The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1871.

Democratic State Convention.

We do not know why the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee does not designate the time for holding the Convention, nor do we know that it is very important when it is held. In a Gubernatorial canvass we believe the Convention ought to be held very early, so as to give ample time for discussion of the issues involved, as well as the fitness and personal merits of the candidates. We do not know that this is important in the case of Auditor and Surveyor General, for in these instances peculiar fitness does not seem to be considered by the mass of voters. This is all wrong, especially as to Auditor General, but is nevertheless true. A man of large capacity, a hater of iniquity, industrious and firm as rock, is of immense advantage to the people in that position, and one of opposite characteristics will permit thousands to be stolen. Unfortunately, however, the great body of the people do not seem to appreciate the importance of the position.

But it is an element of strength that should not be under rated for a party to be able to say truly that its candidate possesses all the requisite qualifications. The names of men are suggested who know no more about the duties of the position than a child of six months knows about Algebra and who would care as little about discharging the duties of the position in a proper and efficient manner as a pig does about grammar, and on the Republican side a candidate who is notorious for his connection with legislative rings—a supporter of the nine million steal—is named prominently. If the people persist in voting for such creatures, how can the public interests be protected?

While there are few proper men now days who will permit their names to be presented amidst a struggle, and no worthy ones who will make a struggle for a nomination, it is yet possible for a Convention to nominate a candidate who will be fully endorsed by competent authority as eminently fit men to be elected. That point made, the victory will be half won.

The Coal Miners, &c.

The struggle between the Miners, the Operators and the Railroad companies has become serious. Whatever settlement may be made, let it be hoped that it will be a permanent one. The interests of all the parties concerned, as well as of the public generally, demand this.

Nothing can of course be done in mining until the Railroad companies carry coal to market at reasonable rates. The Miners, and others, are petitioning the Legislature to fix the maximum rate of tolls at such a figure as will enable operators at all times to send their coal to market. But will they be successful in this application? Railroads are powerful monopolies which exercise a controlling influence over the Legislature, but whether they will act in accord on this subject is not so certain. The influence of the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Legislature is greater than that of all the rest com- [illegible] Republican members are subject to its command, and we deeply regret to be compelled to say that this is also true of a portion of the Democratic members. Some of the principal officers of the Pennsylvan ia railroad company are largely interested in the Broad Top coal mines (bituminous) and their products are enhanced in value in proportion as anthracite coal is kept out of market. We suspect, therefore, that the Railroads will combine their power, and if so there will be no effective legislation for the Miners or the public.

All manufacturing interests dependent upon Anthracite coal for fuel, are also deeply interested in this struggle. They ought to side with the Miners, at least so far as the proposed legislation is concerned, and if they do they will add much strength to the demand.

Coal now commands $20 per ton in New York, and the thousands of poor people in the cities, who buy by the bucket, cannot get it at that rate even.

In this emergency it is palpable that something decisive must be done. The interests involved are too large and too important to be submitted to the mercies of strikes, of Railroads, and of the few who control these, too often for selfish purposes and always with selfish views.

The lower house of Congress has just passed a bill repealing all duties on Coal. We do not suppose that this will have any effect on prices when reasonable, but will prevent them from going up very high.

Legislative.

We believe the House of Representatives at Harrisburg was not in session for near two weeks just passed. If they had ran away and never assembled again it would no doubt have been better for and quite satisfactory to the people, but how they justify such action with the requirements of propriety and Constitutional obligation, we are not informed. But the migratory legislator is never idle—if he is not at the Capitol he is reconnoitering—and after this long and general absence the people may look with much certainty for grand schemes of plunder. The plan for stealing the nine to ten millions in the Sinking fund has no doubt been matured, every fellow's share settled, guaranteed, or satisfactorily secured. What new form the buzzard is to take will no doubt be developed in a few days. If the people imagine that their sentiments or interests are to influence the decision of this question they will soon find out where they stand. The terms of the bargain are arranged, the legislative cattle are sold, and it only remains to deliver the goods.

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THE Radicals have recently erected the District of Columbia into a territory, to get rid of the vicious government the Negro voters imposed upon it. The President has appointed a brother of JAY COOKE Governor. Of course COOKE was a large contributor to the Presidential gifts made about the time of GRANT's inauguration! The time was when a man who had attempted to make a present to the President would not have been permitted to enter the white house, but that was previous to Radical days.

Internal Revenue Shysters.

A young man at Lock Haven, who was engaged in the manufacture and sale of segars, accumulated a lot of boxes which he had once used. With a wholesome fear of revenue officials before him he made inquiry of the Deputy Collector whether they might not be used again if cleanly scraped. That functionary having given an affirmative answer, the manufacturer scraped them thoroughly, filled them again with segars, had them re-stamped, &c. This coming to the knowledge of another official, he at once arrested the offender and dragged him before a U. S. Commissioner at Williamsport, who bound him over to appear at Pittsburg for trial. The object of all this is of course not to punish fraud, but to 'skin' the unfortunate.

This process of "skinning" is dabbled in by a ring of officials who infest the U. S. Courts, and who carry on their operations by means of "pals" supplied by them. Guilty or not guilty, when a victim is once arrested there is no hope for him except to go through the mill. The Jurors to these courts are selected by the Marshal at pleasure, not by drawing or other process of fairness, but naming whosoever he chooses. Of course they are mere tools to carry out the purposes of the officer who selects them. They are to do what the U. S. Attorney tells them to do, and no amount of proof of honest purpose or good character prevails, if the defendant has not gone exactly according to law in the slightest and most inoffensive particular. The business of the Court seems to be to convict any one who dares to stand a trial, and therefore he who desires to escape must make the best arrangement he can with the "pals". Here the guilty are on a footing with the innocent. The accused is deliberately measured, his value ascertained, and his pocket book appraised. The result is he is squeezed and squeezed till it is morally impossible for him to yield another dime with the heaviest pressure that can be put upon him. The amount thus extracted is the sum he must pay for liberation, and the major part of that sum does not go into the Federal treasury. Is it possible for this shameful business to be carried on without the officers themselves being cognizant of all the facts? Of course the accused can only be discharged by the act of the officers of the Court. Why is it that the "pals" can always induce the officers to act and that without them they will not act? The Clinton *Democrat* thus pertinently puts this point:

> "Is this right—ought it to be tolerated? "No," a radical would say, but, hesitating (he has gone too far), he relapses into party feeling and covers you with the proposition, "Point out your men! Who are they? Show them to us, and I venture they'll be duly dealt with." That's the rub. We cannot do it. It cannot be done. They are cunningly corrupt men who do these things, and know how to cover their tracks and how to keep clear of the law. But that there is rottenness in the revenue ring—that they are a set of rascals who fleece every man they get hold of—is as certain as that the sun rises and sets. Who they are and how to get at them is more than we can tell. We only know that they send out their trappers and gather when the United States district court sits as vultures do where there is a carrion, and they go away gorged with the proceeds of their foul business, mercilessly wrung from their entrapped victims—innocent and guilty alike."

[illegible] knows—all the world around a U. S. Court knows—who the scoundrels official and unofficial are.—But how can an editor prove it? The rascals who participate are the only ones (except the victims) who know all the facts, and the former will swear falsely as readily as they will be guilty of the other villainy. The victims dare not "cheap." Lest they should have the temerity to do so, the case is always hung up for a season in Washington, or between the Court and Washington.

While the innocent are thus dogged and robbed, men guilty of infamous crimes are permitted by the same officers and persons to go *scott free!* Counterfeiters and abettors of counterfeiters walk the streets of Lock Haven in daily view of the officer who arrested the segar maker for using the same box twice. This industrious detective and vindicator of the law is daily reminded by the presence of a counterfeiter who was pardoned out of the penitentiary because he threatened to "peach" upon his abettors, that his confederates, equally guilty, strut the streets with impunity. No zealous official arrests them—or if arrested, they are by some hocus pocus let off! In Radical official eyes the law is only to punish honest men who make a mistake, and not rascals who understand how to feather the legal executors of law.

Radical powers, from President down, for some strange reason, fill the prosecuting offices with men who bear the opposite of an honorable name. Peculiar fitness and conscientious regard for right are not recommendations to Presidential or departmental preferment.—Why? Let those interested explain. But it is the plain duty of the people to put such men out of power. Let them attend to it at the elections. People who, with the facts before them, vote for incompetent men, or men who appoint notorious rascals to office, are morally guilty of an offence little if any less serious than rascality itself.

Transportation of Coal.

The authorities at Harrisburg seem to have taken hold of this subject in earnest. On Tuesday, Gov. GEARY sent a message to the Senate, covering a letter from Attorney General BREWSTER, in which documents it is claimed that the Legislature has complete power over the Railroads chartered since 188, as regards the rates of transportation. On the same day, Senator TURNER offered the following, which was unanimously adopted after much skrimishing:

Resolved, That the message of the Governor, with the opinion of the Attorney General as to the power of railroad companies to impose exorbitant freights on anthracite coal, be referred to the general judiciary committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and report to the Senate by bill or otherwise as speedily as practicable.

In the case of all railroads the State retains the power to repeal their charters, and all can therefore be controlled by the Legislature. The Attorney General also says the officers of the roads may be indicted for conspiracy if they combine for the purpose of raising the tolls. We shall see how much honest manhood there is in the Legislature

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MAJ. GEO. M. LAUMAN, a well known politician, died in Reading last week, aged 59 years.

Another Attack upon Popular Rights!

As if the Congressional enactment heretofore existing authorising the invasion of the States by the Federal army at election times was not sufficiently tyrannical and subversive of the rights of the people, Congress has taken another step far in advance and made the law much more stringent and outrageous, totally ignoring State authority and placing the whole control of our elections in the power of Federal Supervisors, over whom the people have no authority or control! When the news of the passage of this outrageous bill reached Harrisburg, the State Senate promptly adopted the following manly protest, the Radical Senators all voting in the negative, to wit:

Whereas, congress has passed an act to amend an act to enforce the rights of citizens to vote in the several States, which act violates the fundamental principles of the federal union, is destructive of civil liberty, and in direct conflict with the reserved rights of the States, and of the bill of rights of this State, and a usurpation by the general government of powers that can only be exercised by the State; and whereas, the said act is calculated to provoke conflicts of authority between the officials of the federal and State governments and tends to engender jealousies, riots and bloodshed; and whereas, it imposes odious duties upon private citizens, and affixes oppressive and unusual penalties for their non performance; therefore

Be it resolved, By the Senate of Pennsylvania that the act of the Congress of the United States entitled "an act to amend an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," is a direct attack upon the reserved rights of the State of Pennsylvania, violates the fundamental principles of civil liberty, is odious, unnecessary and oppressive, and should be forthwith repealed.

Census of 1870.

GROWTH OF THE STATES—We submit to the readers of the *Colmbian*, the following carefully prepare statistical table of the comparative incease of the population in the several States and Territories of the United Sttes, during the past ten years. Form tese figures we learn the direction inwhich *"the course of empire takes its wy:"*

STATES.	INCREASE.
1 Illinois	827,667
2 Pennsylvania	609,878
3 Missouri	532,088
4 Iowa	516,899
5 New York	500,291
6 Michigan	435,183
7 Ohio	322,703
8 Indiana	322,618
9 Wisconsin	279,246
10 Minesota	263,388
11 Kansas	255,966
12 New Jersey	234,759
13 Massachusetts	226,285
14 Texas	193,295
15 Kentucky	175,317
16 Tennessee	148,184
17 Georgia	143,323
18 Louisiana	1 4,452
19 Nebraska	94,159
20 Maryland	93,757
21 California	80,291
22 Connecticut	77,271
23 North Carolina	76,992
24 West Virginia	68,628
25 Arkansas	47,72
26 Florida	47,342
27 Mississippi	42,865
28 Rhode Island	42,736
29 Oregon	38,457
30 Nevada	35,634
31 Alabama	32,700
32 South Carolina	24,292
33 Vermont	15,454
34 Delaware	12,709
35 Virginia	5,380
36 Maine	* 1,816
37 New Hampshire	* 7,773
TERRITORIES.	
District of Columb	56,626
Utah	46,513
Washington	12,387
Dakota	9,244
Colorado	5,4.9
New Mexico	* 1,864

* Maine, N Hampshire and New Mexico, exh a decline in population equal to thegures opposite their respective nas.

The Wen States show an increase of 3,924,14 The old Middle States, New YorNew Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delae, show a gain of 1,356,227. The South and South-western States gain 1,250.

The NEngland States gain 350,493. The Staton thePacific gain 224,405. Doubtlese increase in that quarter is much geer. The returns from California ie census of 1860 were contradictory,nce we have no clear data on which base the increase during the decade. he line of the fourtieth (40°) parallel,vides the population about equally rth and south. The line of the sixtgree of longitude west from Washiop, divides the population about eqly east and west.

ath of Dr. Burrowes.

The rrisburg *Patriot* of Monday last say THOMAS H. BURROWES, LL. D., esident of the Agricultural College Pennsylvania, died at four o'clock oSaturday afternoon, aged 67 years. BURROWES possessed a vigorous anighly cultivated mind, and did muchn furthering the interests of the comm school system in the State. He waslso prominently identified with polis in the earlier part of his life and Secretary of the Commonwealth frn December 15, 1835, to January 15, 39, under Governor RITNER. In 1860 tlate Governor PACKER appointed m State Superintendent of Common schools, which position he held unti 1863, displaying eminent ability dug his entire term.

Mr. BUROWES was the first Superintendent oOrphans' Schools in the State, havg been appointed by Gov. CURTIN d'ing the last year of his administrath. He was also for many years the le editor of the *Pennsylvania SchooJournal.* In February, 1869, he was apointed to the presidency of the State griecultural College, in which capacity e served until his decease.—Mr. BUROWES was a native of Lancaster unty, but was reared and educated n Ireland, and returned to Lanaste when about 21 years of age.

Duty on Coal Repealed.

In Congress, on Tuesday last, Mr. WOOD, of New York, offered the following:

Resolved, That all laws or parts of laws imposing duty on foreign coal are hereby repealed, and that the resolution shall take immediate effect.

The resolution passed by a vote of 145 to 45.

The members voting no were almost entirely from the coal districts.

The passage of the resolution by the Senate is deemed certain.

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The Republican State Convention has been postponed until May 17th. It would be better to let it fizzle out altogether.

The Philadelphia *Transcript* gives a sufficient and satisfactory reason for the postponement of the meeting. It says:

> "The true cause was that certain gentlemen were afraid that the meeting of the Convention at present would result in the passage of a resolution in opposition to the mammoth Railroad Bill, already prepared and about to be introduced in the Legislature."

The Bill referred to is the nine million steal.

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THE health of Chief Justice CHASE has so much improved that he announces his determination to be in Washington early this month, when, it is expected, he will resume his official duties.

European News.

A treaty of peace has at length been signed by the authorities of Prussia and France. The latter cedes Alsace and a part of Lorraine, including the fortress of Metz, and pays an indemnity of five billiards of franks, which we believe amounts to about one thousand millions of dollars, an amount supposed to be sufficient to cover the Prussian expenses of the war. Three years are given in which to pay this immense sum, and Prussia will hold a considerable number of fortresses and territory until payment is secured.

The German army entered Paris on Wednesday, and will no doubt hold it until all points are made satisfactory.

The triumphal entry of the Germans into Berlin is to be delayed two months, as the whole people of Germany will observe six weeks' mourning for the victims of the war.

The attempt of England and other "great powers" to interfere in the negotiations for peace was haughtily repulsed by the Germans. The latter made their own terms and enforced them. The French complain bitterly of the hardness of the terms exacted, and by turns beg favor and sympathy and rave and threaten. They seem to be wholly oblivious to the exactions of Napoleon the great when he had Prussia under his military heels. The fact is, the Prussians are only getting back what the French have heretofore taken from them.

Other news from Europe are unimportant.

Death of Hon. John N. Conyngham.

On the 23d inst., this distinguished citizen, profound jurist, and truly good man, was run over by the cars on the railroad, at Magnolia, in the State of Mississippi, and so injured that he shortly after died. This sad event has cast a pall of gloom over the entire Commonwealth.

Judge Conyngham was widely known, as an erudite, pure minded and upright Judge. His active life at the Bar, in the Halls of Legislation, and upon the Bench, extended through a period of half a century. As a lawyer, he adorned his profession. As a legislator he exhibited wisdom and Statesmanship,—and as a judge, head ministered the law withsignal ability and entire impartiality.

In secular affairs, few men have performed an equal amount of labour; yet during that same period of fifty years, he found time to attend to the interests of the Church of Christ. He was an earnest christian and a distinguished member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the Councils of the Diocese of Pennsylvania he has annually represented the Parish of Wilkes-Barre, and given aid by his legal and judicial power to the promotion of the best interests of the Church. He has for twenty-five years represented this Diocese in the General Convention, and for most of the time occupied a high position on the Committee on Canons, the most important Committee of the Convention—and at the time of his death he was the honoured President of the Church Missionary Society.

And now at a ripe old age full of years and of honors he has gone to his reward. Our limited spacewill not permit us to record here his many private, social and christian virtues.

We bless the Lord for the pious life of his departed servant; We bow our heads in submission to the will of "Him who doeth all things well;" and yet, we deeply mourn the whole community have sustained, by his the loss which the Church, his family, and sad and suddend cath.—*Bloomsburg Church Kalendar*.

MEETING OF THE BAR OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

A meeting of the members of the Bar of Columbia County was held on Saturday, the 25th day of February, 1871, at the office of R. F. CLARK, Esq., in Bloomsburg, for the purpose of taking action relative to the death of Ex-Judge Hon. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM.

The meeting was called to order by JOHN G. FREEZE Esq., who nominated Hon. WM. ELWELL as President. E. H. LITTLE and J. G. FREEZE, Esq'rs., were elected Secretaries.

Upon taking the chair, Judge ELWELL in a few feeling and pertinent remarks paid a high tribute to the character, ability and great moral worth of the deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Esq., presented resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, as follows; which, on motion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are shocked and our hearts made sorrowful by the sad intelligence of the accidental death, at Magnolia, in Mississippi, of the Hon. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, late President-Judge of the Luzerne Judicial District, and at one time, also, President-Judge of this County. In the death of this esteemed citizen, able and upright judge and christian gentleman, we mourn the loss of one who, by a pure and unsullied judicial life of nearly thirty years, and who by his erudition in the law and great social virtue had justly obtained the confidence, esteem and respect of all who knew him. As a member of the Bar, which profession he adorned for twenty years, he was a safe counsellor and an able and eloquent advocate. As a judge he has high claim to the gratitude, not only of the district in which he presided, but of the State at large for the valuable services rendered to both in that capacity.

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of Judge CONYNGHAM, not only as a jurist, but also as that of one who possessed great kindness of heart, enlarged courtesy and an affectionate regard for all within the reach of his influence.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of Columbia county, will in a body attend the funeral of the deceased, wearing the usual badge of mourning upon the occasion.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chair to present to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions and to assure them of our deep sympathy with them in the great loss they have sustained.

The Chairman appointed as such committee, Mr. CLARK, Mr. FREEZE and Mr. WIRT.

* * *

CONGRESS has passed and the President signed a bill to govern the District of Columbia after the manner of the Territories. It is to have a Governor and Secretary, to be appointed by the President; a Council of eleven members, also to be appointed by the President; and a House of twenty-two Delegates, to be elected by the people. Negro government in Washington is thus pronounced a failure by the very party which inaugurated it; but whether things have been improved by placing nearly all the power in GRANT'S hands is a question.

Railroad Accident.

A fearful railroad accident occurred near Watsontown on the 21st ult. ADAM FRYMIRE, of Milton, was instantly killed and 19 other passengers were wounded. The Watsontown *Record*, from which our information is gathered, says the cause of the accident was a broken rail. Two cars were rolled down an embankment a distance of 30 feet, and several other cars were thrown from the track.

How Ben. Butler Adorns His Residence.

A TILT BETWEEN TWO RADICAL CONGRESSMEN.

The Appropriation Bill being under discussion in the House, an item for furniture in the Treasury Department brought out Mr. Farnsworth again in an attack upon the architect of the Treasury Department, and he mentioned the incident of two expensive mirrors being "toted" about to adorn and beautify the house of a distinguished member of Congress in Washington City; and that one of them, costing some $10,000 had been broken or lost in the transportation backward and forward.

Mr Eldridge (Dem., Wis.,) asked Mr. Farnsworth to what member of Congress he referred; was he a Democrat?

Mr. Farnsworth replied that his politics were of that uncertain kind that it was difficult to tell what they were.—He had been a Demacrat, and every thing else 'by turns, but nothing long.' [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler (Rep., Mass.,) replied to Mr. Farnsworth's insinuations. There were some things, he said, which a man could not avoid. For instance, he could not avoid when going along a street, having a mud-car spatter filth upon him. The member from Illinois had accused him of being interested in a granite contract for the Boston Post-Office, but his colleague on the Post-Office Committee (Fitch) had informed the House that there was not the slightest evidence connecting him with it. Then came some item about furniture, and thereupon the 'mud-machine' went at it again, and the House was told that furniture belonging to the Treasury had been used by him (Butler). There was not a word of truth in it. The accusation was that the Secretary of the Treasury, the supervising Architect, and everybody who had to do with those appropriations, were all corrupt, and this charge was made by a man whose majority had dwindled tenfold from 14,000 to 1,400, and against a Methodist preacher too. [Laughter.] He had but one observation to make, and that was that he who accused all the world, convicted only one, and that one himself. He who ran "a-muck" against every man, only showed that his own heart had all the qualities with which he desired to invest every one else. He was like the man who, being drunk himself, saw all the world staggering before him. The member from Illinois saw nothing but wrong, fraud, and malfeasance in everybody else.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Farnsworth said that he had not stated that the house of the member from Massachusetts had been graced with mirrors belonging to the Treasury but as it seemed the coat fitted that member, he would now say that it had been proved before a committee of the House, and was susceptible of proof again, and that member's (Butler's) house was graced with mirrors belonging to the United States Government, and that some of those mirrors had been lost in their transmission to and from the Treasury. He held in his hand a document which would prove to any unprejudiced jury that the member from Massachusetts was interested in a stone-quary from which the granite was taken for the Boston Post-Office. It was as well understood in the city of Boston as any other fact that was notorious there. The quarry was universally called "Butler's Quarry." The testimony taken showed that a man named French, a distiller, a former officer on the staff of the member from Massachusetts, but who could not get a commission from Governor Andrew on account of his notoriously bad character, had been taken down into the member's district and used there in connection with a quarry. That man had come on to Washington because his distillery had been seized for violation of the Revenue laws, and went to consult the member from Massachusetts, who was usually consulted in such cases. He had happened to mention that he had some spare money,and to ask how he should invest it, and the member from Massachusetts advised him to buy a stone quarry. And it had happened that he was about the very day when the first appropriation of $200,000 was made by Congress for the Boston Post-Office. This distiller had never owned a stone quarry, and knew nothing about the business; but he went and purchased an old abandoned stone-quarry, and immediately afterwards, under the advice and assistance of the member from Massachusetts (Butler), he procured a contract, although he was the highest bidder, for the granite for the entire building of Boston Post-Office, although there was a statute which made it a high misdemeanor for any officer of the Government to make a contract beyond the appropriation already made. He was not to be told, under these circumstances, that the member from Massachusetts was not interested in that contract.

An item for contingent expenses of the House being under consideration, Mr. Dawes explained that the principal cause of the exhaustion of the contingent fund was the payment of contestants for seats in the House, who had received during the present Congress $78,000, besides $28,000 paid for expenses in connection with those cases.

* * *

THE President has signed the bill granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812. and to widows who were married to soldiers of that war at the time of their enlistment. As most of the widows of the heroes of that struggle were married after the war was over, comparatively few will receive relief under this bill.

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A BILL has been introduced in the U. S. Senate, by WILSON of Massachusetts, providing that all the proceeds of the public lands for three years be appropriated to the aid of the colored schools of the South. And it is hoped that the colored troops will fight bravely—at the polls!

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A LONG SESSION of Congress after the 4th of March seems inevitable, and it is doubtful whether the appropriation bills even will be got through this session. For some reason or other, many Senators and members seem desirous of a long session.

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THE Washington *Star* tells us that the ladies at the Capital have to a great extent banished wines from their parties, and are now beginning a crusade against cigars in the gentlemen's dressing-rooms.

OLUMBIA COUNT

Reported for the Columbian.

State Normal School.

The Bloomsburg State Normal School celebrated its second anniversary on Wednesday, 22d February, ult. The flourishing condition of this institution is manifest from the number and character of both teachers and students.—Prof. CARVER, to whom the school owes its existence, and its enviable reputation, combines in a wonderful degree, the qualities of disciplinarian and teacher. Known for years in New York State, as a successful educator, his merits are coming to be generally recognized. The presence of County Superintendents, and others connected with the cause of learning in our State, evinced their interest in this institution. Parents were also present from great distances, either to enter their children or to be gratified with the progress of those already here. After interesting afternoon exercises, by pupils, in oratory and composition, an edifying lecture was delivered by Prof. HARMAN of Dickinson College. In the evening, a dense audience filled the grand Hall of the Institute, to witness the exercises of the primary department. At the conclusion of this delightful entertainment, the Rev. CATTELL, President of Lafayette College, held the audience nearly an hour.

President CATTELL's lecture was upon the Systems of Education in the North of Europe, with an account of the political and social condition of the Scandinavian Countries. He described the various schools upon charitable foundations and the institutions for those desiring to learn a trade. Special schools are established for studying trees, their growth, preservation, influence on climate, the water supply, &c. The great school for instruction in veterinary science has given to the "horse doctor" a position in Denmark but little inferior to that of the surgeon and physician. The speaker described these and then referred to the Technological Institutions designed for practical chemistry, Metallurgy and the various branches of engineering.

The system of common schools impressed him very favorably; the attention paid to drawing, music and the fine arts, and he hoped that we would imitate their example in making it obligatory upon parents to give their children an education.

There are four Universities in these countries. Two in Sweden, one in Norway and one in Denmark, all of which the speaker had visited and which he briefly described.

Hunlock's Creek and Muncy Rail Road.

For the Columbian.

The engineers are now busily engaged in making a survey of the best and most practical route for the Hunlock's Creek and Muncy R. R., having commenced the prosecution of the work at Hunlock's Creek on the 9th instant.

It is certainly gratifying to know that sufficient interest has been excited in the minds of some of the proprietors to carry this important and valuable enterprize to obtaining a survey. In years to come as healthful activity shall make general business pursuits and gardens spring up in the midst of now barren waste and unleveled forests,and the bosom of the mountains shall deliver up to man what it contains, those who have risked contributions to enable this survey to be made will reap a rich reward. The first practical step in the Union of the north and west branches of the Susquehanna by ties of steel, has been initiated, and if successive steps are nobly taken, railroad foot rin ts will mark a completed, successful, prosperous path over which a commerce may be carried—trade established—rough ore, containing precious wealth, conveyed from mountain bed to business mart, and coffers of nations wealth. We cannot—we do not believe a road of such vast importance, and upon which the developements and useful existence of a beautiful and extensive rural district will be permitted to fall short of its completion. The interest manifested ought to be increased a thousand fold, a small minority only, all directly interested, have signified every willingness to assist in the construction of the road. This should not be so. If any indifferent one must be found, for the honor of our neighborhoods, for the nature of our intelligence as representatives and indicative of the superior discernment and prudent forethought of our citizenship, let that indifference be represented by an uninfluential minority; never let it be said that the wealth of Union, Ross, Huntington, Fairmount, Fishingcreek, Benton, Sugarloaf, Jackson, Pine, Jordan, Moreland, Greenwood and Muncy Creek townships in the counties of Luzerne, Columbia and Lycoming remained undeveloped because of the pernicious and false economy of its citizens, who in their efforts to secure the penny lost the dollar. It is evident that the penny, if invested, will receive the dollar as its certain interest.

A word as to the Hunlock Creek terminus of this road. Some imagine that Shickshinny or Plymouth would be a better connection with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R. With all due deference to the opinions thus expressed, we differ. The position of Hunlock Creek is favorable to the building of a *Town*, as there are eligible and appropriate building sites, and certainly as good as far as site is concerned as those of Shickshinny. In addition these sites have many advantages over those at Shickshinny because of their superior elevation. The town at Hunlock's Creek would be less liable to inundation and the overflowing of the Susquehanna. If any one doubts this assertion a visit to both places and a careful examination of the topography of the two places will fully satisfy them. As to Plymouth, Hunlock's Creek is west of it; shows that no necessity exists to increase the length of the road, when it (Plymouth) is reached by the L. & B. R. R. after, the connection is made at Hunlock's Creek.

The survey now being made, (and we have faith in the completion of the en-entire construction of the road) and the sun will gladden the triumphant day when the last spike is driven. A jubilee will be celebrated by all the faithful, and yea those who at present apparently evince no enterprize—and coldly remark—the road will never be built, will proclaim the originators of this enterprize are men of pure and wise conceptions of a cou[illegible] developement and progress, and too mortified at the apathy and opposition they contributed to defeat its consummation. More anon.

J. K.

IN thirteen States the Legislature only meet once in two years.

Y, PA.

GOV. GEARY has appointed HENRY SOUTHER, Esq., of Elk county, the additional law judge for Schuylkill county. Mr. SOUTHER was formerly a member of the State Senate and served a term of three years.

◆

THE Prussian newspapers express great surprise at the declaration of President GRANT, in an official message to Congress, that there was much similarity between the Governments of Prussia and that of the United States. They were previously under the impression that the latter was a Republic!

◆

THE boast of the Republican candidates for Congress, when canvassing for election last Fall, of the decreased expenditures of the Government, is answered at this session by an enormous deficiency bill of nearly thirteen millions of dollars. Nearly a million of dollars of this amount is for work on public buildings, while three millions and a half are required for the War Department. Over a hundred thousand dollars are named for the Freedman's Bureau. A good part of this deficiency is to pay the expenses of Mr. GRANT's bayonet arguments at elections.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE

Will be sold in Rohrsburg, Columbia county at the residence of Joseph Wallace a lot of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, on 15th of March.

mar.7'70-2t JOSEPH WALLACE.

WANTED AGENTS FOR

GREAT FORTUNES.

AND HOW THEY WERE MADE; OR THE STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF OUR SELF-MADE MEN. By J. D. McCabe, Jr.—Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound. The most taking, instructive and universally sought after book issued for years. Fascinating as fiction, authentic as history, practical as "Poor Richard," with lessons more elevating for popular purposes, than the profoundest philosophy. Agents are clearing from $80 to $200 per month, in spite of hard times. Sells fast and easily, and delivers splendidly. Send for Circular, etc., and notice extra terms.

GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher,
719 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
mar.3'71 2m.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

FURNITURE

and BEDDING WAREROOMS of H. R. LEWIS, are the cheapest in the city. He is now selling PARLOR SUITS in PLUSH, HAIR CLOTH, REPS or TERRY; WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS in Oil or Varnish; COTTAGE FURNITURE, all styles; BEDDING and MATTRESSES, various sizes; cheaper than Auction prices; CARPETS, every variety.

Come and see and be convinced. You will save money by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

H. R. LEWIS,
No. 1430 and 1434 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Next door to corner of Fifteenth Street.
mar.3'71 3m.

STATEMENT, &C. OF THE CATAWISSA MUTUAL BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION, FOR YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 28th, 1871:

Amount of receipts		$4,801 70
" " disbursements		
Expenses	496 70	
On loans	4,299 98	4,796 48
Am't remaining in Treasury		$5 22
Number of shares loaned		35
Average premium paid		$81 04
Net profits		
Net gain per share	$5 89	
Interest per share	13 00	
Present value per share		$18 89

The annual election resulted as follows: for President, N. P. John; Directors to serve three years, Rev. S. Curtis, M. G. Hughes, A. J. Prescott and L. B. Kline; for two years to fill vacancy, M. A. Brown.

The Board of Directors elected the following named officers, Vice President, W. H. Ellis; Secretary, L. B. Kline; Treasurer, A. H. Sharpless.

The Board of Directors have decided to issue a New Series of Stock, provided one hundred shares are subscribed for. Persons desiring to subscribe will please apply to the Secretary before next pay day. L. B. KLINE,
Catawissa, March 3, 1870-1t. Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be exposed to public sale, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on SATURDAY, March 25th 1871 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, in Eyer's Grove, Columbia county, the following described real estate, late of the estate of Jacob Eyer, deceased, to wit:

A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

and Lot of Ground, now occupied by James Kinney; being No. 16 in the Sheriff's Inquest. Also a number of

BEAUTIFUL TOWN LOTS,

in and adjoining the town plot of Eyer's Grove. They will be sold in lots or parcels to suit purchasers. Now is the time to buy.

STEPHEN H. MILLER,
Administrator.

The Court therefore order and decree that the said Stephen H. Miller expose the said premises to public sale, on Saturday, the 25th day of March, 1871, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and sell the same for the best price that can be had thereof, with power to adjourn from time to time, upon the following terms and conditions: Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Bloomsburg, March 1, 1871. Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

There will be exposed to public sale, by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, on the premises, in Hemlock township, said county, by Jacob Hartman, Committee of Henry Hartman, a lunatic, on SATURDAY, March 25th, 1871, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described

TRACT OF LAND,

beginning at a chestnut oak, corner of lands of Moore & Grier and Robert Moore, thence to a white ash, thence by lands of Mathias Appleman and Mathias Girton to a post, thence by the same and Baltis Appleman's Heirs to a pine, thence by Edward Jones to a stone, thence by Jones, Callen and Moore & Grier to the place of beginning, containing

NINETY-FOUR AND A HALF ACRES,

whereon is erected a Dwelling House of Stone, two stories, and log addition of one story, a Frame Barn and Wagon Shed, two orchards and well of water. "Reserving however to Susan Krumm, her heirs, executors and administrators, all the gold, silver and iron ore in and upon the said tract of land, and also all the timber necessary for mining purposes, and the right of the said Susan Krumm or her lessees to free ingress, egress and regress for the purpose of mining, digging, cutting and carrying away for the purpose of aforesaid, the gold, silver and iron ore, and the timber as aforesaid, and also the right to deposit upon the premises all slate, dirt, refuse, &c., from the mines, drifts or shafts opened or to be opened for the purpose aforesaid, without responsibility for damages therefor to the said Henry Hartman, his heirs or assigns."

JACOB HARTMAN,
Committee.

TERMS:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi.

By Order of the Court.
WELLINGTON H. ENT,
March 1, 1871. Prothonotary.

GOODS DELIVERED

FREE OF PORTERAGE TO DEPOTS OR BOATS IN PHILADELPHIA.

By the dissolution of the firm of ALLEN & NEEDLES, on the 19th of November, 1870, the undersigned became sole owner of the Factory, stock and Machinery of the late firm and will continue the manufacture and sale of Fertilizers.

My personal attention is given to the business, and aided by the best Chemical and Mechanical Skill the high quality of my articles will be maintained. The

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

AND

AMMONIATED FERTILIZER

are sold at a very low price.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,

Warranted Pure as imported from the Islands.

FISH GUANO,

Pure Ground Bone, Land Plaster, Cement, Sperm, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils, Sperm, Adamantine and Paraffine Candles, to which I respectfully invite the attention of the public.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

WM. N. NEEDLES,
(At the old stand of ALLEN & NEEDLES.)
42 South Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

FOR SALE BY
BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY.
mar.3'71 13w.

Patent Medicines.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S,

COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT CATAWBA

GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, Etc. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY, MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients.* After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not disolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Running from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all disease that has been established in the system for years.

Being prepared EXPRESSLY for the above complaints, its BLOOD-PURIFYING properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the COMPLEXION a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of HEALTH and PURITY. For Purifying the Blood, removing all Chronic Constitutional Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. And the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion. Price, $1 50 per Bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculs, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, loss of Power, loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, and Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc., superseding Copabia in affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

LADIES.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion or Habits of Dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and Midwives for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCE, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, Etc.

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Uretha, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of CUTANEOUS AFFECTION. It speedily eradicates PIMPLES, SPOTS, SCORBUTIC DRYNESS, INDURATIONS of the CUTANEOUS MEMBRANE, etc., dispels REDNESS and INCIPIENT INFLAMATION, HIVES, RASH, MOTH PATCHES, DRYNESS OF SCALP OR SKIN, FROST BITES, and all purposes for which SALVES or OINTMENTS are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depend the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most Superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisits, SAFETY and EFFICACY—the invariable accompaniment of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU, SARSAPARILLA, and CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upwards of twenty years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist.

Only Depots: H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER