

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1869.

THE COLUMBIAN has the largest circulation in Columbia county and is also a much larger sheet than any other newspaper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any other newspaper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any other newspaper published here.

CALL FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1869.

The National Democratic Convention, to be held at the National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at the National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at the National Democratic Convention, at a meeting held this day at the National Democratic Convention.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SENATOR-GENERAL: CHARLES E. BOYLE, OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

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The Buckshot War.

The condition of things at the National Capital today, very forcibly reminds the spectator of the scenes enacted nearly thirty years ago at the Capital of the State of Pennsylvania not only because it is by the same political party, and because the object is the same, but also because the leading actors in the present drama is the identical individual who led the revolutionary forces in the attempt to subvert the government of this State. The whole historical parallel is suggestive and curious, and we cannot resist the temptation of elaborating it somewhat, for the information of our younger readers, and as a remembrance to the older ones.

As in 1839, the Republicans came into power by a most unfortunate and fatal division in the Democratic party, so in 1869, Joseph Ritner became Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, because the Democrats divided their strength between Wolf and Muhlenberg. Thus, in both instances, the party of the minority came into power, and in both, the same party sought to prolong its lease by trampling upon the rights of the people, by carrying elections at the point of the bayonet, or by treating them, as if they had never been held. In both cases weak and inefficient and inexperienced men came into power, and in both they were attacked, wrought upon and controlled by the same unscrupulous demagogue. So, too, in Pennsylvania, the Radicals attempted to inaugurate a civil war, through the action of the House of Representatives, but failed; while on the grander arena of the House of Congress at Washington, their success was perfect.

In the one case they attempted to prevent Governor Porter from taking his seat, and in the other they are now attempting to deprive President Andrew Johnson of his. In the one case they invoked the aid of Judge Houston of the State Supreme Court, and in the other they tamper with Judge Chase, of the Supreme Court of the United States. In the one case they sought to effect the adoption of the Constitution in Pennsylvania, and in the other, to do away with and destroy the Constitution of the United States.

Grown older in wickedness and bolder in iniquity, the man who fled from the righteous indignation of the aroused people of Pennsylvania, through the back window of the Senate chamber, in 1838; now, in 1869, leads over the people of the whole Union, having on a grander and more magnificent scale, accomplished the same old and old position, which the people of Pennsylvania defeated him in, thirty years ago. Then, Theodore Stevens and his radical confederates proposed only to disfranchise the county of Philadelphia, and prevent the regularly elected members of the Legislature from that place from taking their seats, and he failed; now, he boldly and successfully deprives *Ten sovereign States of this Union*, of their legitimate constitutional representation in Congress!

Oh! that there existed now, the love of virtue, of law, and of liberty, which made itself felt in all its majesty, but one generation ago; instead of seeing the defeated hero of the Buckshot war leading in another crusade against the rights and liberties of the whole nation; we should find him seeking some obscure hiding place, in the shelter of which he could escape the righteous indignation of an insulted, an outraged and a betrayed people.

The National Convention.

In view of the fact that the National Democratic Convention will hold its session in the new Tammany Hall now in process of erection, for the purpose of nominating a President, and Vice-President of the United States, a considerable amount of interest is attached to the progress of the building. The building presents an imposing appearance on Fourteenth street, and fills the unsightly gap made by the destruction of the Medical College, with its elegant and lofty brick front, handsomely trimmed with marble. The location is an excellent one, the best that could have been selected in the city, in the vicinity of the Academy of Music, Steiny Hall, the Circus, Irving Hall, Wallace's Theatre, and other places of amusement. The neighborhood is aristocratic; the street a very wide and navigable one. Bryant's ministers will be in full blast underneath, on the first floor, during the Convention, so that the delegates will not have to walk far, where the labor of the day is done, to amuse their minds. The Convention will commence its session on the Fourth of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock precisely, and it is expected that about five hundred delegates will be present in the Convention, besides the delegations of outside organizations, and clubs which will be represented from each State in the Union. The hall to be devoted to the use of the Convention, is a large and unapportioned room and accommodation for any similar one in the country. From the first story to the roof, in height some fifty feet, one hundred and fourteen feet in width by one hundred feet in length, the most powerfully voiced Democratic tribune will have room to swell his lungs and speak to the delegates in convention assembled. The hall will be constructed on the most approved principles of acoustics, and the rostrum, chairs, desks and furniture, of the hall, will be of the newest and most comfortable patterns. There will be a large and lofty committee room contiguous to the main or central hall, and in case of fire the aisle and stairways will be wide enough to permit of speedy egress. The main room can, and will be, used as a hall-room after the adjournment of the Convention. On the second floor, spacious reading rooms will be located for the benefit of the members of the association. The National Democracy will find the accommodations in Tammany Hall equal to their highest expectations when the Convention meets.

Reconstruction Repealed.

It is singular and significant, that in neither of the Republican platforms of Ohio, nor Massachusetts, nor Pennsylvania, is there a direct endorsement of the Reconstruction schemes of Congress. It is proposed by such courses to put themselves in a position to throw off the load of Congressional obloquy, and to attempt to delude the people with the idea, that as a party they are not to be considered bound by the Radicals and their Reconstruction. Our friends should look to it.

Attention Voters!

At a regularly called meeting of the Democratic voters of Bloom Township, at the Register's office on last Tuesday evening, the following ticket was unanimously agreed on. We trust the Democrats will not be deceived by any other, for, we understand, such are in circulation, with the intent and design of defeating the regularly nominated candidates. Examine well your tickets before voting.

Superintendents, Peter Billmeyer, Matthias Shaffer, Charles Thomas.

School Directors, William Poncek, Wesley Witt.

Assessor, L. B. Rupert.

Constables, Oscar P. Girton, Michael Walter.

Judge, Aaron Hendershot.

Inspector, P. H. Freese.

Auditor, M. F. Eyerly.

Attest, J. H. Freese, Clerk.

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Washington News.

Washington, March 18. THE GREAT IMPACHMENT CASE. This led to the demand for the return to the summons issued to the President under the articles of Impeachment preferred against him, the Capitol, of course, the scene of great activity. The doors leading to the Senate wing were strongly guarded by detachments of the Capitol and Metropolitan Police, and no one allowed to enter without exhibiting a ticket of admission.

The ordinary business of the Senate went on until one o'clock, when it adjourned. The chair would be vacant or the Chief Justice of the United States, who soon after appeared, when order was made. The House ordered a motion for the return of the articles of Impeachment to the President, which was carried by a vote of 127 to 10. The House then adjourned until tomorrow.

At this point Messrs. Stevens and Butler, of the House Managers, entered the Chamber and took seats at the table on the right side of the President. At this point Messrs. Stevens and Butler, of the House Managers, entered the Chamber and took seats at the table on the right side of the President. At this point Messrs. Stevens and Butler, of the House Managers, entered the Chamber and took seats at the table on the right side of the President.

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