The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 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.

A Soldiers' Monument.

A few years ago several gentlemen of this County conceived the idea of raising funds for the erection of a monument at this place to be dedicated to the soldiers who were killed or died in the service, or since. They cleared over $100, at a musical festival given for that purpose, but the amount is entirely too small to accomplish the object in view.

We now propose that a united effort be made in the county at large, for the purpose of procuring the necessary funds to erect a monument that shall be creditable to our citizens, and commemorate the names of those who gave their lives to their country's cause. When war came upon us, we remember how lavish people were in their promises to reward the soldier when living, and to mourn him when dead;—to take care of his family when in distress, and to guard and cherish his children. The living soldier is forgotten in the hurly-burly of life. For our dead, a small, grass-grown mound in the Cemetery has been appropriated, without a stone or other symbol to indicate that in that narrow circle lies a number of the nation's dead.

We would suggest the appointment of suitable committees for the furtherance of this object in all the prominent points of our county, and have it understood that the name of every Union soldier who enlisted from this county, and who died either during the war or since, is to be carved upon it.

If the men are backward in this matter, let the ladies, ever forward in such movements, take it in hand. Success then will be certain, and tardy justice will be done to our dead soldiers.

THE PROSE OF THE THING.—Ceremony is one thing and business another. After the silver bound tie was laid and the gold spike driven in the Pacific Railroad—after they "had got done praying," and *before* editors east and west had fixed to their satisfaction what these emblematic articles represented, the tie and the spikes (there were two of them) were quietly taken up again and deposited with Nevad'as silver hammer in a car and sent to San Francisco, while a common wooden tie was substituted and the "last rail" secured to it by a common iron spike.

THE strike in the coal regions still continues, though there are evident signs of a speedy resumption of work. We cannot help but think that it is more to the interest of coal operators than miners that these strikes should take place. The former sees the price of coal enhanced and is enabled to make necessary repairs during suspension, while the latter spends his hard-earned savings. It is far better to have steady employment at reasonable wages, than spasmodic jobs at high rates. In all the strikes poor and dependent alone suffer.

THE fifteenth amendment was postponed in the Rhode Island Legislature by the anti-Sprague men. The New Haven *Register* says, "it is reported that Senator Anthony is opposed to the amendment, because he fears that it will give Irishmen and Germans the privilege of voting, on the same ground with negroes. The negroes vote now, but the great majority of Irishmen and Germans are not allowed that privilege, because it is feared that they would vote with the Democrats."!

IN Virginia the Conservatives are making a good fight, and will undoubtedly succeed in defeating Welles and rejecting the offensive clauses of the proposed Constitution. It is thought that the number of negroes registered will be much less than last year, and that the number of whites will be largely increased. The Conservatives feel confident that they can carry the Legislature and secure two United States Senators who will not misrepresent them.

THE first step towards a Democratic victory in October next—secure good and honest delegates to all the nominating conventions.

The second step—make a good and popular ticket, from top to bottom.

The third step—thoroughly organize your forces in every election precinct.

The fourth and last step—go to the polls on election day, vote the whole Democratic ticket, and try to get all your neighbors to do likewise.

THE BEST PRINTING INK.—The ink with which this issue of the *Cosmopolite* is printed is from the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink works of C. E. Robinson, Philadelphia. We have tried many kinds of ink in the publication of our paper, and unhesitatingly pronounce Robinson's for the best, because it is the clearest works the cleanest and easiest, ann is the best in color. It greatly improves the appearance of the *Cosmopolite* and we are under obligations to the manufacturer.—*Cosmopolite.*

We can endorse the above. For years we have been paying extortionate prices for inferior inks, and are glad to have made Mr. Robinson's acquaintance. We can promise him an unlimited demand from the craft, so long as his inks keep up to their present standard.

RADICAL rule in Florida has resulted in virtual repudiation of the State debt, the Governor having arranged with the State Treasurer to refuse to pay the interest accruing on a large amount of bonds issued by direction of the Legislature for the purpose of carrying on the State business. Radicalism and repudiation are synonymous terms in more States than Florida.

OVER fifteen hundred bills were passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, but of these only seventy-one were general laws. All the rest were grants in some way of special privileges or favors; bills which were for the particular benefit of some person or a few individuals.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

Notes of Travel.

Thinking that a few incidents of travel might prove interesting to some of our readers we have jotted down a few items from memory. On Monday of last week some business matters called us to Tioga county, and our trip began by getting a fair start from the Exchange, in "Cooney's" well known 'Bus. At Rupert we took the Catawissa train west; and we may here remark that in all our travels we never came across a better managed road, or one that keeps its time table more strictly. Notwithstanding its sharp curves and high bridges, accidents on it are extremely rare, while Messrs. Wright and Owens have a State reputation as efficient and courteous conductors.

THE HERDIC HOUSE.

In good time we reached this far-famed House, which in architictural arrangement, management, and size is superior to any thing of the kind outside of Philadelphia; it is some compensation to the inhabitants of the "Lumber City" for being obliged to travel nearly a mile from the centre of the town in order to reach the depot. After partaking of a hasty supper, the gates were unlocked, and the loud tones of a fat policeman informed us which of the different trains the waiting passengers were to occupy.

NORTHERN CENTRAL R. R.

The N. C. R. R. which begins at Baltimore and follows the Susquehanna to Sunbury, here takes a fresh start and runs to Canandaigua *via* Elmira. We soon left the fertile valley of the Susquehanna, and commenced tracing to its source the Lycoming, now a sleepy brook, but in the spring and winter a foaming torrent, frequently sweeping away bridges, track and rail road bed. Its windings through the valley are so numerous that we crossed it every few moments, and were continually in doubt as to which side of the stream we were on. The hills and mountains between which we passed were also peculiar, standing in detached groups with rounded forms, wooded to the base, and narrow ravines running between each, keeping a continual query in the mind as to which our train would take. As the bright sun-light left the valleys, and the sombre shades of night clothed hill and vale, a new source of pleasure was opened to the imaginative traveller. The engine burned wood, and in consequence the air was filled with the sparkling cinders; they showered down upon the cars, dashed against the windows, and sought entrance through the ventilators like demons seeking their prey, while the whistle of the locomotive suggested the shrieks of some poor victim of these spirits of the air.

TROY.

We reached this well known place about 9 o'clock. But the glory of Troy has departed. Provost Marshals and Boards of Enrolment, armed with despotic power, no longer compel the people of our county to travel over 100 miles, through five counties, to an unimportant post-town in the corner of Bradford county, in order to "report," hunt up substitutes, or examine quotas. Like Troy of old it presents a picture of desolation and decay, a disastrous fire having burned down Long's Hotel, and the fine block of buildings opposite. With characteristic Yankee energy, they are all being rapidly rebuilt. The only Hotel now is the "Adams House." We can say nothing favorable in regard to it.

BRADFORD COUNTY MORALS.

While waiting for a sleepy fit to seize us, we observed sitting in the parlor, a girl aged about sixteen years, who was weeping bitterly. We soon learned her history, and a more horrible one never occurred in a civilized land. Her father, James Benjamin, formerly lived near Towanda, and has a wife, seven daughters, and a son. He has been leading a life of incest with his daughters, and his last victim was the one then at the Adams House. Wishing to conceal the evidence of his crime the father took this daughter to a vacant building in the woods, where, on May 12th, the child was born. *The poor innocent was then cut to pieces, and the fragments burned.* Afterwards the blood was seen, the bones discovered, and the parties arrested, and on June 9th a hearing was had before the justice at Troy. Our indignation was aroused at hearing the brutal language and coarse jests of these constituents of Ulysses Mercur. Had the outrage been committed in Georgia what a howl of indignation would have gone up from loyal throats! Even the Hester Vaughan case is not so horrible. Who will move for the reconstruction of Bradford?

OVERLAND.

The following morning we took the stage for Wellsboro'; not the coach of our fore-fathers with four horses, luxuriously furnished seats, a fine rolling motion and a huge boat, but a long, low, raking, piratical looking craft, drawn by two horses built on the general plan of Don Quiote's Rosinante.

The country through which we passed was devoted mainly to grazing purposes, and the quantity and quality of the butter excels that of Orange county in New York. One of our friends has 105 cows, and supplies the Herdic House with butter the year round at forty cents per pound. The contrivances for churning were many and ingenious, ranging from the old dasher churn to the kind where a tread machine was used. In fact one heartless wretch after milking his cows, puts them on the machine, *and thus compels them to churn their own milk.* Motive power was furnished to many by dogs, and to several by small water wheels.

MANSFIELD.

Shortly before noon we reached this flourishing Boro': and stopped at Fuller's Hotel, where we met with the best of accommodations, and the kindest of attention. Mansfield is situated on the Tioga river, and has a State Normal School presided over by Prof. Allen, with whom many of our readers are acquainted. The institution is well located, and finely built, but in no way compares with the one erected in Bloomsburg. The Corning & Blossburg R. R. runs through the place, but is almost entirely devoted to carrying coal. It is the nearest rail road station to Wellsboro', which is some twelve miles distant.

WELLSBORO'.

We reached the county seat the following morning, and stopped at the Hotel kept by an old acquaintance in the army, D. D. Holiday. Although court was in session, there were but few strangers in town. The place is dull and seems to be standing still, so far as improvements are concerned. It contains about 1500 inhabitants.

A QUEER JUDGE.

The courts here are presided over by Judge White. On account of the infirmities of his mind, Judge Williams was appointed to assist him, but latterly Judge White insists on holding the courts himself, much to the disgust of the attornies and to the injury of the public business. The most of the cases we are informed go to the Supreme Court where his honor is regularly reversed. Such a state of affairs would be terrible in any place else than Tioga County.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

At Wellsboro', Mansfield, and several other points in Tioga County, there is a stringent prohibitory liquor law. It does not stop or even check drunkenness, but on the contrary opens a wide field to such doubtful beverages as Plantation Bitters, Hostetter, Hoofland, and even Fleschutt is not unknown.

TIOGA COUNTY MORALS.

While there the Grand Jury found a true bill against a man named King and his wife, for the murder of a boy. The charges, if true, show a heartlessness in the prisoners seldom equalled. It is charged that King and his wife, residents of Union township in Tioga county, had bound to him by the poor overseers of Troy, an Irish pauper boy. After getting him in their clutches they began a systematic course of ill treatment; leaving him senseless from beatings, turning him out of doors all night in cold weather, and giving him but little food. One day he was found dead, and was taken to Troy, and buried. Rumors of the treatment of the boy, however, had reached Troy, and some of the citizens had the body disinterred and examined by competent physicians. Besides being much emaciated and bruised, it was found that *one of his arms was broken, and that his legs from the hips down were in a blister as if scalded by hot water.* This discovery led to the arrest of the parties. We have since learned that King has tried to commit suicide.

STAGING IT AGAIN.

Not wishing to return *via* Troy, we took the stage again for Tioga, some seventeen miles distant, over what was formerly a plank road, but what is now kept up as a turnpike. The road was comparatively level the entire distance. About midway is a singular locality known as the "Marsh", being a swampy level about three miles long, and evidently the bottom of some ancient lake. Years ago it was converted into a huge mill-pond, but the people believing it caused fever and ague, demolished the dam. Some attempts are being made to drain it. Cranberries grow in profusion, and large quantities of coarse grass are secured annually.

TIOGA.

Tioga is a neat, thriving village, on the Corning & Blossburg R. R. It is a sort of commercial centre for the county. At this point we took the cars for Corning, a passenger car being attached to a coal train for the accommodation of travellers.

CORNING.

We reached this city in embryo about 4 p. m. With a less population than Bloomsburg it probably does two times its business. The streets are paved, the side-walks in good repair, and everything about the town is in a cleanly condition. It is located on the Erie R. R. one of the finest roads in the world, magnificently equipped, and having a six feet gauge. From this point it is only a half hour's ride to Elmira. Here we again made connection with the N. C. R. R. and reached Williamsport at midnight. The following day we dined at Bloomsburg.

Communicated.

CENTRALIA, June 8th, 1869.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

DEAR SIR:—A meeting was held at Locust Dale, this county on Saturday the 5th inst. About three thousand miners were in attendance. The meeting was addressed by Parker Humphreys, Siney and others. It is gratifying to state that not one disorderly person was in the meeting. The ranks were composed of hard working sober men. I was a spectator of the whole scene from the beginning, and taking into consideration all the circumstances it was highly respectable. A banner was presented by the ladies of Locust Dale to Division No. 2 of that place.

The presentation address was delivered by Mr. Parker, who alluded to the fair sex in a laudatory and very able manner. He commenced his remarks by alluding to a woman giving birth to the Savior, and a woman being the first at the cross and washing the feet of our Savior. He alluded to Joan of Arc, and her position at the head of the French Army; her heroic sufferings untarnished patriotism etc., etc. On the whole the meeting gave reasonable satisfaction to all concerned. This strike when compared with others which have preceded it, shows clearly that the miners are more intelligent than they were formerly; that law and order are respected; life and property are more secure; on the whole if the union amongst the men is properly governed it will redound to the advantage of both operators and miners. It is not right to charge the consumers an unreasonable price for coal. The interest of all concerned operators, miners and consumers should be guarded, the motto "Do right," should be the generalized law by which all should be governed.

SMALL EXPENDITURES.—An exchange counts up the small expenses in the following manner: Everybody nearly spends five cents foolishly every day. A mere trifle—only thirty-five cents per week. Yet it would buy coffee or sugar for a whole family—$18.25 a year. And this amount invested in a savings bank at the end of each year, and the interest thereon at six per cent., computed annually, would in twelve years amount to more than $670. Enough to buy a good farm in the West.

CHILDREN should never be allowed to remain in a room where people are smoking. I have known many children ruined by breathing day after day the vile smoke of a father's cigar, and sometimes the mother's pipe. If a parent is so very ignorant of the laws of life as to smoke where young children live, he is a barbarian, indeed.—*Herald of Health.*

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 15.—The miners of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, will resume work to-morrow.

The Columbia County Invasion.

XI

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE COUCH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Couch correspondence given in our last number demands some notice before we proceed to other matters; but we shall be brief in our remarks upon it because more important topics lie before us and invite us forward. As to the latter we will, just here, take our readers into our confidence and inform them what they may expect (in part) from our researches, in future numbers. Be it known, then, that we have obtained by unexpected good fortune though not without difficulty, full records of the evidence in the three leading cases of Columbia county prisoners, tried before Military Commission at Harrisburg, and shall publish them entire, (or their full substance,) to the confusion and disgrace of all the instruments of despotism who were concerned in the Columbia County Invasion. The cases to which we refer are those of John Rantz, Stott E. Colley and Daniel M'Henry, men upon whom the prosecution—the military Judge Advocate, the spies, informers, pimps and radical politicians, in short all the persecutors and their instruments—expended the whole force of their industry, ingenuity and malice (backed by public power) in order to secure their conviction. In the main, thank God! those efforts were expended in vain. For the truth and the right *did* triumph in the end; their webs of lies were broken; their wickedness came to nothing, and the prisoners, the objects of their hostility and persecution, went forth from unlawful bondage vindicated and free! Those prisoners went not forth however without scars of conflict upon them; not without grievous expense and great suffering first incurred, nor without bitter and enduring memories of wrong and outrage inflicted by lawless power.

But, to return to the Couch correspondence, the matter immediately in hand:

1. It will be seen that couch was notified before the end of September, by reliable and responsible authority, that the pretexts for the invasion were false and was called upon to discharge the prisoners and remove his troops from the County. Mr. Buckalew's letter to him dated September 20th., was answered by him on the 29th. He received it therefore in due course of mail and was fully acquainted with its contents. Why did he not accept the information thus given him and take proper action upon it? Assuming (with gratuitous charity) that he had been misled in the outset, why did he persist in the wrong?

2. Gen. Couch in his letter of 29th of September states that he had visited the prisoners in Fort Mifflin, but he does not state that he told them that their arrest "was the worst act of his life." It may appear incredible that he could make this declaration and yet keep them in custody and allow the persecution against them to continue, but the fact is too well attested to admit of doubt and can be fully proved by us if called in question. He was conscious that wrong had been done and when he stood face to face with his victims the truth was extorted from him by feelings of contrition or of sympathy which he could not restrain. But those feelings did not long continue or at all events had but slight influence upon his after conduct. He knew too well what his masters required of him; how exacting were the demands of Radicalism and that his commission would be forfeited by any open exhibition of independence, justice and humanity, and he followed the suggestions of self interest instead of the promptings of his better nature.

3. Gen. Couch's letter enables us to grapple with the points of accusation against the prisoners as they were finally arranged (and subsequently appeared in formal charges before the Military Commission) and is for that reason a valuable contribution to the history of the Invasion. By it, to a certain extent, our field of investigation is narrowed and has assigned to it definite boundaries. In the first place there is no imputation that any of the arrested men were concerned in the night affray in which Lieut. Robinson was wounded. Further, the General agrees fully that no fortifications had been erected for purposes of resistance to the military power. But he says that "Gen. Cadwallader who made a close examination of the country is satisfied that they" (the alleged 'insurgents') "had one and probably two pieces of artillery, that there was an organization to resist the Draft the members of which were armed," and that he had "other information to the same effect." He says further, that "the men arrested are charged in general terms with resisting the Draft, which covers the case of those who advised resistance, procured arms knowing they were for that purpose, or sold arms for the same object." This is the whole case against the prisoners as stated by Gen. Couch one month after their arrest and after the Albright affidavits had been obtained or extorted in the Fishing-creek country.

It will be our business in future numbers and by record evidence to answer and explode these charges so far as they came under examination in the military trials at Harrisburg, and we pledge ourselves in advance to perform this work in the most effectual manner. But we choose to brand at once the statement about "one and probably two pieces of artillery," for which General Cadwallader is given as authority, as an utter falsehood, No evidence to sustain it was ever produced upon any of the military trials, though if such a fact had existed it could have been easily proved and would have been gladly seized upon by the prosecution. Besides, the common statement of all persons who had means or opportunity for information on this subject, has been, that there was no piece or pieces of artillery known of in the whole region of the alleged "insurrection"

AN INSTRUCTIVE INCIDENT THOUGH A SMALL ONE:—We will conclude our number by mentioning a small transaction at the Benton Church on the morning of the arrest, Aug. 31st 1864. Daniel Edgar of Fishingcreek, one of the arrested men, was near the pulpit platform and privately handed Lt. Col. Stewart a knit head purse containing $5 to $7 in coin—silver money—Stewart took it and afterwards watched his opportunity to ask what he meant, whether he expected to bribe him. Edgar replied "oh! no," but he was arrested through mistake and wanted a chance to speak to him. Stewart said it would be all right or he would attend to it. He kept his word; Edgar's name was struck off the black list and he was allowed to go home while dozens of his neighbors as innocent as himself were hurried off to Fort Mifflin. Mr. Edgar is of opinion that that was the most profitable investment he ever made, and we agree with him in opinion. A sweetheart's purse and a little keepsake coin was a cheap price to be paid for exemption from months of imprisonment and from losses at home.

News Items.

—More than 4,000,000 of Germans reside in the United States.

—Four thousand people starved to death in London last year.

—Potatoes in Michigan glut the market at 20 cents per bushel.

—Nineteen ounce baby is latest "big thing" in Richmond, Va.

—There are about four hundred inmates in the Harrisburg asylum.

—Among distinguished foreigners in New York is Major Hunsen, of Norway, eight feet high.

—A man was arrested in Pittsburg on Thursday for stealing three cents. The money was recovered.

—A negro woman in Athens, Ga., has been arrested for stealing good clothes in which to be baptized.

—The Hon. Sunset Cox has been riding Arab horses in Africa, at the rate of 126 miles in 22 hours.

—The newspapers at times have odd things in them. Amongst the advertisements we read that "Two sisters *want washing.*"

—Chicago claims to hold the most valuable horse in America, "Bashaw, Jr.," for which $35,000 has lately been refused.

—Mark Twain says the difference between an American and and African wilderness is, that in one you are continually surrounded by black bears—in the other bare blacks.

—The French have discovered that the white of an egg given in sweetened water is a sure cure for the croup. The remedy is to be repeated till a cure is effected.

—The first divorce ever granted in the State of South Carolina was decreed at Greenville on the 21st ultimo; a wife obtained a divorce on the ground of ill-treatment and abandonment.

—The Hon. J. S. Black, who recently met with a severe railway accident, from which he is gradually recovering, is said to have made within the last year $300,000 by his professional labors.

—A boy in West Brookfield, Mass., recently found a small bird's nest which was duly protected by a one cent revenue stamp properly cancelled and thoroughly attached to the nest by its builder.

—Singular, but true: Of the seven members of Lincoln's Cabinet at the commencement of his administration, there is only one who now sustains the Radical party, and that is Simon Cameron.

—Last year two thrifty Germans purchased eighty acres of land in Southern Tennessee. This season they gathered strawberries enough from four acres of it to pay for the whole tract.

—His majesty, the King of the Sandwich Islands, came near being knocked in the head and killed by a cocoanut which fell the other day, while he was walking in his grove.

—The departments at Washington now swarm with negroes. A man must be very black to get an office from this administration. Black physically like Cuffy and Sambo, or black morally like Ashley, Sickles and the rest.

—A Bourbon county ox, weighing 4,500 pounds, measuring thirteen feet in length, eighteen hands high, and five years old, is the latest sensation in Paducah, Kentucky.

John Neal, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, sent to a drug store for some medicine for his horses, and the clerk, by mistake, put up something which killed four horses valued at $2,400.

—A letter from Sandersville, Washington county, to the *Chronicle*, states that Col. R. W. Flourney, democratic representative of the legislature, was murdered in his own field yesterday by a negro man in his employ, who has been committed to jail.

—Three Georgia negroes were playing cards the other day for a stake of twenty-five cents, when a dispute arose, and one of them grabbing the money, ran off with it. The others immediately shot him dead.

—A Mississippi editor and Justice of the Peace married a couple in 1858, divorced them in 1860, married the man to another woman in 1861, ditto the woman in 1862, and last week re-married the original couple.

—Robert Anderson, who killed a Chinaman at Forest Hill, Placer county, Cal., in June, 1868, has been sentenced to imprisonment in the California Penitentiary until the year 1900.

—In Chilmark, Mass., there are from twenty to thirty deaf mutes, two of whom are brothers, and also married to deaf mutes. The latter have four children, who can hear and articulate as well as the children of other parents.

—A married man who eloped from Mississippi with another woman has just written to his deserted wife to educate his three children respectably, as he hopes to meet them in heaven, if circumstances over which he has no control should forbid their meeting again on earth.

—A man in Bocque, Texas, whose son had been shot, by pure accident, by another man, went to the church where the latter was engaged in worship, strode up to him, and shot both the man and his little girl, seated by his side.

—A striking instance of the immense value that a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labor is the balance spring of watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy, four thousand weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000, or $5,000 in gold.

—The lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, which practically amounts to a purchase, by the Pennsylvania Central Company, is one of the most important movements which have been recently made in railroad circles.

—A Minnesota judge has decided when a man is legally drunk. He says: "It is not necessary that a man should be wallowing in a ditch, or bumping his head against your posts, that you may know him to be drunk; but whenever he begins to tell the same thing over twice, then he's drunk!"

—Mrs. Eliza Odgen, aged forty years, died last week at her residence near Manayunk of suffocation from excessive corpulence. At the time of her death her weight was 600 pounds. When she died, which was suddenly, she fell to the floor, and it required six stout men to lift her. It required ten men to remove her to the ground floor. Her coffin was six feet four inches long, three feet wide over the breast and two feet one inch deep.

—Years ago a Pennsylvania farmer stabbed his young wife in a fit of drunken insanity and fled to the West, supposing himself a murderer. The woman recovered, and after five years' solitary life married again. Her second husband died in a few months, and she also went West. There she met a prosperous and wealthy merchant, was wooed and wedded; and upon disrobing in the bridal chamber the bridegroom saw upon her neck the scar of the wound he himself had made, and recognized his wife of years before.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON June 10.

RADICAL PETS.

Negro outrages, following the riots of the election on Monday, continue to be reported. Respectable citizens in the northern part of the city, in the vicinity of negro quarters, go home early of nights and secure their premises against hostilities. Riots, thieving, and outrages by negroes make the burden of reports in the local columns of the newspapers of this unfortunate city.

THE PROSPECT IN VIRGINIA.

Accounts from various parts of Virginia are very favorable to the Conservative cause. The people everywhere seem to be warming up to the work; and the indications are that Walker will be elected Governor of the State, and the expurgated constitution adopted beyond doubt. An editorial in the Richmond *Whig* of to-day states that the registration list of negroes this year shows only one-half of the number registered last year, namely, three thousand in that city. The question resulting therefrom is. "Was this fraudulent registration in the first place, or have the voters actually diminished by removal and death? At any rate, it appears that the Conservatives will carry Richmond, with Henrico attached and that will probably give them the Legislature.

TROOPS FOR KANSAS.

The President has ordered troops to Cherokee neutral lands, in compliance with the request of the Governor of Kansas, to enforce the civil law and prevent arson and the rule of mob violence.

JUNE 11.—The through express train from Washington to New York on Wednesday night, to which was attached the special car containing President Grant and family, Secretary Boutwell and others, met with a serious accident just north of Annapolis Junction. The engine struck a cow on the track and tossed her so that she fell under the wheels of the baggage car. This with two passenger cars following, was thrown from the track, overturned and shattered. Several passengers were badly injured. The President and party escaped injury.

JUNE 16.—Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, is here and says that unless some unusual effort is made by the republicans, the democrats will carry the State at the coming election.

THERE is a society in Chicago which is very industriously circulating Senator Buckalew's valuable report made to the United States Senate on the representation of minorities. There can hardly be any question that a reform in this matter is needed, for in the very idea of permitting men to vote is included that of allowing them, in proper numbers, a representative of their interests. The evils which in this country have arisen from the abuses of power by a majority would have been prevented had the minority been fairly represented.—*World.*

I. O. OF O. F.—The following are the officers of the State Grand Lodge elected for the ensuing year:

R. W. G. M.—Samuel F. Gwinner.
R. W. D. G. M.—John B. Springar.
R. W. G. W.—Alfred Slack.
R. W. G. S.—James B. Nicholson,
R. W. G. T.—M. Richards Muckle.
R. W. G. F.—J. Alexander Simpson.

POLITICAL.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for the office of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, will meet at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 14th, 1869, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg. By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.
DAVID CALDWELL, Secretary.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

REPRESENTATIVE,

GEORGE SCOTT,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.
(Subject to the decision of the conferees of Columbia and Montour counties.)

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

J. R. JAMESON,
MAIN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL CREASEY,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

PROTHONOTARY,

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

JESSE COLEMAN,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

B. FRANK ZARR,
BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

JOHN SNYDER,
ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

D. B. HAMPTON,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

W. B. KOONS,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

J. S. SANDERS,
BERWICK BOROUGH.

COMMISSIONER,

CYRUS ROBBINS,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

H. P. WHITEMAN,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

DAVID SAVAGE,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOL WANTED.

The subscriber, agent of the Lewisburg Clothing Mills, desires

50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL IN EXCHANGE

for all kinds of cloth, cassimers, satinets, and all kind of flannels and blankets.

He is also prepared to do roll carding and fulling, coloring and cloth dressing in the best manner. Address GEORGE VANCE,

June 18,'69-3m Orangeville, Pa.

MAMMOTH GROCERY.

J. H. MAIZE,

MAIN AND IRON STREET, BLOOMSBURG PA,

The Largest and Best Stock of Groceries and Provisions in the County.

A splendid lot of Hams, Side-meat and Shoulders, Teas Coffees and Spices. Foreign and Domestic Fruits a specialty. A large lot of

FRUIT JARS

on hand of the best patterns.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE TOWN.

June 18,'69-tf

THE KIDNEYS.—THE KIDNEYS ARE TWO in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior, the exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the body, health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They seem to promote deposits in acid stomach and watery concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel comes from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys, a weak organ being weak the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

Dropsy is a collection of watery fluids of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extra Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, swelling, rheumatism and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or blood in urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery, or calcareous, depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, woman, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no more of them (heretofore unless I knew of the ingredients). It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not a single ache or pain now for two months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections. M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. H. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Knox, Jeweler, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. C. Gibbons, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

In the great work of emancipating mankind from the thraldom of ignorance, superstition and barbarism, the Teacher holds a very responsible office; and that Teacher who has a comprehensive and a clear apprehension of the nature of the work intrusted in his hands, will gladly embrace every opportunity for personal improvement as well as the elevation of his office.

In compliance with a request from many such teachers we have made arrangements to hold a special Term adapted to the wants of all grades of Teachers. Able Professors will give class drills and daily lectures upon methods of Teaching and management of Schools. Many of the Distinguished Educators of this and other States have been invited and are expected to attend and give us the benefit of their experience, and we can but hope and trust that very many of the Teachers of our State will come and enjoy a season of refreshing, and spend at least a part of their vacation in study and making the acquaintance of, and in comparing notes with other live teachers.

Come then and let us all unite in moving forward the great cause of human amelioration. We expect to have our fine Boarding Hall furnished so that a large number of the teachers can board in the Institution, and it seems fitting that a convention of teachers should be the first to occupy that noble structure.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the County Superintendents to take part in the preparations and exercises, also School Directors to visit the School. It will afford Directors a good opportunity to secure good teachers and good teachers good positions.

We will furnish Text Books for the benefit of the teachers excepting in cases where a teacher wishes to study some particular Author, in which case they will bring their own. The expense for Board, Books and Tuition, will be five dollars per week and teachers can stay as long or short a time as their circumstances require.

The Term will commence June 28th and continue until the opening of Fall Term Aug. 9, 1869.

For further information address

HENRY CARVER, A. M.
Principal of Bloomsburg State Normal School

May 28,'69-2m

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. R. W. SWEENY agent for Columbia and Luzerne Counties. Dear Sir,

I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of five thousand dollars from your company, being for the insurance on the life of my husband Calvin B. Rollandyder, and take this occasion of recommending the CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, for its promptitude and fair dealing. This company makes no deduction of OUTSTANDING PREMIUM NOTES, but cancels and returns them to the insured.

KATE P. ROLLANDYDER,
Catawissa, Pa. Apr. 24th 1869.

Insurance can be effected with

R. W. SWEENY, Agent,
At Catawissa or Bloomsburg.

May 7,'69-3m

FLOUR AND FEED.

The undersigned thankful for past patronage begs to announce to his friends and to the public that his

NEW MILL

is now in complete running order, and that he is prepared to do all kinds of Milling without delay. Parties from a distance can have their grain ground without delay, so as to take them home the same day, and as a rule all work brought to the mill can be done in twenty-four hours. My present arrangements are such as to preclude the necessity of stopping the mill on account of ice, high or low water.

THE BEST FAMILY FLOUR,

as well as the lower grades, and all kinds o

CHOP AND FEED

kept on hand in quantity, and for sale at the lowest current rates. Grain of all kinds purchased.

Light Street, Dec. 4,'68-tf. PETER ENT.

☞ FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING.
Call at The Columbian Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

WOOL WANTED.

The subscriber desires

50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL

in exchange for Fancy and Staple dry goods of varieties and every style which he keeps constantly on hand, both of his own manufacture and other first class mills. The highest price will be allowed. Parties will find it to their advantage to deal with us and thereby make a profit of traveling agents. J. P. SAYLOR,

June