BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, June 17, 1870.

SP THE COLUMBIAN has the Larges 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 mediam for advertising in this section of the State

Our Wext Congressman.

Up to this time but little interest seems to have been taken in this matter The Radicals will undoubtedly renom! nate Mr. Mercur, not because of his statesmanship or abilities, but because they can unite on no one else. He has the additional advantage of great wealth and the absolute control of the patronage of the district.

We believe that with a good candidate and a united front he can be beaten, We will not attempt to say who that candidate must be. Speaking for the 4,000 Democrats of this county, we insist that our nominee shall be a man who can poll his entire party strength, and who will prove unobjectionable to such conservative Republicans as are dissatisfied with the measures of the present Congress. We want a live mannot a fossil. We want a nominee who will fight to win, and not one who seeks the empty compliment of a nomination.

He must be a man identified with the present, and not one who ignores the events of the last ten years. In a word, a man who will conduct the canvass on live issues, and not grope among those settled by a verdict of the people, or by the "irresistible logic of events." To such a man we will give our full, undivided support, and will not ask what county he comes from. Have we such a man?

### The Country Press.

When the corruption and venality of a Legislature is so notorious that the Governor of the State is compelled to appeal to the people against their re turn, it is time for the free pressall over the Commonwealth to join him in purging our Legislative temples from the money-changers who yearly congregate there. One would suppose that the direct representatives of the people would be ffore honest than an Executive; but experience shows that such is not the fact, and demonstrates that small pot-house politicians generally seek and obtain party nominations, and are bought up for the session by "the ring," or by some of our mammoth cor porations.

Knowing the power of the press and its hold upon the people, an effort is now making to subsidize it, and we are not surprised that the Philadelphia papers do not publish Geary's message to the people, and that the Morning Patriot. while giving it, at the same time treats us to a column editorial supporting the "pinchers" and "roosters" of the last Legislature, and to the last earning its reward in defending the attempt to fileh nine and a half millions of dollars from the Sinking Fund for the benefit of a corps of speculators.

We not only endorse Gary's pluck pledge him that in the future, as in the st, it will be fought by the Country Press, and that his vetoes will be sus tained by the representatives of Columbia county.

## The Cumulative Vote.

In the Episcopal Convention for th Diocese of New Jersey, sitting at Newark, on Wednesday, June 1st, Dr. Garrison of Camden made a very cogent argument in favor of minority representation and concluded by introducing the following canon, which was supported by Bishop Odenheimer and ac cepted after a warm but courteous dis

"In all elections by ballot each voter shall be entitled to as many votes as there are persons to be elected, which votes may be cast all for one name, or may divide them among any number not exceeding the whole number to be voted for, and any ticket having such excess shall be rejected."

This canon will apply to the election of the Standing Committee of the diocese, to the choice of Delegates to the National Convention and to all other elections ordered to be taken by ballot Its adoption is one of the many signs of the times which prove the rapid progress of opinion in favor of electoral

Charles Dickens. The sudden death of the famous novelist has caused a general feeling of sorrow throughout the English-rending world. No writer of modern times has ever attained so wonderful a popularity, or dying left such an army of sincere mourners. The London Times says "Millions of people will feel his death a personal bereavement," He was preeminently a writer for the people, the characters in his novels being taken from the middle or lower ranks of life and sketched with inimitable skill and faithfulness. His works abound in genuise pathos, with true humor and with the most rollicking fun. Whether depicting the knowing and slangy cockney servant, the desperate convict, the tender and loving young girl, or the terrible death scenes of the abandoned and wretched of humanity, he was equally fortunate in his efforts. It is certain that no writer has ever gained so many sympathetic and loving readers. He was but fifty-eight years of age, and, with his powers in full force, it was hoped that many bright and charming stories would yet be given us from his pen. His loss is indeed irreparable. In the famous Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey, in the company of the great men of letters who have preceded him, Addison, Sheridan, Thackeray and Handel the composer lying by his side, he, who has given more genuine pleasure to the reading world than almost any other who has essayed it, sleeps his last sleep, awaiting the sounding of the Archangel's trump. His place is one which will scarcely be filled.

The flimsy pretext that canvassers and inspectors, with bayonets at their back, are necessary to guarantee a fair election for representatives in Congress, becomes supremely ridiculous when we remember that the House of Representatives is the judge of the legality of the election of its own members.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE. CVIL

THE DEFEAT AND BETREAT.

Sunday morning (May 3d) found our ines reformed and well entrenched. Our battery was placed in the extreme ront, relieving Seeley's regular battery, which the day before had in one charge ost 50 men and as many horses. A publish: narrow field 250 yards wide alone sepahold it at all hazards; and as retreat Calumella, Pliny and others,

runs, as no other kind of ammunition would be so effective at that distance. Notwithstanding the disaster to Howard's Corps the day before, the men were in good heart and anxious to be paign, his very success seems to have the size of that of the Army of the Pothem a day's march apart, and in the meantime our force crouched like cowards in the woods, awaiting an attack. Sunday morning, then, found Hooker, with 80,000 men, awaiting an attack from Lee's 50 000

It soon came, and was terrible! Their artillery occupied Hazel Grove, a commanding eminence, which Sickles abanwho now commanded Jackson's Corps, which completely enfiladed our lines, while we could not reach them. Lee put all his men into the fight, whilst two entire corps of our army did not fire a gun! Our brave men, outnumbered, were beaten in detail, and were being driven from one position to another, when Lee's progress was stayed by the news that Sedgwick had carried 000. Farmers frequently attribute the the Fredericksburg Heights, and was advancing down the plank road to join other insects, but if they were to exam-

Hooker. To meet this new danger Lee de tached at once a large force, leaving barely 20,000 men in front of Hooker. Strangely enough, the latter lay supinely behind his entrenchments, leaving the Sixth Corps to fight alone against heavy odds. During the entire night their thin line kept making assaults, but they were easily repulsed, and were doubtless feints to cover other important movements.

Monday, May 4th, was a day of terrible inactivity to us. Griffin's Division, it is true, made a reconnoisance to our front, and finding the enemy entrenched along the plank road, returned without loss. Their sharp-shooters, however, annoyed us very much, and seemed to pick off our officers and men at will. Among their victims was Gen. Whipple, who was shot close to our Battery. Berdan's Sharpshooters were then brought up, and succeeded in routing all except one persistent fellow, stationed behind a large tree, in the forks men, and was only shot by putting three of Berdan's men to watch him. On his person were found \$48.00 in gold, in vetoing this monster iniquity, but \$4.50 in silver, \$200.00 in greenbacks, \$50.00 in Confederate money, and

Their artillery fire was also very effective, and while their guns were unseen. their shells were well directed, correctly timed, and completely enfiladed our lines, To protect themselves our forces hastily built long lines of works, in which they placed logs, battered limber chests, knapsacks, dead horses-any thing, in fact, that would stop a bullet. Abattis, or the jagged limbs of trees and brush, were also placed in front of the works, so that they could easily have been held by a small force. During all the firing our men kept as calm as if on parade, passing the leisure in reading dime novels, letter-writing, or playing cards. Among the curious incidents of the day was the capture of a Confederate soldier by his brother, who belonged to our army. Among the terrible ones were on fire. When it is remembered that our army was stretched out in this Wilderness, and that it contained our supply and ammunition trains, the imminence of the danger will be seen. In consequence of the terrible heat some portions of the line had to be changed. But worse than all was the fact that several thousand of our wounded were lying in the woods, many of whom could not move. Some of these in addi

had to suffer the torture of a slow, lin-About 10 o'clock at night the quiet along our lines was interrupted by the enemy advancing in strong columns, and the volleys of musketry at such close range became almost deafening. So close were the combatants that the cheer and answering yell seemed to Hill, near Rochester, in Kent. come from the same body of men. Our

tion to the torment of their wound

Tuesday, May 5th, found us still in line of battle, but how humiliating was our condition. Sedgwick had been de. feated, Fredericksburg re-occupied, and Lee's army again consolidated and flushed with victory, while Hooker A consultation was held, and the casperversely refused to do anything him- at once pronounced hopeless. The pa self, or permit any one else to act against the enemy. Early in the morning we were attacked in force, and a at the age of 58 years. continual roar kept up by the rapid firing of the infantry and artillery. Our guns were loaded with double-shotted no break could be made in our line, and | tutions have suspended business for the our foes were compelled to retire with

much loss. In the afternoon an unusually hard storm set in, and the water filled all our rifle-pits and trenches. About sunset we were ordered to fall back. For the first time, then, dismay came upon the army. After all our efforts and sacrifices, we must retreat before an inferior foe, when no necessity for such a movement existed. If, in an open field. Hooker with 85,000 men could not defeat Lee with 47,000, he should have turned the command over to Hancock

But we retreated to the river, silently and in order. We experienced much difficulty in crossing, as the Rappahannock was rising at the rate of four and a half feet an hour. Once across, each command encamped in the most convenient locality, and sought rest after the hard labors of the week. The enemy's loss aggregated 10,000; ours 18,000 besides fourteen pieces of artillery and besides fourteen pieces of artillery and 20,000 stand of arms. QUIEN SABEL

Communicated.

MILLVILLE, June 8, 1870. few facts pertaining to this subject, which if you think proper, you may "Underdraining" is not of recent ori-

rated us from the enemy, who held the gin. It has been in use to a greater or woods behind. As we occupied the key less extent from time immemorial. The Roman writers on agriculture, Cato, was beyond question, we unhitched our mention of "underdraining." Differhorses and sent them and their drivers ent methods, they say, have been in ently piled up near the muzzles of our ing drains with stones, branches of the present time, but then, were used more frequently for conveying water from place to place. Every intelligent led forward. But a wonderful timidity farmer cannot but help at a glance to seems to have seized "Fighting Joe see the Importance of underdraining. Hooker." After gaining so signal an It is estimated by practical writers on advantage at the beginning of the cam- this subject, that two-thirds of the tillable land of the U. S. need to be paralyzed him. Lee, with a force half underdrained. This estimate may be too high, but it is an established fact tomac, divided it in two parts and put that there is entirely too little of it done, particularly in this section of country. A writer in the Country Gentleman from Ohio, says: "One of two things must be done by us. Clay predominates in our soil, and we must underdrain our land, or sell and move West," Governor Wright of Indiana in a public address a short time since. estimated the marshy lands of that doned under Hooker's orders. Stuart, State at 3,000,000 of acres. These lands he says, "were generally avoided by put thirty pieces of artillery in position, early settlers as being entirely worth-But when underdrained they became eminently fertile." He further says: "I knew a farm of 160 acres which was sold five years ago for \$500, which at an expense of less than \$200 in draining and ditching, has been improved to so great an extent that the owner has refused for it an offer of \$3,

failure of their crops to the "fly" or ine more closely into the true cause of consisting of a clayey, rocky or other impervious substance lying too near the surface, which prevents the downward course of the water, and consequently it remains stagoant a greater length of not how much the land may be elevated if this "hard pan" as it is frequently termed, lies too near the surface; it high lands that contain too much water at any season of the year, require drainage. Drainage has been defined "The art of rendering land not only so free of moisture as that no superfluous water shall remain in it, but that no water shall remain in it so long as to injure, or even to retard the healthy growth o plants required for the use of man and

beast." In future articles I will write upon the various methods of "drain age" as used at the present time. The cost of drainage, draining implements. of which he rested his rifle He put six what fall is necessary; effects of drain- ular administration. bullets in a sapling covering one of our age on the condition of the soil; drainage with tiles; practical directions and suggestions for opening drains and laying tiles, &c.

Hoping that the farmers of Columbia and adjoining counties may give this important subject the attention it demands, I will close the present article. Respectfully Yours,

## Great Fire in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9 .- The great fire in the Pera district has been subdued, and something like order reigns again. According to a careful count, over 7,000 buildings, of all sorts, have been destroyed. Many of these were the best in the city. The loss of life has greatly exceeded the estimate made some days ago. The total loss caused by the fire is computed roughly at one hundred and twenty five millions of dollars.

The loss of life by the conflagration was fearful. At some points whole was the announcement that the woods families were hemmed in by the flames, and perished in full view of the specta tors, who were unable to rescue them. The panic among the people was terrible, and many who might have escaped lost all presence of mind and were unable to save themselves. Others, in des pair, made no effort to fly and were lost. The number of lives lost in the one thousand.

### Charles Dickens. SUDDEN DEATH OF THE GREAT NOV

LONDON, June 10. - The London Gtobe, in its last edition last evening, startled the community with the anbeen selzed with paralysis and was lying

insensible at his residence at Gad's The news spread rapidly and created lines were easily held, and the enemy the most profound regret; but the worst if the membership of both houses shall The opposition succeeded in defeating Cox broke out in hot wrath, denouncing radical politicians. Naturally enough been received announcing the death of third vote for the measure can be obthe great novelist at a quarter past six

last evening. Dickens was at a dinner on Wedne day, when he was seized with the fit. tient sank gradually, and died at fifteen minutes past six o'clock last evening,

The death of the great novelist ha plunged the nation into mourning. The Queen has sent a message of con canister, and proved so destructive that | dolence to the family, and public insti-

> day as a mark of respect. All the London papers have obituary articles this morning.

The Roumanian Moar. LONDON, June 7 .- Wolff's Continental Telegraphic Company, of Berlin, with sub-agencies in the principal cities of Europe, knows nothing of any recent disturbances in Roumania. The man ager of that Company declares the telegram of Adolph Cremieux to be an exaggeration, and says that all reports touching the slaughter or banishment of the Roumanian Jews are baseless.

Diligent inquiry here and on the coninent fails to discover any foundation for the terrible stories which have been published in the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON, It is now said, is to run for Congress. OFFICE holders believe in almost any turn but a turn-out.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In receiving the EDITOR COLUMBIAS:—Dear Sir, You warious testimonials of confidence will pardon my presumption, but I which have been conferred upon me have a strong inclination to see the subject of "underdraining" somewhat vendeeply sensible of the circumstances tillated through the columns of your under which they have been bestowed, valuable paper. I therefore send you a and of the corresponding duties and responsibilities imposed upon me during the fulfillment of my term of the Chief Executive office in your State government, Notwithstanding a heart animated with pure and upright intentions toward the welfare of the Common wealth, and with all the faculties allot ted to me unceasingly devoted to its service, I feel deeply conscious that I stand in need of your indulgence, while to the rear. The canister was also si- use in different places; such as form- I thus exercise one of the prerogatives of the position of Governor-to address trees, straw, &c., &c. Some mention the people when in his opinion he is earthen-ware tubes. Such are in use at justified by circumstances affecting their welfare and interests; and to expect from them an honest, candid and liberal

support in return. With such circumstances now before the people of Pennsylvania, I feel that I would be recreant to my duty, ungrateful to a generous people, and un true to myself, if I should fail to express to you my opinions upon a subject of public concern, which demands from you immediate attention, and prompt intelligent and independent action.

The inviolability of the Sinking Fund, by which your public debt is to be reduced and finally extinguished, must be maintained against all attacks upon it, whether open or secret! A public debt is not a blessing but an evil !-- an evil not to be measured by the amount of the direct pecuniary burden it imposes upon the people, but by its whole effect, the entire amount of all its consequences. These consequences have been pointed out so fully by the fathers of the republic, and by the most reliable writers upon political economy, and a conviction of them, is so deeply impressed on the minds of all reflecting men, that I need not recapitulate them nor insist even upon their existence.

The State debt must be paid ;-paid honestly and to the utmost farthing, and as soon as it can reasonably be doneto this doctrine I am irrevocably pleds ed in every possible manner-and the the failure, they would find that in ma- credit of the State must be kept up to ny instances it is caused by the sub soil its highest point, in order that this important object may be most readily ac complished. No belief or suspicion of bad faith or of profligacy, on our part, should be permitted to get abroad or to derive the slightest support or counte time than it should. Now it matters nance from the conduct of our government in any of its branches. It should be understood everywhere that we have an incorruptible and faithful ju should be underdrained. Hence all diciary; a Legislature and an Executive

disposed to work together, and to co operate heartily in maintaining the honor of the Commonwealth. The operation of the Sinking Fund was temporarily interrupted, or rather weakened, by the recent war, but by the blessing of Heaven upon the patri otic efforts of the nation the days of peace have returned. There can now be no excuse for diverting from that fund any of the monies pledged to it by the Constitution and the laws, nor for

tampering in any manner with its reg-

But it is known to you that a bold and daring attempt was made in the legislature during its last session, to invade the Treasury and seize the proceeds of the sale of the public works of the State, deposited there, in the sinkcorporations of this Commonwealth, and that that attempt was defeated only by the interposition of the Executive veto. This was to me an ungracious and unpleasant task, to resist the ma-Constitution, presumably for their intelligence and integrity; and it was in by the course adopted. But I saw beout by the clear words of the Constitution and by my oath of office; and I

the firmness and action which the urgency of the case required-The bill to distribute the securities In the sinking fund among several newly incorporated railroad companies, and to utterly worthless obligations, was sent to me only on the day next preceding the final adjournment of the legislature although it had passed both houses was enabled, the next morning, to re-There Its further consideration was it was pronounced. It stands now up. among the open questions which may again be introduced and passed next

and prolonged. An executive veto is in the nature of policy or safety. Upon a question of this kind, in which every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth is interested, this great prerogative of the Executive, conferred by the Constitution, should be fearlessly exercised. Is subject to be considered vitally important? Is it not urgent that you should determine it for yourselves, in the selection of men to represent you in the

legislature of 1871 ? Be this as it may, this question is in issue upon it was distinctly and openly made at the last session between the legislature and the Executive, and that issue is now before you for your arbitrament, and you should instruct your representatives, in each and every county in accordance with your wishes subject.

Should you, by your indifference to the question, or by a careless and uncalculating choice of the persons to represent you in the legislature, encourage and strengthen the combination of men fund now sacredly devoted to the pay- the Judiciary Committee. The House

ment of the public debt will be seized then resumed the consideration of the and carried off.

The nine and a half millions of dollars of securities in that fund, with all the interest to accrue thereon, will be employees in the departments on the voted away from the people's treasury; the State credit will be prostrated; your If, on the contrary, alive to your interests and honor, you sustain the appeal sent to you from the Executive Chamber, and you are now about to select your candidates for representatives, you should determine to reaffirm, with emphasis, the command of 30 to 10. the Constitution; that "no part of the sald sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt," you will strike a just, severe and timely blow at corrupt legislation and protect yourelves against grievous pecuniary loss.

The lesson will not be lost. Its salutary effect will be great and lasting. Both for the present and the future it will improve the tone of the public morals; repress the unblushing effrontery and corruption of the lobby; curtail the influence of arrogant corporations; and secure the sincere commendation of all good and patriotic men. The assault upon the treasury, in the

passage of the nine and a half million hill, though the most conspicuous ex ample of the evil influences of corporations upon the legislature, is not the only one. It possesses pre-eminent importance, but it does not stand alone, Then, fellow citizens, has not the time title to sovereign power in this Common-wealth? Is that power a rightful and does it reside in incorporated companies created by our laws? Will you, with your eyes open, consciously surrender the control over your own rep. Adopted. esentatives, and give your consent and true to sound principles of adminorations supersede the government

And now, my fellow-eitizens, with ubject in your hands; trusting that you will be inspired with the will and the resolution to defend the integrity of your government and to preserve unsullied the credit and the bonor of the Commonwealth.

JOHN W. GEARY. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Pa June 6, 1870.

## Congressional.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, June 9 .- Mr. Ferry pres ated a memorial from a Mr. Hatch, etting forth that his rights as an Amerean citizen had been violated in his unjustifiable arrest, imprisonment, and sentence to death, by the Dominican authorities, and that his release was prevented by General Babcock, an officer of the United States army, who was acting as commissioner for the annexation of San Domingo. Mr. Ferry commented upon the case, asserting that General Babcock had stated that the imprisonment was necessary to prevent him from divulging in Washington certain objections to the ratification of the Dominican treaty. After a stormy dis cussion, a select committee of seven was appointed to investigate the matter.

House. Mr. Hay, from the Committee on In valid Pensions, reported a bill to amend and at 2 o'clock were lying on a table jority in the legislature composed of the supplementary act of June 6, 1866, in the room from which they disap-Senators and Representatives choosen by providing that persons who lost the by you, under the regular forms of the sight of both eyes, both hands, or both feet in the service, or were so disabled as to require permanent aid and attenexpedient, perhaps, as a question of dance of other persons, shall be paid personal interest and ease, that I should arrears of pension from the passage of this party into the room, the official incur the hostility of powerful enemies that act to the date of disability at the thinking they were of the same party. rate of \$25 per month. Passed. Mr. The ladies and gentlemen at work in fore me the open path of duty, pointed Fitch, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the Washington Star sum- 11 o'clock, and a thorough search and did not hesitate to treat the subject with | marizing a recent correspondence in the New York Evening Post implicating him in the matter of professed disclosures as to the corrupt use of Cuban bonds, and stated that, so far as he was concerned, it was an unmitigated falsesubstitute for them very inferior, if not | hood, and the author of it a wicked and

cowardly liar. FRIDAY, June 10 .- In the Senate. yesterday, the House bill for the apportionment of representation in Conconflagration may be safely set down at about two weeks before. Borrowing gress was taken up. The first of the time from the usual hours of rest, I Senate Committee's amendment, increasing the number of Representatives turn the bill with my objections to the from 275 to 300, was agreed to. A brief House, in which it had originated, debate arose on the second amendment, but the bill was laid over, and the bill postponed and no final judgment upon to abolish the franking privilege came

In the House, Mr. Garfield reported nonneement that Charles Dickens had be revived at a future session. It may back the Senate bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, with a sub- being the usual course with papers re- votes as freeholders, and elected their winter or at any subsequent time, with- stitute consisting of the ninety-five lating to matters concluded in committicket. The whole thing, which throws millions currency bill, with the funding tee. Mr. Judd thought it had better go the repeating frauds of New York enelsion of either House against it. And and some other sections stricken out. action on the bill, and at the expiration of the morning hour it went over until tained in each, its enactment into a law Tuesday. A Naturalization bill was will become certain, and the burden of reported by the Judiciary Committee. your taxes will be inevitably increased It reduces the period of residence to three years, and provides for proceedings for naturalization to be taken in an appeal to the people, to enable them | United States Courts. After a protractto pass upon controverted questions in- ed debate a motion to lay the bill on majority. volving grave considerations of public the table was carried by 102 to 62. A motion to reconsider was made, and another to lay that on the table, when the House, without disposing of the

motion adjourned. MONDAY, June 13 .- In the Senate on Saturday, the bill appropriating \$50,000 not this such an occasion? Is not the for the expenses of the Indian delegation now at Washington, was passed. The bill granting lands to the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad was called up, and a protracted debate ensued, from which it was made to appear that a tract of land three hundred miles fact submitted for your judgment. The long and fifty miles wide was granted sections and the other taking the even

In the House Mr. Butler asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill repealing the Tenure of Office act: objection was made. The assailant of and determination upon this important Mr. Porter, of Virginia, was brought before the passef the House in the custody of the Sergeant at-Arms. After some debate the prisoner, Woods alias Dooley, was remitted to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and a resolution directing that, owing to his inability to who desire and threaten to invade your employ counsel, the Speaker employ treasury, rest assured that the vast suitable counsel for him, was referred to

Senate amendments to the appropria-

tion bill. After a good deal of discussion the amendments, placing female same footing as males, was adopted.

JUNE 14 .- In the Senate, yesterday, cutive will be impotent to help you. of Representatives in the House from 275, as provided in the House bill, to 300, was, after a somewhat protracted debate, agreed to by a vote of 31 to 21, At the evening session the consideration of the apportionment bill was resumed, and the bill passed by a vote of In the House Mr. Davis introduced

his Naturalization bill in a new form, and moved the previous question. The bill provides penalties for false swearing on application, false personation, and for the use or possession of forged records. It also gives the United States Courts jurisdiction of officers under it. After some dilatory motions, the bill was passed by a strict party vote-120 to 46. A message was received from the President in regard to the troubles in Caba, in which he declares his innbility to see anything in the situation calling for a declaration of belligerent rights. It was referred to the Commit-

tee on Foreign Affairs. WEDNESDAY, June 15,-Mr. Casserly offere I a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the Senate all information in the possession of the Government showing that during the hostilities in Cuba any American come for determining the question of citizen had been executed without proper trial; any American vessels seized on the high seas, or the property indefeasable estate of the people, or of any citizen confiscated or embargoed, with full particulars in each case. and to state also what steps, if any, have been taken in reference thereio

Mr. Mercur, from the Judiciary Com that corporations shall decide your mittee, reported a bill fixing the comlaws? Shall your government be pure pensation of grand and petit jurges in patriotic and just, true to yourselves, the United States courts, allowing three dollars a day and five cents per mile istration; or shall it be the instrument | traveled, and providing that jurors shall of corporate ambition and avarice, and not be summoned, more than once in an object of public jest, ridicule and re- two years. Passed. The House proproach? Or, in other words, shall cor- | ceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee and become the masters of the people? on Foreign Affairs in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and his warning, I leave this important the government of Spain. Mr. Banks addressed the House in support of the joint resolution. He was followed by Messrs, Orth, Swann, Wilkinson, Fitch and others.

## Latest Wews.

Washington, June 10 .- Mr Law ence Tatum, Indian Agent for the Kiowas, writes from Idaho that the reported extensive raids of Camanches into Western Texas, and the massacre of fifty families, is, in his opinion, entirely false. Many depredations have been committed by whites disguised as

LARGE FIRE. MONTREAL, Canada, June 10 .- A arge fire occurred here this evening in Montreal Warehouse Company's uilding. Over one thousand barrels of flour, three hundred thousand bushels of grain, chiefly wheat, and a large quantity of sugar and merchandise, were destroyed. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.-The

officials of Gen. Spinner's office in the Treasury are a good deal mystified by the sudden disappearance of two bundies of ten-dollar notes of the new issue of greenbacks, aggregating \$20,000, which disappeared yesterday afternoon from one of the rooms of his bureau. These bundles were received yesterday morning from the Printing Division, peared. About that time two ladies and a gentleman visited the room, and were shown through it by the official in charge, to whom one of the ladies was well known. Two young men followed the room, about one hundred in number, were all kept last night until after of fraud that the Fifteenth Amendrecount of the money was made. De- the charter of the town all voters at a tectives have been been busily engaged

all day in working up the matter. Washington, June 13 .- The Cuban message sent to the House this afternoon fell like a bombshell in the camp of Gen. Banks and his supporters on the Cuban question. Very few persons were aware that the President contemtalked of in a quiet way for at least a fortnight, but no determination as to it | refer to. It happened that there was was reached when the President went one negro in Chestertown who owned a away last week. A special meeting of small and worthless patch of land adjathe Cabinet was called at noon, and the cent to the river. This he divided into message reached the house just before lots of one foot square and made deeds 4 o'clock. The reading of it caused some of it to his fellow colored would-be excitement, and everybody in the House voters. As a consequence one hundred to it. Gen. Banks asked that it might hundred and fifty feet of land, went to ne printed and laid on the table, this the polls, and claimed and secured It as an insult to the Committee, and the bona fide freeholders of Kent county saying it ought to be treated as the are highly indignant at the outrage, House farmerly treated Andrew John- but there appears to be no help for to the front, and remarked that, after ward to the day when a "white man Mr. Cox's words, the only respectful will be as good as a nigger" in reality. course was to send it to the Committee. This was accordingly done by a decided TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

LONDON, Eng., June 14 .- Advices have been received here announcing the total less of the British gunboat Slaney, in the China Sea. Her commander, Wm. F. L. Elwin, and 43 of the crew perished. The Slaney was a screw steamer, 300 tons burthen, St horse power, and carried 3 guns. CHICAGO, June 14.—This morning at

3 o'clock, a burglar tried to enter the sleeping room of J. Kinsley, at 514 West Twelfth street. Mr. Kinsley be ing alarmed, placed himself close to the window, the moment it was opened by to two railroads, one taking the odd the thief, fired, and the man ran off. He was soon afterwards found dead beside a fence near at hand. PHILADELPHIA, June 15 .- The ex-

citement among the Republican politi-cians is at fever heat. Leonard Myers has been renominated for Congress. In O'Nelli's district the delegates have split and are holding two conventions.

The convention for nominating a sheriff is in a similar condition. In the sher-iff's covention the contest was between the friends of Walton and those of Leeds. The Leeds faction finally triumphed. The struggle was very fierce, and the members of the faction opposed to Leeds were driven off by force Desks were overturned and chandelier

The Census.

The persons appointed to makeup the census of the United States for the year 1870 will commence their duties June 18, and must make return to the proper officials by the 1st of September. What information the people at large are extaxes will be increased, and your Exe- an amendment increasing the number peeted to furnish is embraced in the following schedule:

Schedule No. 1 will give the statistic of the inhabitants of each county, and the answers will be made under the following heads:

Dwelling houses numbered in the or-der of visitation. Families numbered in the order of isitation.

The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in the family, with age, sex and color.
Profession, occupation or trade of each

Person, male or female. Value of real estate and personal es Piace of birth, naming State or Terri-

ory, of U.S., or the country, if of for-ign birth. Whether deaf or dumb, blind, insane or idiotic. Male citizens of the U.S. of 21 years

and upwards.

Male citizens of U. S. of 21 years and upwards whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion and crime. Schedule No. 2 will give the statistics

of deaths under the following heads: Number of the family as given in the 2d column of Schedule 1.

Name of every person who died durling the year ending June 1, 1870, whose
place of abode at the time of death was
in the family, giving age, sex and color.

Place of birth, naming State or Ter-

ritory, of the U.S., or country, if of foreign birth, with birth-place of pa-

The month in which the person died, Profession, occupation, or trade. Disease or cause of death.

Schedule No. 8 will be used for the purpose of recording the productions of agriculture, under the following heads: Name of agent, owner or manager of and, whether improved or unimproved,

Farming implements and machinery.
Total amount of wages paid during
the year, including the value of board. Number and value of live stock, June

Amount of grain raised. Schedule No. I will relate to products f industry, under the following heads: Name of the corporation, company or

naually. Capital (real and personal,) invested n the business. Kind of power (steam, water, wind,

orse, or hand) Name, number, and description of Average number of hands employed, with total amount paid in wages during the year, and number of months in ac-

operation, reducing part time to full time. Kinds, qualities and value of materials (including mill supplies and

Production (including all jobbing and epairing).

Schedule No. 5 will contain social staistics, which are divided as follows: Valuation—Real and personal estate. Public debt—County debts for which onds have been issued, other county lebt, debt of borough, township, &c. Taxation—(not national) State, coun-

town, &c. Pauperism—Whole number of pau-pers supported during the year, native white, native black, and foreign. Crime—Number of criminals con-leted, native white, native black, and

Libraries-State, town or city, court, Wages-Average paid to farm hands

ed; average wages paid day laborers, with and without board; amount paid arpenter, domestic, &c. Newspapers and periodicals—Name, haracter, how often published, average

irculation. Colleges, academies and schools. Religion-Number of church organizations and edifices, denomination, number of persons each church will accommodate, value of each church prop

A MEAN RADICAL DODGETO CATCH

THE NEGRO VOTE.—At a recent election for Town Commissioners in Chesertown, Maryland, the negroes carried the day by one of the meanest species ment has yet produced. According to town election are required to be freeholders. Out of the one hundred and fifty darkeys who desired to march to the polls not more than two or three could point to a foot of land they possessed. But this being the first election at which the negroes were to vote in Kent county, the emergency required plated such a message. It has been that they should deposit their ballots, right or wrong. Hence the fraud we and galleries paid the closest attention and fifty negroes, representing just one son's message. Mr. Dawes then came them, and they are obliged to look for--N. Y. Herald.

> AFTER delaying until nearly all the veterans of the war of 1812 have descended to their graves, Congress has passed a bill giving the survivors a pension. There are few, indeed, who will To am't of Bounty duplicate receive this government dole. In order to make the number as small as possible it is provided that the veterans of the war of 1812 who cannot take the iron-clad eath that they bore no part in the rebellion, shall not receive the pension. This vindictive proviso of the radical majority can, indeed, affect but few of the veterans, for the youngest of them were upwards of sixty years old when rebellion broke out. With what spirit do the radicals in Congress make war on age and infirmity! Contrast this with the treatment of General Longstreet. He cannot take the Ironclad oath, yet he holds one of the best offices which the bounty of a loyal party can bestow. The radical leaders in Congress now seek to punish a few veterans who fought with Jackson at New Orleans, and with Scott at Lundy's Lane, and who are tottering to their graves.

PRINTING

MARRIAGES.

ROTE—MILLER—On the same day Mr. Francis Rote to Miss Mage both of Hemiock twp., Col. co. Pa.

MEARS—APPLEMAN—On June 5th, residence of the bride's parents near burg, Pa., by Rev. B. F. Alleman, M W. Mears to Miss Mary A. Applet Bloomsburg, Pa. BEISHLINE-FAUS-At the M. E. in Orangeyille, June 2nd, by Rev. J. Pessa Brown, John L. Betahline and Bachel R. Pan of Pine twp., Col. co., Pa. In publishing the above is ame time acknowledge the arge slices of Wedding ca eating the cake, however, i

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditio

### Bloomsburg, June 17, 70 CHERIFF'S SALE,

Reised, taken into execution and to be self he property of William B. Albertson. MOROJECAI MILLARY Bloomsburg, June 17, 79 Sand DUBLIC SALE

VALUABLE BEAL ESTATE. In pursuance of an order of the Organs of Commiss county, Pa., on SATUEDAY, th, 1879, at ten o'clock in the foreness is

HOUSE AND LOT mate in the town of Electroburg, Va-unity, bounded by lambs of M.C. Woody the cost on the south by an alley of

cet of said town.
WELLINGTON H. ENLOW.

jel7 70-4w

TOHN G. JACOBY'S BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERS BERWICK, PENNA.

ODD FELLOWS HALL, Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to and all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDLES. FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FREE
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISES de., de., de., de.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Amorg the ascortment will be found to Nota, English Walmuts, Peanuts, Almonate, berts, Figs, Apples, Coeca Nuts, Jellies of a cut kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Plektes, Chrolic Janned Fruit of all sunds, Corn Stard, Egi-nut, Soda, Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Co-nuts, Soda, Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Co-

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Brai is akes every day. Ice Cream in Space, to atronage is solicited. Berwick, June 17, 1870-11

OF CENTRALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT MICHAEL GOREY, Treasurer, in 20 Centralia School District.

By orders redeemed By Bounty Tax to Conyngham By School

Commission 1,910 51 JOHN KILLEEN, Collecte tralia School District, for

DR.

By exonerations
By amount returned to Commissioners
By Commission en 1,077 30 @ 5
per cent JOHN KILLEEN, Colle Centralia School Distri-

BOROUGH. MARTIN GAUGHEN in account with Cold

To am't of Duplicate

To am't of tax received fro

By orders redeemed LIABILITIES. Thomas Geraghty

JOHN P. HANNON HENRY CODDINGTON, OF BER