The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Feb. 3, 1871.

Next Governor.

We have no objections to newspapers making Governors. It is an innocent employment and no harm can come from it, they say. But we do object to the business of making great men out of small material. Editors have a fashion of that and it is no credit to them. We have just now a profusion of minnie candidates for Governor—a genus of political polywog with brass and greenbacks enough to induce some newspaper man to nominate him for Governor, and interested "friends" enough to inveigle some county committee or convention into nominating him. For the "honor," they say, which of itself will harm nobody—only make a little great man out of small material. But that business has become so common, and so disreputable, that proper men begin to refuse their names even for high public position. Therein lies the evil, and that is why the strutting vagabonds we refer to should have no place in the newspapers.

In view of the results of the last Gubernatorial nomination and of the palpable disaster that followed, it was hoped that there would be no difference of opinion as to who should be the next nominee. We doubt whether there is any, yet almost every Democratic paper we read has a "puff" for some embryo aspirant for notoriety—a foetus Governor—whose loftiest ambition is sated when he can coax, or bribe, or fool an editor into naming him for a place that ought only to be spoken of in connection with honorable and intellectual men. For one we protest against this belittling business.

Let Gen. GEO. W. CASS go before the people of the State as the unanimous and spontaneous nominee of the Democratic party. He and his friends, and the counties whose delegates supported him, well earned that position and that honor at the last election for Governor, and it is the part of generous men to place him in that attitude. Away with "complimentary" tom-foolery and let us have earnest honest action. There is a power in manly straightforward action—there is nothing but weakness in any thing short of it.

Auditor General.

The duties of this office are peculiar, and no party ought to succeed in the election that does not nominate a proper candidate to fill it. It is not a place for mere politicians, is of no political advantage, and is far from being a sinecure if the duties be properly discharged. An able and industrious man, of unbending honesty and determination, is required. He ought to be well versed in all the affairs of State, familiar with business generally, well acquainted with men, bold, vigorous, industrious, untiring, and an especial hater of rogues as well as an instinctive judge of them. Such a man can and will save the State hundreds of thousands of dollars, while a weak, indifferent, or incompetent one would suffer the tax-payers to be swindled out of inconceivable amounts.

The Democratic party heretofore has had candidates for the position who would have discharged its duties with consummate ability and with the most decided advantage to the State, had they been elected. They were men in all respects peculiarly qualified and their defeat was a calamity. We refer especially to Hon. RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT of Philadelphia and Gen. W. W. H. DAVIS of Bucks. Why not nominate one of them now? Their qualifications in all respects are indisputable, they are men of recognized worth throughout the State, they deserve well of their country and their party, they were popular candidates, and either would be again. Shall they be forever buried because they fell with their party? The defeats were not theirs—they were strictly party defeats. Let either be nominated and he will poll the full strength of the party—none can do better. Let either be elected, and the party will be honored by the efficiency and advantage with which he will discharge the duties of the place.

Reconstruction Again.

After the loss of the southern elections, the Radical politicians raised another ku klux cry, through the sensational newspapers, and to give force to their senseless agitation called on the President for "information." They expected a bunkum message from that functionary but were disappointed, he replying by communicating an immense amount of reports that were on file in the war department. Not to be foiled the most rampant of the Radical Senators succeeded in having a committee of investigation appointed, with Mr. Senator SCOTT, from this State, as chairman. Now we have the report from Washington that the President "recently expressed his sincere and earnest disapproval of the results which have followed in the senate from the communication of his so-called ku klux message. He did not anticipate the appointment of a committee of investigation and the consequent agitation of the country over the question, and now admits the impolicy of the entire new movement, which threatens to reopen the question of reconstruction in the south."

GOV. BULLOCK, who headed the defeated party at the late election in Georgia, is out with a letter declaring that the election was peacefully and fairly conducted. He admits that a large number of Negroes voted against the Radicals, but says they were induced to do so by the ordinary means resorted to at all elections. "Let us have peace."

CONGRESSMAN BUTLER has been acquitted of the charge of forging pension receipts by a Washington court. That he endorsed somebody else's name upon a paper was not denied, but he succeeded in proving by a witness that he was Attorney for the party and had authority to endorse. That the widow whose name was forged was not produced as witness, may seem strange to those not familiar with the manner in which cases are often fixed up in corrupt courts, especially those of the district of Columbia, which carry their politics into causes with all the vehemence of stump campaigns. Playing Congressman is no doubt much more agreeable than serving the people in a penitentiary.

Concerning Officials.

The greatest strength of an honest party is to nominate men of known capacity and fidelity. These are always the strongest candidates in a hard struggle, and the mere fact that fools often win does not contradict the assertion. These last do not win in close struggles. Nothing strengthens a party more than the fact that it always selects men of capacity and integrity for public trusts. When people know the candidates of a party to be of this character hundreds of votes are attracted to them from the other side, and their own party strength can always be polled for them without difficulty. Then give us candidates who are fit in the highest sense, and no others should be named.

There are about half a dozen "heads of department" at Harrisburg. We have known the time when all of these put together could not have prepared a respectable newspaper article on any given subject, and many more than one such time has existed. We have more than once known these gentlemen of consequential position to call the unpretending jour printer or equally modest editor to his intellectual aid. It is an exact truth that when they appear to most advantage they are usually indebted to such aid. We would alter this state of affairs and nominate none but competent and honest men. Let the editorial fraternity look to this, for they have greatest interest in it. They all know the difficulty of the task of defending blockheads, and altogether too many know the perplexity attendant upon skim-coating rogues with whitewash. Proved incompetency of an official weakens a party almost as much as proved rascality. Save us from the candidacy of blockheads, however "clever" they may be.

The Sinking Fund $9,500,000.

It is well that the people should be thoroughly informed as to all Legislative propositions in regard to the $9,500,000 in the Sinking Fund of the State. Some time ago, Mr. WOOLEVER, of Lehigh, offered a bill to authorize the sale of the bonds of which the amount in the Sinking Fund is made up, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the State debt. The bill was referred to a committee, which has neglected to report. On Monday last, Mr. WOOLEVER moved to discharge the committee, so as to bring the bill directly before the House. The motion was lost—yeas (only) 9, nays 75—Mr. CHALFANT, from this district, voting in the negative.

This vote is probably not decisive or even important, as it was alledged that the committee had not had time to consider the bill fully in all its bearings; but it may be well to see that they do not take too much time for that purpose. We hope that the friends of this measure, which is the only means of saving the amount to the State, will press the discharge of the committee constantly unless prompt action be taken by it.

Our opinion has all along been that both the determination and the numerical power existed in the Legislature to steal this $9,500,000 by appropriating it to certain unconstructed Railroads, by a process which would return a large part of the funds to the pockets of thieving Legislators. So far as this vote is at all indicative it sustains that judgment. But members may have voted from the motive named, to give the committee due time. If so, their action is to be vindicated only by a prompt report of the subject to the House, and correct voting afterwards.

Machine Newspapers.

A company has been established in New York under the name of the "New York Newspaper Union," which promises to get up newspapers of all sizes and forms, and "*suited to all localities, politics and tastes.*" Another establishment of the kind, at Middletown, New York, advertises to furnish "*Eastern Outside and Inside, Republican, Democratic and Neutral.*" We are sorry to say that this business, mean as it is, is too largely encouraged by the country press for the good of the profession. It destroys the individual characteristics of newspapers, and reduces the business to a mere mercenary arrangement of dollars and cents between the machine that makes papers to suit "all localities, politics and tastes," and him that buys these productions by the quantity. How much weight ought the politics of a country newspaper have in Pennsylvania, which is written and printed in New York by a company that has no politics, or all, just as it best suits? The opinions of an editor are respected and have weight according to their sincerity, but when it is known that an article, however able, is written by one who entertains opposite views, it is without influence. Such manufactured politics or religion is not worth the paper it is printed on. This "Newspaper Union" as it advertises, prints papers for different parts of the country, which are sent to their respective localities and thence distributed to subscribers. This may prove a saving to some offices, but there was never a thing devised better calculated to degrade the newspaper press of the country. If a man holds himself out to the world as an editor or proprietor let him write his own editorials and make up his paper in his own office, and not get the thing done by proxy—or let his subscribers know who does it for him.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—Mr. BUCKALEW's bill to elect School Directors upon the free vote plan passed the State Senate by a vote of 23 to 4. In explanation, Mr. BUCKALEW said that he had not introduced this bill because he cared particularly about applying a new plan to the election of school directors, but because the passage of this bill will render electoral reform familiar to the people by bringing it to their own doors in the election of school directors, a matter in which politics ought to have no concern. Where such is now the case the bill will adapt itself to the people, and where politics is now carried into the election of school directors, it will restore the old and better system, and make the practice upon this subject uniform throughout the commonwealth.

A BUNKUM report was made by the Radical minority of the committee in the DECHERT contested election case, but its author was compelled to ask the Senate to permit him to withdraw it for correction. It will probably remain withdrawn!

A Big Steal.

For some time past it has been alledged that JOHN CESSNA had engineered the passage of a bill on the last day of the last session of Congress, which unjustly took from the Treasury about half a million of dollars—that is, the Postmaster General was directed to settle an account of one CHORPENNING, a Pacific mail contractor, and pay him what he found due. After a short time, the Postmaster General drew a draft for near half a million in favor of the claimant, but an Auditor of the Treasury refused to pass it. At the present session, the subject was investigated by the appropriation committee. It is found that nothing was due CHORPENNING, that the claim was prosecuted by the Postmaster General's law partner, by the assistance of JOHN CESSNA, that it had been reported against by Postmaster Generals Brown, Holt, Blair, Randall, and CRESSWELL (present P. M. G.) himself, and that it was a palpable, wholesale, unmitigated fraud, known to be such by Congressman CESSNA who had the bill passed giving authority for payment and by Postmaster General CRESSWELL who directed payment! Of course the House repealed the act authorizing payment, and the parties to the fraud do not get their stealings. CESSNA is the only Radical candidate for Congress from this State who is mean enough to attempt to obtain a seat by contesting. People can readily see why he is so anxious to retain a seat in Congress.

The Plot Thickens.

The plot against free civil government is gradually developing at Washington. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* thus reported the movements of the conspirators:

Their efforts will culminate in an attempt to extend the power of Congress in the matter of the election of its own members, so as to give it virtual control of all State or municipal elections in the country. Startling as this announcement may be, it is, nevertheless true, and two bills having this object in view, are now before the House Judiciary Committee. These bills propose the erection of a system of supervision by United States officers, appointed by the United States Circuit Court, over all the elections held in either the North or the South, at which Congressmen or delegates to Congress may be chosen, notwithstanding State, territorial or municipal laws to the contrary. * *

From the Commissioners of the United States Circuit Courts, a Chief Supervisor of Elections is to be appointed, whose duties are described to be to receive reports from subordinate Supervisors, furnish necessary blanks, books, lists, &c., &c., and to cause the names of those upon any list whose right to register or vote shall be honesty doubted to be verified by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences. * *

It is also provided that the Circuit Courts shall remain open for the transaction of business under those provisions of the act which impose penalties and fines for interference with the duties of the Supervisors; that United States Marshals shall appoint special deputies for the protection of the Supervisors; that the military and naval forces of the United States, together with the civil *posse comitatus*, shall be at the immediate command of the Marshal for the execution of these provisions.

OUR Methodist friends have been in a bushel of trouble about their Book Concern at New York. It is one of the most extensive printing establishments in the world, and the opportunity therefore of course exists for peculation, there being no private partners in the concern to watch their interests from a personal stand point. A year or more ago, Dr. LANAHAN, an agent of the concern alledged certain peculations and frauds. A committee was appointed to investigate. As usual in such cases this committee attempted to whitewash the affair. Rev. H. SLICER, a gentleman of the highest character, was a member of this committee and refused to concur in its action. This of course increased suspicion, and Dr. LANAHAN renewed his charges. The accused recently brought charges against him, but have not succeeded in silencing him. He was suspended by some authority and ordered before an ecclesiastical court for trial. The court has been dissolved; Dr. LANAHAN is reinstated in his office; the charges against him are withdrawn; his own accusations of mismanagement in the Book Concern are ordered to be investigated; and thus this trial ends honorably to Dr. LANAHAN, and creditably to the Methodist Church, whose good fame began to suffer from the foolish attempt of a few men to punish a zealous officer for doing his duty. Dr. LANAHAN has gained, by the blunder of his opponents the opportunity he has so long sought, to prove his charges. He deserves the thanks of the church for the persistence with which he has maintained the right.

It is stated that competent accountants have been employed to go over the entire business of the Concern, and these can not fail to detect any abuses. It is better for the Church that these should be exposed, and the guilty punished, than that the rascality should be cloaked.

SCARLET FEVER.—The Eastern Daily *Express* says: "This disorder annually sweeps so many thousand of our children to eternity, that we cannot hesitate in laying, at once, before our readers the following, especially as it endorses a prescription, which we used in our own family with the happiest effect, although it was heartily ridiculed by the physicians as "an old woman's" expedient" Dr. LINDSLY will discover more magical effects if he will *apply strips of fat bacon to the throat* of the patient, even almost choking with inflamation:

"*Important Prescription.*—Dr. LINDSLY, of Washington, strongly recommends the mode of treatment of scarlet fever, resorted to by Dr. SCHNEEMAN, physician to the King of Hanover. It is as follows, and exceedingly simple:

"*Treatment of Scarlet Fever by Injunction.*—From the first day of the illness, and as soon as we are certain of its nature, the patient must be rubbed morning and evening over the whole body with a piece of bacon, in such a manner that, with the exception of the head, a covering of fat is everywhere applied. In order to make this rubbing-in somewhat easier, it is the best to take a piece of bacon the size of the hand, choosing a part armed with the rind, that we may have a firm grasp. On the soft side of this piece slits are to be made, in order to allow the oozing out of the fat. The rubbing must be thoroughly performed and not too quickly, in order that the skin may be regularly saturated with the fat. The beneficial results of the application are soon obvious; with a rapidity bordering on magic; all, even the most painful, symptoms of the disease are allayed; quiet, sleep, good humor. The appetite returns, and there remains only the impatience to quit the sick room."

European News.

Paris has at length surrendered, its army of half a million disarmed and its forts are all occupied by its enemies. The Emperor of Germany despatches as follows to the Empress:

"VERSAILLES, Jan. 29, 2 P. M.—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The Regulars and Mobiles are to be retained in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as the arms are surrendered. The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions—the ground between the opposing lines to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism and great sacrifices. Thank God for this last mercy. May peace soon follow. Signed, WILHELM."

In addition it is stipulated that the city of Paris shall pay to the Prussian government the sum of two hundred million francs as indemnity for war expenses, occasioned by the siege.

The report that Alsace and Lorraine were transferred to Prussia, in the surrender, is scarcely correct, as the only government at present existing in France is a mere committee of defence and could make no such contract. Of course Prussia will keep those provinces and perhaps others.

Bourbaki has been badly defeated. He attempted suicide afterwards and is in a critical condition. All the French armies not surrendered are probably in a state of dissolution—certainly not in a condition to fight effectively. The war is necessarily practically at an end, the Prussian army being sufficiently powerful to over-run the whole country and destroy everything that comes in opposition to it.

The business of the French will now be to set up a government to suit them, but whatever form it may assume it will be powerless for war and must submit to any terms that Prussia may dictate.

THE LATEST.—The execution of the terms of the Capitulation of Paris are quietly proceeding.—Large quantities of provisions have arrived in Paris, but the revictualing of the city is impeded by the damage to the different railway lines.—BOURBAKI is surrounded on the Swiss frontier by MANTEUFFEL's army.—Demonstrations have been made in the Provinces against the Armistice, and the Reds in Lyons are still belligerently inclined.—An advance was made by the French south of the Loire, but they subsequently retreated.

A COTEMPORARY in speaking of "How to make a Town" hits the nail squarely on the head when he says:

Encourage every one, especially new men, to come in and settle among you, particularly those who are young and active, whether they have capital or not. Their labor alone is worth money. Those who have capital will buy lots, build houses, or tear out and remodel old ones. Go to work and stimulate every legitimate enterprise by giving it all the friendly encouragement you can, or by uniting your industry, influence and capital in the common cause. Cultivate a public spirit, and talk less than you work. Help your neighbor; if he is in danger of breaking down, prop him up in some way, either by kind words, good counsel, or a lift from your pocket. If he gets fairly down before you know his situation, set him on his feet—his fortune is to be pitied, not blamed—and his talents are worth money to the community. Besides, it may be your turn to need a corresponding sympathy. Encourage improvements for the good of the town, speak well, talk encouragingly of the town you live in, of its prospects, of your neighbors, and in fact of everything likely to advance the general good. It is such things that make a town grow.

SENATOR YATES denies that Gen. GRANT is a "drinker." The Senator continues: "According to my notion to constitute a man a "drinker," he must be able to dispose of at least four quarts of Western whiskey a day. And there is this much to be said in favor of my assumption, that, as the tax on that quantity is $2, if every man, woman, and child in the United States should attain to that capacity we could soon pay the national debt. But he is no "drinker!" For I have it from the grocery man at Galena, where he used to pass most of his time in silent contemplation, that he never could carry off more than one quart a day, which, as you know Major, would hardly suffice us for a breakfast appetizer." Therefore, Gen. GRANT, though not quite temperate, is not a "drinker" in Senatorial estimation!

THE Pittsburg *Paper* says:—"The improved political condition of the people of Missouri is already having a good effect upon the interests of the State. Owing to the disfranchising and proscriptive laws which prevailed there until recently, people who wanted to go to Missouri to make their residence there were constrained to remain away. Now emigrants are pouring in and taking possession of homes in which they hope to spend the rest of their days.

ASHLAND, Pa., January 29.—Six collieries are now in operation in the Shamokin District, and two more are expected to resume shortly. The monthly meeting of miners and operators of that region was held a few days since. Business of importance affecting the general trade was transacted, but the particulars cannot be gleaned. The shipments of coal, which were few recently, are increasing.

IT is reported that Mr. Schenck is instructed to settle the Canadian fisheries question, by purchasing from the English government all the rights now in dispute. Thus, again, we find New England favored over all other sections of the country, by the use of the public money to support one of its own peculiar industries, of little or no general benefit to the country.

THE Chicago *Times* says, "the exclusion of women from office-holding in the United States becomes specially fortunate in the candidacy of LOGAN for the Senate. LOGAN's success is entirely due his better-half—his better nine-tenths, in fact.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* advocates a return to silver fractional currency, without waiting for specie payments in full.

THE Radical Governor of Nebraska is to be impeached for stealing $15,000 from the State.

COUNT BISMARCK expresses boldly his belief that the end of the supremacy of the Latin race approaches; that the Northern races will dominate and direct the civilization of Europe for the next century. The overthrow of France, as a dictating military power, by Prussian arms, transfers to Berlin the seat of Empire. The philosophy of BISMARCK would indicate that the prolongation of this horrible war until the very heart blood of France was trodden out, had in view, not the mere reparation for insult, or the future protection of the borders on the Rhine, but to demonstrate to the world that the control of civilization had changed masters. That a new departure must date from to day. It is this proposition which at present puzzles the statesmen of surrounding nations, and readers all suggestions, looking to compromises and settlements, unusually delicate and difficult. They are amazed at the intensity of this gigantic struggle which is for life on the part of one, and supremacy the other. France is doomed, defeated; the spirits of her people broken, but not subdued; her armies scattered, her industries paralyzed, her very form of government, the work of the future.

IN Kansas, as in Nebraska and Arkansas, the Democrats virtually named the man who was elected United States Senator, Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth. At the beginning of the fight, there were several candidates, but the strife narrowed down at last to a struggle between Caldwell and Clarke. The latter made it the opportunity for a desperate effort to revive his political fortunes. He was recognized as the strictly Radical aspirant, while Caldwell, though a Radical also, was favored by the Democratic minority, and elected. Mr. Caldwell was openly opposed to General Grant. That made him friends in the contest. No man can be elected in the West who is a friend of the national administration. Logan, Blair, Hitchcock, Caldwell and Clayton all recently elected Senators from Western States, are all anti-Grant men, and will oppose his schemes for a re-nomination and re-election. This is a fair indication of the drift of the tide in the West and Southwest.—*Age.*

TEN years of Radical rule have placed our expenditures four and a half million dollars above those of Great Britain. What will ten years more of the same kind of management bring forth? The sum of twenty-seven millions four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars is asked for the Army bill reported to the House by the Committee on Appropriations. A deficiency bill, by-and-by, will, probably, increase the amount; but twenty-seven millions four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for army purposes, in a time of peace, is simply monstrous. But the Radical party hope to hold power by the sword and the purse, and they will spare neither.—*Age*

THE Washington *Chronicle* says that Schuyler Colfax was lately offered $25,000 a year, if he would resign his office and "take charge of a private business;" but he declined saying that he "felt it his duty to remain" till the expiration of his term of office.—*Day.*

It would be interesting to know who made that offer to the smirking politician and what the business was. Was it a CHORPENING claim, or something else in the lobbying line? A legitimate business that would pay a $25,000 salary to an inexperienced agent is not *very* common! Why was not the whole story given, or is this only one of the multifarious ways of puffing a windbag into importance?

IF it did not disgust, the reported conduct of the reds at the capitulation of Paris would amuse. We read that they turbulently cried—"On to Berlin!" Yet these lusty humbugs and frauds were careful not to volunteer to go to Berlin. Indeed, it is doubtful if they ever showed their faces outside the walls of Paris after the investment. They might very properly be sent, not to Berlin, but to another and fitter locality. Yet these "reds" are only following the example of many of our own extremely loyal countrymen who fight the South so valiantly since the close of the war but quite forgot to shoulder a musket during its continuance.

THE *Missouri Democrat* analyzes the vote by which Major-General FRANK BLAIR was elected to the United States Senate. He received one hundred and two votes, and of these twenty were cast by men claiming to be Republicans. Seventeen of these were Liberals or BROWN men, and three were MCCLURG men. Without these twenty Republicans BLAIR would have got only eighty-two votes, and would have been defeated. It was in the power of these twenty men to elect Mr. HENDERSON if they had chosen; but they voted for Gen. BLAIR instead.

GEN. FARNSWORTH, it is stated, offers to prove that of an appropriation of $60,000, made by Congress at its last session for the purchase of a soldiers' home in Maine, only $25,000 was used. Gen. BUTLER is said to have been charged with the management of the funds.

REV. H. W. BEECHER, during a sermon in his church, spoke of St. Paul as "a most insignificant, blear-eyed Jew." The audience, we are told, "laughed quite merrily at the simile." And all that is BEECHER religion!

SOME Radical journals having charged that President GRANT killed the Radical party in Georgia, the *Courier Journal* remarks that this may be true, but is a clear case of justifiable homicide.

THE Albany *Evening Journal* wants a law to "compel men to vote." That is, we suppose, here in the North, for they have a law to keep them from voting in the South.

THE Czar of Russia is particularly polite and attentive to Americans, who are higher in favor in his dominions than members of any other nationality.

DURING a recent discussion in Congress, Mr. Cox of New York city stated that "more people died for want of coal than by starvation."

IT is proposed to send, after the adjournment, a roving commission of Congressmen to the South to hunt up "outrages," to "fire the loyal heart" in 1872.

WE see it stated that a family living in Hartford, Connecticut, lately broke in upon the ancient and honored customs which pertain to funerals in that and other commonwealths. The deceased was a young lady. The parents dispensed with the services of the undertaker, dressed the body as in life and laid it on a sofa, where the fair sleeper reposed, amid offerings of rare flowers. All the usual emblems of death were studiously avoided. And why not? Out of what we name death comes eternal life and immortal youth. This life is to the life of the soul what the narrow porch is to the stately cathedral to which it opens. The practice of making death hideous by its temporal surroundings cannot be enough condemned. It is the utmost of gross materialism, because it places an undue and fictitious value upon the life of the body, and so teaches, by unmistakable inference that the real life of men and women ends here; that all beyond is matter of speculation, and gloom, and doubt. Probably these bold innovators will not find many imitators. To make the innovation more marked the burial was at the convenience of the relatives, ten days after the funeral services. This was in strong contrast with the fashionable way of burying the dead out of sight at the earliest moment allowable. Coming from a quarter where it was once the custom to put a hideous death's head and cross-bones upon the tombstones of the departed, this departure from the usual custom has a marked significance.—*Philadelphia Day.*

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—On Tuesday, the 24th ult., Mr. Buckalew introduced a bill into the State Senate granting a charter for a railroad named in the bill as "The North and West Branch Railroad." The provisions of the bill grant the privilege of building a railroad from Wilkes-Barre to Williamsport with branches in Luzerne, Lycoming, Sullivan and Columbia counties. If the bill should pass and the road be built, as now looks feasible, the route would probably be from Wilkes-Barre down the Susquehanna river on the east bank to a point opposite this place, then by bridge crossing the river and running up Little Fishingcreek through Hughesville to Muncy and from thence to Williamsport where it would make connection with the P. & E. and Northern Central Rail Roads. At Wilkes-Barre it would form connection with the Lehigh Valley roads, and, in all probability from the point on the opposite side of the river from this place there would be a link extended to Catawissa connecting with the Catawissa and D. H. & W. Railroads. At Muncy connection would be made with a railroad now being built into Sullivan county, thus tapping an immense coal field which has practically been, as yet, undeveloped.—Eventually, branches will be built from the contemplated road, up Fishing creek to Benton and the region beyond, thus bringing into market an immense amount of lumber which is now inaccessible.—*Republican.*

THE Contingent Expense Fund of the U. S. House of Representatives for 1870 exhibits some curious items. Thus the average funeral expenses of a deceased member of Congress, as paid by the Government, amount to $1500, not including the cost of a monument in the Congressional Cemetery. The arrest in Richmond of a man who assaulted a member of Congress from Virginia, cost $870, a large portion of which was appropriated to pay four dollars a day for the support of the prisoner. The cost of bringing a witness from New York to Washington was $491, and the aggregate sum of $51,500 was paid to unsuccessful contestants of seats in the House of Representatives. The counsel who defended Gen Benjamin F. Butler on the question of privilege in a suit brought against him in Baltimore received $2000. The subcommittee on elections, who were engaged for three months in New Orleans in investigating election frauds, charged for its members and the messengers eight dollars a day for board. The transportation of official documents to and from the House of Representatives cost $7560—the rate charged being one dollar per load. The other items include numberless knives, brushes, combs, towels, cakes of soap, boxes of matches, lemons, sugar and various other articles for the comfort and convenience of the members.—*Ledger.*

HON. HENRY G. DAVIS, who has been elected to represent West Virginia in the United States Senate for the term ending March 4th, 1877, is a self-made man, and owes the position he has attained to his native ability and force of character. He commenced life in a subordinate post on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and has risen gradually to wealth and political influence. In 1865 he was elected to the Legislature of West Virginia, and in 1870 was re-elected to the Senate of that State. He is a Democrat.

RED tape is illustrated in the case of the St. Louis postmaster who telegraphed for instructions, as the building adjoining the postoffice was on fire. Boutwell sent a letter by mail instructing the postmaster to appeal to the Fire Department for assistance.

IF the bill to admit the Indian Representative in Congress should become a law, nothing will be needed to make representation general and complete but the presence of a woman and a "heathen Chinee."

GREENLAND got the news of a probable outbreak of hostilities between France and Prussia by the visit of an American ship, Sep. 12, and unless by accident, will hear nothing further of the war until next summer.

A CORRESPONDENT in Paris has been breakfasting on a couple of chops derived from Newfoundland dogs and was delighted with them. He declares them superior to horse.

UP to November 10th, the German armies had captured over 100 stand of colors, 1,003 field pieces, 155 mitrailleurs, 2,510 heavy guns, and 500,000 muskets.

A WAG says when he finds a real handsome woman engaged in the women's rights business, he will take his hat and join the procession.

THE London *Times* remarks that there are not ten Irishmen in Ireland who do not think of coming to America some time or other.

IT is not probable that the law which requires a session of the next Congress on the 4th of March, will be repealed, and hence there will be an opening session of the Forty-second Congress on that day. And Mr. DAWES is probably safe in hazarding the prophecy, that, if once assembled, Congress would not adjourn before the first of May. These Radicals are in favor of long sessions. They give them a larger field in which to operate.

IN the U. S. Senate, last week, a bill was passed appropriating ten thousand dollars to pay the expenses of an investigating committee to go South and ascertain if it is in rebellion. When it was in that condition we found it out without going to so much trouble.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE POOR DISTRICT OF BLOOM, JANUARY 21, 1870, TO JANUARY 21, 1871.

John A. Funston, Treasurer, in account with said District.

DR.

To total amount received Bloom twp., on duplicate of 1869,	$1,248 59
To total amount received Bloom twp., on duplicate of 1870,	2,171 88
	$3,420 47
To total amount received Greenwood twp., on duplicate of 1870,	1,000 00
To total amount received of Scott twp., on duplicate of 1870	2,449 87
To total amount received Sugarloaf twp., on duplicate of 1871	470 89
To total amount received from sales of grain during year 1870	204 12
Balance due John A. Funston Treas'r	1,653 57
	$10,198 87

CR.

By amount of orders redeemed in 1870	$9,948 87
" " " " Treasurers commission thereon	250 00
	$10,198 87

On examination of the foregoing account of John A. Funston, Treasurer of Poor district of Bloom, we find it correct.—January 21st, 1871.

JACOB SCHUYLER, } Directors.
JOHN A. FUNSTON, }

By request of Treasurer, we have examined his account and find it to be correct.—January 21st, 1871.

M. F. EYERLY, }
E. R. DRINKER, } Auditors.
WM. PEACOCK, }

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN ACCOUNT WITH TOWNSHIPS OF BLOOM, SCOTT, GREENWOOD AND SUGARLOAF, 1871.

To amt of duplicates for year 1870.

To Bloom township duplicate	$1,298 69
" Scott " "	2,766 65
" Greenwood " "	2,038 19
" Sugarloaf " "	502 82
" am't received for grain and produce sold	301 12
" balance due from Bloom duplicate for 1869	1,181 21
" balance due Directors	873 27
	$9,992 97

By exonerations on balance of Bloom,
" duplicate for 1869, additional, 20 69
" commission on $1,160.63 4 per cent, 32 42
" sinking fund exemptions 60 00
" exonerations on duplicate for 1870 12 43
" commission on $2,286.74 @ 5 per cent 114 31
" exonerations on Scott duplicate for 1870 17 50
" commission on $2,528.75 @ 5 per cent 126 04
" am't due from Greenwood Treas'r on duplicate for 1870, (uncollected) 416 19
" exonerations on Sugarloaf duplicate 1870 7 15
" commission on $495.67 @ 5 per cent. 24 78
" am't paid Auditor 15 00
" " " Directors salary 1 year 150 00
" " " Jacob Schuyler, Sec'y 1 yr. 50 00
" " " A. Benton Treas'r 1 yr 250 00
" " " Wm. H. Roberts steward 9 months 262 50
" " " Jno Andy ast stew'd 8 m. 144 00
" " " Jno Worden " 3 m. 87 50
" " " Lunatic Asylum to March 1871 M. Meredith, Bloom 219 99
" " " Sarah Ann Scott 141 29
" " " on real estate and interest thereon on bonds redeem'd 4,180 00
" " " interest on outstanding bonds to April 1st 1870 720 00
" " " Bradley & Garden printing 20 00
" " " outside relief to Sarah Bechtel, Bloom 41 25
" " " outside relief to Catharine Long, Bloom, secured by mortgage 156 77
" " " funeral expense of child from Sugarloaf 6 00
" " " matrons, Mrs. Brede and Mrs. Baker 131 20
" " " repairs to buildings Well &c 285 29
" " " Dr. Reber medical attendance 4 75
" " " Jno G. Freeze Atty fees to May, 1870 100 00
" " " miscellaneous expenses incurred during the year for support of paupers, work on farm, farming utensils, mechanics and merchants' Bills 2,021 37
| | $8,902 07 |

January 21st, 1871.—Examined and certified.

M. F. EYERLY, }
E. R. DRINKER, } Auditors.
WM. PEACOCK, }

REAL ESTATE WITH RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

By Farm and buildings valued at	$16,181 50
" Repairs to buildings &c.	285 20
" Household furniture	180 00
" Farm utensils	275 00
" Horses, cattle and hogs	916 00
" Hay, grain and fodder	1,200 00
" 25 acres of wheat and Rye S	200 00
" Balance on Greenwood twp., Duplicate, (less exonerations and Com's) Est.	310 00
	$19,545 50

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.

To balance on farm	$8,500 00
" interest on same 9 mos.	382 50
" orders outstanding	277 00
" John A. Funston, Tre's., over paid	1,955 57
" balance in favor of district	8,499 53
	$19,545 50

PRODUCTS OF FARM, 1870.

16 tons of hay @ $16	$256 00
107 bushels of wheat @ 1.40	275 80
670 " " oats @ 40 cts.	335 00
500 " " corn ears @ 50 cts.	250 00
400 " " potatoes @ $1.00	400 00
4½ " " buckwheat @ 1.00	4 50
3 " " beans @ $2.00	6 00
600 heads of cabbage @ 10 cts.	60 00
1400 bundles of corn fodder @ 8 cts.	112 00
35 bushels of rye	35 00
Butter eggs and vegetables	265 00
Live stock raised	120 00
	$2,517 80

STANDING OF TOWNSHIPS WITH DISTRICT.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

Paid duplicate of 1869	$6,968 79	
" " " 1870	2,171 88	
		$9,140 67
Paid duplicate 1870 in full	$2,171 88	
Cost of keeping paupers of Bloom, 1869, made up to district	$1,700	
Bloom township over paid		471 88

No. of paupers from Bloom twp.	4
" " " " in asylum	1
" " " " outside relief (Mrs. Bechtle)	1

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

Paid duplicate of 1870	2,449 87

SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP.

Paid duplicate of 1870		$470 89
Paid cost of collection over Bloom of 1869, remaining due district	4.71	
No. of paupers from Sugarloaf		3
One deceased, Sept. 1870		1
No. now in the Poor House		2

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Amount of duplicate 1870	$2,038 19	
" paid on same	1,600 00	
Balance due district less exonerations and commissions		436 19
No. of paupers from Greenwood twp.		4
" " applied for relief (not in yet		1

AMOUNT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY FOR POOR PURPOSES IN EACH TOWNSHIP OF THE POOR DISTRICT OF BLOOM—AS PER LATE ASSESSMENT.

Township of Bloom	$787,746 00
" " Scott	288,690 00
" " Greenwood	201,123 00
" " Sugarloaf	60,875 00
	$1,337,858 00

10 mills on same (less exoneration commission $13,378 38

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.

Balance on Farm	$8,500 00
Interest on same	510 00
Orders outstanding	277 00
Amount due Treasurer	1,951 57
	$11,171 47

Showing that assessment for 1871 will pay all liabilities and leave a balance to be applied to the support of the Poor.

No. of paupers admitted in the Poor-House during year ending Jan. 5, 1871.	19
No. of paupers left during year	4
No. of paupers died during year	1
No. of paupers remaining in Poor House	14

In compliance with the requirements of Act of Assembly—Section 4 of Poor House law, the Directors make the following appointments to serve one year from April 1st 1871:

John Andis,	Steward
Philip Deswal and wife,	Assistants
Dr. Jacob Schuyler,	Treasurer
Charles Conner,	Secretary & Clerk
Col. John G. Freeze,	Attorney
Martin C. Woodward,	Collector for Bloom twp.
G. P. Earl,	" " Scott "
J. D. Wilson,	" " Greenwood "
Richard Kile,	" " Sugarloaf "

January 21, 1871.

JOHN A. FUNSTON,
JACOB SCHUYLER,
Directors of the Poor district of Bloom.

Jab.3.71-4t.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

FEBRUARY.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

The Reading (Pa.) *Dispatch says*: "The well-known superiority of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS will spare us the necessity of saying anything at length in favor of this magical Tonic and Stimulant. Wherever this Bitters is best known, it meets with an astonishing sale. This is the case in our section of the country. There are cases in this city where the most radical cures have been effected