gave the first account of the manacling of Mr. Davis, and seems to have the best opportunity of getting information in regard to his condition. The following is his last report:—

"Mr. Davis's appetite has failed him, 'tired nature's sweet restorer' refuses to bless him, and his days and nights pass on in wretched wakefulness. Those who saw him on Monday report him sitting in his bed, his brow furrowed, his cheeks sunken, his eyes listless, gazing on the blank walls of his cell as if he saw a great horror before him and pallid terror behind him. *His nerves are gone;* he starts at the slightest noise like a fevered child; his physical organism is prostrated almost beyond recuperation. His physicians, after consultation, imposed absolute charnel house quiet in his easements, and now the guards of the prisoner *pass his cell in slippers, that their foot falls may not give a sound.* The prisoner never reads, never talks except to utter querulous complaint, and this last he indulges in much more frequently than he did."

The most monstrous feature of this case is, that Mr. Davis is convicted of no crime. The charge of his knowledge of the assassination has been thoroughly exploded—and he stands before the country simply upon an indictment for treason. The military authorities have no right to his custody for a single moment. He can be committed to prison legally only by an order of the Court, in which he is indicted. All this military barbarity is therefore sheer malignant persecution, and what is worse than all, an outrage upon the forms of justice and a libel and a disgrace on American institutions. The contrast of the treatment of Jefferson Davis with that of Aaron Burr, while under a similar charge, during Mr. Jefferson's administration, is striking. Mr. Burr was not even incarcerated in prison until after he was duly indicted, and was then committed by the Court. "*Thirty-three* days were spent in presenting evidence to the Grand Jury, during which time Mr. Burr and his counsel were allowed every opportunity to prevent the offering of illegal testimony. After the indictment had been presented, Chief Justice Marshall decided that Mr. Burr must be incarcerated, but every possible comfort and latitude were allowed him. Mr. Parton, in his "Life of Burr," thus describes his condition in jail.—

"He had a suit of rooms in the third story of the penitentiary, extending one hundred feet, where he was allowed to see his friends without the presence of a witness. His room was so thronged with visitors, at times, as to present the appearance of a levee. Servants were continually arriving with messages, notes and inquiries, bringing oranges, lemons, pineapples, raspberries, apricots, cream, butter, ice, &c., presents from the ladies of the city. In expectation of his daughter's arrival, some of his friends in the town provided a house for her accommodation. The jailor, too, was all civility. Colonel Burr often laughed himself at the recollection of a conversation that took place between himself and the jailor on the evening of his arrival.

'I hope, sir,' said the jailor, 'that it would not be disagreeable to you if I sho'd lock this door after dark?'

'By no means,' replied the prisoner—'I should prefer it to keep out intruders.'

'It is our custom, sir, to extinguish all lights at 9 o'clock. I hope, sir, you will have no objection to conform to that'

'That, sir, said Burr, 'I am sorry to say, is impossible, for I never go to bed until twelve, and always have two candles.'

'Very well, sir, just as you please,' replied the jailor, 'I should have been glad had it been otherwise; but, as you please, sir.'"

Compare this with the shameful and brutal manner in which Mr. Davis has been treated. Placed in solitary confinement, denied all communication with any living person except his jailors, denied even books, papers, writing utensils, every thing that renders life to a person of his habits and temperament, endurable. Fed on coarse soldiers' rations, and when he complained of this barbarous treatment, seized worse than the lowest convicted felon and shackled, ironed, manacled!—This black record is a blot on civilization. No matter who or what Jefferson Davis is, there is no possible excuse for it; even if he has committed treason, as the Abolition Tory papers, which believe in the "divinity of government," assert, he is at least entitled to a decent treatment and a fair trial, and to be punished, if at all, according to law. But it is evident that it is the intention to punish him first and try him afterwards; that is, if there shall be anything left of him which it will be possible to try. It is not at all likely, however, that there will be. He is literally dying by inches, and it is no wonder that he begged the guard to shoot him outright, to put an end to his languishing misery.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

☞ A small boy heard a parson preach a sermon from these words, "Ye must be born again," which was frequently repeated during the discourse. The little hearer paid strict attention to all that was said, and particularly to the text.

After he returned, he became melancholy. His father observed it and inquired the cause. The boy told him that the preacher said he must be born again.

"Well, my son," replied the father, "why do you cry about it?"

"Oh," said the boy, "I'm so fraid that next time I'll be a gal."

☞ A tall keen-eyed countryman stepped into the court room at Detroit, the other day, during the progress of the rail road trial. Stepping up to a spectator, he requested that the prisoner might be pointed out to him. The man accosted being something of a wag, pointed to the jury. The fellow scanned the twelve with a distrusting eye, and when satisfied with the scrutiny, turned to his informant and whispered: "Well, they are a hard looking set ain't they? I know by their looks they ought to go to the States prison, every one of them."

☞ "John," said a doting parent to her rather insatiable boy, "can't you eat that pudding with impunity?"

"I don't know, ma," replied the young hopeful, "but I guess I can with a spoon."

☞ Jack did you carry that umbrella home that I borrowed yesterday?

Jack—No, father, you often told me to lay up something for a rainy day, and as I thought it would rain before long, I have laid it up.

☞ "Mr. D——, if you'll get my pants done by Saturday, I shall be forever indebted to you." "If that's your game they'll not be done, sure," said the tailor.

From the Danville Intelligencer.

WEST HEMLOCK TWP., June 14, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:

The recent discoveries of Petroleum or coal oil and coal in Columbia county, has caused considerable excitement among the people in our neighborhood. The difference of opinion of persons in regard to the existence of oil in those regions induced me to visit what is usually termed the "Oil Regions of Columbia county," an account of which may interest your readers, as no detailed accounts has yet been given in the local journals of their neighborhood.

I started on the morning of the 12th of June, and reached the first oil spring, which is located about one mile northeast of Iola, in Greenwood township, Columbia county, near a point known as "Shoemaker's Saw-mill," or the farm of a Mr. Shultz. These springs were discovered by a returned soldier, a son of Mr. Shultz, who had previously visited the Western oil regions. The springs are situated at the foot of a high and steep hill or mountain, in what is considered the most barren section of land in that neighborhood. They rise nearly perpendicularly out of the ground. The oil floats on the water. When the sun shines upon it the oil is of a rainbow hue—when it is shaded from the sun the color is blue.

Leaving these springs I proceeded up the creek towards Rohrsburg, visiting several springs, on the road similar to those above described. On my arrival at Rohrsburg, I was shown a specimen of coal which had lately been discovered on Green Creek, two miles north of the above village, on the farm of David Keller.—This discovery, as was natural, had created much excitement in the neighborhood. The coal has the appearance of the Bituminous. There are several oil springs a short distance from here, beside a large sulphur spring. All the springs rise perpendicular, same as the one on Mr. Shultz's farm. The gentleman who discovered the coal, who is from Old City, is confident of the existence of large quantities of oil in this territory.—Other men of experience in these matters expressed the same opinion. I then turned northward to Benton. No oil springs have yet been discovered between where the coal was found and Benton. North of Benton the indications for oil are the best. One oil spring upon the mountains, and near West Creek, about four miles from Benton, is said to be the best yet found. The water of this spring comes through the rocks with a thick greasy substance.—There is another oil spring near Cambra about four miles northeast of Benton.—About twenty years ago a company commenced boring at this place for salt.—After reaching to the depth of near 400 feet, a dark greasy substance commenced flowing from the well, which ran into the creek below and could be seen for miles down, on the surface of the stream. This caused the company to stop boring. The drills were left in the ground and shortly afterward were broken off. The discovery of oil led many to believe that the "nasty stuff" they had found was Petroleum. They accordingly went to work and raised the drills, and found them as bright in appearance as the day the company had left off boring. The drills had not rusted in the least. This place I did not visit, and only relate what was told to me by reliable persons.

After a visit of two days I became fully satisfied that oil exists in Columbia county, whether in quantities sufficient to pay a profit over working expenses is yet to be tested. The "Green Creek Petroleum Company," is the only company yet organized, are, I have been informed, to commence opperation next week. It is probable the first well will be sunk on West Creek, north of Benton

Most of the best oil territory is situated in the "Fishing Creek Confederacy."—During my stay in that region I became acquainted with several of the gentlemen, many of them venerable in years, who were so unjustly incarcerated in Fort Mifflin. They spoke feelingly of the sufferings they endured in the dungeons at the hands of their persecutors. Many of these gentlemen, older than the Constitution of their country, are completely broken down in health through their incarceration in the dark, damp and filthy cells of Fort Mifflin, and for what offences they remain in ignorance. They were set free by President Johnson, who has released all political prisoners. One drafted man who refused to don the uniform to "set the nigger free," yet remains in Fort Mifflin. He is expected soon to be released. It may surprise many to learn that the Rantz barn, in which the "schemes were concocted to overthrow the Government" and which struck mortal terror into the souls of the Abolition editors, lawyers, preachers, &c., of Bloomsburg, is nothing but a common frame building, in which hay and grain are stored, situated about one mile east of Benton. Those terrible fortifications which so alarmed the military arm of the Government, still remain intact.—They extend for miles, presenting a formidable front. The only desperate charge made upon these "stump fences" fortifications have been by bulls, steers, cows and heifers, when to crib a sly meal off of forbidden pastures.

In conclusion I will state that the wheat crop in the section of country I passed through presents a fine appearance. The farmers say no better prospect for a good crop of wheat has been presented for several years past. The high price at which wheat was sold last season, induced many persons to put in large crops, anticipating a continuance of the war and still higher price for grain. The return of the soldiers, many of them the sons of farmers, will have a good effect to replenish the country with labor, which has been a drawback to the farming community for the past three years. The corn and oats also present a fine appearance.

More anon. Yours, &c.

MARSHALL.

End of the Conspiracy Trial—the Alleged Complicity of Davis.

Now that the evidence is all in and the arguments all submitted, the deliberations and finding of the military commission will be secret. The sentences it pronounces must be submitted to the President for his approval. The evidence taken during the first three or four days was sufficient to justify the conviction of all the principal parties on trial as accomplices in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. Had the same parties been indicted and arraigned before a civil court, there can be no doubt that a jury would have brought in a verdict of guilty. So far as regards these particular prisoners, the ends of justice would be just as surely attained by one mode of trial as by the other; and if no other trial could ever take place under circumstances of deep excitement, it would be a matter of indifference whether these conspirators are punished by military or by civil authority.

With regard to the guilt or innocence of these particular parties the question is, therefore, of no importance; and unless some end was sought to be attained apart from their conviction, there was no necessity for a military court. The military commission must seek its justification in some general principle, and not in the exigencies of this particular case, where precisely the same result would have been reached by a civil trial. The important question involved in the choice of courts is, whether the precedent now set is likely to prove salutary; which, again, resolves itself into the comparative safety of civil and military trials. The question, thus stated, should be deemed to answer itself. All the reasons for the independence of judges are equally reasons against trials by a military commission, in which the judges are the immediate dependents and appointees of the prosecuting authority.—All the reasons for trial by a jury, whose impartiality is secured by their selection by lot, are equally reasons against trial by a commission whose members are selected by choice, the prosecutor being the chooser. The Constitution guarantees a jury trial in all criminal prosecutions, except in cases arising in the land and naval service; the exception resting on the principle that the dilatory forms of civil procedure are inconsistent with military discipline and efficiency. It would be the height of absurdity to say, that the trial of these conspirators by a civil court, would obstruct discipline in the army, or in any way impart its efficiency. So that there is no reason founded on the necessities of this particular case, for departing from the ordinary mode of trial; and there are all the reasons against such departure which there are for the independence of judges, and trial by impartial juries. This military trial is all the more dangerous as a precedent from the fact that, in this particular case, it works no specific injustice to the parties on trial.

We trust that when President Johnson comes to review the proceedings of this commission, he will set aside its sentence, on the ground that it had no jurisdiction; and order a trial of the same persons by a civil court. This is the most popular act he could do. There is not an influential newspaper in the United States, Democratic or Republican, that would not applaud it as a conspicuous proof of the President's uprightness, independence, and sacred respect for the Constitution. It would undo, at a stroke, the painful apprehensions that have grown up in so many minds, that the war has permanently impaired the respect of the government for constitutional restraint.

The question presented for decision in this case entirely different from one with which it might be confounded. It is not, as in the case of the rebel chiefs, whether the persons shall, or shall not, be punished; for on that point, we take it, there is no difference of opinion, but whether an act shall be done which will prevent the dangerous practices which have prevailed during the war from being drawn into precedents in time of peace. All fears on this head can be removed by a few strokes of President JOHNSON'S pen, without at all impairing the certainty of justice upon these prisoners. The evidence against them is so conclusive that no jury to whom it may be submitted will fail to convict.

In the reward offered for the apprehension of DAVIS, he was charged with complicity in the assassination; but the evidence produced in the trial wholly fails to sustain the charge. In fact, there is no proof of it whatever; although Judge BINGHAM, in his extravagant speech summing up the evidence, said: "Whatever may be the conviction of others, "my own conviction is that JEFFERSON DAVIS "is as clearly proven guilty of this conspiracy "as is JOHN WILKES BOOTH, by whose hand JEFFERSON DAVIS inflicted the mortal wound "upon ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

There is a short and easy way of testing the sincerity of this conviction, if anybody in authority should profess to share it. If DAVIS is as clearly proven guilty as WILKES BOOTH he can be convicted of this particular crime. If BOOTH had not been shot, there is no doubt that any court would have found him guilty of murder. Now, if the proof against DAVIS is equally conclusive, the government is wholly without excuse if it hesitates for one moment in ordering his trial for the same crime. It is certain that the government will not do this, and that no judicious friend of the government would advise it. Every man qualified to Judge of evidence knows that an attempt to convict DAVIS of this murder would break down. The government is so convinced of this, that the attempt will never be made. There is not a scintilla of proof connecting DAVIS with this conspiracy; nothing to show that he ever consulted with the conspirators, or had any knowledge of their project.

The strained and extravagant attempts to brand DAVIS with that most atrocious crime, prove that, in the estimation of his accusers, as well as of the rest of the world, assassination is considered as a far blacker crime than rebellion. If a man were notoriously guilty of a rape, nobody would attempt to blacken his character by strenuous attempts to prove that he had committed a larceny. If Judge Bingham, and the like of him, considered treason as the most atrocious of all crimes, they would not deem it so important to prove Davis guilty of murder. There have been numerous remonstrances, on both sides of the Atlantic, against the execution of Davis; but not a voice has been raised, anywhere, to say that he should not be hung if guilty of complicity in the assassination. Which is as convincing a proof as could be given that the common sense and moral judgment of the world regard the ordinary crimes against society as of deepar turpitude than rebellion against a government. And this judgment is emphatically (though unwittingly) indorsed by those who think to blacken Davis's character by accusing him of murder.

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☞ A married man who was out at a whist party, when he proposed going home, was urged to stay a little longer—"Well," he replied, 'perhaps I may as well, my wife, probably is already as mad as she can be"

☞ The best and most conclusive reason for an effect that we ever remember to have heard, was given by a "one idea" Dutchman in reply to a friend who remarked—

"Why, Hans, you have the most feminine caste of countenance I ever saw."

"Oh, yaw," was the reply, "I know the reason for dat—my mother was a woman."

☞ "I mourn for my bleeding country," said a certain army contractor to General Sheridan. "So you ought, you scoundrel," replied Sheridan "for nobody has bled her more than you have."