The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 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.

The Sale of Cadetships.

The recent investigations in the House of Representatives at Washington have produced some good results at last. The Rev. B. F. Whittemore a South Carolinian carpet bagger has been expelled from the House. We say *expelled* for that is really the case although the House was foolish enough to accept his resignation and only administered a censure, but this of course is virtual expulsion. It is reported that he is making preparations to run for Congress again. We trust that he may be refused admittance if his negro constituents do elect him. Golladay of Kentucky and Deweese of North Carolina have also been convicted and have sent in their resignations. Several others are shaving in their shoes, and will doubtless resign to save expulsion.

Speaking of Whittemore's case the Philadelphia *Press* says. "It is to the credit of the Republican party that it dare purge itself of its unworthy members. The Democracy never attempted anything of the kind."

Very true, for the Democratic party have never been burdened with "carpet baggers" a genus of political rascal solely and entirely the property of the Republican party, a part of whose political creed it is, to put money into their purse without any very troublesome scruples of conscience as to the method.

We look with much interest to see whether the House will follow up its good work and expel Mr. Butler of Tennessee who also sold an appointment in the Military Academy, but who offers in defense the fact that the money was used *to defeat Andrew Johnson!* We must confess our inability to detect anything meritorious in this application of money dishonestly obtained. Another member, who richly deserves expelling confessed to having sold an appointment, but states that the proceeds were used for *educational* purposes in his state—which is good!

If report speaks truly there are some members from Pennsylvania whose actions demand what one of them would call "*Investigation!*"

If all the Representatives who have been concerned in any manner in this disgraceful traffic could be expelled from their seats and prevented from ever resuming them, then could the country rejoice and bless the day that ingenious carpet baggers first hit upon this new plan of thievery.

But we are not sanguine enough to believe that such will be the case, for as soon as the investigations begin to render any prominent members uncomfortable, then they, dreading the result, will, under the party lash, have the matter dropped. No one will be injured save and except such weak and comparatively friendless members as can be made scape goats for the sins of the rest without materially affecting the party. The *Rev.* B. F. Whittemore did not do a wise thing when he employed Dr. B. F. Butler to defend him. That proceeding rendered it certain that there was "something rotten in Denmark."

Female Suffrage in Wyoming.

"LARAMIE CITY, March 1.—Among the jurors drawn for the March term of the Albany County, Wyoming, Court were eleven ladies, some of them the wives of the most prominent citizens. The excitement caused by this proceeding is immense."

Ah, ha! These be the results of suffrage—*sufferings* to wit! Now indeed, can our fair friends appreciate the fact that they of Wyoming have fallen heir to such ills as heretofore only masculine flesh was subject. How we do pity those unhappy creatures of the sterner sex, who may be unfortunate enough to form part of a jury on which are half a dozen impracticable but obstinate women. How runs the adage?

"When a woman will, she will, you may depend on't,
And when she won't, she won't, and there's an end on't."

Seriously speaking, however, this jury service will doubtless have the effect of restraining, in many localities, the ardent desires of the feminine world for suffrage. As the inconveniences and annoyances which accompany masculine political privileges crop out, we fancy the halo which surrounds the voting power will lose its rose-tint somewhat, and the benefits of suffrage disappear before the hard realities of jury service, militia duty and similar unpleasant but necessary concomitants which environ a voter. Don't become suffragans, ladies, you can make men miserable enough as you now are, without harrassing their souls in the jury box or trying their patience and their sense of politeness at the polls.

The late Charles F. Mann.

At a meeting of the Bar of Columbia County held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, February, 17th 1870, on motion of Mr. Freeze, Hon. William Elwell was called to the chair; and W. Wirt was chosen Secretary. On motion of Mr. Clark, who stated the object of the meeting, the chair appointed Mr. Clark, Mr. Little and Mr. Whitmoyer a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the death of Hon. Charles F. Mann, lately elected an Associate Judge of the Courts of said County. The Chairman offered the following.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of Judge Mann and tender to them our condolences on the death of our esteemed fellow citizen.

Resolved, That the County has lost an estimable gentleman who, had he lived, would have shown himself an able, courteous and efficient Judge.

Resolved, That these resolutions be filed among the papers of this Court, and a copy of them furnished to the family of the deceased.

The public debt statement shows a decrease of $6,500,000 since the February statement. The coin in the Treasury is $102,000,000, and the currency $10,000,000.

Washington's Birth-Day.

The Twenty-second of February last was the 138th Anniversary of the birthday of Washington. It has been a day very generally observed until within the past few years, those in which the Republican party was sent, for our sins, to rule the land and destroy historic landmarks. Almost every prominent man in the Republican ranks has, by a most peculiar and extraordinary clearness of vision of that remarkable party, been discovered to have resembled the Father of his Country. Lincoln was the first model and they have pepetuated the resemblance in all his followers of position. We have no doubt that Ben Butler is very like Washington; we cannot see where, but then we are not a Republican.

If Washington had been the virtual instead of the nominal parent of this favored land he could not have expected, possibly, his children to resemble him more. All do not possess the characteristics of the great first President, for he would not lie (vide: cherry tree et al) nor steal, nor swear, and any Republican of good standing in his party is supposed to be able to do these trifling but acceptable deeds for his political co-laborers, but Washington had traits which all good Republicans possess. Poor George! we are almost inclined to think that it would have been better for him to have lied about that cherry tree and been thoroughly spanked and not have turned out President and Father of his Country. We know that he suffers keenly when he looks down from his high place, where Republicans are unknown, and sees such a crowd of miserable scallawags and thieves and blackguards, yes, even down as low as Republican Congressmen, claiming to possess his attributes. It must necessarily hurt his feelings. If this plague of the Republicans is to rest on the people for many years and no deliverer arise, we expect to see the 22d of February utterly forgotten, and Brown's, Jones' and Robinson's nata' occasion celebrated with due ceremony when it can be done at the public expense.

Monaghan vs. Conyngham Township.

This case, which excited considerable interest in Centralia and Conyngham, has just been decided by Judge Elwell and we publish his opinion at length, not only for the benefit of our readers in that section but for the information of the legal profession, as the decision embodies a very important principle in law.

The cases were brought to our Court by *certioraris*, Messrs, Spinney and Darling acting as Attorneys for the township, and Mr. L'Velle for the plaintiff. Col. Freeze had charge of the cases on behalf of the township, when they came up for argument on the *certioraris*.

Martin Moneghan. vs. The Township of Conyngham.	Nos. 75 to 133 Dec. T. 1868 except Nos 82, 92 94, 95, 97.

Retaxation of costs, opinion of the Court by

ELWELL, P. J. The plaintiff having a demand of about fifteen hundred dollars against Conyngham township, for goods sold and delivered upon upwards of two hundred orders drawn by the Overseers of the Poor for the support of paupers, instituted *fifty-four* suits before a justice of the peace at one time, by summons returnable on the same day. On the return day, he claimed in each suit, for "goods sold and delivered" and specified the number of the order on which they were delivered and the person therein named as payee. He obtained judgment in each of the fifty-four cases for the amount therein claimed. Upon certioraris by the defendant these judgments were brought into this court and affirmed *as to the debt*, the defendant having leave to cause "the costs to be retaxed." (see opinion filed in No. 75, Dec. T, 1868)

The defendant by counsel has filed exceptions to all the costs except in one case, upon the ground, that they were unnecessary, vexatious and oppressive.

It appears by the evidence taken upon the rule to retax, that these several orders did not constitute several and separate contracts, but were accepted under an arrangement between the Overseers of the Poor and the plaintiff. When therefore, the plaintiff delivered goods on one of them, he did not thereby acquire a separate cause of action against the defendant. His demand against the township was merely increased by that much. It was *one* debt, and he could not split it up into sums of less than one hundred dollars, in order to bring the amounts within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. If he might do this, a tradesman can take his day book and sue in a separate suit for each item got at one time; and a store-keeper might bring a separate suit for each charge through every page of his day-book. To permit this, would be to disregard all the objects for which tribunals are established and make justices and courts the instruments of monstrous injustice and oppression.

In Towanda Bank vs. Ballard 7 W. & S. 434, it was held, that the Court has power to strike from a bill of costs, every charge for what is not necessary, and especially, what appears to be *vexatious and oppressive*. In that case, the plaintiff having 292 five dollar bills of the bank, brought as many suits before a justice of the peace in three batches, —obtained judgments, issued executions from the justice which were returned *nulla bona*,—took transcripts and filed them in the Common Pleas and issued executions thereon. Upon a rule to strike off the costs, it was *held*, by the Supreme Court, that all the costs, except in one case, should be stricken off, so far as regarded the defendant.

The doctrine of that case is so exactly applicable here that I am relieved from giving other reasons for my conclusions But I will add, that if the collection of his debt was all the plaintiff desired, he could have attained that object by a single suit in the Common Pleas, in which the costs would not have exceeded ten dollars. It is also worthy of note, that after recovery of his judgments against the township, he could not issue execution, until he had removed them by transcripts into the Common Pleas and there obtain an order of the Court. And thus, at every step he would make fifty four times as much cost as was actually necessary for the collection of his debt.

"Laws" said Huston, J. in the case before cited, "are made for the purpose of doing justice, between parties, and Courts are established for the purpose of effecting this justice. But there have been and we fear will be, cases in which a party having undoubted right, endeavors to enforce such right in a way oppressive to the opposite party." Whenever such an attempt is made it is the duty of the court to see to it that the unlawful purpose is defeated and the oppressed party relieved from the burden unjustly imposed.

This case is unlike that of Boyle vs. Grant, 6 Harris 162, *there* the demand was split up and notes given in order that suit might be brought before a justice, while *here*, all the facts, as they now appear before the Court, are opposed to any such view of the contract. When these judgments were affirmed, as to the debt, there was nothing upon the record showing how the debt originated, nor that the several items claimed, in truth, formed but one debt. As the case *now* appears I am of opinion that equity would have restrained the plaintiff by injunction from prosecuting this multitude of suits, and thus have prevented vexatious litigation. Hilliard on Injunctions 243. The defendant might have appealed to the Common Pleas, where the suits would have been consolidated, and all costs stricken off except in one suit. Bank vs. Ballard.

The only relief which we can now afford the defendant is to strike off *all the costs made by or at the instance of the plaintiff*, in obtaining, sustaining or enforcing these judgments, except one. We have no power to compel the plaintiff to paycosts made by the defendant.

Under this ruling the costs will be retaxed as follows:

In No. 75 Dec. T. 1868 full costs allowed. In each of the other cases the fees of the constable and of the justice up to the time of rendering judgment—the attorney fee of plaintiff's attorney, the fees of the Prothonotary on motion and issuing execution and the fees of the Sheriff on serving same, are stricken off *so far as they can be charged to the defendant*.

RECAPITULATION.

Struck off in each of 53 suits, Justice and Constable	$1.59
Plaintiff's Attorney's fee	3.00
Prothonotary on Execution	90

In the aggregate stricken off, $290,97, besides the Sheriff on executions.

Before proceeding further, it will be to the interest of the parties, by consent to consolidate these judgments and thus prevent to one or the other further unnecessary costs.

BY THE COURT.

The 22d February at the Bloomsburg State Normal School!

Notwithstanding the gloomy predictions of some croaking weather prophets a beautiful, but rather cold day, greeted us, as we looked out of our windows on this memorable day. We expected much not only from the lecturer Thomas K. Beecher, but also from the acknowledged talents of many of the pupils of the Normal School, and we were not mistaken.

The afternoon exercises were all exceedingly well performed. As we entered the spacious, well built chapel, we were struck with the taste and order in which the students were seated, like the people of old in a Roman amphitheatre, beginning with the eldest scholars and the top filled with the primarians! A galaxy of prettier, happier faces could nowhere be found. The whole blessedness, which Washington's birth brought for the country, and the Normal School for the State, seemed to be reflected in their cheerful faces. The singing was excellent. Chorusses were sung with great precision and power, Solos, Duetts and Quartetts with infinite taste. A very good Duo was played at the piano by two very able lady performers. The compositions of the ladies were well composed and admirably read and the declamations of the gentlemen well memorized and well delivered. The oration on Washington was "fortiter in re," and "suaviter in modo!"

Several gentlemen made short speeches, namely Rev. D. J. Waller, Messrs. Armstrong and Gundy, County Superintendents, Thomas Chalfant and Rev. T. K. Beecher, complimenting the School, the orators and essayists, not only for their style but also for their matter. And now we had to witness a really touching scene. A committee consisting of two ladies and two gentlemen, presented Mr. Carver, with a magnificent gold watch and gold chain in behalf of scholars and teachers. The chairman of said committee addressed Mr. Carver as follows:

"PROF. CARVER, Dear Sir:

Upon an occasion like the present when by the birthday of our school we are reminded of our indebtedness to you, we, teachers and scholars as a whole, could do no less than show our respect and gratitude to you in a manner somewhat different from the usual way. Human nature is ever desirous of a change and the respect which we ever endeavor to show towards yourself, consisting of attention and obedience to all your injunctions for our welfare, did not appear to satiate our desires to appear thankful for all your kindnesses or at least seemed too monotonous. Therefore upon this day in which we commemorate the birthday of him to whom as an instrument in the hands of The Divine Creator, we are indebted, to some extent, for civil and religious liberty together with institutions of all kinds and while upon this same day we commemorate the birthday of this institution with which we are intimately connected by hand and heart, we felt it right that by a gift of some description we should show our esteem for him who bears the same relation to the State Normal School of Bloomsburg as Washington does to America. In the presentation of this gift we hope that you will receive it not as if intended as an equivalent for all the many benefits which we have received at your hands, nor in any manner tending toward an equivalent, but only as an object which, being brought to your view, will remind you of our thankfulness to you; we feeling utterly incapable of ever in any respect benefitting you as you have benefitted us, and we also desire you to know that while we present this to you as a gift, not as a reward, that it is our prayer that you may receive that reward which is not in the hands of man to give, the reward of eternal life."

Prof. Carver, visibly touched, was so moved by this entirely unexpected surprise, that he could scarcely answer, thanking only in broken tones. Rev. T. Beecher thought that some little emotions of the same kind would be very beneficial to his system; but looking on all these smiling happy faces he felt himself more than ever convinced, that gratitude is not only one of the sublimest but also one of the most beautifying virtues, bringing us nearer to heaven and visibly imprinting upon grateful hearts and faces our blessed Saviour's word." "It is more blessed to give, than to receive."

A splendid dinner awaited the invited guests, trustees, Clergy, and boarders after a very pleasant and sociable chat in the roomy, tastefully furnished parlors and the evening exercises were the crowning point of one of the most glorious days this youthful Normal School ever witnessed.

Organ music, beautiful chorusses, delightful solos and the sparkling, well-conceived lecture of Rev. T. K. Beecher, which enchained the most fixed attention of the well filled Hall for nearly two hours. Subject was Education and principally the question, "How far the State should influence, direct and control it?"

Everybody, scholars, teachers and guests were pleased with the whole day's performances and we do not know whom we shall compliment the most, the scholars for their talents, skill and order, the teachers for their patience and success, or Bloomsburg which has the honor to possess such a precious educational jewel!

May it live a thousand years and its shadow never grow less! ☞

The Free Vote in Illinois.

In the Convention to amend the Constitution of Illinois, on the 10th inst., Mr. Medill, the chairman of the Committee on Electoral and Representative Reform, made an interesting and able report, accompanied by a proposed article of amendment, applying the principles of the Free Vote to all elections for the legislature hereafter. By his plan, which is likely to be the one adopted, the Senate of Illinois is to consist of 51, and the House of 153 members. The Senatorial term is to be four years, and the representative term one year; and sessions as heretofore, are to be biennial. Senatorial and representative districts are to be formed every ten years, each to elect three members, and an additional member in those years when surplus fractions of population above a ratio, shall, when added together, have accumulated to the number of a ratio. This last feature is borrowed from the Constitution of Ohio. Practically three or four Senators will be chosen together from each Senatorial district, and a like number of members from each representative district at all future elections for members of the two houses. This general plan, so far, we believe, is precisely the same as that recommended by the legislative committee of the convention, and thus appears to meet with general assent. This will make a larger number in each house than we in Pennsylvania are used to; but as the legislature meets only once in two years, the plan may be very proper, and will not be burdensome to the people. Be this as it may, it lays a foundation for the convenient application of reformed voting in the election of representatives.

Mr. Medill's committee, therefore, recommend the following concluding section in the article reported by them.

"In all elections of senators or representatives each qualified voter shall be entitled to as many votes as there are senators or representatives to be elected by the same constituency, and may distribute them (or equal fractions thereof) among the candidates, or concentrate them upon one, at his option, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected."

The practical working of this proposition is shown in detail in the fourth section of the bill now pending in our legislature, "to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg," and for regulating elections in that town, which will contain some four thousand inhabitants within its new boundaries. The fourth section provides as follows:

"To the end that the electors of Bloomsburg may exercise their right of suffrage freely and without undue constraint, and may obtain for themselves complete representation in their local government, the plan of the Free Vote shall be lawful, and is hereby authorized in the elections for officers of said town and for all officers to be chosen by them exclusively. In all cases where more persons than one are to be chosen in said town to the same office for the same time or term of service, each voter duly qualified shall be entitled to as many votes as the number of persons to be so chosen, and may poll his votes as follows, to wit."

Here follow regulations applicable to the different cases where two, three, four or six officers are to be chosen. For the present we will cite only the clauses which relate to the election of three or four persons, because these illustrate the practical working of the plan proposed in the Illinois Convention. They are as follows:

"When three persons are to be chosen, each voter may give one vote to each of three candidates, two votes to one candidate and one to another, one vote and a half to each of two, or three votes to one."

"When four persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of four candidates, one vote and a third to each of three, two votes to each of two, or four votes to one."

We omit details as to the manner in which ballots shall be voted, and the provision for filling vacancies as foreign to our present purpose. But it will be seen that the Illinois proposition involves a great extension of freedom of choice to the elector, and will enable parties to represent themselves fully by their own votes. In practice a party at an election will select but one of the various modes of voting above mentioned, so that they will not all be used at the same election. The number of candidates selected for support will be in proportion to the estimated strength of the party, though the will of the individual in distributing his votes will be uncontrolled. Parties will vote for a smaller or a greater number according to circumstances, and as their interests may dictate. The plan is flexible, and will so easily adapt itself to the relative strength of parties in a district, that no considerable number of the people will lose their votes, or go unrepresented. The result will be in all or most cases that a majority will elect two representatives in a district, and the minority one; and when four representatives are to be chosen from a district, the majority will choose three and the minority one; or, if the strength of parties be nearly equal, each will obtain two. The republican minority in southern Illinois and the democratic minority in northern Illinois will each be represented in the State legislature, instead of being disfranchised as at present, while the majority in each section will retain their full share of power. In short, the days of gerrymandering will be ended. The occupation of the professional manipulators of ballot-boxes will be gone. Corruption at legislative elections will receive a severe, if not a deadly blow. This is a consummation most devoutly to be wished by every citizen who cherishes the principles of representative government.—*Morning Patriot.*

Negro Suffrage.

The memorial against negro suffrage, presented by Mr. Saulsbury in the Senate, quotes the following interesting opinions of eminent statesmen of all parties, Abraham Lincoln included, on the question of negro equality. John Adams said:

I have never read reasoning more absurd, sophistry more gross than the subtle labors of Helvetius and Rousseau to demonstrate the natural equality of mankind.

Thomas Jefferson said:

Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (the negroes) are to be free, nor is it less certain that the two races equally free cannot live under the same government.

Daniel Webster said:

If any gentleman from the South shall propose a scheme, to be carried on by this government upon a large scale for the transportation of the colored people to any colony or any place in the world, I should be quite disposed to incur almost any degree of expense to accomplish that object.

Henry Clay said:

Of the utility of a total separation of the two incongruous races of our population, supposing it to be practical, none have ever doubted; the mode of accomplishing that desirable object has alone divided public opinion.

Stephen A. Douglass said:

I believe this government was made by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever; and I am in favor of confining citizenship to white men of European birht and descent, instead of conferring it upon negroes, Indians, and other inferior races.

Abraham Lincoln said:

I am not, and never have been, in favor of making voters or juors of negroes nor of qualifying them to hold office nor to intermarry with whites; and I will say further, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living on terms of social and political equality.

Congressional.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24th.—In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. Spencer looking to the abolition of the military school at West Point and the naval school at Annapolis.—The credentials of H. R. Revels, the colored Senator elect from Mississippi, were presented by Mr. Wilson, and a long debate ensued upon the question of their regularity. The paper was finally received, and a discussion then took place upon the reference to Committee.

In the House, immediately after the reading of the journal, the intelligence of the death of Hon. Anson Burlingame was received, and Mr. Banks made a brief speech in allusion to the unexpected event. Four of the members elect from Mississippi took the oaths of office. The House then took up the case of Mr. Whittemore, charged with selling cadetships. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts appeared as his counsel, and urged a postponement until the final report of the Committee, and after some further discussion, and a request of Whittemore himself, final action was deferred until to-day.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.—Yesterday, after the house amendments to the political disability bill had been concurred in, a number of bills were introduced, among them one, which was agreed to, reciting that, in the opinion of the Senate, the existing volume of the currency ought not to be increased. The subject of Senator Revels' credentials was then taken up and discussed, but not disposed of.

HOUSE.

The resolution for the expulsion of Whittemore was called up, which gave rise to an animated debate, during which Mr. Whittemore sent to the Speaker a communication stating that he had tendered his resignation to the Governor of his State, and it had been accepted. After much discussion as to whether he could resign or not, a resolution was passed declaring him unworthy of a seat in the House.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.—In the Senate yesterday the credentials of General Ames, Senator elect from Mississippi, were presented and referred. Among the bills introduced was one to prevent prize fighting, by making it a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for two years and a fine of $2,000 for engaging in a prize fight in any State or Territory, and half the sentence for aiding such fights as seconds or surgeons. The discussion in regard to the admission of Mr. Revels, the colored Senator elect from Mississippi, was then resumed, and finally concluded. The resolution of Mr. Stockton to refer the credentials to Committee was rejected by a party vote of 48 to 8, and on motion of Mr. Wilson the oath was administered to Mr. Revels.

A resolution was adopted to extend the inquiry in reference to the sale of cadetships to the army and navy, and to ascertain if any officer was implicated. The amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, appropriating $14,500 and $91,000 to the Board of Education and the Carson City Mint respectively, were both adopted. The Indian appropriations of $3,188,935 were then taken up, and, in Committee of the Whole, the system of Indian treaties was discussed at length.

TUESDAY, March. 1.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Sumner introduced a bill designed to enforce the universal suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The event of the day was a long speech by Mr. Sherman, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, in explanation and support of the Funding bill. In the House, of the dozen or more bills put in no one was of special interest. The debate of the session was on the Indian appropriations generally, and the recent Indian massacre by Colonel Baker's command, General Sheridan's policy, and General Hancock's position in particular.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.—In the Senate yesterday the bill to extend the time for the prosecution of claims for additional bounties until Dec. 1 was reported from committee. The consideration of the Funding bill was then resumed.

In the House a resolution censuring John T. Deweese, late Representative from North Carolina, for his complicity in the sale of cadetships, was passed after some discussion, and the Committee charged with investigating further cases were instructed to confine their inquiries to members of the present Congress and to those holding executive or judicial offices under the Government.

Latest News.

ST DOMINGO, Feb. 20, VIA HAVANA, March 1.—The Dominican Republic has formally declared for annexation to the United States. The vote, which was officially proposed to the people by the government, has been taken, and, as recorded here, shows an overwhelming majority in the affirmative.

POINT DE GALIE, Ceylon, Feb. 22, *via* London, Feb. 28—A collision occurred near Yokohama, between the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Bombay* and the United States corvette *Oneida*. The latter sunk with all hands, numbering 120 men. The *Bombay* was slightly injured. It is not stated that any of the officers or crew of the *Oneida* were saved.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A letter from Fort Sully gives particulars of a desperate fight between three hundred Sioux and Crow Indians early in January, above the mouth of the Yellowstone, on the Missouri River. The attack was made near sundown, under the Chief, Spotted Eagle, who was killed. The Sioux managed to overpower the Crows every one of whom was killed in a hand-to-hand encounter. The Sioux lost twelve killed on the ground, and five died the next day. Many more were dangerously wounded.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Anson Burlingame, the Chinese Ambassador, died at St. Petersburg this morning after four days illness. His death will create a profound impression over all Europe, and particularly in Paris, where he was so well and favorably known and so much esteemed.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23.—About 7 o'clock this evening, while Franklin B. Hovey, of Chenango County, N. Y., was on his way to the Northern depot to start for his home, he was fired at by John Gerhiser, of the Seventeenth Infantry, who was standing on the sidewalk, drunk. The ball entered Hovey's brain, mortally wounding him. Gerhiser, after running through the streets and firing at the Police, was arrested. He is from Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Mormon preachers were warned out of the village of Salt Meadow, L. I., by a vigilance committee, on pain of being mobbed. They left for Patchogue, but expected to return, when a serious disturbance was feared.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb, 24.—Fire last night destroyed a block on the north side of Strand, between Fremont and Twenty-second streets, and the opposite block on the south side of Strand. Many of the houses were of little value, but were filled with large stocks of goods. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A free-trade meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the late open board of brokers, on Broad street, New York. Jackson S. Schultz presided. Letters were read from Congressmen Brooks and Cox, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and others. Addresses were made by Samuel J. Tilden and Wm. Cullen Bryant.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Samuel Batton, a young man from Westfarms, was attacked by two men who cut his throat and robbed him of $150. Batton is not fatally injured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26.—The schooner *Benjamin Butler*, Captain Fowler, from Elizabethport, N. J., for Providence, was run down and sunk off Watch Hill, at 1 A. M. Friday. The vessel was cut in two and went down instantly. Four men were lost—Captain Fowler, Joseph Northrup, James McKenzie and the colored cook named Amos Malbone. The mate, George Northrup, was picked up by the steamer *Thetis*, after being in the water half an hour, and was not restored to consciousness for several hours.

OXFORD, Miss., Feb. 26.—A fearful accident occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to the regular morning train on the Mississippi Central Railroad for New Orleans. The train, leaving Humboldt behind time, approached Buckner's Trestle, which is forty feet high and over a ravine, at a high speed. The engine crossed safely, but the rest of the train ran off the track, crushing the trestle and completely wrecking the baggage, mail, express and three passenger cars. Twenty-one persons were killed and fourteen or fifteen wounded, among them the President of the road. The cause is thought to have been the unsound timbers of the trestle.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 27.—A bold robbery was perpetrated in this city yesterday afternoon. Two men entered the house of Timothy Barrett when all the family but a boy 13 years of age were absent, knocked down the boy and tied him with a clothes line. The robbers carried off gold watches, gold chains, jewelry, silver and other articles of value. They have not yet been arrested.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—P. J. O'Connor, 26 years of age, took a mixture of strychnine and beer last night, and was taken to the City Hospital in a hopeless condition. A neatly-written note was found upon him, of which the following is an extract: "Whoever finds my corpse will please telegraph to P. P. McHugh, No. 51 Ann-street, New York, and will give it decent burial. I am tired of life. Rum is the cause of all evil."

SCRANTON, Feb. 28.—The boiler of heating furnace number three, at the railroad iron rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, of this city, exploded about 5:30 this afternoon. A portion of the roof, with all its heavy timbers, shafting, &c., seventy-five feet by ninety-five feet, was blown into the air, and fell with a tremendous crash. The shock of the explosion shook half the city. Twenty or thirty men were buried in the ruins. The escaping steam filled that part of the mill for half an hour before the work of getting the people out could be commenced. Mine bodies have been recovered.

SCRANTON, Feb. 28.—There was no stoppage of work on the part of the miners to-day, in this portion of the coal fields, the employees of the three large companies, the Delaware Lackawanna and Western, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Delaware Canal Company, refusing to turn out. The men in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre have the matter under advisement, and there was no turn out there to-day.

NEW YORK, March. 1.—Another horrible murder was committed here last night. Patrick J. Mehen, Editor of the *Irish American* was shot dead by a man named James Keenan. No cause is assigned.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 1.—The Northern railway elevator, containing about 120,000 bushels of grain and 16,000 barrels of flour, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

NEW YORK, March. 1.—Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the Liverpool steamer, City of Boston, and the Bremen steamer Smidt, both greatly over due. The former has more than one hundred persons on board, the latter more than three hundred.

Legislature.

SENATE.

House bill authorizing the Commissioners of Highways to appoint their supervisors. Passed by a party vote—17 Republican yeas to 14 Democratic nays.

House bill regulating the management of the State Treasury, requiring the State Treasurer to give bonds to the amount of $500,000; fixing his salary at $5,000; requiring him to keep the funds in one or more banks in this State at the best rate of interest that can be obtained with power to change the deposits, but not to place more than one-fourth of the aggregate in any one bank at any one time.

Mr. Billingelt moved to amend by requiring proposals to be received each month for the redemption of the State loans; requiring the best proposals to be accepted, and providing that the monthly proceedings of the commissioners shall be published.

The bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.

Mr. Davis, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, called up the annual appropriation bill, which was considered in Committee of the Whole House, Mr. Webb in the chair.

The bill was passed through the Committee of the Whole, and will be considered by the House to-morrow.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.—A number of bills were considered and introduced, but none of general importance.

HOUSE.

The bill to increase the salary of Assessors $2,50 passed.

Four applications for divorce were passed.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March. 1.—Among the bills introduced was one authorizing married women to be declared *femme sole* traders; also, a joint resolution urging Congress to place the navy yards on a civil basis.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.—Among the bills introduced was one relative to court interpreters, and one regarding jurymen. Adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE.

The general appropriation bill was under discussion during the morning session. A message from the Governor, vetoing the House of Correction bill, was received. Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.—Among the bills introduced was one urging Congress to repeal the present income tax law; also, one making it a misdemeanor in election officers to refuse to count the vote of any citizen on account of race or color; also, one providing for a final adjournment on March 31. Joint resolutions were reported directing the Governor, Attorney General, and Auditor General to urge the General Government to pay the border raid claims. The general appropriation bill was considered.

SENATE.

March, 2.—An act relating to costs in criminal cases.

The bill reads as follows:

SECTION 1. That the laws relating to payment of costs in criminal cases shall not be so construed as to compel the payment of costs by the county where the case has been settled or arranged by the parties, and the parties to the case, the prosecutor and defendant, or defendants, shall be liable for the payment of the costs in all such cases. Passed.

HOUSE.

An act to prevent and punish the publication of obscene advertisements and the sale of noxious medicines. Passed.

From the Committee on the Judiciary General, as committed, joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of Pennsylvania.

MARRIAGES.

MILLER—NIXON—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. N. Spear, Mr. John T. Miller, of Greenwood, to Miss Mary R. Nixon, of Mt. Pleasant.

RICHART—KLINE—In Orangeville, on Feb. 19, by the same, Jos. J. Richart, of Fishingcreek, to Miss Rachel B. Kline, of Benton.

SMITH—GIRTON—At the M. E. Parsonage, Bloomsburg, on Feb. 17, by Rev. J. A. Mellck, Mr. Andrew C. Smith, and Miss Mary A. Girton, all of Col. co., Pa.

FISHER—LEWIS—At the same place, and by the same, on the 19th inst., Mr. David W. Fisher, and Miss Elizabeth Lewis, all of Bloomsburg, Pa.

BILLMEYER—RYAN—On the 8th inst, by Rev. G. Wilson, Mr. Wm. Billmeyer and Miss Emma Ryan, both of Liberty twp., Montour county, Pa.

SCHLOYER—SMITH—In Berwick, Feb. 5th, 1870 by Rev. S. S. Henry, Mr. Silas Schloyer to Miss Christianna Smith, both of Nescopeck, Luzerne county, Pa.

KLINGER—VARNER—December 28th, 1869, by Rev. A. R. Hottenstien, Gideon Klinger, to Miss Lydia Varner, both of Salem, Luzerne co.

SPROATS—MOORE—By Rev. A. M. Creighton, on the 9th inst., Mr. Christoph Sproats and Miss Annie R. Moore, both of Locust Dale.

KRAFF—SMITH—On the 16th ult., by the Rev. R. Duenger, Wm. G. Kraff to Caroline Smith both of Ashland.

PARKER—KLINE—On Feb. 16th by John Lore, Esq., Mr. Jesse M. Parker of Greenwood twp. to Miss Rebecca J. Kline of Orangeville.

HARVEY—RHONE—On the 30th day of December 1869, by B. F Savage, Esq., Mr. Jacob F. Harvey of Sugarloaf to Miss Sarah C. Rhone of Jackson twp. Col. co.

BENDER—PEALER—On the 19th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Hout, Mr. F. P. Bender to Miss L. Pealer, both of Fishingcreek twp.

SAVAGE—M'HENRY—On Feb. 24th, by Rev. N. Spear, at Orangeville, Mr. Emanuel Savage of Jackson to Miss Mary A. McHenry of same place.

MEAD—REEL—At Town Hill, Feb. 27th, by F. C. Wadsworth, Esq., Hiram O. Mead and Susan Reel, all of Huntington, Luzerne co.

GARDNER—WALTER—At the parsonage at Turbotville, by Rev. G. Sill, Mr. J. B. Gardner of Moreland, Lycoming co, to Miss Sarah Walter of Limestone, Montour co.

MUCHLER—ERASMUS—In Bloomsburg, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15th, by Rev. B. F. Alleman, Mr. G. B. Mutchler, to Mrs. Martha Erasmus, all of Bloomsburg.

DEATHS.

KITCHEN—In Bloomsburg, of Consumption, on Feb. 25th, Eli Kitchen, aged 55 years, 2 months and 12 days.

PETERS—In Rollenback, Feb. 9th, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Jonas Peters, aged 30 years, 6 mos. and 3 days.

RINORD—In Bloomsburg, Feb. 1870, Sufferer, daughter of John and Mary Rinord, aged 2 yrs.

MILLARD—In Bloomsburg, on Feb. 19th, Martin Luther, son of Jacob and Catherine Millard, aged 2 years, 4 months and 25 days.

WEBER—In Wedgstown, on Feb. 22, Mary E., daughter of John and Mary Weber, aged 3 yrs. 1 month and 2 days.

HOWER—In Bloomsburg, on Feb. 18th Harry, son of H. C. and Caroline Hower, aged 2 years, 1 month and 6 days.

M'HENRY—On Feb. 13th, of scarlet fever, Noble Harvey, son of Edward and Mary A. McHenry of Benton, aged 8 years, 2 months and 25 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

Persons owning unseated lands in this county for which the unpaid taxes have been returned to the Commissioners' office, will save the cost of advertising by paying them before the 1st of April next. DAVID LOWENBERG, Treas.
mar4'70-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN BEALER, DEC'D.
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, an Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator, of the estate of John Bealer, deceased, among creditors and heirs, will sit for the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 11th day of April, 1870, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All parties interested or having claims against the said estate are requested to attend, or be barred from coming in for a part of the said fund. C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.
mar4'70-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF LYDIA WANICH, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Wanich, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, of said county, to Jacob Wanich of Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment to the undersigned, without delay. JACOB WANICH, Administrator.
mar1'70-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM SNYDER, DEC'D.
In the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, *inter alia* the Au