The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1871.

About Public Measures and Men.

We regard it as an evil of the first magnitude that in this country the public men, and the newspapers which discuss public concerns, seldom judge measures by their intrinsic merit or demerit, but denounce whatever is proposed by the opposite party. It is undignified, unmanly, ungenerous, degrading, contemptible and slavish, yet it is almost a universal custom. Political opponents share the fate of measures, and the greatest and purest Statesmen are denounced in the same vulgar terms that are applied to the most corrupt and basest of demagogues. It need not be argued that this is all wrong, for every body knows that. Yet it is in vain to appeal to our public men or to the newspapers to stop the abuse. Hightoned and able papers at Washington, Philadelphia and New York could correct it without much difficulty—a few able men in Congress might do the same thing, but not so perfectly—but there seems to be none that are not controlled by sheer rancor and passion. Even the once grave and dignified U. S. Senate, seems to be composed almost if not altogether of men who are governed by no higher motive of action than opposition to the rival party, or by personal spleen, or local advantage without regard to general propriety.

The evil complained of could not exist as to the Congress and high officers of government, if the people would pay proper regard to the elections and elect none but able and fit men—or at least insist on those qualifications being regarded by those who manipulate nominations. Nor would the city newspapers (who lead because of their position) indulge the error if the people did not best patronize those that are guilty of the very wrong complained of. The fault, then, lies with the people, and must be corrected (if ever) from that stand-point.

Public men will reform whenever they see that puble approbation will follow. They are all sensitive to that very point, and for the most part would rather court popularity by correct action, if that will gain it, than any other. But they look to the newspapers as the barometers of public opinion, and therefore that is the place where reformation is most practical. We hope to see the country press commence the reform and add to their own weight and importance by refusing for the future to follow in the wake of the city dailies and by forming their own opinions and pursuing the course of action that propriety may dictate. As preliminary they must always judge measures and men, after thoughtful examination, solely by their merits, and express opinions only in accordance with such judgment.

It will be a sort of millenum when measures and public men are discussed upon their merits and mere cavilling be set aside as unworthy and discreditable, when personal abuse and unwarranted denunciation shall cease, and when editors and politicians respect themselves too much to be made vulgar and shameless political pettifoggers—charlatans and tools, panderers to error or demagogues. Whether this millenium s to occur or not is for the future to determine. The newspapers can accomplish it if they will. The U. S. Senators would accomplish it if they were really great men.

New Hampshire Election.

The unexpected result of the New Hampshire election and the overwhelming Democratic victory there, has frightened the Radicals terribly and they seem to see in it the hand writing upon the wall. SUMNER and his friends have the impudence to attempt to break the force of the victory by declaring that his disgrace by the Senate was the cause of it! Preposterous impudence, truly! Why such effect? The New Hampshire Senators both sustained SUMNER and both opposed San Domingo—both were on the stump and using all their influence. Would it sustain SUMNER to defeat them, his friends? Would any man vote to defeat SUMNER candidates in order to prove friendship for him? If so, it would be on the principle of interpreting Irish dreams, by contraries.

But why set up this absurd theory when the Radical party has been on the decline for years? They succeeded at the last Presidential election only by the great military popularity and supposed non-partisan character of Gen. GRANT, and by the gross blundering of the Democratic National Convention. Ever since that time their downward course has been more rapid than ever. Every step they have taken since to recover strength has disgusted people more. Their tyranny, their oppression, their corruption, their extravagance, their incompetency, their debasement of the ballot, their contempt for the true principles of the government, their mockery of justice and the rights of the people—these are the millstones around their necks that are dragging them down to perdition. All the elections that have occurred since 1869 to a greater or less extent illustrate this fact. The Democratic strength in the present Congress is more than double what it was in the last, and these heavy gains were made before SUMNER's disgrace. The overwhelming result of the election in the first Senatorial district of this State was a powerful indication of the storm that is approaching, and the result in New Hampshire was only unlooked for because it is a yankee State. But it has before been demonstrated that good may come out of Nazareth and it is not impossible for good to come out of yankee land, especially when their pockets rather than their patriotism are concerned. But if a Democratic victory in the yankee States means a triumph for SUMNER, *then Heaven save the Democracy!* But it is not so. It is Radicalism, of which SUMNER is the chief priest, that has fallen in New Hampshire, and the result there is but the foreshadowing of what is to occur everywhere. Radicalism is doomed.

LOUISIANA, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas and South Carolina have been depleted by a set of merciless political leeches. One hundred and fifty millions of dollars would hardly pay for the sums plundered in these States since the close of the civil war. So much for the government of carpet-baggers, and their ignorant and duped allies in the negro legislatures.

Forney on the Beggar's Bench.

The New Hampshire election has thrown the whole editorial corps of the Philadelphia *Press* into hysterics! The culprits feel that the hour of their doom is approaching and they tremble as other criminals do at the certain approach of justice. Listen to the wailing! We extract from the *Press* of the 16th:

Brave New Hampshire calls upon our public servants at Washington to halt in their mad career. Her votes, like a great bell sounding from some high tower on a wintry night, shouts forth the way to safety, and in so many words tells these gentlemen that that way is not theirs. * * * We had hoped they would overlook the personal errors of Administration. We were mistaken. * * * There must be a more magnanimous spirit in our public councils. * * * Abandon the whole San Domingo scheme. There is no public opinion to support it. It is clouded with doubts. It has been followed by evil omens from the first. The temper of Congress is such as to insure its defeat. * * * To persevere in it in the face of all these warnings, is to persevere in ruin. It would be a most gracious act to withdraw the project, and it would be crowned with the favor of the whole people.

We plead in the interest of our great cause. Pennsylvania has no griefs. She never complained when her best and truest men—chief among the architects of the great victory of 1868—were set aside for confessed incapables. She has asked nothing of the President but a fair administration. But it would be folly to deny that the cause that wrought the mischief in New Hampshire are at work in her bosom, and will be succeeded by a like result unless they are remedied.

We plead therefore in no man's interest, in no spirit of retaliation for a great State ignored and neglected, when we ask General Grant to send the message of "Peace" to the great party that elected him. He has the power to do it. He declared in his inaugural that he would have no policy versus the popular will. * * * * * We plead in the interests of our great party and its army of gallant advocates. Is it right that our young and deserving Republicans should be made victims on the altar of popular distrust? The candidates who were defeated in New Hampshire fell, not because they had supported the San Domingo policy and proscription but because the people feared their success would be so construed. Shall we add to these sacrifices in other States by a perseverence in this ill-starred policy? We pray that President Grant will reconsider the question in season. It is never too late to retrent from a mistake. It is never too late to do good.

But it is too late for Radical repentance! True, "while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return," but in the case of the Radicals *the lamp has gone out!* There is no repentance for them—it is too late! Judgment is passed and the gates are open!

Congressional.

The Radical caucuses of the Senate and House each resolved that there should be no legislature at this session except some more stringent laws against the so-called Kuklux but in fact against the decent people of the South generally. But when the bill was offered in the House, *treason* appeared in their camp! The *Press* correspondent tells the story thus:

It appears that Speaker BLAINE prepared a resolution, which was subsequently offered by Mr. PETERS of Maine, postponing action on the condition of the South until next December, and providing that in the meantime a committee be appointed to investigate the condition of affairs in that section. Some consultation was had between BLAINE, DAWES, and a few other gentlemen who are anxious to adjourn, and it was intimated to the Democrats that if they would accept this they might get rid of the Kuklux bill, at least for the present. The Democrats of course accepted, and when the resolution was offered by Mr. PETERS it secured the unanimous vote of the Democrats and about twenty Republicans, and was carried.

It is said the extreme Radicals on this committee will follow BUTLER's example and refuse to serve. The resolution is a complete defeat of the Radicals and is as much as to say that the Senate committee on that subject is imcompetent, or that the whole thing is a humbug! But for a full understanding of the subject, see BUTLER's manifesto.

Two important facts are established: 1st that the extreme Radicals headed by SUMNER in the Senate, are in a minority in that body; and, 2d, that there is a majority in the House who can move for some other things than for Radicalism. The Radical household is divided against itself and therefore must fall!

A violent discussion on BUTLER's manifesto occurred in the House on the 17th. Speaker BLAINE denounced him as a falsifier and slanderer, and in this he was sustained by a number of the leading Republicans in the House, including DAWES, KELLY and others. It appears that 58 Republicans voted with the Democrats in favor of BLAINE's resolution, and only 50 against it, BUTLER stated in his card that only 20 or 30 Republicans voted with the Democrats. The discussion proved that BUTLER's card abounds in falsehood, as his speeches always do.

The Radical leaders have changed their tactics in consequence of these occurrences and now depend upon speeches on the Kuklux issue to excite the country and save their party from defeat and annihilation. Senator SHERMAN started the ball in the Senate in an elaborate address. He was replied to by a new Senator, Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, who is palpably an overmatch for him. The latter declared that though outrages had been committed in Kentucky, they were not so great as those committed in the single city of Cincinnati. Mr. LEWIS, a Republican Senator from Virginia denied that there was any out-lawry in his State. No stone is to be left unturned by the Radicals in their attempt to retrieve the waning fortunes of their party by alarming the country about southern outrages. Every species of falsehood will be brought into requisition to effect this. It is the only hope of the Radicals—let the people be on their guard against this imposition upon their intelligence.

IT is now said that Governor Alcorn declined the Senatorship from Mississippi, in order to block a most infamous fraud upon the people of that State, concocted by the Radical party. The Legislature was to perpetuate its power for a session of two years, during which term no elections were to take place.—In that case the Lieutenant-Governor, who would be acting Governor in case Alcorn resigned and went to the Senate, was to refuse to order an election as a consequence. The Governor has refused to become a party to such an outrage, and has notified the Legislature that whether it makes the proper provision for holding an election or not he shall order one to be held as required by the State Constitution. As the members of Congress from that State, who were chosen to the Forty-first Congress, were suffered to take their seats in the Forty-second without a re-election, the rumor in relation to Governor Alcorn is doubtless founded upon facts. The Radicals mean to repudiate the voice of the people whenever such a consumation can be accomplished. They are in favor of substituting fraud and the bayonet for a fair election.

No contested election cases in congress will be acted on until the next session in December.

The Tribune on the Dead Congress.

Nobody has a word of good to say of the Congress which has just expired.—The New York *Tribune* bids farewell to it in the following phrase:

The Income Tax repeal has been defeated by shallow and shabby legislative trickery; the abolition of the Franking Privilege has been prevented by the connivance of members not bold enough to openly oppose the measure. There has been too little of Civil service reform, and something too much of Revenue reduction, in view of the facts that we have an expensive government to economically administer and an immense national debt to pay. These are some of the most grevious sins of the expiring Congress, which we hope we will not have to charge upon that which succeeds it.—Much of the unfinished business which the XLIst Congress leaves, doubtless to be worked over again, is pure 'jobbery,' which should have been strangled at its birth, but which we heartily rejoice to see expire, even at this late hour. It certainly deserves credit—if a negative virtue can be said to be worthy of honor—of having done far less mischief than many of its predecessors. There is reason to think that, possessing a more respectable minority, strong enough to compel debate, and able and dignified enough to maintain it, the XLIId Congress will present a still better record of less hasty and consequently more honest and beneficial legislation.

The King and his Ministers.

Just now there is a terrible uproar over the circumstance of the "Government" having dismissed one of its Ministers, in the person of Charley Sumner. We don't see any reason, or necessity, for all this. Sumner without doubt, is grieved by the slight put upon him, and his friends in a spirit of revenge are howling at the King with might and main. Neither Charley nor his partisans have any cause for complaint. Did not the Senate and House, the Departments, and the whole Radical party, invest old Abe with virtual kingly powers, and did they not contend against the whole Democratic party that he was the "Government?" To be sure they did. It is true however that when Andrew Johnson succeeded his majesty the "Government," that they attempted a change of base, and did in a measure succeed. But when his day was past, and the illustrious tanner of hides elected, did not the "Government" take up its residence in the new incumbent? Most certainly it did; and its movements and views are by no means matter for common criticism—that is if Radical logic be correct. No man was stronger in the support of Lincoln than Charley Sumner, and no man of the whole infamous herd went further to destroy personal liberty, and to impose upon the people an autocracy then he. And now that Charley has taken issue with "the Government," and opposes his illustrious sovereign in his schemes for the aggrandizement of himself and family, the "Government" is certainly right—upon Radical grounds, in dismissing him. Nay, we think that Charley should be grateful that he is not arrested and sent off to one of those comfortable bastiles, so much in vogue in the days of good King Abe, to be taken thence at the pleasure of the "Government," tried, condemned, (of course) and executed! Some of the Radical newspapers, such as the *Press*, the *Inquirer*, and the *Evening Bulletin*, in very bad taste indeed, openly attack the "Government," and hint at a disruption of the Radical party! But they don't mean it; they know that the party will hold together whilst there is a shred of flesh left upon the carcass of the "Government," of which they may expect a share. Break up the party indeed! Pretty talk for loyal men whose duty, by their showing, is to support the government—no matter what it may be, or do, or suffer. —*Columbia Herald.*

Bayonet Election Law.

Under the bayonet election law, with its extravagant and brutal penalties, all cities in the United States containing over 20,000 population may be converted by the edict of the President into military posts on election day. There are seventy of these cities in the Union, but if the law is only applied to those in the great Central States, it will be amply sufficient to determine the result of the Presidential election in advance. The law was invented to override the majority of the American people and maintain in power the present Administration. It remains to be seen how it will be operated, and under what pretenses Grant's bayonets will throw out enough of votes to re-elect himself. It will then be time for the people to act; but in the interval they should be made thoroughly conversant with the law, and their determination unalterably fixed, that if the Democrats, by a fair and honest vote, elect the next President, he must and shall be inaugurated at all hazards. It is possibly for Grant's bayonets to determine the electoral vote of a State, and possibly the result in the electoral college, by dragging from their duties the election officers of a single precinct in some one of the seventy military posts in the country, into which our leading cities are converted by the law just passed. To suppose the American people will submit to the decision of a Presidential contest by such villainy is to deny them honesty, courage and fidelity to principle. We believe this election law contains the germs of civil war. It was passed to overthrow the will of the people; and to suppose that this can be done by the hatred means of Federal bayonets, wielded by a candidate or party in his or their interest without the people exhausting every remedy, even to the last, is the height of confiding absurdity.

The more often the citizen will recur to the details of this most infamous law, the more intense will become his opposition to it. The deputy marshals who precede the Federal troops in its enforcement, may be selected from the very lowest and most degraded scum of the populace. This was the case in New York last fall, when, many of the marshals were keepers of the lowest bagnios and groggeries, penitentiary convicts and jail-birds. Yet these fellows are invested with power to break up elections by arresting election officers and voters without warrant. Further than that they are empowered to call on every by-stander for assistance in making arrests, "in the name of the United States!" You refuse, as you ought to do, and that instant have two years' imprisonment and three thousand dollars fine staring you in the face, with a liability to instant arrest by the ruffian who summoned you to his assistance. Is there not the provocation here for acts that may drench the streets of our cities in blood.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Ben. Butler's Manifesto.

Notwithstanding its length, we give place to the lachrymose jeremiad of BEN. BUTLER, as a part of the history of the times, as an evidence of the want of harmony in the Radical councils at Washington, and as a refreshing combination of insolence and impudence—*and something for Democrats to laugh at.*

To the Republicans of the House of Representatives:

Having been appointed against my wishes, expressed both publicly and privately, by the Speaker as chairman of a committee to investigate the state of affairs in the South, ordered to-day by Democratic votes, against the most earnest protest of more than a two-thirds majority of the Republicans of the House, and certainly against the almost unanimous wish of the Republicans of the States whom it most specially concerns, my self-respect and deference to your good opinion require me to explain to you, and through you to the country why I shall not serve on that committee, being convinced, as I am, that no good, but harm only, can come of it to the Republican party.

First. Because this committee was forced upon the Republicans by the nearly unanimous vote of the Democratic party in the House, aided by some twenty or thirty Republicans only, against the decision of a majority of that party in a duly-called caucus of the members of the House.

Second. Because this committee was raised by a combination of the high-tariff Republicans with the Democracy, the one class willing to permit the slaughter and extermination of their political friends in the South if the tariff could be saved even for nine months by an early adjournment of Congress, and the Democracy acting with them in pursuance of a deliberate plan carefully concocted, in my belief, to murder and outrage enough Union men of the South to overcome by fear, intimidation, and injury the Republican majority there at the next Presidental election, they well knowing that this committee can do them no harm, and that it will furnish an excuse for the tariff Republicans to vote with them for an early adjournment without legislation to protect Union men in the rebel States.

Third. Because such committee would be wholly powerless for any good purpose. Sitting in the vacation, it can have, under parliamentary law, no power to compel the attendance of a single witness who does not choose to come, or answer from one when he does come, as the only method by which a witness can be brought before a Congressional committee and made to answer when unwilling, is, the House being in session, by its order of arrest and imprisonment for his contempt during the session only, so that any unwilling witness cannot be compelled to testify to anything, and the witnesses willingly coming before the committee to testify to anything against their Kuklux neighbors would be killed on their way home from the committee-room. I do not, therefore, propose to make myself accessory before the fact to the murder of every faithful Union man in the South who shall be brought before the committee and give truthful evidence of the state of outrage and wrong which I know to exist there.

Fourth. Because my service as chairman of the committee would furnish the best electioneering document that could be placed in the hands of the Democracy in the coming contest, in this, that the report of the committee would be wholly nugatory, illusory, and useless to show the exact state of things at the South. Whenever and wherever the committee would go there would be sunshine and peace, and we should be compelled so to report. Where we were not and could not be, banded murder, robbery, and arson would stalk abroad at night, to be disbanded by the rising sun. Besides, I have not the slightest doubt that while serving on your committee in the Southern States I should be treated with the highest and most distinguished consideration and respect. That would be in the farthest degree politic, and Southern men understand politics. I fully believe that I can go anywhere through every portion of the South alone and unattended, and *a fortiori*, when at the head of a Congressional committee of investigation, without personal harm or insult. Therefore, when Republicans should claim in the canvass that it was necessary, to maintain the Republican party in power, to have peace at the South and to protect our loyal friends there, they would be answered on every Democratic hustings, "You are not to be believed when you say that the laws cannot be executed at the South, and men's lives and property are in danger there, when you see that General BUTLER, the man who hanged one of their rebel brethren, the man who brought New Orleans into subjection, the man who is more hated and villified in the South than any other, can go through it untouched and unharmed." I have no intention of aiding the Democratic cause and breaking down the Republican party by furnishing in my own person any such argument, with no countervailing good.

Fifth. Because, with these views of the efficiency and powers of the committee, my services would be useless, and I am not accustomed to undertake to do that which I feel that I have no power successfully to accomplish; and it is a parliamentary practice which has lately been illustrated in a signal instance in the Senate, that the chairman of a committee should be in harmony with the majority who constitute it. There is no element of harmony between me and that Democratic party, largely composed of Secessionists, old Whigs, and Know Nothings, who are the majority that constitute this committe.

Sixth. Because this committee was brought into being by a legislative trick—and not a creditable one at that—by which the wishes of the Republican majority of the House have been thwarted by a Republican minority, by the aid of Democratic votes, with which proceeding, as a Republican, I desire most effectually to divorce myself.

Seventh. Because the very resolution which authorized the committee was so framed, and in my belief purposely, in the interests of the Democratic party, that such committee cannot report, under the rules of the House, in the face of the Democratic opposition, without their permission, in more than a year from this time, the usual power not being inserted in it to report at any time, and, being a special select committee, it cannot, under the rules of the House be called in its turn until after all the standing committees have been called which in the last House of Representatives took more than a year; so that, without the leave of the Democrats, such committee could not even make a report and have it printed until after the next Presidential canvass.

Eighth. Because the passage of the resolution is a seeming discourtesy to the other branch of the Legislature, the Senate having taken up an investigation through its own committee, and having proceeded to a very considerable extent in it, and made a report in part which certainly, to every Republican mind, shows a state of crime and horror sufficient to justify legislative action. The House is made to say to the Senate, "You are not competent to perform the work you have undertaken, and we will take it out of your hands." I have no fear that you, my Republican friends, will think for a moment that any considerations looking to the labor and fatigue of such an undertaking in the heat of summer and the height of the yellow-fever season in the Southern States, or the fact that I should be drawn from my home to carry on the investigation during those months, after laborious and arduous service here for more than four months would deter me if I believed any good could arise to the country from the exposure. I have spent more than one summer under a southern sky to give what aid I could in preserving the life of the country, and if any good could come of it I would be quite willing to spend another—although when there before I was master of the rebellion within my reach, and the scarcely less deadly and venomous yellow fever. I am compelled to take this mode to address you in declining to serve, because the announcement of the committee was not made by the Speaker until the vote of adjournment had been taken, and immediately thereupon his hammer fell, by which he adjourned the House, so as to preclude the possibility of resigning the place thus attempted to be forced upon me at the time. I believe I can demonstrate, even if a majority of a parliamentary body can force a Massachusetts man *off* a committee at pleasure, that it is quite another thing for the Speaker to force another *on* a committee against his consent.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your friend and servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Platform of Radical Imperialism.

The legislation of the party in power during the last five years, afford a fair index to the views and purposes of the men who mould its policy and control its organization. The acts of the national Congress and the manner in which those acts have been enforced by the executive, furnish forth the platform on which the mis-called "Republican" party must stand in the coming Presidential campaign of 1872. The varnish to be laid upon this platform by artfully drawn resolutions of nominating conventions cannot gloss it over so as to conceal the rotten planks of which it is constructed. It is built from the decayed timbers of the European system, and its foundation is a mosaic of the deceit of Napoleon, the greed of Bismarck and the absolutism of Alexander II.

1. The party in power has given the central government unlimited control of the financial affairs of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury possesses an electric battery which at a single touch of his hand may shock the whole country into a financial panic. His department has been made the centre of the monetary system throughout the length and breadth of the land.

2. That party has wrested from the States and the people the power to regulate popular elections and conferred it upon the central or federal authority.

3. It has subjected States and districts to military rule in times of profound peace.

4. It has established a large standing army, which is now used mainly by the federal administration in the suppression of free elections.

5. It has fastened upon the people a system of internal taxation which authorizes the federal administration to pry into the private business of every citizen through the agency of hordes of useless officials paid out of the national treasury.

6. It has brought the federal government into conflict with the States, in granting charters to corporations, and has rendered so powerful the corporations which it has thus created, by subsides in lands and moneys, as to enable them to override and trample out those created by the States.

7. It has established a tariff which enables the federal power to subsidize local and special interests at the expense of a large majority of the people.

8. It has attempted to place the control of the railroads and the telegraphs of the country in the hands of the federal government.

9. It has proposed to rob the States and the people of the power to regulate their schools, and to vest it in the federal authority.

Such are some of the materials of which the platform of the imperialists is composed. It is thoroughly un-American, from beginning to end. It is constructed entirely on the European plan. In order that a candidate suited to this platform may be placed upon it, the present incumbent of the Presidential office will, of course, be nominated. When this is done, let his supporters act like honest men, throw off their thin, tawdry republican disguise, and make their loudest battle cry, *Vive l' Empereur!*—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE Pittsburgh *Post* refers to the frequent impeachments of Radical Governors as one of the noticeable events of the day. Clayton, of Arkansas, has just succeeded in making his peace with his partisans in the Legislature and thus escapes punishment for a brief session. Holden, of North Carolina, is undergoing trial, and it is hardly possible that he will escape, judging from the damaging evidence that is being brought in against him. Butler, of Nebraska, has been impeached for bribery and general corrupt practices, and if the vote of the House is to be taken as an index, he will be officially decapitated. The necessity of impeaching the Radical Governors of Florida and other Southern States is being strongly descussed, and it need not surprise any one if a majority of the Radical Governors in these States should meet with their just deserts through impeachment before the first of January, 1872.

The Constitutional Convention.

So far indications at Harrisburg justify the suspicion that the Radicals intend to defeat the call for a convention. Their plan seems to be to insist upon a bill framed by themselves and entirely in their interest, knowing that such a bill will (as it ought to) be rejected by the Senate. By this plan they hope to to reach the end of the session and adjourn without making the call. This is based upon the hope of getting control of the Senate next fall, and then they would have things all their own way. Under such a condition, of course they desire no such restraints as a revised Constitution would certainly impose; they want to go on in the "same old way," and continue to take all the advantages of special legislation, which a long experience has demonstrated, however injurious to the people at large, to be highly profitable to the representatives of the party in power.

Again, they hope in this way to force upon the Democrats the odium of defeating the measure, and then make the welkin ring next fall with peal after peal from the stump about their own honesty and dishonesty of others. This game is so evident that no Democrat will be deceived by it, and it is to be hoped that members of their own party will not be gulled by it to any considerable extent. The convention ought to be called upon a fair basis, and any bill manifestly in the interest of one party and against the other, covers a contemplated fraud in one shape or another.—*Clinton Democrat.*

THE Wilmington *Journal*, of North Carolina, says of the libels on that State:

We believe that even in Congress, the Governor will be thwarted in his new schemes of wickedness against the people of his native State. The North begins to grow tired of these incessant applications upon the part of the "truly loyal," for additional legislation in their behalf. These people have accomplished all the good for the party that they are capable of, and now their continued appeals for assistance can be heeded only by sacrifices at home, which must certainly prove fatal to continued supremacy at the North. As this fact begins to be recognized we expect that Southern loyalists, like ordinary mortals must look for aid to the laws of the country, and for political preference to the ballot-box. The waning power of the Radical party in Congress cannot much longer be wasted in efforts to secure the Southern States to their banners, but their exigencies at home—the tariff, income-tax, Presidential succession—nay, the safety of the party itself, will now claim their most zealous attention. Whatever may be the result of the trial which the people of North Carolina have instituted against Governor Holden, we do not believe he will be successful in his indictment which he has preferred against the people of the State. He has a zealous attorney in his son, and many willing witnesses of desperate character. A partial court sits in judgement, but behind them are the people of the United States, to whom there is a final appeal.

Let Cessna be Removed.

The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* very properly suggests that the Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College can not afford to continue John Cessna as President of the Board of Trustees. The editor of the *Spirit* is a graduate of the institution, and is naturally sensitive when the honor of his *Alma Mater* is likely to suffer. He says:

"John Cessna is the President of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College. He was elevated to that position by a scurvy trick on the resignation of Mr. Buchanan. By his course in Congress, and especially by his shameful connection with the Chorpenning claim, he has brought himself into great discredit in the State and nation. The friends of the Institution, of both political parties, feel that the President of the Board of Trustees should be a man of highest character, above reproach from any quarter. In a short time, the Board will meet, and its first action should be to request its President to tender his resignation. The College cannot afford to continue him any longer in this position."

Terrible Ku-klux Outrage in Massachusetts.

Our telegraphic despatches this morning contain an account of a most horrible outrage perpetrated almost in the very heart of Puritan civilization—the home of BEN. BUTLER. That such events should happen *anywhere* is enough to cast a stigma of disgrace upon mankind; but that in Massachusetts, *in Lowell*, the Representative from which district is now busy in preparing to suppress violations of law and order in the South by the strength of *military* law, outrages so inhuman should find a resting place, is the certain evidence of humanity's dissolution. Would it not be well for General BUTLER and his party associates to turn their attention to the repression of actual crime in New England, before proceeding further in the preparation of a bill to suppress merely *alleged* outrages in the South.—*Washington Patriot.*

Another Democratic Victory.

A special telegram in our columns this morning announces the election of WILLIAM L. SCOTT, esq., democrat, for mayor of the city of Erie, over ORANGE NOBLE, esq., the present republican incumbent. Erie has hitherto given decisive radical majorities. Mr. NOBLE has held the office of mayor for three consecutive terms, and is personally very popular. This result is another sign of the approaching political revolution. The great tidal wave which overran New Hampshire last week has reached our city on the Lakes, and will roll on until radicalism shall be engulphed in every State of the Union, and the principles of true liberty once more regain their ascendancy in the land.

THE Philadelphia *Post* declares that the disgraceful fight between BUTLER and BLAINE is full of danger to the Republican party. It comments upon the matter thus:

"The danger of the recent troubles in the Republican party is that the most popular and influential men in the country are at war with each other, and differ in respect to our political policy. It is useless to say that General BUTLER drops into insignificance when he opposes Speaker BLAINE, or that his power would be destroyed even if he should oppose the party itself. Such men yield great influence, and it is the worst element of our present political situation that the leading minds of the nation are not in harmony with the policy of the Administration."

THE great election frauds practiced by some of the leading Radicals of Philadelphia may possibly be checked slightly in future in consequence of the conviction on Saturday last of John Brill, a Radical return judge, provided the fellow gets a sentence long enough to be a warning, and adequate to the offence, and Governor GEARY won't pardon him.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says that "this congress is now doing itself no "credit and the republican party no "service."

MARRIAGES.

HARNED—FOWLER.—At Town Hill, March 12, by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. Isaac Harned, of Fairmount, and Miss Mary J. Fowler, of Union.

ROBBINS—RICHART.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 12th inst., by Rev. E. Fullmer, Mr. Cambridge Robbins, and Miss Mary S. Richart, all of Pine, Columbia county.

TROUP—GROUL.—In Bloomsburg on 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. B. F. Alleman, Mr. Jonathan Troup to Miss Eliza Groul, all of this place.

GEISINGER—KISNER.—On the 9th inst., by the Rev. B. F. Alleman, Mr. David Geisinger to Mrs. Maggie Kisner, both of Espy, Pa.

GROSS—SHOOK.—On the 9th inst., by the Rev. B. F. Alleman, Mr. Jeremiah Gross, of Bloomsburg, Pa., to Miss Sarah L. Shook, of Light Street, Pa.

BEISHLINE—HESS.—On the 9th inst., by Isaac K. Kricklbaum, J. P., Mr. Michael Beishline to Miss Lavina Hess, both of Benton, Pa.

DEATHS.

THOMAS.—In Roaringcreek township, on the 19th inst., Mr. Josiah J. Thomas, aged 54 1 month and 19 days.

HUTCHINS.—In Millville on the 17th inst., Mr. Thomas Wesley Hutchins, aged 28 years, 1 month 2 days.

FOX.—In Locust township on the 1st inst., Ruth Fox, widow of James A. Fox, and Mother of the late Dr. H. H. Fox.

DYER.—In Roaringcreek township on the 6th inst., Samuel Dyer, aged 73 years, 4 months and 18 days.

PILKINGTON.—In Locust township on the 12th inst., Mrs. Anna Pilkington, aged 71 years, 2 months and 14 days.

HOWER.—On the 18th inst., in Slabtown, Mrs. Catharine Hower, aged 82 years, 5 months and 14 days.

YEAGER.—On the 18th inst., near Slabtown, Eusate Vastine, son of Solomon and Mary Ann Yeager, aged 1 year, 5 months and 15 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL!

C. S. FURMAN, Saddler,

Has removed his shop to Rupert's block, on Main Street, opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, at fair prices. [mar 24'71—1m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ISAAC WHITE, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Isaac White, late of Scott township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John H. Vanderslice, and John H. White. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

JOHN H. VANDERSLICE,
JOHN H. WHITE,
mar 24'71—6w. Executors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the said Commonwealth, and the said Court has appointed the first Monday of May next (being the first day of the month) to hear me and my creditors, before said Court, to be held at Bloomsburg in said county of said county of Columbia, on the day aforesaid, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

mar 24, '71—3t* A. W. EATON.

NOTICE.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Abraham Camp, Peter Camp, Benjamin Camp, Daniel Camp, David Camp, Levina intermarried with David Everit, Mary intermarried with Jacob Kulp, Hannah intermarried with Joseph Boyer, Sarah intermarried with Joel Cox, Peter Camp, Lambert Camp, Lulie intermarried with David Persing, lineal decendants of Benjamin Camp, deceased. You and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court at Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse the estate of said Benjamin Camp, deceased, at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Bloomsburg, March 24, 1871-6w. SHERIFF SMITH, Sheriff.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$211,00
Æ'tna	4,000,00
Fulton N. Y.	400,000
North America	320,000
City	450,000
International N.Y.	1,000,00
Niagara N. Y.	1,000,00
Merchants	530,00
Springfield	570,000
Farmers' Danville N.Y.	500,000
Albany City	400,000
Danville, Horse Theft	Mutual.
Atlantic, N. Y.	1,000,00
Germania, N. Y.	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,
mar24'71—1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BUILDING AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF ESPY, PA., FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, A. D., 1871.

Receipts		$5,974 83
Net Assets		7,014 13
No. of Shares Sold	296	
" satisfied by Loans	37	
Remaining unsatisfied	259	
Payments		5,574 83
Average Premium for the year		75 26%
Net Value of Shares		18 97½

The following officers were elected at the annual election: President, W. F. Sonder; Directors to serve for three years, G. F. Unangst, W. A. Barton, F. Hagenbuch and N. Bickhart.

The Board of Directors elected the following officers: Vice President, Thomas Creveling Jr., Treasurer, A. Snyder; Secretary, Isaac M'Kamey.

The Board of Directors have decided to issue a Second Series of Stock, payable first Wednesday in April, 1871. Persons desiring to take Stock in the second Series, will please apply to the Secretary before that date.

ISAAC MCKAMEY,
Espy, Pa. March 24, 1871.—1t Secretary.

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA $5000 WILL BE PAID.

To any person producing any Medicine showing half as many living, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY.—*used internally only.* A pleasant Medicine, free from injurious drugs. Warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured 95 in every 100 patients treated in the past ten years. (See testimony.) It is the scientific prescription of Professor Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1835,—now one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology,—who has made Neuralgia, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism the speciality of his entire professional life—a fact vouched for by the signatures accompanying each bottle, of many prominent renowned physicians, clergymen, and other testimonials. To protect sufferers from poisonous quack nostrums and useless expenditure of money, a legal signed guarantee, stating exact number of bottles warranted to cure, will be forwarded gratis to any sufferer sending by letter a full description of affliction. In case of failure to cure, amount paid positively refunded. Medicine sent anywhere by express, collect on delivery. Afflicted invited to write for advice; all information and medical advice sent by letter gratis. Principal office, 29 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Remedy is sold or obtained by Druggists.

mar 24'71—1y*

BLANK DEEDS.

We now have the finest assortment of BLANK DEEDS on hand and for sale that were ever kept in Bloomsburg. Large size on best parchment paper, Common Deeds, Executor's and Administrator's Deeds—small size good paper (cheap), Common Deeds, &c.

TRIAL LIST,

FOR MAY TERM, 1871.

Edward M'Call et. al. vs. John Sweeney.
Wm. Longenberger, et. al. vs. Hugh H. M'Reynolds, et. al.
Aaron Person vs. Samuel Leiby.
Charles R. Green vs. Peter Schug.
Thomas Rhoat vs. Reuben Guild.
S. Hurdles, use, vs. B. H. Creveling, et. al.
Peter Schug vs. Charles Lee.
D. J. Waller vs. John M. Stackhouse.
W. B. Kline, et.al. vs. Abraham Moore, et. al.
C. D. Foorler vs. Reuben Miller.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. William Shaffer.
William Shaffer vs. Daniel Seybert.
Robert Gorrell vs. Barney M'Brearty, et. al.
Manuel Grover, use, vs. Savage & Bright.
Michael Grover vs. Savage & Bright.
Thomas Fry vs. William Coleman.
C. S. Fowler vs. Jesse D. Rice.
Peter Hayman, use vs. Jacob Shaffer, et. al.
Bramball & Co. vs. M'Ninch & Shuman.
Harvey C. Hess vs. Samuel Creasy Admr.
Shultz & Funston vs. Alfred Irvine.
Wm. A Kline, vs. James V. Gillaspie.
John Turner vs. Daniel Snyder.
James V. Gillaspie vs. Wm. A. Kline.
Clement G. Ricketts' Admr. vs. David Sweeny, et. al.
Joseph S. Kline vs. Charles Howard.
John Gray vs. Sanderson Hagenbuch.
Lewis J. Adams vs. Fishingcreek School District.
Wm. A. Case vs. Bloom Township.
Simon Wealsh vs. John Hoffman.
Nichol