# The Columbian Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, July 1, 1870.

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

### Bradley Again.

In our issue of June 3rd, we published an extract from an Insurance Magazine, which we found in the Gazette e Butletin, adverse to the Co-operative Relief Association of Espy, organized by Mr. M. C. McCollum. To this extract we added three or four lines of editorial comment stating that Mr. McColturn was a Republican of good standing and should not be assailed by his party press. To this expression Bradley took violent exception and, with his wonderful talent for discovering evil where none exists, insisted on construing it into an insult to Mr. McCollum. In this week's issue he characterises a sub sequent article of ours, denying the intention of insult, as a "bare faced and stupid falsohood." Hard words, it is well known, butter no parsnips, and Bradley's course is so plain in the matter that his assumed indignation for Mr. McCollum would not for an instant close the mental orbs of an infant of three short summers. He thought he saw an opportunity to make a little capital, and thereby gain reputation as well as fucre, of the former of which, it may be said in passing, he stands greatly in med. Mr. McCollum being a man of sense was not deceived, and now Bradley, finding he has made a mistake. takes the back track after throwing out his remark about a "bare faced and stupid falsehood" to cover his retreat, and in the same article designates the Association "as the cheapest, most secare and best in the country" &c. The truth of the matter in a few words is just this, Bradley has made an ass of himself, as he generally does when opportunity offers, and as he does not seem willing to admit the fact, we will state it for him, for the benefit of such of our readers as may see his paper, and here we drop the subject.

### To Democrats and Conservatives.

We commend to the earnest and careful perusal of our Democratic and Conservative friends the admirable address of the Democratic Senators and Congressmen, which we print in another column. After calling attention to the importance of the Fall elections, they make a strong appeal to all "Friends of constitutional, economical and honest government" to aid in overthrowing ne present wasteful and dishonest party in power. Nothing in the address is more worthy of approval than this, that there be "no time lost in the discussion of dead issues." A more fatal mistake could scarcely be made than to saddle the party with matters which are past and irremediable. Active, earnest, zealous exertion-the exertion which arises from a conviction of the justice of our cause as well as of the necessity which exists for a change in the government,—will certainly result in T.F. victory. An opportunity is offered u to reverse the political majority in the House; let not so valuable a chance pass without an effort to avail ourselves

The recommendation to Southern citizens to elect no man who cannot take the test oath is undoubtedly a wise one. It matters very little whether the election be legal, if the member elect he denied his scat by those having the power to exclude.

The address is in all respects a calm, well conserved and timely one, whose principles it followed cannot but result

### The Income Tax.

The Senate on Friday last struck from the Tax bill all the sections relating lothe income tax, thus abolishing It altogether. This is certainly a step in the right direction and will be hailed as such by the country at large. The Finance Committee, however, have determined to raise the tax on sugar and restore the tax on gross receipts and successions and legacies. There is no need of this whatever. The abolition of the income tax will cause a reduction in the revenues of less than ninety millions of dollars, whilst the surplus, on the present basis of taxation is one hundred millions. There is no necessity therefore for the additional taxation contemplated. If with the income tax stricken out, the revenues would full short of the amount requisite for the expenses of the Government there might be reason in laying additional taxes, but with so large a surplus it is wholly unnecessary. This principle of taking out of one pocket and putting into the other, is one which has characterized the whole financial policy of the Republican party, nor can we see any wholesome desire on the part of Congress to relieve the people from the burden of taxation.

### Advertising.

We most certainly have always been firm in our belief of the efficacy of advertising, but we confess that the following surprises us not a little. It proves that even an alligator has more ense than some men, for he had evidently read his county paper.

"A family in Florida lost their little boy, and advertised for him in the paper. That very afternoon an alligator crawled out of the swamp and died on the front door step. In his stomach were found a handful of red hair, some bone buttons, a glass alley, a brass barreled pistol, a Sunday school book and a pair of check pants. The advertisement did it."

Titl West Branch Camp Meeting As-The West Branch Camp Meeting As-sectioned to making active preparations to entertain and make comfortable the large crowd expected to be present up-on its products to participate in the Camp Meeting which commences early in September.—Mouch Chunk Times.

And of scene, Turey, our mutual friezal I - will be there with his usuat sucretar a look-grave-yard countenance and comp-meeting voice. And of course he will be there with "fruits meet for repentance." Dickens left a fortune of £80,000.

An Address. BY THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AND

REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, June 24.-The Demoeratic Senators and members of Conupon an address, which was to-day igned and issued, as follows:

To our Fellow-Citizens of the United States, Friends of Constitutional, Economical, and Honest Government: The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the peculiar importance of the elections which take place this year, and respectfully to submit some suggestions for your consideration. By the State Legislatures to be elected, nearly one-third of the United

States Senate will be chosen. Nearly all the members of the next House of Representatives are to be elected next fall. Upon the coming elections, then, lepends the question whether the Democratic and Conservative element in the senate shall be increased and whether that element shall have a majority in the House of Representatives, and, as a consequence, whether we shall have a constitutional, economical, and honest government, or a continuance of revolutionary, extravagant, and wasteful and partisan rule; whether we shall have general, uniform, just, and constitutional legislation, with reasonable taxation and frugal expenditure, or unconstitutional, partial, unjust, class legslation, with oppressive and unequal

taxation and wasteful expenditure That we have strong reasons to hope or a favorable result is plainly apparent. The elections already held clearly show that the tide of reform has set in with a power that cannot be resisted if no blunders, be committed by the friends of reform. If they do their duty and act wisely; if they throw off all apathy and act with vigor and steadastness, there is every reason to hope that their efforts will be rewarded by uccess. Let there be no dissensions about minor matters, no time lost in the discussion of dead issues, no manifestation of parrow or prescriptive feeling, no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment, and let the best men be chosen for candidates; and we may hope to see our country redeemed from misrule.

And in this connection we beg leave the Southern States. Do not risk the loss of Senators or Representatives by electing men who cannot take the test imposed by the fourteenth amendment; whatever may be said as to the validity of that amendment or the test act, you by the vote of members of Legislatures who are held by the Radicals to be thus disqualified will not be permitted to take their seats, and that members of qualified will also be excluded. It is the plainest dictate of practical wisdom not to incur any such risks. We hope soon to see the day when all disabilities will be removed: but, in the meantime, do not, we entreat you, lose the opportunity to strengthen the Democratic and Conservative force in Congress, and the possibility, nay, probaoility of obtaining a majority in the next House of Representatives, by putting it in the power of our adversaries to overthrow or disregard your elections. Signed

a Soulsbury, Liet S. Norton, Minn. andall, Pa. Woodward, Pa. Van Frump, O.
vvenson Arbier, Md.
J. Haldeman, Pa.
U. Stiles, Pa.
Lawrence Getz, Pa.
E. M'Cormick, Mo.
yd Winchester, Ky.
F. Niblack, Ind.
Cleveland, N. J.
A. Griswold, N. Y.

DEM OCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE Democratic and Conservative Congressonal Campaign Committee was selected, to consist of two Senators and one Representative from each State, represented in the Senate and House by Democratic or Conservative members. This committee had power given them to through a dorg," but her stomach be appoint a Democratic and Conservative Resident Committee, to consist in part of their own members, together with delivered itself of such wonderful morcitizens of this city, to the number that may be hereafter agreed upon. The following is the Democratic Congresional Committee:

tigens Casserly, Cal., ohn P. Stockton, N. J. C. A. Sharp, Tenn. Charles S. Siconm, N. Y. Charles Wells, Mo. Charles S. Siconm, N. Y. Charles Wells, Mo. Charles A. Ediridic, Wis. E. M. Wilson, Minn. Samued J. Randall, Pa. James S. Smith, Oregon. James S. John C. Conner, Texas. Prancis E. Shaber, N. John W. Johnston, Ya. John C. Conner, Texas. Prancis E. Shaber, No. P. M. J. Young, Gs. Not selected, Ala. Adolf Entley, Lz.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT ARCHBALD. -Archbald, June 22.-About five o' clock this morning one of the most lamentable accidents occurred in Eaton & Co's, mines that has ever happened in our village. It is presumed that about four o'clock A. M., John Atkinson, a mine contractor, went to work in his chamber, and by the time his partner and laborers arrived had a hole made by his drill and tamped with powder, and immediatly after it was fired. They went back into the chamber, when, owing to inadequate support, the roof fell and killed three and fatally injured the fourth. The names of the killed are: and one child, Patrick Nealon, single; Charles Grogan, aged 45, leaves wife and five children. Atkinson and Nealon were the contractors. Thos, Caffrey, another laborer, heard the scream of At-kinson and the crumbling of the falling roof, and at once ran to escape, but the huge mass of debris that fell caught him and crushed the lower part of his spinal column and probably disabled him for life; in fact, it is doubtful whether he can recover. It was about three hours before the bodies of Atkinson, Grogan and Nealon could be exhumed, when their lifeless remains were carried on the shoulders of their llow-workman to the homes they

ban so lately left-Scranton Republican. THE Dublin Irish Times says Charle

Butler Again.

The "bottled" member from the Sixth Massachusetts District, Mr. B. F. Butler, seems determined that the epithets, so freely bestowed on him by his gress, at a caucus held last night, agreed party brethren shall be fully deserved. He is not satisfied with the reputation of being the most impudently daring, and unscrupulous member of the House, but seeks an unenviable notoriety in a new channel. The following,taken from the records, will explain itself. If the House possessed the least consistency Mr. Butler would certainly be censured if not expelled. It is strange that the men of ability in the House, suffer themselves to be bullied and browbeaten by such a man as this But-

Mr. Randall rising to a question of privilege, charged Mr. Butler of Massa-chusetts, with having changed the rec-ord of debate in the Congressional

He said that during the debate on the Cuban resolutions he had interrupted Mr. Butler, when the latter answered him, and added—"now, I commend that answer as a other illustration of the proverb that 'fools can ask questions that philosophers cannot answer.'" He, Randall, at once replied, "fools are sometimes honest, which is more than you are." He sent to the clerk's dosk a letter from the publishers of the Globe stating that Mr. Butler had caused Mr. Randall's answer to be stricken out of the report. He now moved that the letter be referred to the committee on rules, to report whether one member has a right to change another member's language in the authorized report of

the House proceedings.

Mr. Butler said he had caused the change to be made, because he knew Randall to be generally a courteous gentleman and he did not think he meant to use such language.

It was evident from his (Randall's) manner that he was not fully aware manner that he was not fully aware

what he was doing at the time.

Mr. Randall thought that Mr. Butler had added insuit to injury. He had used the language in a very cool mo-ment and he now reiterated what he had formerly said in regard to Butler. Mr. Randall's motion was then adop-

Voudooism in Texas. REMARKABLE NARRATIVE OF NEGRO PHRENZY-ASTONISHING ACTIONS. On Sunday, the 15th of this month at the farm of Mr. J. Wright, lying two miles east from Springfield, in Limestone county, Texas, an old negro woto say a word to our fellow-citizens of man named Jane, who, with her husband, lived on the farm, announced to the rest of the negroes on the farm, some eight or ten adults in number, oath, or who are under the disability that she had just received a revelation from God that the millennium was to come on Thursday, the 26th day of this month, and that the mighty "Ship of may rest assured that Senators elected Zion" would come-water or no water -and take all those to glory who would follow implicitly the directions she Jane) would give them, she being, as she avowed, the chosen instrument of the House of Representatives thus dis- God for their salvation. She first preached a whole day to a large congregation, and after having made many converts, she commanded them to burn one-half of all the household, kitchen furniture, clothing, etc., they possessed -no baggage being allowed-which they did in a mighty bon-fire. She next commanded them to cut up with hoes ne-half of their growing crops, which they did, digging up everything by the roos; much of the corn was nearly waist high, and both corn and cotton were good generally. She then commanded that they give away half their hildren, their wagons, horses, plows and other farming utensils, which they came a command for both sexes to entirely disrobe themselves and pray and dance the "Holy Dance," which was implicitly obeyed. Many of the small children upon refusing to obey these orders were severely beaten, and one man who refused was very nearly beaten to death by the women. They were then made to partake of what she denominated the "Lord's Supper," the bread consisting of water and salads, and the wine of water and molasses. She said a human sacrifice was demanded, and accordingly stripped her own infant of its clothing, wrapped it in a cloth, and prepared to give it as a burnt offering, and would assuredly have done so but for the interference of some present who were not so insane. They were then commanded to kill all their dogs, which At an adjournment caucus of the they did to the number of fifteen, and Democratic and Conservative Senators after some two days-these things all and Representatives the following the time going on-they were all ordered by their leader to eat of the putrid carcasses, at which command: they, for the first time, evinced a dispo-

sition to "go slow." While they were halting, their leader endeavored to show them how to "go ing of a different notion from her head, eschewed the repast, and speedily

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Isaac Durst, a gentleman living near, and who had desired to stop the insanproceedings before, but knew not exact ly how to proceed, told her husband she was crazy, and to get a chain and fasten her where she could no longer do mischief. She at once fled and was pursued, caught, and secured, and at once the rest of her followers gathered round, and seemed, for the first time to become aware of the mischief they had wrought. They thanked Mr. Durs greatly for breaking the spell Jane had thrown over them-went to their nov almost ruined fields and commenced work in good earnest—the parties having kept and returned to them their stock, farming utensils, etc. They are now, however, without the necessary apparel and food to enable them to work successfully. The excitement lasted some ten days, and all that time no work was done by these deluded

man, every one of her commands were obeyed, and from what we have narra-John Atkinson, Jr., who leaves a wife ted none can doubt that if she had commanded her followers to commit murder among the whites, they would have essayed to do it. In the case of the negro man beaten, she commanded them to beat him to death unless he joined their band. But for Mr. Durst, he would have been killed outright.-Fair-

SIOUX CITY, June 27 .- The favorite just before the chief reached the agency all of the presents given to him by nation. President Grant and other persons were placed by him in her grave, and it was thought he would kill his favorite horse, Spotted Tall says his going to Washing-

GAME is very plenty on the Pacific how nicely the three legs fited into the road-that is euchre and seven up.

The Weather.

no doubt been greatly affected by the action of continuous networks of railroad track in modifying electrical conditions, and in further consequence of distinguished by auroral exhibitions; though generally speaking, summers so marked are cool and backward. The eason of 1864 was, again, one of great heat; 1868 and 1869, also, taken all in all, afforded a remarkable mean of heat for three months of the term. Both have, thus far, been exceeded by the month of June this season. The statistics of Nuremburg afford pretty accurate observations of European summers for seven centuries or more. In 1142 were dried up, and even the bed of the cook eggs in sand exposed to the sun; 1160, hundreds of soldiers in the campaigu against Bela fell dead with heat; 1276 and 1277, heat destroyed even the grass crop; 1303 and 1304, Rivers Seine, Loire, Rhine and Danube were so dry that a man could cross them dry-shod, 1393 and 1394, harvest wholly withered by heat, great numbers of animals dying of its intensity; 1410, extraordinary heat again; in 1539 and 1540, and 1541, the rivers mentioned were wholly dry second time; and in 1556, a general drought pervaded all Europe; 1615 and 1616 were summers of terrible heat; and in 1638, for the third time, the beds of the great rivers were dry. In 1718 it lid not rain from April to October; and he rivers mentioned were again dry; ISIS presents the greatest number of consecutive days of extreme heat on record-the mercury going up to 110 for fifty-eight consecutive days, and several times passing the 112 Fahrenheit. Last week the average temperature was remarkably high, intensifying on Frilay and Saturday, which, being the third day, everybody expected a climax. Sunday, however, was equally uncomfortable, and yesterday did not present any moderation, except that occasioned by the afternoon symptoms of a thunder-storm, which was rather apparent than real. Who can guess whether the world is not to have a repetition of the fifty-eight days ?- World.

Communicated. PINE TOWNSHIP, June 25, '70, EDITOR COLUMBIAN, Daer Sir :have just returned from a trip to North Carolina, and I thought a short letter might not be without interest to yourself and the readers of the COLUM-

BIAN. Having seen many glorious accounts n Dr. John's newspaper, the North Carolinian, of the country in and around Elizabeth City. I paid the place a visit to see for myself. I found the Dr. at ome and doing a good business. He and family are enjoying first-rate health He has a convenient office with everything arranged in the best style. He likewise has a large interest in a flourishing Bank there. His private residence is the finest and most comfortably arranged in the City. It has a beaudid to several persons living near. Then tiful yard and extensive grounds with I found his statement about the country perfectly correct.

Elizabeth City is beautifully located on Pasquotank river, an arm of Albemarle Sound. It has a very fine harbor from which there is a brisk and rapidly growing shipping trade to all parts of the world. The city is surrounded by as beautiful a country as I ever saw. The land is adapted for nearly all kinds of crops, and is fertile and rich. Corn, cotton, potatoes, peas and wheat can be raised at great profit and at much less cost than here at the North. The facilities for market are superior to any country I ever knew. The price of land is beginning to advance, though land which before the war brought from \$25 to \$60 per acre, can yet be bought from \$10 to \$30. Northern men are settling there very rapidly.

Everything in the crop line is much in advance of us, Dr. John has a clover field, the second crop of which was quite as large as our first crop here. The wheat harvest was about over.

I spent several days in the city and country. I found the people very hospitable and friendly. On Sunday I attended Friends' meeting in the morning, and heard an able sermon by Dr. Underwood. In the evening I attended he Methodist church and heard another sermon by Rev. J. A. Ross, of Duncannon, Pa., who was there on a visit. The climate is delightful, and I found the health of the people excellent. There is a constant breeze from the ocean. Meeting so many Pennsylvanians, I scarcely realized that I was in a strange country, near 500 miles from home. Respectfully, JOHN F. FOWLER.

### Daring Robbery

A Bank Entered in Open Day—The Cashier Drugged and Sixty Thousand Dollars Stolen—Escape of the Robbers, LOUISVILLE, June 17 .- The Mechanes' bank of this city was this evening, at 5 o'clock, the scene of a bold and daring robbery. Henry L. Pope, the cashier, was alone in the bank, when two men entered, one of them placing a knife to the throat of Pope, threaten ing him with instant death if he uttered a word; the other, taking a handcerchief saturated with chloroform, threw it over his face, and threw a shawl over his head, The robbers, as soon as the chloroform had taken effect, carried Pope to a room in the back part of the building and locked him in. The robbers then proceeded in a systematic manner with their work of clean ing out the bank. Sixty thousand dollars in money was secured and carried off, and \$12,000 or \$13,000 left scattered all over the floor. A clerk returning at 84 o'clock discovered the bank-door open, and called in two policemen who, hearing the groans from the reas wife of Spotted Tail died last Monday, of the building, discovered and released Mr. Pope from his disagreeable sit-

> Ir was regarded as a strong case of ircumstantial evidence in a Pittsburg Court, the other day, when the plaintiff produced the skillet with which his wife struck him, and showed the jury cords of wood were burned, besides

The Word "Rebel"-A Protest.

The following letter appears in the THE meteorology of the country has Richmond journals : "House of Delegates, Richmond, June 10.—Hon. Hamilton Fish: To the in-structions by the authority of the Uni-ted States to the Marshalls of Virginia, the late rapid absorption of iron in building, not only in New York, but in small cities and even villages. In fact, in view of the great alterations in method of civilization and of the perturbations of the past five years, it is obvious that the philosophy of the weather stands sadly in need of reconstruction. There has been no cold summer since 1836, which was a summer peculiarly distinguished by suveral exhibitions. some one or more shall have been duly convicted of the high crime charged. Respectfully,
"W. McLearin, and others,
"Conservative members of House of Delegates.' Latest News. SAN FRANCISCO, June 23,-Advices from Southern Arizona, to the 20th of June, give particulars of the murder of Messrs. Kennedy and Israel, and the dispersion of their party. Mr. Kenne all the streams and wells of Alsacia dy lived on a rancho at Tueson. Mr. Israel was scalped, his legs burned off, Rhine was dry; 1152 was hot enough to his heart cut out and a coal of fire placed in its place. The remainder of the party reached Camp Grant. Their mules were captured and their wagons and merchandise destroyed. Gen. Cogswell ordered Lieut, Cushing, of the Third Cavalry, to pursue the savages. The Lieutenant discovered and surprised the Indian camp, killed thirty-five

> ty of the savages. QUINCY, June 24.-The residence of Elijah George, near Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, was totally destroy ed by fire a few nights since, in which three of his sons were burned to death, one two years old, the others twins, ten years of age.

The scene was appalling in the extreme, as the three boys could be seen running back and forth through the building seeking some avenue of escape but all were cut off, and in a few moments were enveloped in flames in plain view of the parents who heard their neart-rending shricks.

SERIOUS RIOTS.

CORK, June 25-2 p. m.-The strike of the tailors in this city, which originated several days since, has gained gradually and augmented the strength of the movement, which is now of the most formidable character. The strike has extended rapidly, and the ranks of the strikers embrace workmen of all trades, who have quit work and joined the disaffected. In several places the riots have assumed a very serious aspeet. Barricades have been erected and manned, and the authorities have been compelled to call upon the military for assistance. The obstructions are carried in every instance at the point of the bayonet, and the defenders are routed and driven off. Details of po-

licemen patrol the dangerous localities

and the police authorities are doing all

in their power to repress the disorders. The utmost alarm and consternation prevails among all classes. Trade has been paralyzed, and the consequences of the strike will be most disastrous in mercantile circles. READING, Pa., June 26 .- This morning the new and extensive car-shops of the Reading Railroad Company, North Sixth-street, were destroyed by fire, which originated in the oil and common-waste closet. The shops were erected in 1865 and were the finest in the country. They were 710 by 68 feet. The walls were built of stone and spanned by three roofs of slate. The buildings cost about \$116,000. Three

from \$110,000 to \$115,000; insured for \$25,000. The origin of the fire is not positively known. LONDON, June 27 .- The Times considers that the fact of a Dublin jury acquitting James Barrett upon the charge of an attempt to murder Captain Lambert, a landlord, after the introduction of the most conclusive evidence of guilt, necessitates the inquiry whether Irishmen are capable of discharging

hundred workmen were employed,

nearly all of whom lost their tools. The

loss is estimated by the Company at

the responsible duties of jurymen. SCRANTON, Penn., June 26 .- A toy named GAVEN, aged five years, was run over by a train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad at Lackawanna His head and one arm were cut entirely off, and his brother, aged seven years had one arm cut entirely off.

DOVER, Del., June 28 -There is great excitement in this place to-day, it being the day appointed for the execution of Edward Darnell, colored, 19 years old, convicted at the last term of the court for the murder of John Hogan, a peddler, of Philadelphia, on the 19th of March last. Several petitions were sent to Gov. ernor Saulsbury, signed by prominent citizens of Dover, asking a reprieve or respite, but they failed, the Governor efusing to interfere.

In company with the Sheriff's Deputy, Dr. Hoskins and the prisoner went on the scaffold, where Dr. Hoskins read the Episcopal service and offered up a prayer. Darnell was then asked if he nad anything to say, and in a clear voice said:

GENTLEMEN:—It is hard to die. I did not do it. William Loper did it. I went with him. He told me he would pay me for the robbery. John Young told me to go with him; that I would not be hurt. William Loper did it." The cap was put over his head, the

nose tightened, and at twenty minutes of two o'clock he was launched into eternity. He never moved after he fell, but broke his neck, dropping about six

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- The Committee on Judiciary this afternoon made a favorable report to the Senate in executive session on the nomination of Ackerman to be Attorney-General. The Senate, without objection or debate confirmed the nomination.

LONDON, June 27 .- The Earl of Clarendon, Secretary for State for Foreign Affairs, died at half past six o'clock this morning.

MEMPHIS, June 27 .- Harris Bailey residing near Somerville, in this State poisoned himself and three children or Saturday by giving them bed-bug poison, thinking it was whisky. The children all died. Bailey will probably reover.

NEW YORK, June 28 .- A fire con menced in the woods on Long Island, Sunday night, and burned over about three thousand acres. Five hundred miles and miles of fences. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Congressional.

SENATE. THURSDAY, June 23 .- Mr. Sherman called up the bill to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes, The amendments of the Senate Committee on Finance were read. The proposition of the committee to strike out the first thirty-four sections of the bill as it came from the House, Imposing special taxes, was agreed to. The bill and

ength. TOURS.

The House resumed in the mornng hour the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee of Claims to pay the European and North American Railroad Company \$678,362, interest due to the States of Massachusetts and Maine, on money expended in the War of 1812. After an hour's discussion the bill was passedreas 101, nays 61.

FRIDAY, June 24.-In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner reported from he Committee on Foreign Relations a series of resolutions as a substitute for the House resolutions on the conflict in progress in Cuba, "declaring the sentiments of the people of the United States concerning Spain and her island colonies in American waters." Mr. Sumner urged their immediate consideration, but Mr. Casserly objected, and they were laid over and ordered to be printed. The tax and tariff bill then came up at the expiration of the morning hour. Mr. Sherman moved to lim-Indians, and captured two. He also it debate on amendments to five mindestroyed the village and other properutes to each member, and said he would ask a vote on the motion to-day.

> In the House the Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill were taken up as unfinished business of the day before. An amendment was offered that on the election by general ticket of two or more members in one State, each voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives to be elected, or may distribute them: and that the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected. Two attempts to move the previous question were made without success. After protracted debate, the bill and amendments were referred to the Judiciary Committee, which is regarded as equivalent to defeating the bill. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Mr. Butler from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate amendments to the Georgia bill with a substitute, which is the same as the bills for Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, with a provision giving those four States the

right to organize a militia. SATURDAY, June 25 .- In the Senate yesterday, the Army Appropriation bill was reported with amendments. and the bill for the relief of the Nation al Homestead for Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, at Gettysburg, The consideration of the Tax and Tariffbill was then resumed, and the sections continuing the income tax, were stricken out by 34 to 23. Mr. Sherman asked a vote on the sections continuing the income tax on dividends and corporations, but subsequently asked to have the bill postponed till Monday. A debate folowed, in which the rate on the income tax was criticised, and the bill was postponed till Monday.

In the House the Georgia bill was taken up, debated and finally acted upon. Mr. Dawes' substitute, with an amendment by Mr. Farnsworth modified by Mr. Dickey, was adopted. It declares the State entitled to representation, a legal Legislature having rati fied the Fourteenth and Fifteenth a mendments in good faith. Mr. Randall sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of correspondence between himself and the Globe proprietors regarding an omission in the regular published report from his remarks on the Cuban quesion of a retort to Mr. Butler. This revealed the fact that the latter had crossed the parag raph out of the reporter's manuscript which had been submitted to him. Mr. Butler replied that he had drawn his pen through the paragraph, but he had at the same time made a note to the effect that the report was a mis-report, as what passed between Mr. Randall and the Speaker on the occasion was omitted, and had signed his initials to it. Mr. Randall answered Mr. Butler by repeating the words which he complained had been omitted from the re port, and a short but sharp personal discussion followed. At length Committee on Rules.

MONDAY, June 27 .- In the Senate, on Saturday, a majority report was received on the petition of Davis Hatch, in connection with the Dominican Treaty, recommending an indefinite postponement of the subject. Mr. Schurz, from the minority of the Committee, also presented a report, and subsequently introduced a joint resolution relative to

the same subject, and sustaining Hatch In the House, a report was received in reference to the attack made by Patrick Woods on Hon. C. H. Porter, in Richmond, in May last, recommending his imprisonment for three months in the jail of the District of Columbia. It was not acted upon. In Committee of the Whole the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill was again taken up and debated.

JUNE 28 .- The tax-tariff bill came up as unfinished business. Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Finance Committee stated as the result of the committee's consultation in regard to the bill that hey had agreed to let all income taxes go in accordance with the vote of the Senate on Friday striking out the personal income tax. To make up for the loss of revenue they proposed to continue the tax on sugar as it is now, and also the tax on gross receipts. The income tax sections were then stricken out without a division, and a substitute

The following are the two sections reported by Mr. Sherman and adopted by the Senate as substitutes for the inome tax sections stricken out:

First. That sections 120, 121, 122 and 123 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the acts of July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867, shall be construed to im-March 2, 1867, shall be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned, being taxes on dividends of corporations and salaries of Government officers for and during the year 1870, and that all such taxes shall be collected in the manner

taxes shall be collected in the manner now or hereafter provided by law.

Second. That for the purpose of allowing deductions from incomes, any religious or social community holding all their property and the income therefrom jointly and in common, each five of the persons composing such society, and any remaining fractional number of such persons less than five over such groups of five, shall be held to constitute a family, and a reduction of \$1,000 shall be allowed for each of said families. Any taxes on the income, gains

cial order for to-day. Mr. Reeves offered a preamble and resolutions direct ing the Committee of Ways and Means to report to the House forthwith a bill refunding the present duties on all classes of salt fifty per cent. Adopted. The Speaker laid before the House a telegram announcing the death of Earl mendments were then discussed at Clarendon, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The sundry civil expenses bill was taken up, and a number of amendments agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, June 29 .- The tax bill was proceeded with, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Yates, which was modified to provide that no duties hereafter shall be levied upon tea and coffee. After discussion the amend ment was rejected. The House paragraphs relating to the duties on sugar were stricken out.

HOUSE. Mr. Schumaker presented the memorial and resolutions of a mass meeting of citizens of New York, for the pass age of laws by Congress protecting laborers and mechanics from coolies or Chinese imported laborers. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the sundry civil-service appropriation bill, and after a number of amendments were agreed to the bill passed. Mr. Schenck, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported in accordance with the resolution of the House, adopted yesterday, a bill to reduce the duty on all kinds of salt fifty per cent., and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole. Agreed

# The Commencement at the Blooms-burg State Normal School, June 23rd, 1870.

We have written on some former occasions of the beautiful situation of our Normal School, the well kept grounds, the vast commodious buildings, the magnificent hall, etc., and we shall now give a little sketch of the inside working of the institution, which, not only in regard of the former, but also of the latter, merits our full praises and places it foremost among all the institutions of learning in our country.

The examinations Monday and Tues day afternoon, and Wednesday forenoon and afternoon did ample credit to teachers and scholars. But it is the commencement principally, which we shall endeavor to describe.

A very beautiful day brought visitors from near and far, and the road to and from the Institute was continually crowded with smiling brothers and sisters, happy parents and relations of the scholars. The forenoon, mostly devoted to dec

lamations and compositions interspersed

with vocal and instrumental music gave us a fair show of the talents of this school. Messrs, Case, Welliver Barber, Snowden, Berryhill, Elwell, Kleckner and Funston, read well con ceived compositions. Messrs. Kinney Barch, Ford, Galbraith, Garman, Eyerly, Harman, Morgan and G. Clark, de ighted us with their declamations Mr. James Schuyler delivered a Ger man poem, a very nice one, we should think, as a German lady at our right melted almost to tears upon hearing the familiar sounds of her mother tongue in an American assembly. The music was good-the Glee class understood well how to canoe." Misses Buckingham and Buck alew played a dance, that would almost have made oxen move to its measure Miss Annie Hendershott's heart mus

be "sair for somebody," and Miss Eva Schuyler played a pretty piano solo. If the forencon was good, the afternoon was still better and in some particulars really excellent. The orations of the gentlemen were well conceived and well delivered. The "Sinking of the Oneida," by Mr. N. Funk, brought tears of compassion to the tender hearts of the ladies, while we could distinctly hear the gnashing of teeth over the wanton cruelty of the British commander. Mesers Nuss "Our Republic;" Ehrhard, "Science;" Bittenbender, "America and Great Britain;" and Burrows, "National generosity," did most creditably, while Messrs Little, Melick and Magee, thrilled our ears, head and heart with "Princithe correspondence was referred to the ple a Guarantee of Success." Mr. Melick with his decided "No," and Mr. Magee with his "success."

But gentlemen, be not angry, the la dies beat you, almost, in solidity and beauty of thought; surely and most emphatically in the delivery of their essays. Such clear, sonorous, we may say melodious enunciation we never heard before. Would that we could listen over and over again to the "Memory" of Miss Spear, to the "Influence of Surroundings," of Miss Finch, and to the "Keys," of Miss Breece, who reminded us much of Miss Annie Dickinson. Miss Armstrong's "Necessity of Exertion;" Miss Woolsey's "Self Re-liance and Self Control;" Miss Schuyler's "Life Work," and Miss Rupert's 'Finale," were the crowning efforts of these young authors, who joined to the ardor of youth the wisdom of

old age. Miss Barber played a very beautiful Piano Solo, the "Gypsy Queen." Miss McKelvy sang that beautiful Canzonetta in Questo Giulio's, "Baccio," and Misses R. Funston and Elwell, played well the "Marche des tambours," while the Glee class sang very well .the Herdsman's Horn."

The Dumb-bell exercise and the song of the Kindergarten, brought tears of gladness to the eyes of happy and interested fathers and mothers, and the medley of the nineteen ladies, changed most advantageously the somewhat monotonous programme.
What shall we say of the concert in

the evening? It reminded us of a good long,oldfashioned thanksgiving dinner, while the fore and afternoon exercises resembled the first substantial courses of the overloaded table, the concert gave us the impression of the dessert. The former gave us the soup, the fish, the beef, the oysters, vegetables, hams, eggs, baked beans, etc. The latter, the preserves, cakes, pies and ice cream, the nuts, almonds, raisins and figs. No wonder that the dinner seemed somewhat long, no wonder that the stomach rebelled.

But pies and cakes and ice cream are not to be despised and many of the members that played and sung were highly creditable. (So Miss Hendershott's "We Met by Chance," Miss Elwid and the County Superful of the County Superful of the Well's "Qui vive Galop," Miss Barton's "Mary of Argyle," the I nstrumental But pies and cakes and ice cream are "Mary of Argyle,"the I astrumental Quartette, very skillfully executed by

and profits of such societies now due and unpaid shall be assessed and collected according to this provision.

HOUSE.

Misses Alkman, Lillie Funston, Detained according to this provision.

HOUSE.

Misses Alkman, Lillie Funston, Detained according to this provision.

Snyder and Allie Kuhn, Miss Sharpeless's "Your Name," Miss Funston's many secollection of the special second according to this provision. only an excellent player but also a composer. The flux chorus was will ten by Miss Finch and composed by Miss Fanston. The report of the Examining Committee was very flattering

REPORT OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE. To the Board of Trustees and Patrons of the Bloomsburg State Normal School and Inc

To the Board of Trastes and Patrons of the Bloomsburg State Normal School and familiary State Normal School and familiary The Committee entrusted with the plant and duty of examining the classes in the service of all patrons of the school, during the cleaning exercises of the term ording June 21, 1870, offer the following report.

It is a source of real gratification to the Committee to state, that their expectations have been more than realized. The buildings, with their beautiful sur, ordinary such the many seminary of learning in the State. In the any seminary of learning in the State in this modern conveniences contracted with any seminary of learning in the State. It has also been a pleasare and an ampricate at that an Institution, would be a credit the any seminary of learning in the State. It has also been a pleasare and an ampricate at that an Institution is large and of the best of a scholarship and experience in their weak which we've acquired in the best seas of learning in the lard.

The energy and shiftly which have his the plans and pulled the wires that there has a support of fourteen live teners the support of fourteen live teners the support of fourteen live teners to we apprehend, but a small part of the seas of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface in the said of this we k. The mental surface i

The examinations of which whare to go segan on Mondry the 20th, and here to haracterized with therougeness, as far time would become time would permit.

Of the Kinderg sten we can but speak w

unqualified praise. The pupils well behaved, well-drilled and a well behaved, well-drilled and wellindicating to us the desirable for the
full hand wields over them—not a set
the magic of energy, attention and to
We rise admired the working at us
of school. The breath of knowled
played by these young pupils, the
thenic exercises, and the drill impa
an occasional chars, by those, about to
uste, all of the recitations being use
immediate watch-care of an efficients
tendent, pleased us much.
As to the academic classes, seeh m
with scarcely an exception, showed a
of thought and an intimacy with th
jects introduced, which we were note
ing to see and which redict great he

ing to see and which reflect gre observe that while text-1 d in the preparation of leasinguage of the nutbor was subject and to cultivate guage and of thought. We te learn that the teacher heir classes with the leasons is they did not blindly follow to see if the recitations were not convinces us that they

teach.

The examining committee were free such questions as grew out of, or was gested by the text, and they were deithat while many of the populs were a customed to public examinations as sequently in a few cases, they were that embarrassed, they did no hibit a mental training that was h ifying. Other things being e leave the Institute to battle w

leave the Institute to battle with a realities of life.

Your committee would do in themselves as well as to the school they fail to speak in praise of the and order prevailing in all the da Students are treated as intellige having a sense of honor and se which of themselves command and order and inculeate the true pman-hood and woman-hood. The exercised by the teachers, appears ded on the benignant principles of only true foundation of a disciplination of the control of the contro ings and grounds which is re-desks, sents and walls are not, nacked by jack-knives or more peneil; which we are

s a large number of schools difficult to solve in regard to min has its natural solution in the syted by Professor Carver, It furt eight liberty in the come es, to foster self respect, limits, as forbid dep.

The committee refer with pumsical exercises, both your at al, which gave so much reits all the performances. We these accomplishments occupy inent position in this young it proficiency exhibited by the a thoroughness of drill which highest praises on their teach without flattery, be styled, for It is but justice to say that the musical entertainment, best at the last. The skill cat instrumental performers at showed a refined tasts and dinstruction, which were evident.

showed a refined taste and thores instruction, which were evidently ted by a large analience. Much se attendant upon these performs gracefully upon the least of that department.

We regret that anything could she enjoyment during these pleasant and we simply remark, that if it of the place, parents and friends of had througed this hall during the tions, we would have been concluded and appreciated. As we rally a caucational interests, we said in the hand-maid of religion and at time are establishing the bulwars and religious freedom which depreve destroy.

Your committee have been clast

never destroy.

Your committee have been charact sthe rhetorical exercises compacted with the rhetorical exercises compacted with the result of the second o true to the instructions received dima Mater; and the young is bleas them, may they through others the gracefulness and have exhibited here to-day. that learning and truth, wisdo cousness, are the "keys" to a b tality. Respectfully sai

> JOHN TROMAN. MARRIAGES

A. JERSON FE.

HARRISON-JONES-At the bride's mother, June 25th, by Mr, John W. Harrison and M both of Wilkes-Barre. GRETT-GREEN WALT-On the Rev. B. H. Creever, Mr. Albert of Mary B. Greenwait, both of East

NAGLE-On the 21st uit, in Su Ann, daughter of Franklin a Nugle, aged 12 years, and 25 days HARTMAN-At Buck Horn on the Harris Dayton, son of William Ho the eleventh year of his sec.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS 150,000 BRICK FOR SALE Bloom burg, July 1, 1810-21.

On the night of Tuesday, Jun-was siden from the premises of in Hemiock townsile, a small a lamp on the right fore leg. The en at the same time a set of som The finder will be liberally re-Hemlock, July 1, 1870-3w,

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber of Book account, are hereby notified in ment is required by the 15th of August without fait.

## TEACHERS WANTED.