The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1869.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The following named gentlemen have requested us to announce their names as Candidates for the office of County Superintendent:

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

JOHN B. PATTON,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. SNYDER,
ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

The Treasury and the Railroads Against the People.

THE crowning act of infamy has been reached in the history of Pennsylvania legislation. Never before was witnessed in our legislative halls so humiliating and disgraceful a scene. The State Treasurer elect, with his staff and supporters, joins hand in hand wih high railway officials, and openly, and shamelessly, seeks to relieve the railways and oppress the people. The treasury is to be gorged and the burdens of the railroad kings lessened, let who will suffer. We paint no fancy sketch, but write the words of sober earnestness. The infamous tax bill, which has bought its way through the lower House, by the use of every corrupt appliance, is now pending in the Senate. The market is transferred from the House to the Senate. The State is to be robbed of $400,000, her legitimate annual income from gross receipts of railways. A tax of $1,000 per day is to be imposed upon the production of petroleum, and the weak operators in anthracite coal are to be made to pay a quarter of a million more than now. Every cottage that is lit by a coal oil lamp or warmed by a hard coal fire is made to pay a tribute to the rapacity of a combination of treasury and railway. The money of the people and the influence of the man who is its sworn custodian by law, are made to aid in their oppression; and hordes of new officers, and searches "by night and by day," inquisitorial visits in every mine, at every oil well, and in every distillery, are to be engrafted upon our system of taxation to feed the cormorant like rapacity of the ring, headed by the new State Treasurer. *No honest man can be found consorting with these thieves.* No man who votes for this infamous bill but incurs the risk of political damnation and personal disgrace. We know the influences that are seeking to break up the solid phalanx that our Senators now present. Nay more—we know how much *actual money three of them have been offered* to desert the standard of their party, to betray the people, and to aid in the passage of this bill. But we do not believe that they will succumb to these vile influences or pandor to so gross a wrong. If, after a solemn pledge to stand by each other in resisting this infamy, any one of them should be so recreant to his duty as to yield to the money bid for him, we shall not hesitate to hold him up to the merited hisses of an outraged people, and will proclaim to all the land the price wherewith he has been bought. The treasury and the railroads have combined against the people. The last hope of the people is with the democracy of the Senate and the unbought few of the party in power. Stand firm. —*Morning Patriot.*

DOES IT PAY TO MAKE A RAG CARPET.—Jennie T. Hazen, in the *Western Rural*, says no and specifies as follows:

In the first place, if you reckon your time as worth anything, it don't pay.

In the second place, if you cut, or tear up garments which might be worn longer as they are, or cut over for some other purpose, it don't pay.

If you buy new cloth, red or green—as I have known women to do—it don't pay.

If you devote all your time to it, to the utter exclusion of other duties, it don't pay.

If you hire it woven and pay fifteen cents per yard, it don't pay.

If you weave it yourself, up-stairs in a cold room, or in the wood house, and take a cold which may terminate in something very serious, if not fatal, it don't pay.

If you buy your dye stuffs at the present prices, it don't pay.

If you can do any other kind of work and earn a carpet, it don't pay.

If it is made for the "other room," and is to be kept immaculate from the tread of profane feet, except on company days, it don't pay.

If it involves the sitting up of half the night when nature demands repose it don't pay.

If it makes you nervous and cross, and you scold your husband, and spank the children, it don't pay.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Last Monday's election in Connecticut resulted in the choice of Jewell, Radical, over English, Democrat, by about five hundred majority. Grant's majority last fall was two thousand nine hundred and thirty-six. Dixon, Democratic candidate for Congress, was defeated, leaving the Delegation stand two Democrats, and two Republicans, a loss to us of one.

TWITCHELL, the Philadelphia murderer, cheated the gallows of a victim by committing suicide. The history of this case from beginning to end, and the career of all the members of the family, have displayed the most shocking immorality. The other murderer, Eaton, who killed Hesan, was duly executed.

MICHIGAN has just elected eight Democratic judges in sixteen judicial districts. This will do for a beginning.

—Lately a preacher, named Dietz, traded his daughter for the wife of a farmer named Burns, living near Effingham, Ill., agreeing to pay $5,000 to boot. Dietz took the wife to St Louis and lived with her till last week, when, in an unlucky moment, he went to her home. Having failed to pay the boot-money, Burns had him arrested for seducing his wife, when the whole story came out.

Samuel S. Cox in Corsica

THE *New York World* of April 10, contains two letters from this gentleman, dated the 4th and 6th of March from Ajaccio in the Island of Corsica, (the birth-place of Napoleon,) which we have read with much pleasure. They are sprightly and interesting and we would gladly transfer them to our columns were it not for their great length. Our readers, or many of them, will remember the excellent speech made by Mr. Cox in the Court House here last fall, pending the Presidential election, in which wit and argument were admirably blended, and will be glad to learn that his health is greatly improved by his sojourn in Europe. He will return in time to take his seat in Congress at the opening of the next regular session in December, invigorated for the work before him, and prepared to instruct his colleagues and largely influence the proceedings of the House.

"Corsica," (Mr. Cox says,) "is out of the route of European travel. It has not been written up or down. It is one of Bayard Taylor's 'bye ways' of travel. The very fragrance of the isle—the result of its uncultivated lands—has preserved it from the curiosity and vandalism of common travel. A few Americans, a few English, and a few French, on business, or sporting, and within a year or so for health, come to Corsica; but their sojourn is confined to this place, (Ajaccio,) or to a race across the Island in a diligence to Bastia."

Corsica is distant ninety miles from the French coast. It is traversed by high mountain ranges from the north-west to the south-east, creating most picturesque scenery, and its coasts are washed by the comparatively warm waters of the Mediterranean Sea. An equable climate, and great diversity of production and landscape, render it inviting, and its history is colored by elements of romanceand of patriotic effort to secure or maintain its independence.

Among the native productions of the island, the Chestnut tree has a conspicuous place. The fruit is much larger than that produced in this country and is valuable as food. Mr. Cox says:

"It may not be amiss to say a word about the chestnut. It is the bane and the blessing of Corsica. It grows on the high elevations, and requires no care as the olive does. It is more plentiful on the eastern side of the island; in fact, on that side there is a circle of land called Castagniccia, or chestnut country. There the people live almost entirely on chestnuts. Where the chestnut forests abound in addition to their fruit a little olive oil, a little wine, a few figs, and sometimes a kid or a wild sheep furnish the food. It is this chance food, picked without labor, to which is attributed much of the improvident, lazy and independent habits of the Corsicans. The dry chestnut is fed to the horses. They like it. It is hard, but they grind it in their mouths as sweet morsels. The people use it roasted sometimes, but generally made into flour. The chestnut cakes we had at Cauro, from an old brigand hunter, were delicious and nutritious. They are baked in square, flat pans, and have the color of our buckwheat. When the Pisans, Genoese and French undertook to subjugate Corsica, the "Chestnut Boys" beat them. Their rations cost little. Hemmed in by mountains and rocks, hiding in caves, while other parts of the island succumbed to the yoke of the foreigner, the independent chestnut eater was unsubdued. It is not a new kind of food here. It is as old as the earliest traditions of the island. * * The mother of Napoleon, it is known, had a dairy, when at Paris, for goat's milk and broccio.—Doubtless the young and old Napoleons preserved this family affection for the food of their native land. There is a good deal of fight in chestnuts. The brigands, who have hardly yet been exterminated, had a ready supply of this home-made belligerent aliment. They retire on it to their fastnesses and defy starvation and surrender. Perhaps the world is indebted for its Bonapartes—to chestnuts!"

We have room for one more extract only, in which the "palpable hit" at Ben. Butler is good.

"The ladies of our party, not content with glances at the sea through the magic aerial mountain prospective so eulogized by Ruskin and so illustrated by Bierstadt, led me, not unwilling, along a steep track for a mile beyond the chapel on the road, to a point overlooking the coast and almost overhanging the wild foam beneath. There, amidst jagged and ragged rocks, ripped and torn by the mad elements of a dateless epoch, we enjoyed view upon view, "splendors far sinking into splendors without end." Far along the coast to the south, and reaching far along the Gulf of Sagone to the north, even as far off as the Greek colony of Carghese (which we afterwards found lost no beauty by being near to it), the eye could scan in the clear air, made more clear by the bright cerulean of the water, all the indentations of this wonderful coast. The sea was not calm. It made me think of Tennyson's line;

"League-long rollers thundering on the shore."

The immediate surroundings of this romantic spot were beyond all expression wild and grand. At the extreme point of the promontory there was an amphitheatre, and within it was standing or sitting, what might, with no extravagance of fancy, be likened to a grand granite Congress. True, these petrified Congressmen were as silent as Congress is not. Their gestures were rather stiff for eloquent gentlemen. Their heads—I speak with parliamentary respect, under the rules—were hard. We picked out of the group the Hon. Mr. W. and the Hon. Mr. B. and the Hon. Mr. S., and other notabilities. There was one half-boulder, half-granite sort of member, whom we all agreed was a general as much renowned in debate as in war, in discussion as in concussion. With all regard to the proprieties, I clambered on top of this honorable member's bald head, and undertook, under the five-minute rule, to give him voice. I rolled up my sleeves and "waded" in. The surf below bellowed its applause. The lizzards, which were lobbying around, came out to see. An occasional goat looked down from the galleries of rock above and seemed to shake his head in grave acquiescence. My time expired. Down came the gavel and down came I. The ladies called the previous question, which was "lunch," and we were soon off to the chapel and the mountains, striking eastward for St. Andrea upon a forest road."

THE Spiritualists in New York are rapidly increasing in numbers.

The Columbia County Invasion.

II

THE ARRESTS.

THE troops collected in the manner described in our former number, moved from the Fair Grounds near Bloomsburg on Sunday, Aug. 21st, 1864, and advanced up Fishingcreek, on the Orangeville road. They were under the immediate command of Lieutenant Col. Stewart. The column was escorted by a large number of Republicans in buggies and carriages. The force was composed upon the highest principles of military art; infantry, cavalry and artillery being united in proper proportions, and the flag of the United States prostituted for a base purpose, was borne in front. But the great feature of the scene was the civilian escort. It was for them a joyful Sunday and their looks spoke their exultation. So far as they were concerned the churches were abandoned, the quiet of the day disregarded, and a political raid upon their fellow citizens attended and encouraged. Their passions were gratified and their hopes were strongly excited at the prospect of political advantage from the armed occupation of our territory, and the application of military influence to our elections. Up past the Forks, over Cedar Hill, through Light Street, along the narrows beyond, all the way to Orangeville, streamed the military line and the Radical escort "in all the pomp and circumstance" of inglorious war. Beneath the hot rays of an August sun the Invasion approached the doomed region of the Upper Townships, in which its exploits were to be performed and its infamy made complete. We will not now, however, follow further the military advance to the North, but will return to Bloomsburg and trace subsequent events.

On Saturday, August 27th, Major General George Cadwallader arrived here from Philadelphia to assume command, and he continued his progress up the creek the next day with three hundred additional troops. Again was Sunday selected to push troops forward to the proposed scene of operations. The General returned to Bloomsburg on Tuesday, the 30th, and had long conferences with leading Radicals; and during the night of the 30th, upon orders from him, troops were posted at various points in the upper townships and at the break of day next morning about one hundred citizens were arrested and marched to a meeting house near the village of Benton. Here they were subjected to a summary ordeal and inspection, their cases being passed upon by a scoundrel officer in the pulpit upon whispered consultations with prominent Radicals of the neighborhood.—We say "a scoundrel officer" with good reason; for he was subsequently tried by a military court and convicted as a villain and we have besides the proof at hand (which will be hereafter given) that he extorted a bribe from one of our citizens under circumstances of peculiar infamy. There was no open examination of the cases of the arrested men nor any opportunity afforded them for explanation or defense. Whispered consultations between their malicious political enemies who were on the pulpit platform or near it, and the miltary satrap whose will and word stood in place of all law and justice, constituted the grounds of judgment by which they should be discharged or ordered into exile from their homes to be incarcerated in distant prisons. Finally a part of them were discharged without any reason assigned for their arrest or explanation of their discharge; but forty-five were ordered under guard to Bloomsburg, thence to be conveyed by rail by way of Harrisburg and Philadelphia to Fort Mifflin on the Delaware. The prisoners were nearly all driven on foot like cattle, the long 18 miles from Benton to Bloomsburg, without breakfast, and had no meals furnished to them on their way to Philadelphia.

As they were marched through Bloomsburg, a loyal and christian Republican, who stood gazing at them in the exuberance of his joy, said he "felt as if he could stick a knife into them;" and was replied to by another in rebuke of his blood-thirsty heart; "perhaps you had better try it." They reached Fort Mifflin on the first day of September. One of the number was released on the second day after the arrest.

The names of the persons arrested and detained with their ages and occupations, and length of incarceration, are as follows:

NAMES.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	DETAINED.
Daniel M'Henry	37	farmer & mer	4 m.
Elias J. M'Henry	31	"	70 days
*Joseph Coleman	68	"	49 "
Mathias Kline			
Abraham Kline			
Samuel Coleman	45	"	53 "
Josiah Coleman			
Charles Coleman	26	"	53 "
John Lemons	35	farm. & but.	8 mo. 11 "
Silas Benjamin	31	carpenter	53 "
Samuel Appleman	46	farmer	53 "
William Appleman	51	farmer & lumb.	81 "
Reuben Appleman	25	farmer	52 "
Thomas Appleman	22	"	53 "
James McHenry	44	merchant	103 "
Dyer L. Chapin	44	"	4 mo. 2 "
Elias McHenry	47	farmer	49 "
Samuel Kline			
John Rantz	60	"	8 mo. 11 "
**Wm. E. Roberts			
John Yorks			
Henry Hurliman	49	"	4 mo. 9 "
George Hurliman	46	"	4 mo. 3 "
John J. Stiles	39	inn keeper	4 mo.
Hiram F. Everett	33	merchant	4 mo
Stott E. Colley	52	farmer	4 mo.
Benjamin Colley	57	"	8 mo. 11 "
Joseph Van Sickle			
Rohr M'Henry	36	farmer & dis.	2 mo.
John Karns	59	"	53 "
†John C. Karns	23	"	51 "
Montgomery Cole	40	"	53 "
Russell M'Henry	26	"	4 mo. 5 "
James Evans	53	"	52 "
Jonathan Steele			
H. H. Hurliman	21	carpenter	49 "
Wm. Hurlyman	19	farmer	54 "
Valentine Fell	49	blacksmith	8 mo. 11 "
‡John R. Davis	58	farmer	53 "
‡Armillis Davis	20	carpenter	5 mo. 3 "
Samuel M'Henry	57	farmer	4 mo. 17 "
M. D. Appleman	23	wheelwright	53 "
John Baker	44	farmer	53 "
Abram Hartman	29	"	4 mo. 4 "

*Was a soldier in the war of 1812.
**Died in the Fort
†Been in the service nine months.
‡Sick when arrested.
‖Drafted white in the West, and knew nothing of it until he arrived at home.

None of these persons, we believe, (with the one exceptiou noted) were drafted men, or amenable upon any pretense whatever to the jurisdiction of military authority.

Cadwallader then moved his forces up the creek beyond Benton, and hunted in all directions for the Fort, Field pieces and Intrenchments, for a week. He came back to Bloomsburg after the search, and in an interview with Senator Buckalew, Judge Elwell and Col. Tate, pronounced "the whole thing a complete farce." He left Bloomsburg for his home in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, September 7th, 1864.

CORRECTION.—Some time ago we published an account of the arrest of Thomas Donahoe upon the charge of theft. He requests us to publish the following affidavit:

VOLUNTARY AFFIDAVIT,
COMMONWEALTH OF PENN'A.
SCHUYLKILL COUNTY S.S.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, Bernard Murry of the township of Conyngham in the county of Columbia and State aforesaid, who, upon being duly sworn, doth depose that the charge preferred by the Commonwealth *vs.* Thos. Donahoe, viz: assault and battery, and highway robbery, is an unfounded charge on my part. I do furthermore solemnly swear to the best of my belief and knowledge that the said Thomas Donahoe had no hand, act or part in the stealing of my watch and I do firmly believe that the said Thomas Donahoe is as innocent of the charge as the child unborn.

Sworn and subscribed before me this seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1869.

Witness present,
M. DOHERTY, } JAMES LOVE,
B. DOHERTY, } J. P.
[L. S.]

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

REVERDY JOHNSON RECALLED.

THE President, it is learned to-night, has directed the recall of Minister Reverdy Johnson from the Court of St. James. Secretary Fish has already sent the official request to Mr. Johnson in London.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Grant's message of yesterday, recommending legislation toward the reconstruction (?) of Virginia and Mississippi, was followed this morning, by a meeting of the House Reconstruction Committee, and the reporting of a bill in exact accordance with the suggestions of the Executive. This measure of course, was adopted with little or no debate. Yeas, 126; nays, 24. Even some of the Democratic members so far forgot themselves and their duty to their constituents and the country as to vote with the Radicals in the affirmative. The bill now goes to the Senate, and its fate in that body is not so certain. The Judiciary Committee recommended no action, but the friends of the measure will, no doubt, force it to a vote, if possible, even through the session should not be extended.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

The bill reorganizing the judicial system of the Government has gone to the President for his approval. It creates nine judicial circuits, in which courts shall be held by circuit judges, and not by associate justices of the Supreme Court, although it does not prohibit them from sitting with the circuit judges in the trial of cases. It adds one more to the present number of associate justices of the Supreme Court, and provides for the retirement of any justice, who shall have attained the age of seventy years and served on the bench for ten years, on full pay. It provides that the salary of circuit judges shall be $5,000 per annum. No appointments can be made under its provisions until after the 1st of December next.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The House to-night, at 9 o'clock, after much sharp debate, passed by a bare two-thirds vote—ninety-seven to forty-seven—a huge Political Disabilities bill, containing nearly a thousand names. This bill goes to the Senate, and at the same time there is a Senate bill of the same character on the Speaker's table, which will be passed before adjournment.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Senate to-day, after quite a lengthy debate passed the House bill relative to the reconstruction of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, with several amendments, the most important of which was the one proposed by Morton, compelling the above mentioned States to ratify the so-called fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, as a precedent to the restoration of said States to representation in Congress. The House, this evening, concurred in the amendments of the Senate, and the bill will be sent to the President tomorrow for his signature. The orders of Grant appear as binding on the Legislative Department as on the army. There was no thought of such a bill two days ago. The Executive command, however, insured its passage.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

CONGRESS.

The first session of the Forty-first Congress expired at noon yesterday, and although the Senate will convene in extraordinary session at twelve o'clock M. to-morrow the two Houses will not meet again for legislative business until the first Monday in December next, unless sooner called together by proclamation of the President, which is, by no means, probable.

CUBA.

The adoption by the House, yesterday, of Mr. Banks' resolution of sympathy with the Cuban insurrectionists, and promising support to the President in the event of his recognition of the independence of the *de facto* or would-be *de facto* government of that island, will, in all probability, be followed by a proclamation from the Executive within the ensuing thirty days, recognizing the aforesaid insurrectionists as the governing power of the island. It is well known that Grant has been in favor of this course ever since his accession to the Presidency, and the support guaranteed him by the House yesterday is considered amply sufficient to justify the action contemplated by the head of the Executive Department.

CONFIRMATION OF ASHLEY.

"Impeacher" Ashley was confirmed by the Senate early yesterday morning as Governor of Montana Territory. His confirmation was strongly resisted by a number of the more prominent Republican Senators on the ground that his character, as disclosed in his famous correspondence with one Case about speculating in "town sights," was not such as to entitle him to the confidence of the Senate. He was, however, confirmed by a vote of 21 to 20, all the "carpet-baggers" supporting him, and all the more respectable Republicans and the Democrats opposing him.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Minister to England—J. Lothrop Motley of Massachusetts.

Minister to Russia—A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

Minister to Austria—John Jay, of New York.

Minister Resident for Bolivia—Leopold Markbreit.

Minister to Nicaraugua—James R. Partridge, of Maryland.

Minister to Venezuela—W. A. Pile, of Missouri.

Minister to Belgium—J. R. Jones, of Ohio.

Minister to Sweden—Jonn S. Carlisle, of West Virginia.

Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia—J. R. Clay, of Louisiana.

Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic—R. C. Kirk, of Ohio

Minister Resident to Bogota—S. A. Hurlbut.

Minister Resident to Guatemala—S. A. Hudson, of Iowa.

Minister Resident and Consul General to Hayti—Ebenezer D. Bassett (colored), of Pennsylvania.

EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

It is reported that upward of 2,000 men, armed with Spencer rifles, are soon to be dispatched from New-Orleans for Cuba, by the Agents of the revolutionary Government. The Navy Department has stationed a vessel of war at the mouth of the Mississippi to prevent the departure of such expeditions, but it is stated that an effort will be made to send them from Key West.

APPOINTMENT OF NEGROES.

The President, to day, nominated Ebenezer D. Basset (negro), of Philadelphia, to be Minister-Resident and Consul-General for the Republic of Hayti, and J. R. Clay, of Louisiana, to be Minister and Consul-General at Liberia. These make five or six negroes nominated by Grant within the past few weeks.

WASHINGTON April 13.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated to-day Thomas H. Nelson, of Indiana, to be Minister to Mexico; Charles N. Riotte, of Texas, Minister to Costa Rica; Henry T. Sanford, of Connecticut, Minister to Spain; Horace Rublee, of Wisconsin, Minister to Switzerland; William A. Pile, of Missouri, to be Minister to Brazil; Freeman H. Morse, of Maine, to be Consul at London; Thomas B. Van Buren, of New Jersey, to be Consul at Florence; George W. Wurtz, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Legation at Florence; J. Meredith Read, Jr., of New York, to be Consul at Paris; William P. Webster, of Massachusetts, to be Consul General at Frankfort-on-the Main.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

In the Executive Session of the Senate, this afternoon, Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely on the "Alabama Treaty," supporting the report by a two hour's speech, which will be given to the Agent of the Associated Press, for publication to-night or to-morrow.

The vote on the report of the Committee stood 54 to 1. Thus the treaty was rejected.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate was several hours in Executive session to-day, and then adjourned. The Senate confirmed only two nominations, viz: J. L. Motley as Minister to England, and John Jay as Minister to Austria.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills on the private calendar were passed;

House Bill to erect a Poor House for Conyngham township and Centralia borough, Columbia county.

House bill authorizing the Court of Common Pleas of Montour county to restate the account of the School Directors of Limestone township, for the year 1866.

House bill relative to the relief of the poor in Danville and the township of Mahoning, Montour county.

House bill fixing additional election places in Conyngham township, Columbia county.

Mr. Jackson, our Senator, on Tuesday called up bill appropriating $5,000 to Rev. H. D. Walker, of Columbia county, former professor and manager of the Orangeville Orphan School, for losses sustained by having his school closed by the State Superintendent. After some discussion the bill passed and was sent to the House, where it passed fina'ly.

Communicated.

ROLLA, MO., April 5, 1869.

MR. EDITOR:—I will now write you a detailed account of my travels from your ever busy town to the West. We left Bloomsburg with the evening train south, and arrived at Northumberland at 9:30 p. m. on Monday, March 1st.—We laid over there until 2:35 a. m. and arrived in Harrisburg at 4:45 on Tuesday morning. As we had some two hours to look around before taking the westward bound train we concluded to improve the time. Consequently after getting our baggage checked, we made a start. We went around town to see and be seen, but such confusion and hallooing, whistling of engines, ringing of bells, incomings and outgoings of trains reminded me of Pandemonium. After strolling around an hour and three quarters we made our way back to the depot, and such a scene as met our gaze there—about 1200 souls waiting for the train, principally emigrants bound for the West. Pretty soon a train of twelve cars backed up to the platform and the conductor sang out, *all aboard.* A general rush was made for the doors, men, women and children, mixed indiscriminately together, crowding, pushing and jamming to get in. For my part I concluded to wait until the rush was over, then I stepped in the car but every seat was full, and many standing and in every car the same—all filled to overflowing with living freight. Another car was hitched on, and in less time than it takes me to write, it too, was crowded, but your humble servant obtained a seat for himself. At 7:10 a. m. the iron horse announced our departure with a shriek from its brazen throat, and soon we were whirling over the road to Pittsburg. We arrived there at 12:20 p. m. and were informed by the agent that we must lay over until 2:45 a. m. Wednesday morning. We took a stroll to see the city, the streets were all lit up and it was as light as mid-day; stores all open, clerks very busy waiting on their customers, horses, wagons, carriages and omnibusses standing all along the streets, policemen on every corner and in every alley. We went back to the depot just as the train came in.—Another rush to get in the cars, with no bones broken, heads smashed however. We once more got seated; another car load of emigrants is attached to our already overladen train, but from some cause or other we did not get started until 3:10 a. m. At precisely 12 m. on Wednesday, we arrived in Columbus, Ohio. Twenty minutes for dinner when we took the train for Indianapolis, arriving there at 9:05 p. m; changed cars and started in 30 minutes, and arrived in East St. Louis the next morning at 8:40. There we found scores of omnibusses to take us to the depot of the South Pacific R. R. in St. Louis.—As soon as all the 'busses were loaded, we were driven to the wharf where some ten or fifteen steam ferry boats were in waiting. The 'busses were driven on the boats, and soon the signal was given to start and thus we crossed the great Mississippi river. We counted over fifty steamboats of all grades lying at the wharf. At 9:10 a. m. we were once more seated in the cars, and at 5:20 p. m. we arrived at Rolla, the county seat of Phelps County, 130 miles south-west of St. Louis.—We were soon in rooms at the Grant Hotel, where we were soon busy with soap and water, endeavoring to scour some of the coal-dust and soot (incident to traveling by railroad) off our hands and faces. More anon. TRAVELER.

Home News.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—The bolting members of the House appeared this afternoon and were sworn in. On motion of Mr. Pierce, Republican, of Porter county, a resolution was adopted postponing action on the fifteenth amendment until Tuesday, May 11.

In the Senate there was no quorum until after the passage of the resolution in the House, postponing action on the amendment question, when the Democratic members appeared and qualified, and the regular business of the session was commenced.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, April 10.—Ex-President Johnson made his promised speech in this city to-day. There were about 3000 men in the crowd gathered round him, whilst the portico of the hotel was nearly filled with ladies. The day was fair. In the opening part of his speech he thanked the people for their attendance saying that he appeared before them as a private citizen, whose ambition had been fully gratified, and who desired no office at their hands.

LOCKPORT, April 13.—The charter election to day resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket, including Albert F. Brown for Mayor.

ALBANY, April 13.—At the charter election the Democrats elected their city ticket by majorities ranging from 500 to 2,800.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1 70
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	90
Oats "	65
Flour per barrel	11 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	50
Eggs	20
Tallow	12
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	2 50
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	20
Lard per pound	25
Hay per ton	16 00
LUMBER.	
Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$42
No. 2 " "	$40
Bloom	$34

Light Street Markets.

Corrected weekly by Peter Ent, wholesale and retail dealer in grain, flour & feed and general merchandize.

Wheat per bushel	$1 65
Rye " "	1 40
Corn " "	1 00
Buck Wheat	1 00
Oats	70
Wheat Flour per 100 lbs	5 00
Buck Wheat Flour	4 50
Corn Chop	1 50
Bran	1 50
Butter per lb	43
Eggs per doz.	21
Potatoes pr bus	90
Dried Apples "	2 00
Smoked Side meet pr lb	18
" Shoulder "	20
" Ham "	25
Lard " lb	18

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$5.00@ 5.25
Northwestern extra	5.50@ 6.25
Northwestern family	7.50@ 7.75
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	5.00@6.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	5.75@6 6.75
Pennsylvania and Western family	9.50@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	11.50@12.25
Rye flour	$8.00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus.	$1.68@$1.75
Southern " "	$2.60@$2.75
California " "	$3.20
" white "	$3.15@$3.10
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1.60@$1.62
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.00@$1.05
" White, "	$1.17@$1.17
OATS—⅌bus	70@76
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$31.50
" Beef, "	$24.50
" Dressed Hogs, ⅌ lb	8½@8½c
" Smoked Hams "	17@18c
" Shoulders ⅌ lb	13c
" Lard, ⅌ lb	17@@20½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	$7.00@8.75
" Timothyseed ⅌ bus	$3.75
" Flaxseed	$2.75
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ lb	9@10½c
" Cows, ⅌ head	$35@$50
SHEEP—⅌ lb	8@9c
HOGS—⅌ 100 lbs	$16@$17.50

Marriages.

HESS—ROBINS—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. B. F. King, Wilber F. Hess of Millville and Miss Harriet J. daughter of Wm. Robins Iola Col. co.

VANDERSLICE—ENT.—In Bloomsburg, on the 1st first., by Rev. B. F. Alleman, Mr. CHARLES M. VANDERSLICE and Miss KATE S. ENT, both of Bloomsburg Pa.

The happy couple have our warmest congratulations and we wish them years of unalloyed bliss. We trust they may bring as many "small caps" to the "font" as will "make up" a creditable "case," and that they may "distribute" happiness around, until, their lives ended, they may rest well under an "imposing stone."

Deaths.

BROWN.—March 7th George E. infant son of Daniel and Elizabeth Brown, aged 7 months and 16 days.

SNYDER.—March 21st Conrad Snyder, aged 74 years.

DRUM.—March 23d Harry U. infant son of Morgan G. and Sarah Drum, aged 3 years 7 months and 12 days.

NUSS.—March 23d, Sallie Nuss, aged 21 years 6 months and 15 days.

KISHBACH.—April 2d, Jacob G. infant son of Levi and Maria E. Kishbach, aged 1 year 3 months and 1 day.

BITTENBENDER.—April 5, Henry S. Bittenbender, aged 19 years 11 months and 22 days.

ENT.—At Light Street on Thursday April 8th, 1869 William M. Ent, in the 34th year of his age.

William M. Ent, whose death was briefly mentioned in our last issue, was the son of Peter Ent well known in this community as an old and respected merchant. William Ent at the time of his death was 33 years 1 month and 19 days old, and was therefore in the very prime of life. He was an affectionate husband and father and left a wife and three young children to mourn his loss. He was engaged in the tinware business in Light Street and was prospering in worldly affairs. His numerous friends can bear witness to his many and endearing virtues and will feel that they and the community at large have lost a friend who could illy be spared.

The funeral took place on Saturday last and was largely attended. Mr. Ent was a member of the Odd Fellow's and Masonic orders, and both of those societies were strongly represented on the occasion, and at the grave performed the funeral rites to their respective orders. The sermon was preached at the Presbyterian Church, but large numbers were unable to gain admission.

DO NOT TRIFLE WITH DANGER.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected, may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object, under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JEREMIAH KLINE, DEC'D
Letters of administration on the estate of Jeremiah Kline late of Jackson twp. Columbia Co. deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to W. H. ENT of Scott township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
W. H. ENT,
Apr.16,'69-6t. Administrator

NOTICE.
The undersigned having been assigned the Books and Papers of Dr. E. W. Wells, all persons are notified to call on him and settle outstanding accounts.
MATHEW WYNKOOP,
Apr. 16,69-2t Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale his
HOUSE AND LOT
situated in Scott-town. The lot has a front on Main Street of fifty feet and a depth of 214. The House is of Plank, two stories, and in good repair. A good well of water on the premises.
Immediate possession given. The terms, which are moderate, made known on application at the Wagonmaker's, adjoining Stephen Knorr's blacksmith shop.
J. W. EVANS.
Apr.16,69-3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or out-cry, at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, May 3rd, 1869, the following real estate to wit: a certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Catawissa Columbia county bounded on the west by the Susquehanna River on the north by lot of Wm. Mowry on the east by Front street on the south by lot of Wm. Hartman containing fifty feet front by one hundred and fifty feet deep on which is erecred a two story frame house with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Harner.
MORDECAI MILLARD,
Apr. 16,'69. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE;
By virtue of a writ of PluriesVend.Exp., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale or out-cry, at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Monday May 3d, 1869.
All that certain piece or tract of land situate in Sugarloaf township Columbia county, containing about
ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
about sixty acres of which is cleared, bounded and described as follows to wit: on the north and east by lands of Conrad Hess, on the south by lands of Samuel Hess and on the west by lands of Benjamin Peterman, whereon is erected a
ONE STORY PLANK DWELLING HOUSE,
a log stable with the appurtenances.