The Columbian —AND— Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1870.

☞ 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.

Sumner Scored.

In the United State's Senate on Friday last, the pompous and arrogant Sumner received from the mouth of Lyman Trumbull of Illinois so severe and so merited a rebuke for his "assumption" his "mis-statements," and his "impudence" that were he other than he is we should look for a change in his manners. Mr. Trumbull in his remarks, which were bitterly stinging and sarcastic, showed up in all its meanness and pettiness, the opposition with which Sumner had invariably met the measures and the men who favored the admission of Virginia. Sumner had charged that a loyal delegation from that State had been denied a hearing at the door of the Committee room, of which Committee Mr. Trumbull was a member, and although this had been authoritatively denied, yet had Sumner taken no notice of the denial. Said Mr. Trumbull "can impudence go further?" Sumner for once was stung out of his ordinary composure, and squirmed and wriggled in his chair. Mr. Trumbull seeing this proceeded, "Oh, sir, I have not done with the Senator from Massachusetts. I shall tear away all these imputations and strip from him all his assumed infallibility and superiority in this body." Mr. Trumbull further said, "Did any one ever know him (Sumner) to step down from the lofty position of effrontery he has assumed." And yet again "if the Senator's assurance and effrontery was such that he could not resist his inclination to assail others, he must gird his armor about him lest it be stripped off and expose him to the American people as an impracticable obstacle in the way of legislation."

The pith of the whole matter lies in the last few words. That Sumner is "an impracticable obstacle," no one doubts, and the wonder is, that the really powerful and able men in the Senate should have allowed such a wordy, empty, vain and weak an extremist to have attained and maintained such eminence in their body. We do earnestly hope that this speech of Mr. Trumbull's may be the fore-runner of others to the same effect, which may finally pierce the vanity-thickened hide of the Massachusetts man, and put an end to his intolerable utterances, displaying as they do, in equal parts, egotism, impudence and intolerance.

Virginia and her Persecutors.

The bill to admit Virginia without restrictions, which passed the House of Representatives a few days since, was arrested in the Senate and saddled with sundry amendments, offered by Drake of Missouri, alike ungenerous and unjust.

Heretofore the charge of these malcontents has been that the State was not "loyal," but now that she has fulfilled all the demands which have been made upon her, she yet is denied free admission. The difficulty lies, not in the State or the people thereof, but in the unreasonable and irreconcible extremists of Congress, who prefer to see the Union dismembered rather than abate one iota of their selfish and unjust requirements. The Republican party desires the admission of the State, but the few headstrong and vindictive men, who have acquired a certain influence in Congress, withstand the voice of the people, to carry out their own malicious policy, and admit the State only under galling requirements. And so matters will be, as long as one-idead men like Sumner and Drake are permitted by bluster and much talking, to overrule the opinions of Senators of ability and of broad and comprehensive views.

Dr. Schoeppe.

We notice that strenuous efforts are being made to identify Dr. Paul Schoeppe, now awaiting trial for his life for the murder of Miss Steinecke, with the individual who robbed a Count Blankensee, in Berlin, some years ago. Whether he be the same person or not, can have no bearing on the present case. Dr. Schoeppe is on trial for murder, not robbery, and the only effect this investigation can have is to effect the public mind unfavorably to his interest. It certainly cannot aid him in his struggle for life, to stagger under the additional weight of an ancient robbery.

THE following, from the New York *Times*, is sound logic and will meet with the approval of the people. The question of Taxes if submitted to them would be decided promptly and decisively:

"The Ways and Means Committee is not alone in the "demoralization" occasioned by the demands of the people for reduced taxation. The *Tribune* shares the perplexity. Until the other day, it insisted that the present rate of taxation might be maintained without producing inconvenience or exciting dissontent. Now it talks differently. It recommends officials who scoff at retrenchment as a matter of little moment, to "inquire of the workingmen, manufacturers and farmers who pay the taxes." The advice is good, and we trust will be heeded by those who, though not adverse to retrenchment, urge the continuance of taxes to pay a debt not yet due. Let them inquire of those "who pay the taxes" what their opinion is on the subject. "Down with the Taxes" will be the response."

THE WATT OUTRAGE.—W. W. Watt who at present holds the seat of Senator from the First Senatorial District, occupies that position under circumstances utterly disgraceful to himself, and the State. It has been confessed in open Court, in Philadelphia, that the return, on which he was declared elected, was a forgery and a fraud, and Judge Allison, as we have before remarked, regretted that he could afford no relief in the case, as the matter had passed beyond his jurisdiction.

Surely affairs cannot have gone so far to the bad, that an acknowledged forgery and fraud can be perpetuated without remedy! Let there be justice done the people and that speedily.

Congressional Courtesies.

The debate on the Virginia bill has led to some sharp interchanges of opinion between certain Republican members of the House. Beside the lashing which Sumner received from Trumbull, mention of which is made elsewhere, we find in the records the following account of a spicy little triangular fight between Messrs. Butler, Bingham and Farnsworth, all leading Republicans in the House. The hero of Big Bethel, Fort Fisher, and Dutch Gap, as will be seen came out decidedly second best.

Mr. Bingham, hoped that the House would concur in the Senate amendment. His chief purpose was to state to gentlemen on his own side of the house—

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts. Which side of the house is that (Laughter.)

Mr. Bingham, (indignantly). The gentleman is very wise—wise beyond his years. He cannot read me out of the party with which I am associated, nor can he blot out my record. Vulgarity is not wit; assumption is not power. There was no reason for the inquiry.

"A wit's a feather, and a fool's a rod.
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

(Laughter and much excitement on the floor.)

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, took the floor, and the interest in the discussion seemed to be on the increase. He said that he would begin where the gentleman from Ohio had left off, not with a mis-quotation, but simply to say that he had never threatened to read the gentleman out of the Republican party. Nobody could do that but himself. Whether he had done that in passing the Virginia bill through the House by a snap judgment and with the aid of his Democratic allies, the country would judge. Whether the gentleman was to have an ovation when he went to Virginia he did not know, but he had seen some hint of that kind in the papers. He should like to be present in spirit, where he could look on not embodied, and see the Virginians toasting the man whom all their papers announced as the murderer of Mrs. Surratt. [Excitement.] What a sight! the lion and —no, not the lamb, but another animal. [Laughter.]

He referred to the eulogy passed by the gentleman from Ohio on the Virginia constitution, and said that it was not the work of Virginia statesmen, but of carpet-baggers and scallawags and negroes from the fields. He regarded the condition of the bill as a notice to Virginia and all the country that if she did not maintain, in spirit and in truth the spirit of the reconstruction acts, Congress held and claimed, and with the help of God and of the loyal people of the country would exercise the power to place her back again where she had been. He did not know what new light the gentlemen from Ohio had got which induced him to support the Senate bill, which was substantially the bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Farnsworth said he understood very well the allusion made by Mr. Butler to the acting chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, and he had a word to say on that subject. He would not allow himself to be instructed in Republicanism by the gentleman from Massachusetts. He had been a Republican for twenty-five years, when the gentleman from Massachusetts was chasing fugitive slaves all over the State. [Laughter and clapping of hands on the Democratic side.] He had been doing all he could at the Chicago Convention for the nomination of a Republican President, while the gentleman from Massachusetts was at the Charleston Convention voting for Jeff. Davis. [Laughter.] He had voted for the Republican party in 1860, when the gentleman from Massachusetts was voting for Breckenridge, of Kentucky. He knew that gentleman's facilities for getting on the other side when his allies deserted him and went over, and he knew that his conviction and conversion was so sudden that it shamed that of St. Paul. [Laughter.]

The lightning that blazed around him—that focal blaze that illuminated his understanding—shamed into darkness the light that shone around St. Paul; but he knew that the gentleman was somewhat like Peter when he had deserted his Master. His desertion was so recent that he was obliged to curse and swear to make people believe that his conversion was genuine. [Laughter.] So the gentleman from Massachusetts was obliged to be exceedingly radical in order to make people believe that his conversion was genuine.—[Laughter.] He understood that the gentleman's attack was on the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham), but he would probably have named him, too, only he knew that he (Mr. Farnsworth) had a chance to reply.

Mr. Butler said that the reason was that he had held the floor by that gentleman's courtesy, and therefore did not think it well to arraign him at that time for his sins. [Laughter.]

WE find in the columns of one of our exchanges, the following spicy little bit of gossip, which needs no introduction from us to commend it to the minds of our readers. It is a peep behind the scenes not often vouchsafed to the uninitiated:

"A secret chapter in Senatorial history has just been divulged here by Senator Patterson, who is a great lover of fun, and unable to keep a secret. When Mr. Lincoln's Louisiana bill was before Congress, Senators Sumner and Buckalew met in the lobby, and, after comparing notes, discovered that extremes had met, and that they were alike opposed to the bill. Sumner insisted that Buckalew should make a speech against it, but the latter thought that a speech from the Democratic side would have no influence and he in turn insisted that Sumner should speak by all means. Sumner plead lack of time, but jocularly remarked to Buckalew, "If you will write the speech I will deliver it." At four o'clock the next morning the speech was finished, Buckalew having labored all night.

During the day he quietly slipped the roll of manifold into Sumner's hand. On the following morning Buckalew was late. Arriving at the Capitol, and entering the Senate Chamber, he found Mr. Sumner occupying the Senate with a speech against the admission of Louisiana, which speech Buckalew soon recognized as the same he had handed to Sumner the day before.

Sumner had in the short interval committed the whole of it to memory. Mr. Hamlin, passing Buckalew's seat at the time, remarked, 'Sumner is talking sense for once in his life.'"

IT has transpired that the estimates for the coming year, which have been submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations, foot up $49,000,000 in excess of the sum named in the estimates of the last fiscal year of the administration of President Johnson. And worse still, a deficiency bill is being prepared to supply the shortcomings of last year's estimates, over which the Radicals made such boastful comments.

A SPECIMEN of the wonderful plant, "the flower of the Holy Ghost" has been successfully raised in Norwich, Conn. The only specimens heretofore seen, we believe, were found growing wild on the Isthmus of Panama. The flower is a creamy white cup, nearly as large as half an egg, and extremely beautiful, and its wonder as a natural floral growth, is the fact that in this flower is a little pure white dove, with pink bill and eyes, and its head turned as if looking over its back. Its wings, feet, bill, etc., are as absolutely perfect as those of a real dove.

The Columbia County Invasion.

XXIX

THE CLUB MEETINGS OF 1863.

On the trial of Stott E. Colley, the following very conclusive testimony was given for the defense:

Jacob Wellver, sworn:—"I reside in Benton; am a farmer. I knew of meetings in Jackson township. I was there twice. Knew of nothing secret about them but their signs. I was initiated; whether there or not cannot say positively. The strangers were only excluded when signs were given. They were called "Democratic Lodges" as far as I heard. Those that could speak, spoke. We were to support the Constitution and laws of the United States; nothing was said about the conscript act; nothing said that I ever heard of about resisting the conscription act.

Cross-Examined:—Never heard the oath but twice; we were to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States, and all constitutional laws."

William Ash, sworn:—"I was at secret meetings in spring of 1863 in Benton township; I met Ed. M'Henry there; there were a few initiated that evening; Hiram Ash was there, William Appleman, E. Boyd. The obligation was to support the Constitution of the United States and State of Pennsylvania; nothing in the oath about resisting the conscription act. I was in when persons were initiated.

Cross-Examined:—I remember Ed. M'Henry because he spoke at meetings; I only attended two meetings; he spoke at the first meeting. I could not tell all he said or give the substance. He did not advise the people to take up arms. I did not hear him say drafted men should not report. The oath only bound us to support each other as far as the laws went. I was never a regular member. The signs were the secrets. I was no member and paid no attention to the signs. I was not in all the time; I was not present during the whole initiation. Did not see Stott E. Colley there. The oath was to support the Constitution of the United States, and State of Pennsylvania."

Wm. Brink, sworn:—"I live in Jackson township. I attended meetings in spring of 1863, I only attended one place; Ed. M'Henry was there a couple of times. I was initiated. They called it their "Club Meeting." (Some have called it the 'Golden Circle,' but the name was 'Club Meeting.') There was nothing secret only the signs. *There was a subscription to raise bounty money for volunteers one evening when I was in. We raised over $700;—how much more* I cannot tell. They read from Constitution and a newspaper. Once, a nine months' soldier spoke and Ed. M'Henry objected to a soldier's being a leader, and I told M'Henry to behave himself; it broke up the meeting. Nothing said about resisting the draft. Edward M'Henry *had* talked about it; he allowed they ought to raise funds to keep drafted men at home." * * *

Hiram Ash, sworn:—"I was at School House in Benton, in 1863; Ed. M'Henry was there. I was initiated. The obligation was to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania and of the United States; not a word in the oath about conscription act. They were trying to raise funds to raise volunteers. There was nothing secret about the meetings except the signs. A stranger could be in the room when the oath was administered. The meetings were called 'Union Club' and 'Democratic Club.'

Cross-Examined:—We did not take an oath to support each other; never such an oath did I take. No such obligation taken by the member at any such meeting I was at."

John Savage, sworn:—"I live in Jackson township; am a farmer. I was at one so-called secret meeting in Jackson township in 1863. We took an obligation to support the Constitution and laws U. S. I called it same society it was over the township. I do not know that Ed. M'Henry belonged to it. Nothing said in oath about resisting conscription act or draft. The secret was signs.

Cross-Examined:—The signs were to know each other, and whenever got into trouble to let one another know. Took no oath to support each other. The sign was merely to know each other when we met. It runs in my mind there was nothing about helping each other; that we would know each other by the signs if we were to meet one another; some could help each other out."

Martin A. Ammerman, sworn:—"I live in Fishingcreek township. I was initiated into the so-called secret meetings in Fishingcreek. * * * The oath was to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania and of the U. S., nothing in the oath about the conscription act, nor anything about resisting the draft. The last meeting was in March or April 1863, that I attended. *The members of the Society raised money to pay volunteers.*"

We have in previous numbers given the testimony of Aaron Smith and William Evans, government witnesses, very much to the same purpose and effect with the foregoing testimony concerning the Club meetings. Charles Gibbens, another government witness, testified that he "attended three or four of the so-called secret meetings," but no question was asked him regarding their character or the proceedings which took place when he was present. The inference to be drawn from this fact is, that he could testify to nothing which would condemn them or cast suspicion upon the motives or conduct of the persons who attended them.

We have then *one dozen* reputable witnesses who testify to the innocent and lawful character of the Club meetings of 1863, against a single witness upon the other side. *Every witness examined in relation to those Club meetings whether for the government or for the defense save Ed. M'Henry, pronounced their vindication from all censure or evil imputation.*

MR. DAWES of Massachusetts in his recent speech in Congress said that the first year of Grant's administration will cost *forty nine millions more* than the last year of Johnson's. This is retrenchment and reform with a vengeance. If this be virtue and morality by all means give us vice as a change for the better. As a natural result of this honesty of speech. Mr Dawes has not risen very high in the estimation of sundry of his Republican brethren, who assail him in various ways, but the conclusion is inevitable that he speaks the truth, and that the professions of the Republican party, that retrenchment is being carried forward, are utterly without foundation in fact.

Congressional.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22d.—In the Senate, yesterday, the discussion of the Virginia bill was ended and the vote taken. Mr. Drake's amendment was adopted, by a vote of 31 to 28. It affixes fundamental conditions to the admission of the State, and prohibits any change or amendment to the State Constitution to deprive citizens of the right of franchise who are now entitled to vote, except as a punishment for crime. A further amendment by Mr. Drake imposing further conditions that the State should never deprive any citizen, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, from holding office was adopted—yeas 30, nays 29. The bill, as amended, was then passed to a third reading by a vote of yeas 47, nays 10. Mr. Sumner did not vote. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, but little new business was received, and the day was passed in discussion.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24th.

Mr. Hamlin, Me., presented the credentials of his colleague Lot. M. Morrill, elected by the Legislature of Maine for the unexpired term of the late Mr. Fessenden, the vacancy having been previously filled by appointment. The credentials being read, the usual oath of office was administered to Mr. Morrill, by the Chair.

Mr. Scott, Pa., presented a petition for pensions to soldiers of 1812, and urged definite action for their relief.

Mr. Cameron, Pa., presented a petition for the abolition of the franking privilege, and remarked that through the commendable zeal of the Post Master General the reform was now generally asked for by the people of Pennsylvania. He gave notice that in connection with this reform he would oppose the appropriation of money for postage stamps for members.

Mr. Wilson offered for reference a resolution granting a pension to the widow of the late President Lincoln. Referred to the Committee on Pensions

HOUSE.

After the introduction and reference of numerous bills,

Mr. Farnsworth moved to pass over all intervening business on the Speaker's table to take up the Virginia bill with the Senate amendment. The bill was taken up and the Senate substitute was read.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to concur in the Senate substitute and various speeches were made; sharp passages taking place between Bingham of Ohio and Butler of Mass.

Mr. Farnsworth's motion was agreed to and the Senate substitute concurred in by a strict party vote. Yeas 136 nays 57. An effect was made to have the evening session for debate, but it failed and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The finance question was discussed at length in the Senate, yesterday. Mr. Fenton made a long, rambling speech. When he had finished, he had succeeded in involving himself in the meshes of impenetrable fog. Mr. Sumner called up his amendment to increase the bank circulation to five hundred millions. Mr. Morton and Mr. Garret Davis both attacked Sherman's bill in vigorous speeches. In the House the League Island swindle was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. The contested election case of Wallace against Simpson (Fourth South Carolina District, from which Simpson, Dem., was elected by *only* 4,000 majority) was taken up, debated, and, on motion of Butler, recommitted.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Harlan presented the credentials of James B. Howell, elected by the legislature of Iowa to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Grimes.

Senator elect Howell then took the oath of office.

Mr. Williams moved that the Committee on Private Land Claims be discharged from the consideration of the papers in the case of M'Garrahan and that the said papers be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

A resolution was presented instructing the Committee on Mining to investigate the causes of the late mining accident at Avondale, Pennsylvania, and to report means of preventing such accidents.

The House then resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the League Island navy yard bill.

Mr. Scofield closed the debate in an argument in favor of the bill, and then Mr. Dawes moved to lay the bill on the table, and called the yeas and nays. The bill was laid on the table-yeas 94, nays 67.

The House then, at 2¼5, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Cessna in the chair), and took up the legislative and judicial appropriation bill.

Legislature.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19th,

Mr. Nagle introduced a bill entitled an act declaring that justices of the peace shall not act as Attorneys-at-Law.

Mr. White introduced a bill entitled an act to protect the people of Pennsylvania from empiricism, and to elevate the standing of the medical profession.

Nothing important was done in the House.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1870.

Mr. Linderman presented a petition of the citizens of Bucks county, praying the legislature to abolish the penalty of death in every case of the conviction of persons for crime.

Petitions were presented from several counties asking for a law allowing the voters of wards or townships to decide the question of granting or refusing licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

Also, as committed, bill entitled An act declaring that justices of the peace shall not practice as attorneys at law.

By Mr. White, from the Committee on the Judiciary General, as committed, bill entitled An act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution.

Also (same,) as committed, bill entitled An act regulating the preparation of medical prescriptions.

By Mr. Davis, from the Committee on the Judiciary General, with amendment, bill entitled An act to prevent the injury or destruction of baggage within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Howard (same,) with a negative recommendation, bill entitled A supplement to an act entitled An act allowing parties in interest to be witnesses, approved April 15, 1869, allowing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases.

By Mr. Lowry, from the Committee on New Counties and County Seats, with amendments, bill entitled An act to provide for the erection of a new county out of parts of the counties of Crawford, Venango and Warren, to be called Petrolia.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

Bill entitled Joint resolution fixing Thursday, the 17th day of March next, as the day of final adjournment of the Legislature.

A bill entitled An act making the mode of voting throughout the Commonwealth uniform. Referred to a special committee.

Mr. Rutan offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary General inquire if any additional judges are required for the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. The resolution was adopted.

HOUSE.

The House met at the usual hour.

The committee to investigate State Treasury affairs were announced to be Messrs. Adaire, Ames, Hill, Buffington, M'Creary, Ellis and Dill, (Union.)

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1870.

Mr. Lowry read a bill to increase the salaries of the Supreme Judges.

Mr. Billingfelt reported from the committee an act fixing the 26th day of March as the day of final adjournment.

Mr. Rutan, a bill changing the time for holding township elections in the Commonwealth.

Senate adjourned until Monday night at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE.

Mr. Coray offered a petition from 1,761 citizens of Pittston asking for the passage of a ventilation bill. Also, a similar petition from 107 citizens of Luzerne county; also, another of 40 citizens; also, a petition from citizens of Scranton asking that the question of license or no license be put to a popular vote of election districts.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1870.

The Senate to night passed a joint resolution repealing the act abolishing the franking privilege, and restoring the same as it has heretofore existed. It was immediately messaged to the House, where it led to an animated discussion. It was finally voted down.

Mr. Keene, of Luzerne, thereupon submitted a joint resolution, giving the members the right to frank all documents where the postage does not exceed ten cents on each.

The proposition meets with more favor than any yet submitted. There has not been a record of the proceedings or a single bill of either Chamber yet printed.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were offered of no general interest. The Senate bill relative to franking was defeated.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

A large number of local bills were reported from Committee. Mr. Beck offered a joint resolution discharging the pasters and folders of each House and that they be paid to the present time.

A motion to refer to Committee was not agreed to.

In the House, a number of private bills were taken up and disposed of, but nothing of general interest was done.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.

Among the bills reported were the following:

By Mr. White (from the Committee on the Judiciary General), with amendment, a further supplement to the act entitled An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, approved March 31, 1860.

Also, from same committee, with a negative recommendation, a supplement to an act entitled An act for punishment of cruelty to animals in this Commonwealth, approved March 24, 1869.

On the question of agreeing to the resolution ratifying the contract to print the records, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Billingfelt and Mr. Howard, and were as follows, viz: Yeas 20, Nays 13.

So the question was determined in affirmative.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were introduced, including the following:

On leave given, Mr. Davis presented a bill to provide for the postage of public documents and letters. The rules were suspended and the bill passed as follows, after a long debate:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives shall receive from the United States postmaster at Harrisburg all stamps for use in the Senate and House of Representatives, and each Senator and member of the House shall be entitled to receive postage stamps to an amount not exceeding $100 for each regular session, and the clerks of each House $100 for the use of themselves and assistants. An account shall be kept with each Senator and member by the respective clerks, to be revised by the Committee on Accounts; and if the stamps drawn by any Senator or member shall exceed said amount, such excess shall be charged to him and deducted from his pay.

Latest News.

CAVE CITY KY. Jan. 18th, 1870.

The terrible tornado which swept over and destroyed this place, yesterday, was the most severe ever known in the country. Eleven persons are thus far known to have perished, and hundreds have been rendered homeless. The track of the storm, some half mile in width, is a perfect scene of desolation, not a house, barn or fence, even, being left in an upright condition. Many persons were badly injured by flying timbers, splinters &c. The river is higher than it has been for years, and a serious flood is threatened.

PITTSBURG, PENN., Jan. 23.

Alderman Edward Lynch, of this city, has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment in the workhouse for misdemeanor in office.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 23.

William S. Rockwell, of Georgia, once United States District Judge of that State, and Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Masons for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, and Past Grand Master of Georgia, died to-day in Hartford county, Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Prince Arthur, the third eldest son of Queen Victoria, arrived here on Saturday evening last. On Saturday he attended Church and has since been viewing the city and suburbs. Much curiosity was evinced to catch a glimpse of the Royal visitor especially on the part of the fair sex.

LOUISVILLE KY., Jan. 24th.

George D. Prentice, the well known poet and journalist, died here on Saturday last, in his 68th year. He was famous as a wit and satirist, and contributed some exquisite poetry to the language. As a political editor he was at one time without a peer.

General Sir De Lacy Evans, of the British army, who when a young man, in 1814, commanded the raiding party which sacked and burned the City of Washington, and who in his old age was one of the most distinguished of the generals commanding in the Crimea, died in London on the 9th instant.

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.

Evening—The British steamer Monarch, with the remains of the late Geo. Peabody on board, and her escort, the United States steamer Plymouth, arrived to-night, and has anchored outside, owing to a dense fog. All are safe and well on board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

John M. Wood, of North Adams, Mass., was garroted at No. 69 Wall street, at 2 P. M. to-day, and robbed of certified checks for $13,000, obtained shortly before from Jay Cooke & Co.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—A salute of 100 guns was fired in the park, at noon, in honor of the admission of Virginia. About 5,000 persons were present, two-thirds of whom were colored.

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 25.

About 1 o'clock this morning, as a regular eastward-bound freight-train was pulling out of the switch to the main track at Hankins, a few miles west of Port Jervis, an extra freight train came thundering along, and ran into the regular, demolishing the engine of the extra, and piling the freight-cars upon each other in grand confusion. About fifteen cars, laden with flour, butter, and other merchandise, were almost completely wrecked and their contents scattered in every direction.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25,—A collision occurred to-night, in Jersey City, between the Erie Railroad strikers and the men who took their places. As the latter were leaving work, at 6 p. m., they were attacked by a crowd of a thousand men and women. The prompt interference of the police prevented serious results. Pat. Scanlon, who struck one of the new men, was arrested, and as the police were taking him to the station-house the mob attempted a rescue, attacking the police with stones.

The officers drew their pistols and discharged them in the air, and succeeded in frightening the rioters away. Pat Morgan, another striker, who led the attack, was arrested, and with both prisoners the police reached the station-house followed by the entire mob. Three of the officers were hit and severely hurt with brickbats. As soon as the prisoners were locked up the mob dispersed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

DEFEAT OF THE LEAGUE ISLAND BILL.

The House this afternoon, by a vote of 94 to 67, tabled the bill for the removal of the Philadelphia navy yard to League Island. This is a disastrous defeat for Pennsylvanians, and holds out some encouragement to the New Englanders, who have not yet lost all hopes of New London being selected as the spot. The failure of the measure is mainly attributed to the expose of Mr. Dawes.

Alaska.

A report, just sent in to the Senate, of the special agent of the U. S. Treasury Department sent out to Alaska, is an interesting document, as it gives a detailed account of the climate, resources and inhabitants of that Territory. The white population does not exceed 300 in number. In the eastern part there were from 12,000 to 15,000 Indians, and in the other portions from 6000 to 8000. The tribes are principally of Asiatic origin. The agent asserts that Alaska will prove to be a very costly property to the Government, and will require an annual expenditure of $500,000 for the military and naval establishments which must be kept up, besides the annual interest on the purchase money of $7,200,000, in gold. The seal fisheries, if properly conducted, will yield from $75,000 to $100,000 per annum, and the custom dues $5000 to $10,000. He recommends that one post be garrisoned with a small force, and that one armed steamer be stationed off the coast, and that the United States Courts of California, Oregon and Washington Territory should have original jurisdiction in law and equity cases arising in Alaska. He also suggests that the privileges of occupying the islands of St. Paul and St. George, and of buying not over 100,000 skins per annum from the natives, should be granted to one or more incorporated companies, under bonds to pay the duties and provide for the support of the natives.

Card of Thanks.

BLOOMSBURG, Jan. 27, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit us through the columns of your paper to acknowledge a handsome donation, given on the 20th inst., by the Lutheran congregations of Bloomsburg and Orangeville, and other friends. The donation consisted of a silver watch and chain, a beautiful wash stand and set complete, a ladies' cloak, ten dresses, one sack, eight fine shirts, one pair of fine boots, two barrels of flour, forty pounds of lard, three turkeys, chickens, potatoes, butter, eggs, tea, coffee, sugar, dried fruit, brooms, a fine lot of glassware, with many other useful articles, and fifty dollars in greenbacks, amounting in all to the sum of $275,00. Many thanks to the kind donors. May our Heavenly Father bless you all abundantly in all temporal things, but above all, give you of the bread and meat which perisheth not.

REV. B. F. ALLEMAN,
MRS. C. L. ALLEMAN.

A SNAKE BADLY FOOLED.—Last Saturday morning Levi Henry shot and killed a black snake, five feet long, on the hills back of the town. Observing an enlarged appearance about the centre of the body, he concluded that the snake had swallowed something which was as yet undigested, so he cut the reptile open, revealing one of those false china eggs, just the size of an ordinary hen's egg. The snake had been robbing hen's nests, and, finding this object in one, did not discover the true nature of the inviting viand until it was too late.—*Ironton (Ohio) Register.*

Fair for the Catholic Church, Centralia.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN, *Dear Sir:*—As your Conyngham correspondent did not give you the vote for the different articles at this Fair, with your consent, I submit the following facts and figures for publication. These will explain themselves and it is hoped that all will be satisfied with the truth. In the matter of the Dictionary it is only justice to Mr. O'Connor to say that he was not the doner as R. C. remarks. Miss O'Conner presented it to Rev. D. Ignatius McDermott to use it as he pleased for the benefit of the Fair. The following is the exact vote with the names of the contestants for the different articles:

Candidates for Clock—Robert Gorrell had 1,506, C. Goodrich 1,000, C. M. Freek 700; Gorrell's majority 507.

Candidates for Cane—Richard Thornton had 1,609 votes, James Kealy 1,204; Thornton's majority 456.

For Dictionary—Jeremiah O'Conner 1,201, D. W. Lenihan 812, Michael P. Butler 810, John J. Coughlin 300, Chas. G. Murphy 290; O'Conner's maj. 479.

For set China Dishes—Mrs. Thomas Garrity 600, Miss Dougherty 490, Mrs. Brannon 288, Mrs. D. T. McKiernan 91, Mrs. Judge 30; Mrs. Garrity's maj. 110.

Thomas Goery, of Bloomsburg, won a bride, and a great many prizes of value were drawn by chance. With justice to all, I am

Respectfully yours,
VERITAS.

CENTRALIA, JAN. 29, 1870.

HOW WILL HE BE RECEIVED?—How will the negro U. S. Senator be received by his Radical Colleagues? That is a question we cannot help asking? It will not do for them to treat him as the Radicals of the House did Mr. Menard, "the colored gemman from Louisiana" He must not be crowded back into a dark corner, and compelled to crouch on an unused sofa under the gallery. The Hon. W. H. Revel is, according to Radical doctrine, the perfect equal and the full peer of Sumner, Simon Cameron or any other Senator. The Radicals must act up to the principles they profess. They must face the music manfully. Revel is an Ohio "nigger," a carpet-bagger. That prevents him from being a proper representative of the blacks of Mississippi; but it will not authorize the Radicals to treat him with any disrespect. Let Sumner open his arms to the new comer, and let him see that there is no exhibition of "the barbarism of caste" on the Republican side of the Senate.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

THE Committee on Federal Relations at Albany has made a report in reference to the present position of Cuba. It condemns the policy of the United States Government very severely, and declares that it "exhibits a mean and subservient spirit wholly at variance with the genius of this nation." Moreover, the report asserts that the insurgent Cubans are a nation with a properly-constituted Government. Now will the Committee tell us where is the seat of that Government. Supposing the President wished to dispatch an agent to it, how would the mission be accomplished. Would there be any security that the agent would not be intercepted by the Spanish forces, who are practically masters of the island *N. Y. Times*

MARRIAGES.

YEAGER—LEVAN—On the 16th inst., at the residence of Washington Adams in Locust twp. by Peter Swank, Esq., Mr. Livingston Yeager of Hemlock, to Miss Johanna LeVan of Locust, Columbia county.

KELLAM—JOLLEY—At Town Hill, Pa. Jan. 19, 1870, by P. C. Wadsworth, Esq., Col. Wm. W. Kellam of Wayne county, and Miss Cat. A. Jolley, of Wyoming, Co. Pa.

DEATHS.

REED—Near Elysburg, Pa., Dec. 26th, 1869, Mr. David Reed, aged 72 years, 6 months and 5 days.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Levari Facias, and Al. Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock in the afternoon of Monday Fe