The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Nov. 11, 1870.

THE Editor of the COLUMBIAN will be absent from his post for about two weeks. He hopes that after his return he will not again be under the necessity of craving the indulgence of his readers, in this respect, at least for a considerable time. In the meantime, the paper will be left in competent hands.

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IF any views we express in the COLUMBIAN are not in accord with those of our readers, the latter are welcome to controvert them in our columns, without other limitation than that they must be written out in a fair hand, be carefully considered, broached in clear, concise and respectful language, and be consistent with good morality and orthodox Democratic sentiment. Expressions of views for the public good, on any legitimate subject, are also invited.

Cameronian Faith.

Many of the Republican papers ascribe the loss of Congressmen and Assemblymen to the fued existing between CAMERON and CURTIN, and in this we have no doubt they are correct. When General CAMERON claimed to be a Democrat, it was his invariable custom to defeat any Democratic candidate, if he could, who would not pander to his schemes. A political opponent was always preferred by him to a personal antagonist in his own party, or to any one he could not use. That he carried this same policy into the Republican ranks we have often observed, and that he will continue to defeat Republican candidates who cannot be used by him to subserve his own ends, whenever he can do it, is just as certain as that he will follow his common instincts and practices. CAMERON is a Republican and a politician for CAMERON's sake, to promote his interests and to add to his power for his own benefit and behoof. He never had an idea that politics had any other legitimate purpose than to make solid cash for CAMERON, and he is too old to learn any thing different now. If our Republican friends did not learn this long ago, they are dull pupils and well deserve to pay for their stupidity.

Whatever else may be true about Governor CURTIN, he at least has the merit of never trying to defeat his own party. He is generous and not specially selfish. Some times reckless but never unfaithful to party obligations. It is hardly fair, therefore, for his party friends to condemn him for the injury arising to them because of the fued between him and CAMERON.

But, as we have no concern in Republican domestic troubles, we only have business with this subject so far as it is an item of current news.

Red Cloud and Gen. Grant.

The reported conversation of RED CLOUD on our first page will prove interesting to the reader. The Harrisburg *Patriot*, in speaking of this subject says: It seems that in a diplomatic point of view the visit of RED CLOUD to the capital of the nation has turned out a decided failure, though its success as a private enterprise may be conceded. All the flattering attentions and blandishments which were offered the great chief were utterly wasted, for he has returned to his native wilds with the contempt and indifference of a stoic philosopher. The impression which the civilization of white men made upon him is far from flattering. He is of opinion that one merely seeks to defraud the other, and especially that the rich are anxious only to plunge the poor into deeper poverty, to rob them, so to speak, of their only sheep, while they are fattening at the same on the land which they have stolen from its original possessors. The wrongs which his race has suffered at the hands of the whites has evidently given rise to this theory of the Indian philosopher. Whatever may be said of this opinion it is evident that RED CLOUD's clearness of perception was not blinded by the glare and ostentation which surrounded him in the White House. He goes so far as to declare that he is ashamed of the "Great Father" who has been guilty of using a "forked tongue" to him. GRANT is the first President of the United States who has been unable to preserve the respect which his predecessors always inspired on the part of the sons of the wilderness. This quarrel between RED CLOUD and the President threatens to lead to some unpleasant results. It remains to be seen how GRANT will conduct his part of the controversy.

The State Treasurership.

The battle over the spoils that result from the control of the State Treasury already begins to wax warm in the Republican camp. The present Treasurer, IRWIN, is out with a publication showing up some of the corruptions and heavy losses of personal opponents in his own party, but this, we suppose, is only telling half the story, for he refused last winter to answer a Legislative committee as to the use of the State funds when he was Treasurer before. The Republican corruption in the election of State Treasurer is the most monstrous that has ever been practiced in this Commonwealth and means should surely be devised to prevent it. It is a difficult subject but a fair field for the genius of some of our astute statesmen.

We never could discern the wisdom of deciding between two Republican aspirants, both corrupt, as was done by the Democrats in the Legislature last winter—nevertheless there may have been wisdom in it. Where they had the power to elect a sternly honest man of different politics, the propriety of supporting him would be undoubted, but there is no use af deciding between a pair of rogues—if a rascal must be elected let the Republican majority do it and bear the consequences.

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THE Williamsporters claim that they felt the shock of the recent earthquake. Of course it wouldn't do to have so big a thing going off and the everlasting State slighted.

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EVERY township in Berks county gave Democratic majorities at the recent election. This is doing the work up well.

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SOUTHERNERS of all parties favor Negro suffrage on the ground that the African is as fit to vote as the Yankee!

The Democracy of Luzerne.

An earnest effort is making by the Democracy of Luzerne to reorganize in such manner as to avoid the disasters of the past, and to this end a convention has been called to revise the system of nominations. We observe suggestions to make the convention so large that corruption would be impossible because of the expense. The hope is fallacious. On the contrary all experience shows that large bodies are more easily corrupted, inveigled, confused and cheated than small ones, for the plain reason of divided and therefore *diluted* responsibility, as well as because in large bodies delegates can not consult with and understand each others' desires as thoroughly (if at all) as though the number be smaller. Confused masses are much more easily controlled by expert politicians than an intelligent small body, and are much more liable to be led and used by selfish leaders. When many representatives are to be elected the voters will not be so careful in their selections as when but few are to be chosen, and the leader of a large delegation can always readily effect bargains when he could not if he had but two or three followers.

Classes of people, and small minorities, will be more certain to be represented and therefore satisfied with the action of a convention, by the system of free or cumulative voting than any other that has yet been devised, and we hope to see the Democracy of Luzerne adopt it, with a representation of from one to four or six, according to their vote, from each district. We believe that this would in the main cure all the ills that are complained of, and render harmony and consequent success sure.

These remarks will apply to Columbia as well as to Luzerne county, though the evils complained of in the latter do not exist here, except as regards a degree of dissatisfaction. We understand a convention is to be called here for the purpose of revising the delegate system and to it we would make the same suggestions that we do to the Democracy of Luzerne. The main object to be attained is to give force and power to public opinion and thus prevent selfish action from any motive. If that end is effected, unanimity and strength will be sure to follow—serious objection to nominations as well as cavilling and bolting will cease—healthy unanimous action will be established—grumblers and natural factionists will lose their occupations for want of food and fuel—and the people will obtain their desires without the aid of superfluous busybodies.

Recent Elections.

Several of the States held elections for members of Congress and other officers on Monday and Tuesday last. Of course the returns are yet meagre and uncertain, and for the present we can give little else than impressions, which so far we regard as favorable to the Democracy. We have little hope that the gain of Congressmen will be sufficient to give an anti administration majority in the House, but the party strength may be so nearly balanced that radical and outrageous schemes will be checked.

In NEW YORK, there is little doubt of the re-election of Gov. HOFFMAN by an increased majority, over the vote of SEYMOUR *for President*, who had just 10,000. New York city gives HOFFMAN 40,000 majority—about the usual Democratic average—despite the efforts of the Federal administration, by the concentration of troops, &c., and the large negro vote. The Democrats probably gain several Congressmen.

MARYLAND.—In the city of Baltimore, extraordinary efforts were made by the Federal administration to defeat Gov. SWAN for Congress, but he is reelected by 4,665 majority, although the large negro vote was pretty unanimously cast against him. ARCHER, Dem. in the Second city district is elected by over 4,000 majority. All the Democratic candidates are elected to Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Fortunately for sound political morality, the Republicans hold their own in Massachusetts, electing the entire delegation to Congress, the Governor, Legislature, &c. It would be as reasonable to hope for a Democratic gain in a penal colony.

LOUISIANA.—The Republican majority in New Orleans is reported at 5,000. The "Superintendent of elections" refuses to permit newspaper reporters to see the returns, and they can only give such aggregate results as that functionary chooses to announce!

TENNESSEE.—The Democrats have carried Memphis by 2,000 majority, and have no doubt also carried the State.

ALABAMA exhibits Democratic gains, but the result in the State is yet uncertain.

The Democrats carry DELAWARE by a handsome majority, despite the large negro vote.

The Republicans carry three out of five Congressmen in NEW JERSEY, and probably the Legislature also. The negro vote is mainly the cause.

KENTUCKY, it is probable, elects a full delegation of Democratic Congressmen.

From VIRGINIA we have but few returns, but these look favorable to the Democrats.

RHODE ISLAND is Republican as usual.

In WISCONSIN the Democrats gain one Congressman—the others not heard from.

ILLINOIS.—In Chicago, the regular Republican candidate is elected to Congress over "long John Wentworth" by a large majority. No other returns.

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STATE DEBT.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund make the following statement of the State debt, viz:

Debt bearing coin interest,	$8,075,260 49
Debt bearing interest in U. S. currency……	22,900,000 00
Debt on which interest has been stopped……	158,376 36
Debt bearing no interest…	100,890 05
Total debt, Oct. 31, 1870,	$31,234,526 90
Amount of debt redeemed and purchased since November 30, 1869……	$1,580,014 05

There are bonds in the State Treasury amounting to about nine millions of dollars applicable to the payment of the debt, if not stolen before they become due, or otherwise frittered away.

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A GRAND JURY in California refused to find a true bill for stealing Associated Press despatches, on the ground that they are not worth stealing—in other words, of no value! Yet sensation dailies could not live without them.

A Great Need Supplied!

For years past the Democracy have stood in great need of a firm, able and judicious journal and exponent of their principles at the seat of the Federal government. This great want is about to be supplied, by an association of gentlemen who have contributed ample means for the purpose. On the 14th of this month a new daily and weekly paper to be called "*The Patriot*," to be edited by JAMES E. HARVEY, late Minister to Portugal, an accomplished writer, is to be issued, upon the following terms, viz: Single copy of daily $10; single copy of weekly $2.50; clubs of ten or more will be supplied with the weekly for $2 each. JAMES G. BERRET is the publisher, to whom all communications should be addressed.

The *Patriot* will advocate a perfect restoration of the Union in all its parts and its entire integrity; equality among the States as prescribed by the Constitution; the immediate removal of all disabilities resulting from the Civil War, and the restoration of harmony and fraternal fellowship between all sections of the country, which the abuses and usurpations of partisan power have criminally labored to prevent:

A Tariff for revenue to cover the expenditures of an economical Administration, and to meet the just obligations of the Government, as opposed to the existing system of exorbitant protection for special monopolies and undisguised partiality for favored manufacturers:

Reduction of the present odious and oppressive scale of taxation, both as applied to duties on imports and to internal revenue:

Rigid economy in every department of the Government and retrenchment of the expenses:

Reform of the public service in all its branches, Civil, Military, and Naval:

A sound National currency equally distributed among the States and protected against speculative fluctuations.

The rights of intelligent labor, against all selfish combinations to degrade and depreciate it:

Legislation by which the public lands will be reserved for actual settlers, and as a resource of National credit, in opposition to the Radical policy of enormous grants to speculators and corrupt schemes:

The fullest and firmest protection to American citizens abroad:

And cordial sympathy with all peoples struggling for liberty and self-government.

The Nine Million Steal.

The signs of the times clearly portend that another effort will be made next winter to steal the State funds deposited in the Sinking Fund, amounting to about nine millions of dollars. Of course argument against the proposition is vain—the buzzards have fixed their eyes upon it and they will not be satisfied until it is crammed into their greedy craws. Ostensibly the money is to be appropriated to the building of Railroads, but at least half of it will go into private pockets—the larger portion into the pockets of those who engineer the project and the balance is to be used in the necessary purchase of members of the Legislature.

As Governor GEARY has once vetoed the bill, he will be *under the necessity of doing* so again. That may be regarded as sure. We regard it as certain that a sufficient number of members of the House may be purchased to pass it by two-thirds in that body, and the only dependence therefore is in retaining more than one-third of the Senate against it. The practical question regarding the subject is, can that be done? We say to all people, therefore, LOOK TO THE SENATE! There is hope there though it be a slender one. All possible influence should be directed to that body, and directed with energy and power.

Although some corrupt Democrats may and probably will be induced to support this bill, it could never become a law if the Democracy were in possession of full power. No such responsibility would be shouldered by it. If the great theft, therefore, is committed, the Republican party, who are in possession of all the departments of the State government, will be justly responsible for it. But for their general recklessness and contempt for the popular will, no such proposition would be made, or at least not seriously entertained. It is the general political demoralization produced by the Republican party that induces all such schemes and invites every species of plunder. Let them be held to a strict accountability for what is done by the State government.

West vs. East.

The western Democratic papers are pretty unanimously demanding that the next State Convention shall select a Chairman of the Executive Committee from that region, and remove the headquarters of the committee from Philadelphia. They claim that the large Democratic gains in the western part of the State, while the east is standing still, is a sufficient reason for this. Without regarding the reason assigned as at all conclusive, or even applicable, we favor the suggestion. There is merit in the energy and driving activity of western men, an element we fail to discover in the sordid selfishness of Philadelphia politicians. Let the western demand be gratified, put the metal of their best men to the test by assigning them to the highest responsibilities, "let loose the dogs of war," and if these "frosty sons of thunder" do not give us victory they will at least deserve it, which is more than can be said of recent State Committees.

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THE carpet baggers in South Carolina yielded all but one of the country Congressional districts to Negro candidates, but reserved the city of Charleston for one of their own choice spirits, who was to lead and control the whole delegation, to do all the bargaining and selling of votes, and to act in fact as director and purser for them. But the scheme didn't work! the darkies became unruly and finally ran a bright mulatto, who is elected by a large majority! As the genus Sambo is usually better than a carpet bagger, the result is not to be regretted.

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SIMON CAMERON, a leading Radical United States Senator of this State, calls the Democracy "Copperheads" in a letter to President Grant. The Ohio State *Journal*, claiming to be the leading Radical paper in central Ohio, in an editorial calls this same Simon Cameron a "thief." Simon, it seems, is not the only Radical that can call names.

The "Colored" Vote.

The Republican leaders begin to appreciate the strength they have acquired by raising the black to at least a political equality with the white man, by debauching suffrage to gain votes, by degrading and insulting the white man by bringing the Negro face to face with him at the polls, and there at least to be his equal in the exercise of the most sacred and important political privilege and governmental power pertaining to a free man. As examples in point we append two extracts from Republican papers. The Carlisle *Herald* says:

The main reason for the present large Democratic majority, is that a considerable number of persons, who have heretofore voted our ticket, this year voted with the Democracy because the colored men were enfranchised and a much larger number refused fo vote at all, for the same alleged reason This they had an entire right to do if they saw fit, just as every man has a right to follow his whims and take the consequence of his folly.

The Chambersburg *Repository* echoes this sad story:

The Democracy owe to the Negro vote their triumph in this part of the State. We do not mean, by any means, that the colored voters voted for the Democratic candidates; thay had far too much good sense for that. But we mean that by reason of their exercising the righ of suffrage, so many of those who hitherto voted and acted with the Republican party, this time voted with the Democracy, as to enable them to elect their ticket. There is no concealing or denying this humiliating fact.

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European News.

After several days of report that an armistice had been agreed upon between Prussia and France, for twenty-five days, during which the French were to hold an election and make a government, it is now positively stated that negotiations have been broken off by the bad faith of the French authorities. Any day, however, may bring an armistice. The city of Paris has taken a vote on the question of confidence in the government now attempting to control affairs. Nearly half a million voted affirmatively, and some 56,000 negatively. What a Parisian thinks one hour is but little indication what may be the state of his mind the next. Resistance to authority prevails everywhere, and if the Prussians fear any thing it is that they may have no authority to treat with when they want to make peace.

Marshal BAZAINE is out with a defence for the surrender of Metz. He pointedly calls the French war minister a liar, and shows conclusively that starvation and consequent demoralization compelled his surrender. The charge of treason against him was palpably absurd from the beginning.

The Pope still keeps himself secluded, and the King of Italy hesitates about entering Rome in person, evidently fearing the anathemas of the Church.

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"COLORED" PEOPLE.—Amongst the Yankee absurdities that have gained a footing with more sensible and frank people is the mawkish practice of speaking of "colored" people. Considering that every body possesses more or less color, the term is meaningless unless the exact color be described—black, yellow, white, pink, grey, spotted, tan, maroon, copper, &c. Why not call the Negro by his proper name? What discredit is there in it that does not attach to him personally by whatever name he may be called?

That the Negro has been taught to object to it himself is of no consequence, and is merely a development of his monkey propensities. He is certainly the only creature on the face of the globe that has objection to being called by his proper name. It is not a term of reproach, or ridicule, or opprobrium in any sense. As clearly and fairly as the term Caucassian or European indicates the white race, does the term Negro indicate the black. Just that much and no more. Then call him by his right name, for the same sensible reason that every body called the Teuton's son Jacob: because that was his name.

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Elections in a Monarchy and in a Republic.

In view of the fact that our elections are being put under the supervision of military power and the freedom of the ballot-box destroyed, the U. S. military having interfered in the late election in Philadelphia and in New York city, it will serve to mark the danger of such a course to show how, even in the monarchy of England, the freedom of elections have been carefully guarded against such influences.

Blackstone says that "it is essential to the very being of parliament that elections should be absolutely free; therefore, all undue influences upon the elections are illegal and strongly prohibited," and to such an extent was the law jealous of the freedom of elections that it was decided, says Chitty, that "a wager between two electors upon the success of their respective candidates is illegal, because, if permitted, it would manifestly corrupt the freedom of elections."

"As soon," says Blackstone, "as the time and place of election, either in counties or boroughs, are fixed, *all soldiers* quartered in the place are to remove, *at least one day before the election*, to the distance of two miles or more, *and not to return* till one day after the poll is ended." Such is the monarchical way of protecting the freedom of the ballot.

In the United States, called a republic, Congress has passed a law which, in cities having over 20,000 inhabitants, virtually puts it in the power of a deputy marshall to call out the military and naval force of the government to interfere in an election, and there is now an army collected in and around New York, put there to anticipate the summons of one of these instruments of Grant for on interference in the elections. The bare mention of this fact is enough, fellow-citizens, to awaken alarm and cause you to determinedly oppose and work for the overthrow of a party and an administration that favors and performs acts so dangerous to the liberties of the people.

It needs but little penetration to see in this the beginning of an entire overthrow of the freedom of the ballot-box, which our principles teach us to jealously guard, even at the risk of life. Successful in the city, the same influence will be extended to the country. Think of it.

It is not for want of law against the presence of military at the polls that these things are taking place, for the laws of both Pennsylvania and New York expressly inhibit it, but because those laws are overridden by the centralized Radical power at Washington!—*Clinton Democrat.*

The Radical Ring, &c.

To the Editor of the Columbian:—In continuation of my former article, I am now to describe not an imaginary, but a real Ring, made up of Federal office-holders and their allies in Bloomsburg, with a few members outside. The regular Ring organ—the *Republican* newspaper—affects a great horror of Rings, but none of the office-hunters or office-holders it represents are at all deceived. They smile at the pretense, for they understand it exactly, and know it to be only, (what Artemas Ward would call) "a good goak."

The Ring includes in the first place, a number of Radical office-holders—a Postmaster, Revenue Assessor, United States Commissioner, Notary Public, and besides these, an Editor of the Esculapian species. There would be more of them if there were more offices of appointment here under Geary and Grant.

These Radical officials have all been selected and appointed in the interest of Mercur, "M. C." and they serve him zealously. As a dispenser of patronage (which is the very breath of life to a Ring,) he is in their eyes, an admirable chief, and has all their devotion. The Ring policy of Bradford county, imported here, they approve and applaud: indeed, they think it a *very* good thing; because they monopolize and enjoy the fruits.

Including the Radical editor in this list is not a mistake, for he runs the Ring newspaper and has run the Radical County Committee as Chairman. And, by the way, the post of Radical Chairman is not to be despised, when good things are to be looked after. The Radical party spends money freely upon elections, for it always has plenty, and has no scruples about using it. And the amount it spends upon elections comes back to it an hundred fold in various forms of plunder taken from the people. The control of party funds at elections is therefore an interesting question in Radical circles, as was well pointed out by Judge MONROE in his pronunciamento against the Ring, made in the Court House a year or two since. He said some of the election money was wanted at Catawissa; his side of the river got none; it was all absorbed here, and kept away from the patriots of the party outside of the Ring. This testimony more than hints at the County Chairmanship as a post of profit, especially at the big elections, when contributions are sent here from abroad. No doubt, as the Judge asserts, the grist is heavily tolled as it passes through the mill of the Ring, and the head miller probably gets most of the toll, and all the leakage besides!

But unfortunately, the Radicals of the Ring are weak with the people and cannot get *elected* to office. They are confined to appointments, and until a Radical Congress shall make some more, the supply of these will be insufficient. They are therefore ambitious to play a larger part in the game of politics, and to make strength for their party in the future. Hence their alliance with the sore heads; the opening of their organ newspaper to the utterance of sorehead complaints and slanders, and the complete concert of action established between them and their near allies in recent elections. In fact, the alliance here spoken of was so far consolidated at the late election, that it manifested itself distinctly in the Congressional vote at Bloomsburg and at Berwick; and if it did not give to MERCUR the whole of his little majority in the District, certainly contributed the greater part of it. To discuss this treachery, and the objects of the combined Ring, will be the subject matter of a succeeding communication. A.

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For The Columbian.

Ordination.

In answer to a call from the Berwick Baptist Church, a delegation of Brethren representing some sister churches, met in their house of worship on November 2d, at 2 o'clock p. m., to consider the propriety of setting apart to the Gospel Ministry, Brother WALTER CATTELL, their pastor elect. The council was organized by the election of Rev. A. C. WHEAT, Moderator, and Rev. GEO. I. BRENSINGER, Clerk. Information concerning the action of the church in extending a call for a council was furnished by Deacon STEPHEN KIKINDALL. After a thorough investigation of the Christian experience, view of doctrines and practices and call to the ministry, the council expressed its strong conviction that he was chosen of God to preach His Gospel. Accordingly it proceeded to ordain at 7 o'clock p. m., in the following order: The sermon was preached by Rev. B. D. THOMAS, of Pittston. Ordaining prayer was offered by Rev. GEO. I. BRENSINGER, of Sunbury. Charge was given to candidate by Rev. J. P. TUSTIN, of Bloomsburg. Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. S. O. RHODES, of Berwick. Charge to church by Rev. A. C. WHEAT, of Watsontown. Benediction by Rev. WALTER CATTELL, Pastor.

Brother CATTELL was born and reared in England; felt called of God to labor in America; hither he came "not knowing wither he was going." By a strange series of circumstances, the cry of this church suffering from want of a pastor was heard across the waters, and upon his arrival a union was consummated. May God's blessing abide with them, is the earnest prayer of those who know the few faithful brethren and sisters of this church, who are earnestly striving to serve their God as they understand His will against peculiar and persistent difficulties.

GEO. I. BRENSINGER,
Clerk.

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THE Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* said in a recent issue that "an organ-grinder recently strayed into Lewisburg where he created a profound sensation." To which the Lewisburg *Chronicle* replied thusly: "As the poor fellow passed through Williamsport on his way hither, the tax-gatherers followed him as cattle follow a load of hay, and he did not dare to stop, fearing that his organ and monkey would be levied upon for city taxes."

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DAKOTAH has elected a Democratic member of Congress. The result was no sooner announced, than, after the Radical fashion, the defeated party declares his purpose to contest the seat to which his Democratic opponent is elected.

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VINCENT VAUGHAN, the new Governor of Utah, was an officer in the Confederate service. His political disabilities were removed by Congress lest spring.

OLUMBIA COUNT

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 7, 1870.

To the Editor of the Columbian:—The public press, of both parties, are now agitating the question of a reform convention, to amend the Constitution of the Commonwealth: and the serious consideration of this important question excites general attention, because every one feels that the machinery of the Government has got out of order, and that instead of working smoothly and effectively as was formerly the case, its crazy action indicates breakage or disorder in some of its principal parts.

Now, as the Legislature is the great balance wheel, in the machinery of a representative government, it follows that the attention of the people is principally directed to the stupendous corruptions which have, of late years, polluted our legislative halls, perverting in a most astonishing manner, the legitimate ends of popular representation. Hence the people are inclined to attribute *all the political ills* they suffer, to legislative corruption and, therefore, lends a willing ear to any plausible proposition, having in view the purification of the legislative branch of their government.

For my part, although I freely admit the existence of the demoralizing consequences, resulting from legislative corruption, I am not one of those who believe that all the political and social disorders, under which we suffer, are to be attributed solely to the misdeeds of our legislature. There is no doubt that the venality and corruption of but too many of our Representatives are a curse upon the people. But I insist that it is a curse they have brought upon themselves, and that its continuance can only be averted, under existing circumstances, by the adoption of "*the free vote*," giving to all the people "*free elections*" and "*a just representation*." The idea of transferring any powers from the legislature to other elective public bodies, equally liable to corruption, is in my opinion a political fallacy, more apt to aggravate the evils complained of, than to cure them. If no constitutional means can be devised, by which the people may elect honest men to make their laws, then the great experiment of self government is a lamentable failure, and all the constitutional experiments to supply the place of *public virtue* will prove abortive and will only tend to accelerate the downfall of constitutional freedom!

But, unfortunately, corruption is not confined within the limits of our legislative halls. It has gradually found its slimy way into too many of our judicial courts, where legal decisions are warped from the direct line of justice, into the terrible channels of political expediency and partizan hate! Who, that frequents these courts or reads their proceedings, will deny the truth of this assertion? It is true that most of the senior members of the profession, faithful to the traditions of the past, have, down to the present day, by precept and example, partially succeeded in upholding those high sentiments of professional honor and probity, inseparably from the impartial administration of the law. But, those venerable men are, in the order of nature, fast passing away and, ere long, the few of them left, will be impotent to stay the demoralizing tide, which now threatens to sweep away those great beacons which whilom pointed the course of impartial justice!

It is but a few days since, at the late election, that you, Mr. Editor, saw, in a neighboring judicial district, one of the brightest lights of the legal profession of Pennsylvania, rudely thrust aside, to make room for a mere intriguing politician. Thus, by this recent verdict of the people of that district, it appears that, the majority at least, care very little about the pure, impartial administration of justice, which might, perhaps, prove inconvenient to many of them, but attach infinitely more importance to the social qualities of their President Judge; and that a decision upon a sample of choice whiskey, delivered before a party of experts, will command their admiration, in a much higher degree than any elaborate legal opinion drawn from a pile of musty law books!

From this appalling exhibition of this prostitution of the popular vote, the apprehension is forced upon us, that the character of our courts of justice will gradually fall to the level of infamy which now excites the indignation of the people against the moral turpitude of their Legislative Representatives. This is a sad picture! But there is still worse behind.

The great bribes brought into the Legislature, for the purchase of exorbitant privileges, not only corrupted the Representatives of the people, but stimulated them to use a part of their ill-gotten gains to secure a re-election, in order to continue their unholy traffic in the Legislature. Hence, it soon became apparent that, but in too many cases, nominations *were bought*, and that the primary nominating conventions had been innoculated with the moral pestilence which first broke out in the halls of legislation! This, and the daily spectacle offered to the people, of the flagrant violations of public and of private rights, by the very official bodies instituted, by the Constitution, to support and conserve those rights, justly excited public indignation; then disgust, and finally lethargic indifference. Witness the astonishing fact, that 34,000 voters of the city of Philadelphia, stayed away from the poll at the last election! This abandonment, by so large a number of citizens, of any participation in governmental affairs, either national, State or local, is of ominous import, and must deeply impress every thinking man and lover of civil liberty, with the imperative necessity, while it is yet time, to seek some efficacious remedy for the many evils which now press upon the body politic. I shall continue this subject in my next. "JUNIUS."

IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.—Postmaster General Cresswell has decided that publishers may send as miscellaneous printed matter, copies of their publications and posters in the same package, at the uniform rate of four ounces for two cents. This decision is in conformity with common sense and the spirit of the postal law. The enforcement of a contrary rule hitherto has subjected the publishing business to great annoyance and much needless expense. The point is one which the press has strenuously contended for, and we are gratified that the Postmaster-General has rendered the decision.

John Quincy Adams' Acceptance.

The Democrats in Massachusetts having nominated JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (grandson of ex-President J. Q. ADAMS) for Governor, that gentleman accepts the nomination and writes as follows:

QUINCY, October 17, 1870.

Hon. James M. Keith, President of the Convention: DEAR SIR—Presuming that my declared desire to withdraw from the candidacy would have insured the dismissal of my name from the minds of the convention at Fitchburg; the nomination announced by you in your favor of this date, which I have the honor to acknowledge, was somewhat unexpected by me. Differing in that respect from my eloquent competitor, I have for three years past wished to be Governor of Massachusetts very much, but having failed to discover the reciprocity of sentiment among the majority of my fellow citizens, which is desirable in such cases, I thought it would be wise for the democracy to select a more attractive candidate. But the convention having apparently detected a value in my services which had escaped my observation, it would be arrogating an absurd importance to my individual preferences to persist in an obstinate and ungracious refusal of so small a sacrifice, to a body of citizens from whom I have accepted such flattering favors. I therefore cordially undertake the duty imposed. The only real claim of the republican party, of late, to public confidence, is by a parade of trophies.—Without head, or system, or principles, it is held together only by the life of decay—corruption. Its system of taxation is the most burdensome and the least democratic in the world; its currency is the robbery of the poor, while its vaunted reduction of the debt has only been accomplished by a cruel taxation which doubles the burden by taking two dollars from the people for each dollar paid to the public creditor. The scheme of imposts is deliberately and craftily organized in the interests of associated capital alone, and is as certainly, if not as palpably, a violation of every principle of equal democratic government as was the cognate policy of the same party, by which two hundred millions of acres of the people's homestead lands have been given away to railroad corporations. This cunningly devised scheme will this year take five or six hundred millions of dollars from the people, and pay it over to the capitalists who own your mines and mills and furnaces and salt works, to alleviate their unprofitable labors, as certainly as if the tax was openly levied and the bounty avowedly paid. Under the same system our ocean shipping is broken up and our shipyards are closed, and the farming land of New England no longer fetches the cost of the buildings upon it. And that its conspicuous merit in affording protection to the American workman from the pauper labor of Europe may be apparent to the meanest capacity, almost the only article which it admits duty free is an unlimited supply of cheap Chinese, imported in lots to suit capitalists. The democracy, on the contrary, accepting the past and frankly recurring to the principles of Jefferson, hold out the hand to all who long for reform, and press forward to redeem the future. To that end they call on all men who are for a moderate and equal tariff, conceived in no interest less universal than that of the whole people, on all who know that a depreciated currency is a curse to every one—but utter perdition to the poor—and on those men who see how corruption is sapping the foundations of the government, to maintain by their votes the truly democratic measures of hard money, a revenue tariff and a radical reduction and reform in the civil service. In State affairs the success of the democracy would mean the absolute cessation of grants of public funds or credit to local or partial uses. The sturdy beggars who infest the State House need no longer doubt whether the Executive can be screwed up to forbid their plans of plunder. Democratic economy will not mean a crowded lobby and a swelling debt. Special legislation shall not drag out the sessions of our legislature till midsummer; and the democracy dare trust the people to buy their food and drink unwatched by an odious and expensive corps of informers.—Above all, sir, the democracy intend to try for a new Union, under what a radical Senator of the United States has called that "decayed and worm-eaten bequest of the fathers of the Republic"—the Constitution of the United States. And in success the democratic party at least will not utterly forget that a government, no matter what title it may assume, is truly democratic only in so far as the guiding will of most permits the free development of each in every attribute of independent manhood.

Very truly your obedient servant,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Contesting Elections.

In 1868 the people of the Twenty-first district elected Henry D. Foster (Democrat), to Congress, by a small majority over the notorious John Covode. Foster was deprived of his seat by one of those mock contests that are now so common among unsuccessful Republican candidates for Congressional honors. Covode, whom he beat, was admitted. Prominent on the Committee of Elections in assisting in this foul wrong upon the principles of representation, was John Cessna. Not only was he an instrument in the turning out of Foster, but in a number of other cases he perpetrated a similar fraud upon Democratic members and their constituents. Both of them were candidates for re-election. Foster was sent back by a majority of 725, instead of the mere nominal majority he received two years ago. It is thus the people rebuke the parties who had previously deprived him and them of their rights. But this was not all. Cessna was beaten and a Democrat elected in his place. Thus there is a double triumph. The Republicans have been given to understand that it does not pay politically to deprive members of Congress of their seats and give them to those whom the people have not elected.—*Erie Observer.*

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county.

CHARLES EYERLY, vs. MARGARET EYERLY, } Dec. T., 1870, No. 21 in Divorce to Margaret Eyerly:

Madame:—You are hereby notified that the court has granted a rule on you to show cause, by the first Monday of December next, why a divorce from the bonds of Matrimony should not be decreed in the above case. And also appointed C. B. Brockway Commissioner, to take deposition of witnesses in this case, who will attend to the taking of the same at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday, the 2d day of December next between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. of said day, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Commissioner.

ROBERT F. CLARK, Atty. for Libellant.

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MARRIAGES.

KERCHNER—SHUGARD—On the 6th inst by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. John Kerchner, of Danville, to Miss Mary Catherine Shugard, of Main township.

SWAYZE—KRAMER—On the 28th of April, by Rev. G. C. Banghard, Mr. Theodore Paul Swayze, to Miss Sarah E. Kramer, both of Columbia county, Pa.

DEATHS.

McHENRY—On the 23d ult., Burtie, daughter of Dr M. and Dorcas F. McHenry, of Exchange, Montour county, aged 1 year, 11 months and 28 days.

GIGER—In Frosty Valley, October 23d, Charles, son of William and Rebecca Giger, aged 1 year, 5 months and 22 days.

SHOEMAKER—In Buckhorn, Sept. 2d, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. H. and Effie F. Shoemaker, aged 1 month and 19 days.

LAUBACH—In Sugarloaf township, on the 8th ult., Mr. Frederick Laubach, aged 71 years, 4 months and 4 days.

HORN—In Laporte township, Sullivan county, July 28, Sarah Ann Horn, aged 41 years, 5 mos. and 22 days.

PEGG—Near Jerseytown, September 7, 1870 Mrs. Jane Pegg, wife of the late William Pegg, deceased, aged 80 years, 3 weeks and 6 days. She was a member of the Episcopal Church for many years, and was beloved by all who knew her.

Dearest mother thou hast left us!
Here thy loss we deeply feel.
But 'tis God who hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.40
Rye "	1 00
Corn old "	90
" new "	75
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	9 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	45
Eggs	25
Tallow	10
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	10
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	16 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$32@33
No. 2 " "	$29@$30
Bloom	$30

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18a20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	$1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$4.75@ $5.00
Northwestern extra	$5.25
Northwestern family	$6.25@$6.75
Rye flour	$5.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ℔ bus.	$1.35
Southern " "	$1.28
Western " "	1.37@ $1.38
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ℔ bus	87c
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.00
Mixed, "	93c@94c
OATS—℔ bus	55c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	@$26.50
Mess Beef, "	$23.00
Dressed Hogs, ℔ ℔	8½c@9c
Smoked Hams "	22½c@23c
" Shoulders ℔ ℔	15c@15½c
Lard, ℔ ℔	16c@16¾
SEEDS—Cloverseed ℔ bus	$6.75
Timothyseed ℔ bus	$4.50
Flaxseed "	$2.25
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ℔ ℔	7½@8c
Cows, ℔ head	$35@75
SHEEP—℔ ℔	5½@6c
HOGS—℔ 100 ℔s	$12.5@13.5c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of November, 1870, sundry inhabitants of Columbia county presented a petition to an adjourned Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying the said Court to grant a Charter of Incorporation, under the name, style and title of "THE COLUMBIA COUNTY MUTUAL SAVING FUND AND LOAN ASSOCIATION," with the rights and privileges therein stated, and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on the first day of next term, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

By the Court, W. H. ENT, Prothonotary.

nov11'70-4t,

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing betwen WILLIAM SCHUYLER and CHARLES W. LOWE at Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are left in the hands of CHARLES W. LOWE for settlement.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER
CHARLES W. LOWE.

Orangeville, Nov. 11, 1870-3t.

FOR FRESH OYSTERS GO TO THE OYSTER BAY.

For large oysters go to the Oyster Bay.
For cheap oysters go to the Oyster Bay.
For can oysters go to the Oyster Bay.
For quart oysters go to the Oyster Bay.
For chafed oysters go to the Oyster Bay.
For roast oysters go the Oyster Bay.
For fried oysters go to the Oyster Bay.
For raw oysters go to the Oyster Bay.
For to see a rush go to the Oyster Bay.
For to read this turn the paper upside down.
For to find and see the Oyster Bay
Go to Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 11, 1870-3t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following valuable property, situate in Locust township, Columbia county, near David Yeager's Hotel, adjoining lands of John Yeager, John Herner, Henry Fink and others, on which is erected a good

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

a good two story frame cabinet shop, a well of water on the porch, and all other necessary outbuildings.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Fifty dollars to be paid on the day of sale, one-half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April, 1871, and the balance to be paid in three equal payments to be paid annually. Possession will be given April 1st, 1871.

W. H. HELWIG.

Locust, Nov. 11, 1870-4t.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last will of John Kile, late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale at the late residence of the decedent, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1870, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate to wit: The undivided half of a

TRACT OF TIMBER LAND,

in the warantee name of Samuel Neyhard, situate in Jackson twp., Col. co., bounded on the northeast by a tract in the warrantee name of Wesley Hess, on the west by county line, and on the south by land in the warrantee name of Samuel Yorks and by land of Jesse Rhone, containing

357 ACRES AND 84 PERCHES,

strict measure. ALSO: The undivided one-half of another tract of timber land situate in Jackson and Sugarloaf townships, in the warrantee name of Wesley Hess, bounded on the west by the above described tract, on the north by land of James Hess, on the east by Robert Montgomery and others, and on the south by lands of David Golder, containing

408 ACRES AND 85 PERCHES,

strict measure. ALSO: Another timber lot on West Creek Falls, in Jackson township, making a good mill seat, bounded on the south by land late of Philip Kriekbaum, on the west by the same, on the north by land of Jesse Rhone and on the east by land of Elijah Peterman, containing FOUR ACRES, strict measure.

RICHARD KILE, Executor.

Coles Creek, Nov. 11, 1870-3t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of authority in the will, the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of George Hidlay, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit: a

TRACT OF TIMBER LAND,

situate in Orange township, county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Jeremiah Hagenbuch, George Heckman and Josiah Rice on the east, on the south by McCore Drake and others, on the west by lands late Peter Melick's estate, and on the north by lands of Mary Rickets,

CONTAINING THIRTY ACRES,

more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-half of the remainder less the ten per cent. to be paid on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1871. The widow's dower (being one-third of the whole) to remain in the premises, and the remainder to be paid on the 1st day of April A. D. 1872. Interest on all the unpaid purchase money from April 1st, 1871. Possession given whenever the purchaser shall give approved security for the whole of the purchaser money.

ALSO, will expose to public sale on the premises, on same day, promptly at 10 o'clock A. M.

A WHARF LOT,

situate in Scott township, said county, bounded on the west by lands of Capt. Whipple, on the north by lands of Capt. Whipple and G. W. Creveling, on the east by Creveling & Co., and on the south by the North Branch Canal,

CONTAINING ONE-QUARTER OF AN ACRE

more or less.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

LEVI HIDLAH,
FREDERICK HAGENBACH,
Executors.

nov11'70-3t.