

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BRILLIN, Sunday, Jan. 6. The Duke of Augustenburg has given in his allegiance to the King of Prussia, and relieved the people of Holstein from their oath of allegiance to himself.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 6. The Patrie denies the truth of the widely circulated report that France had asked England for a conference on the Eastern question, and asserts that France has arrived at an agreement with Turkey, such as the preservation of the peace of Europe imperatively demands.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Jan. 6. Advice from Rome state that Signor Tonello has so far progressed in his negotiations with the Papal Government that he has already been enabled to make a verbal agreement on certain religious points.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, January 8. GROCERIES.—Coffee, 175 bags of Rio sold at 15 1/2 cts, b, in gold. In sugar there is more doing; 1,020 boxes sold at 10 1/2 cts, and 75 hds at 10 1/2 cts, b, currency.

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.75@3.10; Southern do. at \$3.10 @3.20, and white at \$3.20@3.40; 3,000 bushels of California sold at \$3.25 @3.30. Rye ranges from \$1.25@1.35 for Southern, Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request, and sales of 4,000 bush, new yellow were effected at \$1. Oats were in better request, and prices have advanced. Sales of 7,000 lbs, Pennsylvania at \$8@9.00. The receipts to-day are as follows: 875 bush flour; 2,500 bush wheat; 4,700 bush corn, 5,900 bush oats.

MARRIED.

GRIMES—WHITE—In Bloomsburg, on the 10th inst., by Rev. John Thomas, Mr. Howard R. Grimes of Orange, to Miss Sarah J. White of Scott township.

DIED.

ROCKAWAY—In Bloomsburg, January 9th 1867, Harry Brown, only child of Capt. Charles B. and Lucy J. Brockway, aged one year, three months and ten days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned offers at private sale the following described real estate, to wit: A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUNDS, situated on Railroad street, in South Bloomsburg, Scott's addition.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE

of a writ of execution, bearing date of the 10th day of January, 1867, in the County of Columbia, to wit: The south-west quarter of the lot of land, bounded on the north by lot of Wm. Ziegler, on the east by lot of Wm. Ziegler, on the west by lot of Wm. Ziegler, and on the south by lot of Wm. Ziegler, containing one acre and one-half, more or less, situated in the town of Bloomsburg, in the County of Columbia, and to be sold as the property of Isaac S. SWEENEY.

A certain tract of land, situated in the town of Bloomsburg, in the County of Columbia, containing one hundred and one acres, more or less, bounded on the north by lot of Wm. Ziegler, on the east by lot of Wm. Ziegler, on the west by lot of Wm. Ziegler, and on the south by lot of Wm. Ziegler, containing one acre and one-half, more or less, situated in the town of Bloomsburg, in the County of Columbia, and to be sold as the property of Isaac S. SWEENEY.

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are ovate in form and pendulous in inclination, one and one-half to one and three-fourths inches long, and five-eighths to one inch broad. The flowers are produced in May or June. It is from this tree that the "wholesome beverage" called spruce beer is made. The manner of making it will be described in another article.

POST OFFICES IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, JANUARY, 1867.

Table with columns for Office and Post Master. Offices listed include Beaver Valley, Benton, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Buck Horn, Catawissa, Central, Columbia, Cole's Creek, Epy, Eyer's Grove, Fishing Creek, Forks, Foundryville, Foundryville, Greenwood, Tola, Jerseytown, Lime Ridge, Light Street, Mainville, Millville, Morrisville, Nunda, Orangeville, Polkville, Roaring Creek, Roanoke, Ruppert, Serrano, Stillwater, Willow Springs, etc.

AN ACT

TO EXEMPT PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND BEEN HONORABLY DISCHARGED THEREFROM FROM THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTY AND PER CAPITA TAX, AND MILITIA FINES.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all persons who have been mustered into the military service of the United States, and have served therein for a period of not less than nine months, in the war to suppress rebellion, and their property, and those persons who have been discharged from said service, on account of wounds, or physical disability, contracted in such service, and their property, and the widows and orphans of such persons, and their property, shall be exempt from the payment of all bounty and per capita levied, or to be levied, from paying bounties to volunteers, in the several counties of this commonwealth, and such persons shall also be exempt from the payment of militia fines.

HOME NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 6. THE QUESTION OF IMPEACHMENT IN THE CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus last evening was attended by only about sixty members, a large number being absent from the city. It was called at the request of ten or twelve members, Mr. Morrill, the Chairman of the previous caucus, being absent from the city, and was designed especially to consider the question of impeachment, which has threatened to assume unexpected prominence in the House. The session lasted about two hours, and was very exciting and interesting, though the discussions were conducted in entire good temper.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE COLORED SUFFRAGE BILL.

As stated in my dispatch of Friday night, the President's Message, vetoing the District Suffrage Bill, was read in the Cabinet on the afternoon of that day. I now learn that General Grant was by invitation present during the reading of the document, and that he fully and unequivocally approved of the message as also did the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Stanton, who read a short opinion, taking the ground that the Bill was Constitutional, and advising the President to approve it.

THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA HAS REJECTED THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

The Legislature of Alabama has rejected the Constitutional Amendment by a large majority. The bill was passed by the House on the 27th of December, 1865, and was sent to the Senate on the 28th of the same month. It was passed by the Senate on the 29th of the same month, and was sent to the President on the 30th of the same month. The President vetoed it on the 31st of the same month.

NATIVE EVERGREENS.

We commence this week to notice the several kinds of Evergreen trees, native to this County, and suited to cultivation for ornament and use, and will in future numbers proceed with the work. One use of Evergreens is now becoming important in Farming and in Horticulture; we mean their use as screens for the protection of fruit trees, fruiting plants, and grain crops against the cold winds of winter and the drying winds of summer. They protect against frost in winter and drought in summer when planted in some proper manner to break the force of prevailing winds. Whether as belts or as hedges they are becoming every year more important, because of the clearing away of the native forests. And they will be found advantageous even when planted sparsely, in clumps, or singly, at intervals, near roads and fences.

Our article of this week is devoted to the Black Spruce, commonly but improperly called "Double Spruce," which is one of our finest ornamental Evergreens in yards and lawns, and also suitable for planting to break winds. It is not, however, a good hedge plant, as it cannot be made to grow compactly as a dwarf under the discipline of the knife or shears. Hereafter, we shall discuss upon the Red Cedar, Hemlock Spruce, White Pine and Laurel. The Balsam Fir, Tamarack and Ground Hemlock are of less importance, but may receive incidental notice.

THE BLACK SPRUCE.

This fine Evergreen tree is rare in Pennsylvania, and in fact it is rare in any part of North America, south of the 44th parallel of north latitude. It is found abundantly in Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and in the States of Maine and Vermont and the upper parts of New Hampshire; in all which sections it constitutes a third part of the native forests. It is found on the Black Mountain in South Carolina which is one of the loftiest summits in the Southern States, and where, of course, the temperature is much colder than in lower situations. It is also said by Michaux to be sometimes met with in the white cedar swamps near Philadelphia and New York, but in these places, which are always miry, and sometimes submerged, its vegetation is feeble.

In our immediate section it is met with in a swamp on the eastern side of Fishingcreek township, in this county, not far from the village of New Columbus, in the "Franklin Swamp" in Huntingdon township, Luzerne county; and also upon the North Mountain. It has also been particularly remarked in a large swamp not far from Wilkesbarre. But in all cases known to us in this State, its situation and growth are similar to those formerly assigned it by Michaux in the neighborhoods of Philadelphia and New York. It is invariably a native of the swamps and of imperfect development both as to size and beauty. But though seen under all the disadvantages of its location, it appears as a splendid tree, excelled by few of cold climates for ornamental planting.

IT IS KNOWN BY BOTANISTS AS ALICIA NIGRA, OR BLACK SPRUCE FIR.

With us it is commonly called "Double Spruce," a name borrowed from New England which ought to be discarded. Although the Black Spruce is, with us, invariably found in wet situations, it grows perfectly well in ordinary soil and comparatively dry places. And where it is not crowded or oppressed by other plants, it remains limbed down nearly to the earth, and exhibits fully its beauty of form and color. Where favorable conditions are established the points of its lower limbs may be made to take root and produce secondary trees around the older one, recalling Milton's figure of the Banyan tree, forming a grove by its branches.

—It is handled twice take root, and daughters grow about the mother tree. A pillar shade.

The Black Spruce, in northern forests, sometimes attains a height of seventy to eighty feet, and its timber is valuable for its lightness and elasticity. As an ornamental tree it has been grown in England since the year 1700, prior to which date it was introduced by the celebrated Compton, and in this country it is, in recent years, becoming a favorite for yards and grounds and therefore is produced extensively, for sale in our general nurseries. The seed germinate readily, and plants bear removal well. The best time in the year for transplanting them, (and in fact for planting most evergreens,) is the month of May.

We have sometimes seen young Black Spruce trees, obtained from swamps, in country house yards. They are generally crowded by the house and by larger trees, and the roots are left to find their way as they best can through hard, unbroken earth. But under all disadvantages of location and treatment, they are much admired. It is difficult to obtain swamp plants suitable for removal. Those taken are generally too old, with the lower limbs lost, and as they grow up their trunks are naked and unsightly. The plants cannot be too small when transplanted, and when placed in an open or uncrowded situation, and properly cared for, the lower limbs will be preserved and the full beauty of the tree brought out. When planted, the ground should be well broken for some distance around the plant, and deeply, and afterwards the surface should be kept matted, or covered, with spent tan-bark, saw-dust, litter, or other substance which will retain moisture in the soil in time of drought. But these directions apply to the planting of all kinds of trees in external situations.

The leaves of the Black Spruce are solitary, (not disposed in pairs or whorls,) regularly arranged all round the branches, and are erect, short, and somewhat quadrangular. They are of a very rich, beautiful green, and in length from one-half to five-eighths of an inch. The pores, or seed vessels, remain persistent upon the tree after the seeds drop out, and form a conspicuous feature in the general appearance of the tree. They

JACOB SNIDER, JR.

Most of our readers, indeed, all those living up the Creek will remember Mr. Snider and his family, who made a very large purchase of real estate on the borders of Columbia and Sullivan, some years ago, and settled there. Mr. Snider, the father, went to England, and there, after much toil, patience, expense, and ingenuity, completed the invention of a breech-loading rifle, which in all the requisites of such a weapon is said to be unequalled.

We give the extract following from the London Times of October 17th, a copy of which was forwarded to us by E. B. Snider, Esq. The steamer following that which announced Mr. Snider's sickness brought the news of his death—He too a victim to the hardness and ingratitude of those using his labors, and refusing proper compensation. "On the 10th ult., an extract was given from a communication which had appeared in the Engineer, stating that Mr. Snider, the inventor of the breech-loader of that name, was lying helpless and paralyzed, and that he had not been able to obtain one penny from the just and honorable and beneficent government of this great country, although his invention has been accepted by them and is being applied to the conversion of the Enfield rifle as fast as existing arrangements will permit. The taunting tone of the statement was not such as to invite entire reliance upon its accuracy, and a belief was expressed that it was one of those highly-colored pictures likely to be dispated upon inquiry. But, however questionable may have been the style in which it was conveyed, and for which Mr. Snider is not answerable, there is reason to fear the charge is not without foundation. So far back as 1849, Mr. Snider, it appears, presented the Storm system of breech-loading to the English Government, and was called on to convert two Enfields upon that plan. Subsequently it was suggested that ammunition should be made up with government powder and bullet, and Mr. Snider having applied and received these articles the trials duly proceeded before the Ordnance Committee. A demand was then made upon him for the sum of 17, 18, 20, for the material thus furnished, and it is affirmed that the government actually sued him and obtained judgment against him for that amount. At that time his experiments occupied about eighteen months. Early in 1861 he went to the Continent to pursue his researches into the best system of breech-loading. In 1863 he returned to England and first exhibited a model of a gun which formed the basis of his present invention. He was assured that the Government would never consent to look at a system of breech-loading carrying its own ignition, but the scientific persons having the subject in charge zealously met his views, and after eight years of labor and heavy expenditure he had the satisfaction to see his system practically successful, and adopted by the State. But the further pecuniary and painful part of the history is described to be as follows:—In June last he addressed Lord Harrington, the then Secretary of War, saying, he thought the time had now come when he should be informed how he was to be dealt with. The reply was that his claim must be considered under three heads—first, reimbursement for expenses; 2, compensation for services while employed in the department; and, 3, reward for the invention; and it was added that the first two points could be speedily settled without waiting for the third. Mr. Snider accordingly named 2,700, as the sum due to him for expenditure and services, whereupon he was notified that the matter had been left entirely in the hands of Mr. Clode, the Government Solicitor for War, and that his decision was to give 1,000, and no more. Harassed by creditors for debts incurred during his long and costly proceedings, and at the same time helpless from sickness, and being told that if he did not accept what was offered and give an acquittance in full he would get nothing, Mr. Snider, about a fortnight back, consented by the advice of friends to take the amount, the whole of which was immediately paid to creditors, not one farthing finding its way to his own hands. The only mitigation of the story is that it has been understood he has been informed that when he shall be well enough to present himself at the War office the matter will be reconsidered, and a more fitting allowance made. Such are the facts as they have been conveyed in answer to inquiries, but there may be some minor inaccuracies in them as Mr. Snider, in his helpless condition, is unable fully to state his own case. Not infrequently, the sorrows of inventors are traceable to their own improvidence or unfitness for business, and also to the inevitable operation of the patent laws; but in this instance there is nothing on the surface to lead to any such assumption. Apart from his labors on the Continent, Mr. Snider was, it is believed, incessantly engaged for eight months in the service of the department of Woolwich, and, looking at the expense of his previous models, drawing, &c., his charge of 2,700, for actual time and outlay will strike most persons as extremely moderate, while the arbitrary cutting down of such an item to 1,000, is sufficient to account for the existence of great pecuniary distress. In countries where patents are conferred the Government has the legal power to use such inventions free of cost; but this merely for self-protection, and can never be properly pleaded as a bar to a liberal acknowledgment for benefits conferred. Mr. Snider asserts that in accordance with a promise he originally gave, he has always faithfully related inducements and offers held out to him by other Governments to furnish them with a copy of his gun, and in the absence of explanation the treatment he has received seems calculated on every ground to excite a feeling which will not be allayed until upon a statement of the precise merits of the case justice shall have been fully satisfied.

COURT NEXT PRECEDING THE HOLDING OF ANY GENERAL ELECTION IN SAID DISTRICT.

SECTION 5. That the mayors and aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively, on or before the first day of March, in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards in said cities in any election, and said Mayors and Aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein and for correcting said lists, on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of such session in some newspaper printed in said District.

SECTION 6. That on or before the first day of March the mayors and aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters thus prepared, in one or more public places in said cities, at least ten days prior to each annual election.

SECTION 7. That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list therein required at the polls during the election of all officers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the presiding officers have had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity and shall find his name on the list and shall mark it, and ascertain that his vote is sincere.

Sections 8 and 9 are those added on motion of Mr. Wilson, to prevent and punish bribery at elections. The bill now goes to the House for the action of that body.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the deficiency bill passed by the House was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Finance Committee.

MILITARY TRIALS.

It is understood a general order is in course of preparation, to be directed to Department Commanders, requiring them with the decision of the Supreme Court against the illegality of courts-martial for the trial of civilians, and directing them to confine themselves strictly to military duties, leaving judicial questions to the decision of the civil courts, or something to that effect.

We clip the above paragraph from the New York Tribune of December 29th. In a subsequent issue appeared the opinion of the Court in full. Editorially the Tribune says that the points decided were: That in this case writ of Habeas Corpus was rightfully issued, that Milligan ought to have been discharged from custody, and that the Military Commission assembled for that purpose had no legal jurisdiction to try and sentence the accused. This, however, is a merely technical statement of the points decided. In the determination of them all the Court concurred, &c.

The cases of Milligan and others in Indiana were of the same general character of those in Columbia County, and in many cases exactly the same. They were citizens of a State, had never been in the military service of the United States, were arrested by military authority, were held until after a session of the Circuit or District Court, not presented by the Grand Jury, and entitled to their discharge.

Notwithstanding the repeated objections interposed by counsel to the legality of the Military Commission—Judge Advocate Vessels, a most malignant specimen of his kind, continued to push the conviction of the prisoners with the most intemperate zeal. Argument, law, the plain provisions of the Act of Congress, now construed by the Supreme Court just as it was then by the counsel of our citizens, availed them nothing. They were tried and convicted and sentenced by a tribunal which the Supreme Court say "had no legal jurisdiction to try and sentence."

Now take the case of William Appleman, of Benton, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and which he did pay; and tell us by what right that money was wrested from him, and by what right it is kept? He is clearly entitled to recover from the United States that money with interest. It is too plain for argument, and we should like to know how the Radicals, in the face of the court, dare refuse to repay him.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the Late COLUMBIAN newspaper, have made arrangements with the publisher of this paper for carrying out and executing their existing contracts with their subscribers and advertisers, as follows: 1. That subscribers who have paid furnished with this paper free of charge until their subscriptions expire. 2. That paid advertisements extending over future time, shall be continued in this paper without charge until the time paid for expires. 3. That this paper shall be sent to those subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions, (during the time those subscriptions are to run,) and that the amounts now due thereon, as well as those hereafter accruing, shall be paid to the publisher of this paper without account to the former proprietors. 4. That unpaid advertisements, extending over future time, shall be continued in this paper during the times contracted for, and shall be wholly paid for to the publisher of this paper. Subscribers and advertisers interested, who receive this paper without notice of objection to the publisher, will be considered as agreeing with him upon the above terms and conditions, for the continuance of their subscriptions and advertisements. There will be no increase of rates of charge for advertisements, continued as above, although the circulation of this paper will be more than double that of the late COLUMBIAN. J. G. F. January 3, 1867.

IN THE FULFILLMENT OF HER DUTIES, SHE REALIZED MUCH HAPPINESS.

Again the winter snows melted into spring, and spring into summer. The settlement was increased by the addition of several families, and KITTY'S duties as teacher became proportionately important. Crawford never returned, and the mill fell into other hands.

Sackabason had rejoined Idrisbe, but he appeared occasionally to make inquiries for Sam. He always said, "He come back again—he all right here," placing his hand upon his heart, and he was right. One lovely day in October, just as KITTY had dismissed her school, a sailor-like personage approached the cabin. He had a rolling gait, a jaunty air, and his face was covered with a profusion of tawny beard. KITTY bowed distantly at first, and then rushed toward him with an exclamation of joy.

News of Sam's arrival spread like wind and an incredibly short space of time Peter Hoffman's cabin was crowded with settlers to welcome him back.

What adventures he had encountered! What wonders he had seen! Strange people with strange costumes and strange tongues, wealth and splendor more wonderful than the fates of fairy land, but beside them squalor and wretchedness which would wring the hearts to look upon—beats of glittering gold and climates of summer—beautiful women with robes more gorgeous than the rainbow—"at that KITTY looked just a little disturbed, but he immediately added "none so fair as the one I carry in my heart."

He had been around the world and declared there were no skies so bright no air so fragrant, no woods so sweet as the woods of Maine, and no hearts so staunch and warm as the hearts he left behind him.

He had developed greatly during his year of travel—had grown business-like and self-reliant. He had brought back ready money with which he purchased the mill, and built a house upon the prettiest site on the river.

Of course there was a wedding and a merry-making—all the settlers were present, and Sackabason also, for whom a messenger had been dispatched some fifty miles into the woods.

Sam and KITTY urged him to remain with them but he said: "Indian no like um house—no like um bed—he go hunt—get um skin—come back when snow go."

Various verbal amendments were then offered and adopted, after which the bill was passed by yeas 32, nays 13, as follows: Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattel, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Frothinghugh, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—23.

Messrs. Yates and Johnson, the latter being absent, paired as in the former vote. Absent or not voting.—Messrs. Carlin, Fowler, Guthrie, Johnson, McDougall, Nye and Yates—7. So the bill was passed. As passed it is as follows: SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act each and every male person, exceeding sixteen and every female person, under and including the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of one year, and in the ward or district in which he shall offer to vote, three months next preceding any election therein shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector, and entitled to vote at any election in said District without any distinction on account of color or race.

EXCURSION UP THE RIVER, WHEN HE PROMISED HIMSELF THE PLEASURE OF CALLING UPON HER.

KITTY was still mystified; she replied to Mr. Brown that she had received no other articles, and had no reason to suppose that she had been remembered by her friend. Then she heard of Sam's devotion to herself, and of his intention of returning to Brook's Mill as soon as his school had ended. How unlike the account Crawford had given her.

At the mention of him her visitor started, saying that it was the name of the man who had called for the package—that he had represented himself as coming at Sam's request, as he was going directly to Brook's Mill; that the gleam of his eye was bad, and his story inconsistent as he told of Sam's sudden departure for sea, and that, together with the strangeness of the event, gave him strong suspicions that he had been unfairly dealt with.

The purpose she had resolved to fulfill, but the assurance of her lover's fidelity unsealed the flood-gates of feeling, and she was again living and hopeful.

Crawford's duplicity was evident; should she confront him with the ring, and charge him with his guilt? Her spirit was subdued by suffering, and she shrank from it.

She dreaded also to encounter the displeasure of her father, and in her emergency consulted Paul Carter, on whose friendship she had ever relied. He penetrated the schemes of Crawford by means of what he had previously known, combined with the new light which had just been thrown upon them, and directed her to appear as if nothing had happened, and he would find means to take Crawford out of the settlement before the knot could be tied. She did so, but avoided every opportunity of seeing Crawford alone. The day appointed for the wedding arrived, bringing the minister and invited guests, and her heart sunk with the fear that her friend would be delayed. She retired to her little room in the loft, and throwing open the window, looked anxiously down the path which led to the river.

Her father called her several times, but she put him off with excuses. At length she heard an exclamation of impatience, and his heavy step upon the stairs. Trembling with fear, she sprang to the opening and descended in view of the astonished guests—for in place of the bridal attire was her every day dress, and her hair, which had been disheveled by the wind, fell in confusion over her face and shoulders.

Peter Hoffman's face grew black with rage, and Crawford's pale with fear. "What does this mean, girl?" exclaimed the former, flinging his heavy hand upon her shoulder and shaking her roughly.

Her courage was restored by that rude touch. "It means," she said firmly, "that I have been deceived, that I will never be James Crawford's wife."

Then the minister stepped forward: "Young woman," said he, "this is very singular conduct, thus to mock the feelings of your friends and the man who loves you." KITTY trembled at those solemn words when at that moment Paul Carter stooped his tall figure at the low doorway and strode uprightly into the room. He was followed by two men, one of whom produced a warrant for the apprehension of James Crawford, who was charged with stealing lumber which had escaped from Smith's boom in the spring.

Crawford in his first surprise exhibited guilt in his expression, but he soon rallied and declared that it was a base scandal. He departed with the officers, leaving the guests to talk over the strange event. Paul Carter enlightened them with the particulars. He had discovered the theft at the time, and thought of charging Crawford with it, but as it was disagreeable had not done so, and had it not been for his treachery toward Indian Sam it would never have been known through him.

Crawford had been guilty of many acts of meanness and oppression, and Sam was a general favorite, so although the company missed the pleasure of a wedding, they were not disappointed. The rage and disappointment of Peter Hoffman was unbounded. KITTY'S friends would not trust her with him alone, and she went with Paul Carter and his wife to their cabin.

Solitude and an empty bottle reduced her father's temper, and he called there at the end of several days to beg her to return. Her friends would have dissuaded her, but all his brutality had not destroyed her affection for him, and she still entertained hopes of his reformation.

He suffered a long and severe sickness, owing partly to his previous bad habits, and partly to the want of that stimulus to which he had been so long accustomed. During it all KITTY nursed him with the most untiring sweetness and patience, and he was not unmoved by it.

He was free from the presence of his tempter, and had abundant opportunity to reflect upon his past course. KITTY'S hopes were fulfilled, for he did repent, with an agony of bitterness, and made resolutions for the future which he never broke.

His property was wasted and his health gone, and he grew so gentle and self-denying that it was pitiable to see him. KITTY found it very blessed to work for him, very sweet to receive his fatherly tenderness, and his little attempts to care for and relieve her.

The people of that little community did not confine their sympathies each within his own four walls, so the wife Hunter never looked in at Peter Hoffman's window; and KITTY, when her father recovered, found a plan of repaying their kindness and preserving her own sense of independence. She gathered up her little store of books, and invited all the children to go to her for instruction. The plan succeeded, and

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1867.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL.

On the twelfth day of December 1866, the bill granting to negroes the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, passed the Senate. We copy the vote and the bill in full. After the debate had ended, the report goes on to say: The question was then upon adopting the bill reported by the committee as a substitute for the bill referred to at the last session.

Various verbal amendments were then offered and adopted, after which the bill was passed by yeas 32, nays 13, as follows: Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattel, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Frothinghugh, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—23.

Messrs. Yates and Johnson, the latter being absent, paired as in the former vote. Absent or not voting.—Messrs. Carlin, Fowler, Guthrie, Johnson, McDougall, Nye and Yates—7. So the bill was passed. As passed it is as follows:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act each and every male person, exceeding sixteen and every female person, under and including the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of one year, and in the ward or district in which he shall offer to vote, three months next preceding any election therein shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector, and entitled to vote at any election in said District without any distinction on account of color or race.

SECTION 2. That any person whose duty it shall be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall wilfully refuse to receive or who shall wilfully reject the votes of any person entitled to such right under this act, shall be liable on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District, or to both.

SECTION 3. That if any person or persons shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said District, to give this act in special charge to the grand jury at the commencement of each term of