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JOHN G. FREEZE,
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POETRY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

All the year round: its changes but remind us
Life hath its "may" and "may be" as of yore;
For the same time that brings the clouds to shed
Color the brightness of the sun's rays,
The future year: it seems a golden glory
Through young faces and the morning light,
A tremulous that have before the hour,
Through whose faint redness shine the stars of night.

All the year round on a frailty forth, and heaves,
Love's tears and heart's story, the music, the prayer,
The many of poverty, the poor's voice,
The mother's sigh, the child's wailing cry;
Round the full moon's orb, here, one joyful mother
Wishes her rich love, a flower of living bloom,
That death have never entered, there, another,
Must plant hers, drooping o'er one little tomb.

All the year round I have little children running
Where the big red rocks, or the hay from looms
And men will know the summer by its coming
An awl visit to the mountain's top,
Yes, while the land hath its own favor a daughter,
Dwelling in a beautiful calm dream,
Thousands, like the leaves and outcropping waters
Are not about the city's busy life-stream.

All the year round a new episode is preaching,
The cross to rescue from land's hands that would
Thine eye be light with sterner preaching,
To think of the friends and unattained;
And when the cross is down, the cross is down,
The hot young children in each rural hamlet,
Touch, like their Master, hearts that vice hath
With its long bonds, nor hid the worst amount.

All the year round the poets with more power
Cry up the lovely strains—Glad will I meet
And wait, the cross is down, the cross is down,
Before the mighty winds of the pen,
And the poor child within his father's door,
A soul no longer stirred with coarse food,
And, poor as he, the bread of heaven of labor,
Works in his order for the common good.

All the year round a clearer faith is shining,
And the long yearning after rest increase;
You shall the world, her sunny land reclining,
Dread a show upon the lap of peace;
For truth is opening wide her bright banners,
And the full darkness over the nations spread
Is but the shadow of that hovering angel,
Soon to descend with sunshine on its head.

All the year round the watchful Heaven is over us
And hope's nobleship whither dost thou fly,
That the old year's spring is before us,
A sacred breath of the earth and sky,
When Heaven's spirit shall about us gather,
Its noble and its lowly, its poor and its rich,
Thy hand shall be on the head of the poor,
His hand shall be on the head of the rich.

POLITICAL.

ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

SPEECH OF C. R. BUCKALEW.

In the Senate of the United States, December twentieth, 1866, upon the bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union as a State.

Mr. President, I do not feel any great amount of interest in the pending motion for the postponement of this subject until next month, nor do I feel any considerable degree of interest in the amendment to the bill which has been the main matter of debate this morning; I mean the admission of this State upon a proposed fundamental condition relating to suffrage. As to the first question, the question of postponement, it is one of those which naturally and properly belong to the majority of the body to fix and determine for themselves. All that the gentleman who do not constitute that majority, who are not responsible for the manner and time in which the business of the Senate is conducted, can claim is, that when measures are pending they shall be fully and fairly heard; that the judgment of the body shall only be pronounced after they have had a reasonable opportunity to submit their sentiments to it for its consideration. Therefore, last evening I submitted some remarks in the spirit in which I have just made this observation. I then stated that I desired to be heard upon this general question of the admission of new States into the Union, and that I was content to conform myself to the desire of the majority of the Senate, either to proceed last evening or to speak to-day or upon some other subsequent occasion which might be fixed.

As to the proposed amendment to the bill, to which I have alluded, I have to remark that in the first place I suppose it has been sufficiently discussed; it is unnecessary to add anything upon either side of the argument. In the second place, confessedly as regards the application of a provision of this kind to the Territory or proposed State of Nebraska, it would have no considerable effect, no practical operation, and therefore it is not necessary that we should debate it at length. I pass that topic, therefore, and embrace the occasion to speak upon the merits of the bill itself, following in this particular the example set me by other members who have discussed the bill itself upon different propositions of amendment submitted to it.

Mr. President, in 1861 the Senator from Ohio, Mr. WADE, who has charge of the present bill, as the chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported three enabling acts to the Senate. One was to enable the people of Nevada to form a constitution of State government for themselves; another was to enable the people of the Territory of Colorado to do the same thing; and the third bill was to enable the people of Nebraska to do the same thing. These three bills were reported by him and were passed by the Senate at his instance, he taking upon himself on several occasions the whole or nearly the whole of the debate in their favor. I propose to examine by a short time those bills presented by the same member who now desires us to pass this bill; and I make this examination because those bills and the time and circumstances under which they were passed and the objects to which their enactment are all intimately connected with the question before us.

The enabling acts for the Territories of Nevada and Colorado were passed on the 21st of March, 1861, and that relating to the Territory of Nebraska upon the 10th day of April of the same year, about one month afterward. Now, sir, what were the leading and material provisions of those acts? I may state, in the first place, that those acts were all very much alike. They were, I believe, identical in all their provisions except in the particular of the name of the Territory, and also in the particular designation of boundaries; otherwise the three acts were precisely alike, and the examination of one gives us complete knowledge of the provisions of the others. I will take the act relating to the Territory of Nebraska, which appears on the fifty-first page of the pamphlet of laws of the session of 1861-64. By the third section of that act the Governor of the Territory was authorized to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the Territory to elect delegates to a constitutional convention. The words are: "And the Governor of said Territory shall by proclamation, on or before the first Monday of May next, order an election of the Representatives as provided for in the act to be held on the first Monday of June thereafter throughout the Territory, and such election shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory, regulating elections therein for members of the House of Representatives."

Then by the fourth section it was provided: "That the members of the convention thus elected shall meet at the capital of said Territory on the first Monday in July next, and after organization shall declare, on behalf of the people of said Territory, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be, and it is hereby authorized to form a constitution and State government for said Territory."

Then follows in the fifth section a provision with regard to the adoption of the constitution: "That, in case a constitution and State government shall be formed for the people of said Territory of Nebraska, in compliance with the provisions of this act, that said convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said State for their ratification; whereupon an election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1861, at such places and under such regulations as may be prescribed therein."

There is only one other provision of these enabling acts to which I propose to call attention, and that is found in the concluding part of the fifth section. After providing for the returns of the election upon the question of adopting or rejecting the constitution—the returns are to be made to the acting Governor—it proceeds: "The said acting Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a copy of said constitution and ordinance; whereupon it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the States admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, without any further action whatever on the part of Congress."

The Senate will perceive that this obligating with reference to the Territory of Nebraska was, that the Governor should, by proclamation, call a convention to meet in the month of July following; that if the convention formed a constitution it should be voted upon and accepted or rejected in October following; and that in case of the acceptance of the constitution and a return of such acceptance made to the President of the United States, he should issue a proclamation declaring the State admitted into the Union. It will be seen that it was contemplated that these Territories, if they chose to assume to themselves the dignity and character of States, should be prepared for representation in Congress at the second session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, to wit, when it assembled in the month of December, 1861. These bills contained provisions by which the people of each of these Territories would be enabled to take their places in the confederacy of States and obtain full representation in both Houses of Congress upon the assembling of Congress in December, 1861. The remarkable provision that they should be declared admitted into the Union by presidential proclamation, "without any further action whatever on the part of Congress," was a departure from the previous practice of the Government in such cases, and exhibits the anxiety felt for their speedy entrance into the Union as States.

Now, sir, it will at once be seen that the pretense that the people of either of the Territories that have been spoken of in the debate—Colorado or Nebraska—have proceeded under the enabling acts in the formation of constitutions for themselves, and in applying for admission into the Union, is wholly groundless, is without the slightest foundation in fact or in law. Each one of the enabling acts expend itself within the year 1861. It was to be executed in that year by the officers and people of the Territory concerned if executed at all; if it had effect, if it had the result that was contemplated, the new State would appear for her representatives in the Congress of the United States in December of that year. Any proceedings which have taken place since that year in either Territory in connection with the formation of a constitution have been wholly unauthorized by the enabling acts. They have been voluntary on the part of the people and authorities of the Territory in question. They have not been authorized or instigated by the legislation of Congress in any way whatsoever. The result is inevitable that those Territories appear before us as petitioners;

they apply to us, perhaps, they can properly apply, for permission to enter the Union if we think under all the circumstances they should be admitted; but any questions of right under the enabling acts of 1861 are out of the case and wholly foreign to the debate.

Before I pass on, I will pause a moment to make the inquiry, what was intended or designed in 1861 in the enactment of these several enabling acts as they are called? It appears from the congressional proceedings, which are preserved to us, and which we can consult, that the people of neither of these Territories applied for admission for territory. There was no agitation on their part. Individuals resident in one or the other of the several Territories may have verbally expressed such a desire, but I believe it will be found upon investigation that no application was made by any officer or citizen of those Territories in a formal manner to either House of Congress for the passage of an enabling act. Why, then, were those bills introduced and passed? We know, from subsequent inquiry and investigation, that the number of inhabitants in either one of these Territories was exceedingly small at that time. There was a paucity of population, a deficiency of population for any reasonable purpose of forming a new State or introducing a new State into the Union. Why, then, were those bills passed? I was never able to give any other explanation than that; that they were passed for the purpose of heading off (if I may use the expression) Mr. Lincoln, who was then President of the United States, in his policy of re-establishing State governments in the South and obtaining their recognition and representation in this Government. In his annual message at the beginning of the session, he had communicated to Congress a plan for the reorganization of State governments, in which any greater or number than one-tenth of the people of any insurrectionary State were authorized to recognize their government; and he pledged the faith of this Government that such State government should be recognized and upheld by it.

Not only that, but it was notorious to the whole country, and appeared in all forms in official documents, that Mr. Lincoln was not only announcing a plan but was executing one. He was carrying forward its execution in Tennessee under the present President of the United States, who was sent there by him. He was carrying it on in the State of Louisiana actively and energetically. He was carrying it on also in Arkansas in the communication to General Steele, who was for a time in command in that State, and in other ways he was engaged in its execution there. He was also carrying it on in the State of Virginia, within sight of the Capitol, at our very doors.

A grave question arose upon which men differed, and differed upon both sides in politics, differed among themselves. It was whether that policy of his organizing States upon the minority principle and by military power or under military coercion, was valid, and if valid, whether it was reasonable and proper. Upon that whole question I agreed with the senator from Ohio, I thought it was absurd, it was monstrous that those presidential States should be set up as members of this Union and that they should be represented in the Senate and House to the full extent to which their populations were represented before the war, that a mere fragment of the population of a State should wield the whole political power of that State in this Government, both in Congress and in the Electoral College. I, for one, thought that to be a monstrous proposition and resisted it; in this agreeing with the Senator from Ohio.

But although I agreed with him in his views on that question of presidential reconstructed States as they were then presented in the midst of the war, I did not agree with him in the means by which his object should be reached. He desired to head off this presidential policy. He felt about as John Minor Potts did in the days of Tyler. He, too, was opposed to the President and his policy and desired to check him, to defeat his policy, to prevent the accomplishment of his designs. I united with that Senator in voting against recognizing those State governments, in resisting their being represented in Congress, in resisting the counting of their electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States. I did all this upon clear grounds and upon full conviction. But there was one thing in which I could not agree with the Senator from Ohio, and that was, in calling into existence imperfect, weak, inadequate, premature States in the West for the purpose of checking the policy of the President; rushing in Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska for the purpose of outwitting Mr. Lincoln's new members from the South. I could not do that with the Senator from Ohio, and therefore never gave my assent to these enabling acts of 1861.

But, sir, to pass on; under what circumstances were those bills enacted by Congress? I propose to show that to the Senate and to the country. I propose to show the statements upon which the assent of Congress was given to those measures, and I propose to show that those statements came from the Senator from Ohio himself. Upon the constitution of the Colorado enabling act, Mr. Callahan said: "I shall inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Territories whether

he has any information as to the extent of the population of this Territory?" "Mr. WADE. Nothing that I can rely upon with a very great deal of confidence. I have taken some pains to ascertain the facts from the Delegate in the other House, and from Mr. Edmonds, of the Land Office, who has some information on that subject. I understood there must be not more than sixty thousand inhabitants in Colorado; some think a great deal more than that. That is the smallest number I find intimated by those who profess to know anything about it. It is a Territory which is filling up very rapidly. Judge Edmonds tells me that he has not the least doubt in the world that before they finish their arrangements and become a State, there will be sufficient population there for a Representative in Congress, according to the ratio of representation fixed by the last census. That is about the information I got."

When the enabling act for Nebraska was pending the Senator from Ohio said, in the conclusion of the debate, these important words—and recollect, he was speaking as the organ of the Committee on Territories, speaking upon a territorial question, in a case and at a time when his expression of opinion was entitled to the highest respect and confidence:—"I have no doubt this Territory will have a population ample sufficient for a Representative by the time they get a State government formed and are ready to elect their officers."

Which, according to the provisions in the enabling act, would have been in October, 1861. Now, by the legislation of Congress, under the present census, the population required for a member of the House of Representatives is one hundred and twenty-seven thousand; and Congress was assured, when these enabling acts were passed in 1861, that by the time the people of those Territories appeared, respectively, and claimed admission under those enabling acts they would have, each of them, at least the ratio or number of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand.

Mr. WADE. I hope the Senator will allow me one moment in explanation of that. He thinks that my predictions as to the population of these Territories were not well founded—that I stated it very large. I certainly announced what the Commissioner of Public Lands, who was very well acquainted with the subject stated. It was the opinion of everybody with whom I conversed, that it was the best light I could get at the time. But the amount of population that we expected then was interrupted and undoubtedly disappointed by the terrible Indian war that occurred about that time, driving a great many out of the Territory, and drawing a great many into that war. I have no doubt that that had the effect to prevent those expectations being fulfilled. That is all I have to say on that subject. I repeat, what I have frequently said, that the population of Nebraska now is larger than Territories have usually had when they have been admitted, though not so large as I expected it would be at the time that enabling act was passed.

Mr. BUCKALEW. But, Mr. President, the force and effect of this fact is not weakened or removed at all in respect to the point for which I cited it, and that was to show that the Congress of 1861 was misled, if not intentionally, in effect, deceived with reference to the subject of population in both the Territories that are now before us for admission, and that if the truth had then been known, if the facts as they were subsequently ascertained had been fairly stated and fully understood, there is no reason to believe that these enabling acts would have been passed. Congress acted under a misconception of the amount of population in each of these Territories.

I say this is conclusive against any argument founded upon these enabling statutes—the argument which has been pressed upon us with such force from the commencement of the debate down to this time. At the very time when the Senator from Ohio, upon authority which misled him equally with the Senate, was fixing the minimum of the population of Colorado at sixty thousand, at the very moment when he was informing us that the Delegate from that Territory in the other branch claimed that it was much larger than that, the actual number of inhabitants in that Territory could not possibly have been over thirty thousand, one-half the minimum fixed, and upon which I have a right to say the action of Congress was predicated.

And so in regard to the Territory of Nebraska. We were assured that it would have one hundred and twenty-seven thousand inhabitants by the time its constitution was formed, and its officers elected. Instead of that being the fact in October, 1861, when we were told it would take place, here in 1866, and at the end of the year, we are acting upon the question of admitting Nebraska, with a probable population of not more than fifty thousand. It is true, strange and vague statements are made about there being some eighty thousand people in this Territory, with nothing to sustain them except an unofficial and unreliable letter, to which I shall hereafter allude. We have satisfactory proof that the population must be in the neighborhood of fifty thousand only. But Congress was told more than two years ago, that in October 1861, it would be up to the ratio of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand.

I will now briefly state the facts as to numbers, having laid the foundation for the exhibit. First, in relation to Colorado: by the census of 1860 the population was 51,277. The vote in August, 1861, was 26,280, and in December 1861,

9,354; in October 1862, 8,221; in September 1864, following the date of the enabling act, 5,769; in September 1865, upon the adoption of the constitution, 5,895, upon which vote a majority of 155 in favor of the constitution was reported. In this connection I will give the figures from the census or enumeration taken in 1861 to show the division of the population as to sex and age.

Mr. JOHNSON. Under what authority was that census taken?

Mr. BUCKALEW. Under the authority of the territorial Legislature, I suppose. The census of 1860 shows facts of the same character, but I take the figures of the enumeration of 1861 because it is a little later. In 1861 there were in Colorado 18,223 adult males, 4,884 adult females, and 2,622 minors, making a total population of 25,729, showing a decrease of total population from the previous year of about 9,000.

Mr. President, as has been frequently stated in this debate, in the settled parts of the country the number of voters as compared with the whole population is about one-fifth. In the Territories and in the new parts of the country from the fact that females and minors do not go into them as largely as adult males, it follows that the proportion of voters to the whole mass of population is much greater; and of inevitable necessity, therefore, in estimating the population of a Territory or a new State you must multiply the voters by a smaller number than five. That is inevitable, and the explanation is abundantly furnished by the enumeration in 1861 in Colorado, which shows the enormous preponderance of adult males over females and minors in the population of that Territory.

But, sir, there was a peculiar reason for such great preponderance applying to Colorado which does not apply to all our Territories. It was a mining region; it was the case of a shifting and changing population; and you cannot apply the same reasoning to the same extent in agricultural Territories. Now, sir, I pass to the case of Nebraska. By the census of 1860 its population was 28,811, of which there were white males—1 take the white population only, because the negroes are so few that they may be omitted from the calculation—16,689 and females 12,067, showing that one-fourth of the whole male population of the Territory was in excess of the female. On the 24 of June, 1866, the vote on adopting the constitution amounted in the aggregate to 7,776, and for Representative to 8,081. In October last the total vote was 9,436 at a full election, at a time of excitement, and when it is likely that as full a vote was polled as could be polled at any time within its limits.

These figures in regard to Nebraska prove that the population of that Territory at the time of the October election, all those who made up the total mass of people from whom voters were taken, could not have exceeded forty-five thousand, and the probability is that the number did not exceed some thirty-six or thirty-seven thousand. The Senate is told that there has been a brisk immigration into that Territory during the past summer and fall, during the six months within which the provision as to residence of voters applies. They must be at least six months in the Territory before they can vote. Sir, if you should make a liberal estimate of an immigration into the Territory of some two thousand families, say of five members each, or a total immigration that would be equivalent to that, you would only get some ten thousand additional inhabitants, and the introduction of that large number of persons into a Territory containing only thirty-five to forty thousand people would be a matter of general observation and of universal remark; it would be stated and held by all to be a very large increase of population. If, therefore, you should assume that there was within six months the large immigration of some ten thousand into that Territory, you would not get the total number above fifty thousand.

But it seems that some one connected with the Bureau of Statistics has written a letter addressed to gentlemen of Nebraska who are here, in which he expresses a general opinion that the population of that Territory is some eighty-odd thousand. Now, what has he to go upon? In the first place this is not an official paper; it does not pretend to be. There is no authenticity about it so far as the Senate is concerned. It is not a paper addressed to it, nor one made up under any responsibility whatever. And, sir, in what way can any member of the Bureau of Statistics know anything about the population of this Territory? They cannot certainly know it from a census, because there has been none taken. They cannot know it from an enumeration of taxables in the Territory, because there has been no such enumeration. In what manner can they then acquire information about it? I do not know any statistics there can be in the Treasury Department applicable to this question unless it be the returns of incomes; and to attempt to estimate population upon returns of that kind would be so absurd that I suppose no man inside or outside the Bureau would attempt it. If there be any information in the Treasury Department accessible to this officer of the Bureau of Statistics, or accessible to any one else, it must consist of responses to letters sent to United States officers in the Territory. Letters may have been addressed to the assessors or collectors in the Territory and their opinions obtained. I presume that this extravagant and

manifestly untrue estimate must be predicated upon something of that description. I can conceive no other manner in which it could be obtained.

The United States assessors in that Territory, if they were called upon, would be very apt to make a liberal estimate, especially if they participated in the feeling in favor of a new State which is felt by other gentlemen who are here from the Territory, and opinions from them not predicated upon an actual enumeration would be utterly worthless, would be so unreliable that any man might be thought destitute of good sense who should think of forming an opinion upon them. We, however, have the population of the Territory sufficiently established for all practical purposes in the statistics which I have presented, as we have also in the case of Colorado.

I say, then, that it is proposed here to admit Colorado into the Union as a State, with a population not exceeding thirty thousand, and Nebraska as a State with a population not exceeding fifty thousand, while the ratio or number requisite for a member of Congress in all the old States, the settled portion of the country, is one hundred and twenty-seven thousand; and as a representative of three million people, who constitute the political community known as Pennsylvania, I am asked to give to seventy-five or eighty thousand people double the representation in this branch of Congress that is possessed by those three million, and to give them also three times the representation to which their numbers would entitle them in the House of Representatives. Sir, I cannot do it; and no member of this Senate or of this Congress ought to ask my State or its people to assent to so unreasonable a proposition.

We agreed when the Constitution of the United States was formed that our numbers should go for nothing in this body.

That was a feature of the compact among the thirteen members which were to compose the Union; but there was to be representation according to population in the other branch of Congress; and that principle that States be represented according to numbers in the House of Representatives is the only compensation which the large States received for the surrender of the principle of numerical representation in the Senate.

That representation in the House is invaded by these bills. It is not merely disproportionate representation in the Senate, it is not merely the equality of thirty thousand men of the mountains of Colorado in this Senate, with three millions in the east; it is not the equality of fifty thousand upon the plains of Nebraska in this Senate with three millions in the east; but it is the representation of these Territories with eighty thousand population, in the House of Representatives as if they had two hundred and fifty-four thousand, or enough for two Representatives, according to the ratio under the existing act of Congress. It is, then, not senatorial in equality alone against which we object, it is representative inequality, also.

A, sir, what are the reasons which are to reconcile us to this injustice? Is there any complaint in the Territory of Nebraska of bad government? Does the Executive, appointed by the President and confirmed by this Senate, oppress its people? Are the judges sent there by our advice or consent corrupt or incompetent men? Is not property secure? Is not life secure? Is not justice administered fairly? There are no complaints; there is no reason for complaint. We are told in this debate that the Governor of this Territory is acceptable to its people; that he is in full accord and sympathy with them; in short, that there is no foundation for complaints by the people of the Territory or any part of them in regard to the existing government which has been instituted by Congress.

The Senator from Ohio who sits nearest me (Mr. Sherman) spoke about the expense of a territorial government. He is a member of the Finance Committee; he is looking after money matters with great care, and he wants the Territory admitted as a State to save the expense of a territorial government. In that connection let me give some facts in regard to another Territory, General Sherman, in his recent report of the Territory of New Mexico, says:—"The whole Territory seems a pastoral land, but not fit for cultivation. The mines undeveloped are supposed to be very valuable, but as yet remain mostly in a state of nature. We have held this territory since 1846, twenty years, at a cost to the national Treasury of full one hundred millions, and I doubt if it will ever reimburse to the country a tithe of that sum."

By the census of 1860 the population of New Mexico was 93,516. At present General Sherman says: "The entire population may be estimated at 100,000," and from other information which I have examined I suppose it to be somewhat more than that. Here is a Territory with a population of 100,000, a Territory very expensive to us, and where, if you could relieve from the burdens of a territorial government, you should apply an enabling act and organize a State government and get rid of some portion of the burden, at least the burden of the administration of civil affairs.

Mr. WADE. Will the Senator allow me to make a suggestion on that point? Mr. BUCKALEW. Certainly.

Mr. WADE. I believe it is not usual for us to commence to bring Territories

THE principles of this paper are the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether by individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object, and as the means to secure and, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collected and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be promptly published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and they will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, upon whom at least all business interests depend. The friends and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductors are determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use their very best endeavors to fill in letter and spirit the announcements above set forth, the Proprietors of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully place it before the people, believing that it will answer and it want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

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* THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, free rates per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

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Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office whether directed to his name or not, is responsible for the payment of the subscription. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount when it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

If a subscriber who is in arrears orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it. If he takes it out of the post office, the law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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It is in our case, more than in any other, that both to subscribers and to the Proprietors, that confidence and all communications respecting the business of the paper, should be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business management of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed to

JOHN G. FREEZE,
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