The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1871.

The Conviction of Holden.

We published yesterday, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, a full account of the conviction of William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina. After a patient and thorough examination, in which the accused was given every opportunity to refute the grave charges brought against him, he was solemnly adjudged to be guilty in manner and form as he stood indicted for high crimes and misdemeanors. Being entrusted with the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of the State, and commissioned to guard the Constitution of the Commonwealth and to execute the laws thereof, he imported a band of sanguinary ruffians and turned their arms against a peaceable and unoffending people. Under authority given him by some were seized without any warrant of law, thrown into loathsome prisons and tortured in the most cruel manner to make them confess to deeds they have never committed. Men who had committed no offence were hung up by the neck, and other gross indignities, such as only savages are accustomed to employ, were practiced upon them. When an appeal was made to the courts by his victims they were denied the sacred privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and civil law was laid prostrate before the feet of armed violence. The Treasury of the Commonwealth was plundered to pay the bargains, whom he employed, to wreak vengeance upon those whose only offense was the exercise of that freedom in political action which is the inalienable right of every American citizen. Having been solemnly arraigned for crimes of such magnitude, he was ably defended, and allowed the advantage of every ancient judicial right during the trial. The evidence against him was overwhelming, and he has been formally adjudged to be guilty, and sentenced to be deposed from office, and forever deprived of the rights of citizenship in the State of North Carolina. That the verdict of the High Court of Impeachment was eminently just and proper, no man who read the evidence can doubt. The whole country is interested in seeing the majesty of the law preserved inviolate, and their cherished institution defended from such assaults as were made upon them by this man Holden.

Alaska.

The cost of the occupation of Alaska by the United States is $10,388 a month besides supplies, and is divided as follows: Army, $3,900; navy, $3,500; revenue cutter, $2,200, and custom house, $700. The products are: Salmon fish, last year, 1,100 barrels, $14,400. In addition to this the fisheries yielded 4,000 gallons of seal and dog-fish oil, worth $2,400. The fur trade has decreased ever since in the United States occupation. During the first year of American rule this trade amounted to $35,000, the second, $25,000, and last year less than $20,000. The number of Americans and Europeans in Sitka, (more than half of all there are in Alaska,) is 3,940 tory is about 8,300. The Russian inhabitants are anxious to be transported to some portion of the Czar's dominions.

THERE are about 6,000,000 holders of real estate in this country. These figures contrast well with the 300,000 landed proprietors of Great Britain. In the difference between these two figures lies the whole question of the relative popular prosperity of the two countries. In this country every man may be the proprietor of the land upon which he lives if he should so will it, relation being had, of course, to locality; but in England more than half the land is attached to hereditary estates, which descend from father to son, and which are practically closed to the balance of the people. One man in ten thousand in Great Britain owns the land, which the remaining nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine must pay him his own price to occupy as a home. The possession of these vast tracts of land is the secret of the enormous incomes enjoyed by the British nobility and gentry. So long as the law of primogeniture and entailment is in force, and the three hundred thousand landowners keep the thirty odd million British subjects beneath their feet, so long will the immense majority of Englishmen continue in poverty, while the few grow richer out of the necessities of the many. If the movement for political reform in England should take the direction of breaking down this privileged class of land-holders, and compel a law which, while leaving the aristocracy the empty shadow of their titles, would permit the great estates, which now descend with the titles, to be thrown upon the market, every Englishman would have an opportunity to become possessed of that which at present he cannot lay claim to—a home and the ownership of the land upon which that home is situated.

POLITICAL.—Elections will take place during the coming month in Connecticut and Rhode Island. On Monday, April 3d, in Connecticut a Governor and other State officers, and members of Congress will be chosen, and on Wednesday. April 5th, in Rhode Island, State officers and members of the Legislature will be voted for. In Connecticut the Republican candidates for the principal positions are Marshall Jewell for Governor, and Julius L. Strong, Stephen W. Kellogg, Henry H. Starkweather and George Coffing for Congress, the first three having been members of the forty-first Congress. The Democratic candidates are James E. English for re-election as Governor, and Alfred R. Goodrish, John Kendrick, John W. Stedman and William H. Barnum for Congress, the last named gentleman having been a member of the forty-first Congress. In Rhode Island Seth Padelford, the present incumbent, is the Republican, and Thomas Steen is the Democratic candidate for Governor.

IT is considered on good authority, that the cost of the war to France will be found to have exceeded four millards of francs. A millard of francs represents $200,000,000 of our money. This is exclusive of the vast indemnity demanded by the Prussians among the terms of peace.

HON. ALEXANDER CALDWELL, the new Senator from Kansas, is said to be worth $3,000,000.

Death of Judge Lewis.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Sunday morning the 19th of March. He was born at Lewisberry, a village of York county, May 16, 1798, so that his age was nearly seventy-three years. Soon after Harrisburg became the seat of government of the State, young Lewis repaired thither, and received employmet in the printing office of James Peacock, editor and owner of the *Pennsylvania Republican*, part of his duty having been as carrier of the paper in the then small village. He perfected himself as a printer, and in 1819, became associated with I. K. TORBERT in the publication of the old *Lycoming Gazette*. He continued as one of the editors up to July 31, 1821, when he was succeded by T. CORYELL, Esq. His tates, however, led him to the study of the law, and he was admitted to practice in 1822. He also entered the field of politics as a Democrat, and in 1824, was appointed District Attorney for Dauphin county, by Gov. HEISTER. In 1832 he was elected to the State House of Representatives, and in January, 1833, Gov. WOLF appointed him Attorney-General. In October of the same year he was appointed President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, and in January, 1843, President of the Second District.

At the first election by the people of Judges of the Supreme Court, in October, 1851, Judge LEWIS was one of the successful candidates. He became Chief Justice on the 17th of November, 1854, and retained the position until November, 17th, 1857. He was unanimously renominated for re-election by the Democratic State Convention in the same year, but he declined it, and retired to private life. In 1858 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to revise the civil code of the State. For his acknowledged superior acquaintance with medical jurisprudance he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Transylvania University in Ky., and by Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa. A number of his decisions while on the bench have been frequently cited with approval in the books. He wrote one law book, an Abridgement of the Criminal Law of the United States. Judge LEWIS's tastes were decidedly literary, and he has oftan written for periodicals and newspapers, and always with taste and elegance. His manner and conversation were extremely agreeable, and he loved, of late years to entertain his friends with reminiscences of his early life. In Harrisburg, Williamsport, Lancaster, Philadelphia and other places where he resided, he had hosts of acquaintances who enjoyed his society and respected his characted. He leaves, we believe, only one child, Mrs. Juliet H. L. Campbell, the gifted wife of Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, ex-Minister to Sweden, and formerly a member of Congress, but now a practising lawyer of Philadelphia.

Mutilated Currency.

The Washington *Daily Patriot* of the 24th inst., says:

"The United States Treasurer is in daily receipt of numerous letters, enclosing slips cut from various newspapers, to the effect that he has decided that postmasters must receive mutilated United States notes, not more than one-twentieth of each note is missing, and that in fractional currency not more than one-tenth is missing. It would seem from these letters that there is a general impression prevailing among postmasters, that they are compelled to redeem mutilated currency. In reply to such a letter the Treasurer says that he has never ventured to instruct postmasters in relation to the receipt of currency by them, nor made any decision on the subject. He has merely referred postmasters and others seeking information on the subject, to circular No. 76, from the Post Office Department, under which postmasters are required "to receive *in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes*, United States notes of which not more than one-twentieth is missing, and fractional notes of which not more than one-tenth is missing, if *clearly genuine*.

He also calls attention to the fact that under that circular postmasters are not required to receive for any purpose mutilated currency; that is to say, currency of which more than the proportions above referred to is missing; nor are they required to receive currency of which less than those proportions is missing for any other purpose than that indicated above. In other words, they are not required to redeem currency. Mutilated currency is redeemable by the Treasurer of the United States, and by no other officer, and under the instructions of the Department, is not receivable in payment of any public dues, either at par or less."

Disgraceful Scenes in a Radical Legislature.

The Legislature of Arkansas adjourned *sine die* on Saturday morning. A Little Rock despatch says that the House had a night session, lasting until 2 A. M., at which there was great confusion. During a call of the House, and while the Sergeant-at-arms was searching for absentees, "whiskey flowed freely, cigars were circulated, and a dozen members were addressing the Chair at once." The results of the session are thus sumed up: "The disabilities of about 200 persons were removed, the taxes increased, a number of new offices created and salaries raised and the registration laws so amended that the Governor can carry almost any election over the will of the people. Not one measure of retrenchment or reform was adopted."

PETRIFICATIONS IN THE SANDSTONE.—The sandstone of which old Table Rock mountain is composed has been making revelations. Mr. Pickrell discovered in the stone quarry there, this week, two well-defined petrifications; one of the bones and a fin, apparently of a salmon, and the other five perfectly formed rattles of a snake. They were imbedded many feet in the sandstone formation, still they look as fresh as though they had been buried but a few months. Mr. Pickrell informs us that petrified salmon nearly perfect have been found in the same quarry. These are interesting facts touching the comparatively recent formation of the present features of the country within view of Boston city, for the same kind of fish still swim in Bois, and precisely the same kind of reptiles crawl among the rocks upon its banks as those whose bones and forms are imbedded in the mountains.—*Idaho Statesman.*

Wheeler's Cavalry vs. Ku-Klux.

Our old war comrade, Bill Wyatt, of the Sixth Georgia Cavalry, made a tenstrike the other day. He captured three of the Ku-Klux that Gov. Bullock has been advertising for, carried them to Chattooga Court House, got them convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years, and came down on Bullock for the prize money, $5,000 for the first, and $1,000 each for the balance—making $7,000 in all. Bullock paid up "like a little man," and Wyatt went home happy. This amount of money is Chattooga county, all at one time, will create a tremendous excitement. The beauty of the whole affair is that these Ku-Klux were common Radical thieves, and were playing Ku-Klux to cover their stealing operations. Bully for Wheeler's cavalry.—*Griffin (S. C.) Star.*

How to Act in Case of Poisoning.

The *Journal of Health* says: "Whatever is done must be done quickly. The instant a person is known to have swallowed poison, by design or accident, give him water to drink, cold or warm, as fast as possible, a gallon or more at a time, and as fast as vomited drink more. Tepid water is best, as it opens the pores of the skin and promotes vomiting, and thus gives the speediest cure to the poisonous article. If pains begin to be felt in the bowels, it shows at least that part of the poison has passed downward; then large and repeated injections of tepid water should be given, the object in both cases being to dilute the poison as quickly and as largely as possible. Do not wait for warm water; take that which is nearest at hand, cold or warm, for every second of time saved is of immence importance; at the same time send instantly for a physician, and as soon as he comes turn the case into his hands, telling him what you have done. This simple fact cannot be too widely published. It is not meant to say that drinking a gallon or two of simple water will cure every case of poisoning; but it will cure many, and benefits all by its rapidly diluting qualities."

Searching for the Site of King Solomon's Temple.

The Hon. Richard Vaux, Past R. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., in his valedictory address, stated that "during the past few years a scientific association in London has voluntarily undertaken to institute discoveries on the site of King Soloman's Temple, for the purpose of ascertaining what yet remains of the foundation and superstructure of that wonderful edifice. It is beyond doubt that enough has been done to satisfy the Freemason that the sacred and profane history of this temple is corroborated. When we hear from an eye witness, that the stones of the foundation, which have been brought to light, are each designated by a mark, cut into each stone, which has defied the learning of the philologist and archæologists, we are animated with a joy in which only the Mason can participate. Every effort should be made to continue these explorations. Freemasons have a most direct interest in the result. I, therefore, invite my brethren, the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of the United States, to take such action as will supply with material aid these ex- by evidence thus grasped from the destroying power of time, confirmatory of many of our esoteric teachings. Might it not be well for those Past Grand Masters who take an interest in this subject to unite in securing means to effect this most desirable object. The symbology of Masonry is a most interesting study. The truths which are hidden under these symbols may yet receive new life in a resurrection which would confirm the faith of the fraternity. I would earnestly invite for this subject the early and practical consideration of the distinguished brethren to whom I now appeal for effort to this end."

THE first use made of power in France is to coerce opinion and muzzle the press. No matter the party, the Opposition press is a danger and a terror. Orleanist, Bonapartist, Legitimist, Red, they cannot bear ventilation and free air. The *Vengeur*, *Mot d'Ordre*, and other papers are suppressed. No great loss perhaps in the fact, though serious in principle. But all new political or social economy journals are forbidden. The thing that is and the thing that is to be, are included in one condemnation. The Frenchman does not yet understand that grumbling is the safety-valve of the free machine.

SUSPENSION is working incalculable injury to industrial pursuits in this quarter. A general exodus of skilled mechanics is threatened. We can illy afford to part with so many of our best citizens, but it is not in the nature of things that they can be expected to remain here and encounter the anxieties and deprivations incident to the too frequent strikes and supensions of the coal trade.—*Luzerne Union.*

NATIVES of the Sandwich Islands are much pleased with the pretty postage-stamps of one, six, and eighteen cents' denomination, which have recently been introduced into the islands. These stamps are violet, green, and pink in hue, and are stamped with the heads of native Hawaiian dignitaries. There is an immense trade in them, as the natives buy them for talismans.

AT Lincoln, Nebraska, the prosecution in the impeachment trial called James Sweet, ex-State Treasurer as a witness. There seems to be a question of varacity between Butler and Sweet as to the disposition of $16,000 of school money belonging to the State.

THE Hon. E. W. Nesbit, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, a member of the United States Congress from 1838 to 1840, and a lawyer of distinction, died at Macon, Georgia, on the 18th; aged sixty-eight years.

MR. DAWES asked Congress for $187,000 for the Freedmen's Bureau, but it was cut to $87,000, which were appropriated. When will this leak to the public treasury be likely to stop? The election of a Democratic Congress would stop it off.

A VERY rare and beautiful medallion of Benjamin Franklin, struck in 1771, was lately presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society. It is believed to be the first ever made of clay in France.

Masonic.

INTERESTING OLD TIME REMINISCENCES.

The Athens *Gleaner* is publishing the early history of Masonry in that region, by which we learn that the first Lodge organized in Northern Pennsylvania was at Great Bend in 1794, and the next the same year at Wilkesbarre. The former ceased to exist long ago, but the latter is in successful operation now. In 1798 No. 70 was organized at Tioga Point, (now Athens) and is in a prosperous condition now. In 1797, between the time when No. 70 was warranted and organized, a lodge was established in Bath, in Steuben, (then Ontario) county, N. Y. Except at Canandaigua, and the one in Newtown in 1794, there were no lodges in our north in the State of New York, and in the west there were none nearer than Pittsburg, where one had been established by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1783. The only other lodge bordering on ours during the last century was the present old Binghamton, which was established on this side of the Chenango river, in the then township of Union, in 1799.

Among the Masons who visited the second meeting of the lodge at Tioga Point, as visiting brethren, was Col. Thomas Baldwin, of Newtown, who was a member of the lodge there. He was an early and well known settler on the Chemung, and resided below Newtown, near where the battle of Newtown was fought by Gen. Sullivan in 1779.

He was himself in that battle as an Ensign, was wounded in it and taken back to Tioga Point, where he remained till Gen. Sullivan returned from his expedition. Baldwin Creek, near where this battle was fought, was named after him. His descendants still reside in Elmira. Zadock Elwell and Dan Elwell were also there present as visitors. Zadock and Dan Elwell were brothers. Dan came to Tioga Point in the same month that this meeting was held. He was born in Southeast, Duchess county, N. Y., April 17, 1774. He had taken the three first degrees in Masonery in La Fayette Lodge, in Amenia, in that county, in 1796. He and his brother Zadoc were both carpenters by trade, and Dan's first employment in Tioga Point was on the house of Clement Paine in 1798, which was the late residence of John Drake, and burned a few months ago. He became a member of this lodge March 21, 1801, and was voted an honorary member Dec. 5, 1825, which rank he held at the time of his death. He died at Van Ettenville aged 94 years. He had been 72 years a mason, and was buried with Masonic honors. One of his sons is the Hon. Wm. Elwell, and who resides in Bloomsburg, and is President Judge of that Judicial District of this State. One of the grandsons of Dan. Elwell was two years ago pastor of the Methodist Church, at Rome. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

PROMISSORY NOTES.—A man drew a note promising to pay one hundred dollars. He used a printed form but did not close up the blank devoted to dollars, and after it passed from his hands and became negotiable paper somebody inserted fifty after the one hundred and before the printed word dollars, making the note read one hundred and fifty dollars. The note thus altered got into the hands of an innocent party, who presented it to the drawer but payment Supreme Court decided that the maker of the note was liable for the full face of the note, because, through negligence, he had not drawn a line between the written word "hundred" and its printed word "dollars." Any testimony the drawer might offer to establish the fact that he gave a note for only one hundred dollars must go for nothing, as "there was nothing on the face of the note showing that it had been altered." Evidence of an alteration on the face of the note would have changed the case. We may furthermore add that the Chief Justice added that such a ruling was deemed necessary to facilitate the circulation of commercial paper. Let this decision be a lesson to all drawers of promissory notes.

THE Orphans' Court of Philadelphia has recently decided that it is the duty of an executor or administrator to obtain searches against real estate sold by him. In default of taking out searches the executor or administrator, it is stated, may be held personally liable to a lien creditor for the loss of his claim, even though an auditor has distributed the assets and the report has been confirmed by the Court. The executor or administrator, it was held, has constructive notice of record claims and is bound to retain sufficient funds to meet them, or to bring them to the notice of the auditor. Searches against the real estate of the decedent should either be taken out by the auditor or he should require them to be produced by the administrator.

THE subject of women's suffrage being put to a practical test in the town of Clarendon, Iowa, did not appear to create that vast enthusiasm in the breasts of the gentler sex that might have been expected. The Board of Registers, assuming to be the judges of the law in the premises, decided that all women of proper age were entitled to vote, and accordingly register their names. A number of married men concluded to strike the names of their wives from the list. The rest of the ladies did the same of their own will and behoof, and when election day came round not one lady appeared at the polling place to claim the privileges of a voter. To say the least of it, the ladies of Clarendon are to be complimented for their good sense.

A PARIS correspondent to the London *Daily News* of man-milliner Worth who threatens this country with his presence, and describes the females who patronized him in the days of the imperial *regime* in Paris. "Cocodetts of the Court," says this correspondent, "cocodes of the Bois, wives of speculators, shoddy squaws from New York, Calmucs recently imported from their native steppes, doubtful Italian princesses, gushing Polish countesses, and foolish English women, merrily raced along the road to ruin," under the supervision of this demoralizing man-milliner.

A MRS. WILLIS, residing at Middletown, this State, recently plead guilty beforge Judge Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, to passing counterfeit money, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. She asserted that the notes were given her by John Mengis, formerly of Muncy Dam.

CALAMITY IN THE TYROL.—It is reported the "Schlossberg," a volcanic mountain over-looking the market town of Hohenems, Tyrol, fell in, burning two principal streets of the town and burying over 900 persons; also destroying the principal church. A great excitement exists, in consequence, in Transylvania. It is more probable that the disaster is not volcanic, but caused by a landslip. Hohenems is a pretty little town in the circle of Vorarlberg in the Austrian Tyrol. It is built in a valley at the foot of the Schlossberg, a projecting crag of one of the immense peaks of the Noric Alps which gird the Tyrol. The snows this year have been deep in Europe. Of late there have been heavy rains, and the water courses have been full. These may have loosened the rock, which, falling in huge fragments, cover the valleys beneath like waves of lava. The shattered houses may have been set on fire by the burning wood in the hearths and ovens.

JOHN CHINAMAN has become something of an institution, as well as a fixed fact, in California. There are 50,000 Chinese in that State, constituting more than one-twelfth of the entire population. In the city of San Francisco alone there are 14,000, of whom over 2,000 are females. Chinese laborers usually obtain from five to eight dollars a week as wages. The assessed personal property of the Chinese population in San Francisco amounts to $1,188,060 and their real estate is valued at $74,800. It is stated to the credit of the Chinese in San Francisco that in proportion to their population fewer of their numbers are brought before the courts on criminal actions than of any other class of the people.

SWINDLES.—An exchange says sharpers are traveling the country appointing farmers to agencies of all sorts of patent traps, and when they have induced a farmer to become an agent, they make him believe that it is necessary for him to sign a paper which they call an acceptance of the agency. In many instances the papers so signed by unsuspecting farmers turn out to be promissory notes, which the sharpers bring to town and sell for what money they can, and then get out of the country, leaving the farmer to pay the note. The moral of all which is, sign nothing, unless you have seen and read it carefully for yourself and are certain that you can fully understand what it means.

THE Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes mention of a contemplated "crusade" in Europe in support of the Pope. It says that forces for the recovery of the Papal Dominion are being mustered in Belgium, which is the heart of the movement, while volunteers are offering in every part of Europe. Funds are pouring into the Vatican to meet every expense. During the last month the Pope received 1,101,000 francs, and since the 1st of February this sum has been swelled by 400,000 francs more. This sensational story is added to by the assertion that the Pope himself will lead the crusade.

VOTING aid to railroad companies has been carried to such an extent in Wisconsin, as to alarm the more prudent business men of that State. In some places the property of the citizens [illegible] covered with mortgages, that they are ruined beyond their own power of redemption. The Wisconsin Legislature accordingly makes a proposition to Congress for the appropriation of public lands to aid these men in their dilema. But the first step should be taken by Wisconsin in amending its laws, so that the railroads cannot go on absorbing all the substance of the country through which they pass.

Another Mine Explosion in South Wales.

19 PERSONS KILLED.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The late foreign papers contain an account of another terrible colliery explosion in South Wales. It took place in colliery No. 1, in Victoria Glyn, Ebwy, a few miles from Cwmrhondda, the scene of the late holocaust. Nineteen lives were lost. It was caused by fire damp. Thirteen months previous a similar accident and loss of life occurred in the same mine, which has been in constant operation for twenty-five years.

IT is said that Mr. Gladstone, the English Premier, is in straightened financial circumstances. It may be very well. It is to the credit of human nature that comparatively few great statesmen in any country abuse the facilities of their exhalted position for their own private advancement. They are, for the most part, in moderate circumstances, and spend in their public duties more than they draw from the public purse.

UNDER recent State legislation, a corporation composed of Messrs. Thomas A. Scott, J. N. McCullough and five or six others, known as the Pennsylvania Company has resumed control of the leased railroads of the Pennsylvania Central. The stock of this corporation is nominally $12,000,000, of which $8,000,000 will be paid the Pennsylvania for its interest in these leases, all of which will be turned over to the new company.

COLLECTOR R. M. WALLACE, of the Third District of South Carolina, reports that one of his assistants, named Anderson Cooper, a deputy United States Marshal, while attempting to seize illicit whiskey in the possession of a dealer named Zachariah Young was attacked by the latter. Both men drew pistols and fired simultaneously, and both were instantly killed.

A SEARCHING investigation will be made by the French National Assembly into the corrupt practices of contractors for supplies during the war. Many cases of frauds are reported in which immense contracts for articles at exorbitant prices were made, the articles, on being tested, proving utterly worthless. Shoddy is evidently not confined to this country.

THERE is serious fear that the present spring will not pass away without a political convulsion in Spain which will overthrow the Spanish Cadinet, if not the newly-created dynasty. Amadeus I. is a well-meaning man, but upon neither the grandees nor the people of Spain can he rely for support. He has no party and no hold on the nation.

RECENT letters from Hon. Hiester Clymer state that he is in Rome, and in good health. He is traveling in company with a sister who resides abroad. His return may be looked for next summer.

European War News.

LONDON, March 25.—Fecamp has been reoccupied by a force of 600 Prussians.

A despatch from the Government at Versailles, calling for volunteers to reestablish order in Paris elicited but small response in Havre.

The commune has been re established at Marseilles, where it is stated the Mayor and General Perfect have been made prisoners.

No disturbances have occurred, however, and the proclamation issued by the new Government has had a good effect. The town is quiet.

PARIS, March 25.—The official journal of the Central Committee has not appeared to-day.

The insurgent leaders have, however issued a proclamation justifying their course of action, and calling upon the people to vote at the elections.

The insurrectionary committee has entrusted military powers to Colonels Duval, Brune and Eades, who are promoted to be Generals, and will act in concert until Menotti Garibaldi, who was unanimously chosen to the chief command, arrives in Paris.

March 26.—The Journal des Debats objects to the proclamation ordering elections for to-day—that the people cannot attend the polls. No time had been given them, nor is the sincerity of the measure assured. The official organ of the insurgents prints a manifesto, signed by Banvie and Fiorens, strongly maintaining the right of municipal authority, as a defence against arbitrary political encroachment, and demanding the creation of an army, to be composed only of National Guards.

PARIS, March 26.—All is quiet, and the city is resuming its normal appearance. The barricades still remain in the streets, but the cannon which were mounted upon them are withdrawn or turned inwards. The voting commenced this morning, and is now quietly going on. There are few voters. The list of candidates endorsed by the Central Committee has been extensively distributed.

LONDON, March 27.—The *Daily News* has a special dispatch from Paris stating that the elections passed off quietly and resulted in an overwhelming communist majority. The revolutionary authority is completely dominant. The abdication of Admiral Soisset and the Mayors increases the success of the revolution, which within a week will spread to all the large towns, and render the position of Government in the rural districts untenable.

The *Daily News'* special despatch from Brussels says Bazaine is about to leave for France, and Lebœuf will go to the Hague.

The Revolt in Algeria is spreading.

The *Telegraph's* special correspondent at Versailles reports that the Government ordered the prompt arrest of General Garibaldi upon his appearance on French soil.

It is generally thought the Government is defunct, and a rumor is current that Thiers will be forced to resign, and will be succeeded by the Duc d'Aumale.

LONDON, March 27.—Thiers is credited with the remark to his friends that when the Government has a hundred thousand troops in which it can trust, an attack will be made upon Paris.

PARIS, March 27.—It is believed the capital will be removed to Tours.

PARIS, March 27.—The Official Journal of the Central Committee, in an editorial, says the first task of the newly elected municipality will be the compilation of the character that will secure the rights of the people, and prevent the representation of large towns from being swamped by the country. An article in the same journal demands that all matters essentially Parisian must be within the domain of the commune.

VERSAILLES, March 27.—M. Thiers made an eloquent though brief address in the National Assembly to-day, in which he defended the wisdom of his policy, and took a solemn oath that he would not betray the Republic.

LONDON, March 27.—The Times' special despatch says: Paris has nearly recumed its usual appearance.

PARIS, March 28.—Le Soir reports that 180,000 votes were cast on Sunday, about half the number polled at the last plebiscitum.

The Official Journal contains an article signed by Vaillant, advocating the assassination of the Duke d' Aumale.

RUSSIA, March 28.—The Plenipotentiaries of France and Germany met at 2 P. M. The opening proceedings were wholly formal. Credentials were exchanged, and preparations made for future meetings.

Fire in the Woods.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Twenty square miles of wooded land on the south shore of Long Island were burned over yesterday, and thousands of cords of wood and other property were destroyed, the total loss being not less than $100,000. The fire began near Merrick, and burned westward to Oakland, passing close to several small villages, which were saved only by great exertions of the inhabitants. No lives were lost or dwellings burned during the entire progress of the fire.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* recently published a long article on "gambling and gamblers," from which we take the following:

"Young people will gamble. The church has its lotteries and its grab-bags at fairs; the press teems with the brilliant schemes of fortune-making by drawing numbers from the wheel; the poorest the lowest, white and colored, together will risk their last cent for the prospect of a "hit"—in policy, with one chance against four in their favor; Wall street will gamble in stocks; even the Sunday Loafers, who swarm the docks, in warm weather, will have their game of draw, while the younger crowds indulge in pitching pennies, keeping an eye keenly peeled to sight a "peeler." Young women gamble with their beauty peace of mind, health, reputation, and happiness as the fearful stakes, losing fortune, hope, life, everything, by one rash hazard of the die. They gamble with their health by late hours, consumption thin soled slippers and spider-tapered waists."

IT IS announced that Fred. Douglass will be the Republican candidate for Congress from the District of Columbia, and it is even hinted that the District was given a Congressman for the express purpose of making a place for the representation of the negro race.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPEAL NOTICES.

We the undersigned Commissioners of Columbia County, will meet to hear appeals for 1871, as follows:

For the townships of Beaver and Main, on Friday, April 21st, at the house of J. R. Longenberger, in Mainville.

Mifflin, Saturday, April 22d, at the house of Aaron Hess.

Briarcreek and Berwick, Monday, April 24th, at the house of G. W. Manger, in Berwick.

Centre, Tuesday, April 25th, at the Half-Way House.

Madison, Greenwood and Pine, Wednesday April 26th, at the house of H. Parker, in Millville

Jackson, Sugarloaf and Benton, Thursday, April 27th, at the house of W. F. Piatts, in Benton.

Fishingcreek, Friday, April 28th, at the house of Emanuel Unangst.

Orange, Saturday, April 29th, at the house of Rohr McHenry.

Scott, Tuesday, May 2d, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Mt. Pleasant, Montour and Hemlock, Wednesday, May 3rd, at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, Thursday, May 4th, at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

Catawissa and Franklin, Monday, May 8th, at the house of J. B. Kistler, in Catawissa.

Roaring Creek and Locust, Tuesday, May 9th, at Slabtown.

Conyngham and Centralia, Wednesday, May 10th, at the house of William Peiffer, in Centralia.

The hours of meeting will be between 8 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. each day, when and where parties can attend if they think proper.

We also take occasion here to state that we will give to each board of Auditors, by the time of holding township settlements, being April [illegible] next, all blanks necessary in relation to their duties as appraisers of sheep damage; being blank-oath copy of laws, and certificates upon which to report damage; and that we will issue no orders upon any certificates after that date unless the auditors have first filed their oath in this office.

The law and instructions are plain. The law making parties liable, not only for the sheep killed by dog or dogs, but also for any other damage done to a flock of sheep," is not repealed.

Great injustice may be, and no doubt, has been due, from the idea, that a man must not kill the dog, or that such dog dare not be killed by any one else, no matter how many sheep he may kill or has killed.

Dogs found within an enclosure killing sheep, should then and there be killed.

The dog fund, which is somewhat in arrear, now, can soon be put at par, if the law is faithfully carried out.

Assessors are especially directed to go to every taxable in his district.

By that means they will be able to make a proper return.

Each person will be served with notice of his valuation. And if he is rated with anything he has not, it is his duty to attend the appeal. It will not do to claim at the hands of a collector that a party had no dog, or that he has gone at the time the collector called on him for his tax.

The above blanks have, in most cases, been sent to the Assessors, with assessment books, and will be delivered as above stated.

WM. G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, H. J. REEDER, Commiss'rs.

Commissioner's Office.

Attest:—WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, March 21, 1871-3t

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Iram Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of May next, to continue one weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 1st day of May, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 27th day of March, in the year {L. S.} of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in the ninety fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America. AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, March 27, 1871.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. [illegible] Persing, late of Locust township, deceased.
2. Widow of William Lutz, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
3. Widow of Jonas Hartzig, late of Locust township, deceased.
4. Widow of John Miller, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
5. Widow of David Remley, late of Orange township, deceased.
6. Widow of Jacob Ogden, late of Benton township, deceased.
7. Widow of Frederick Nuss, late of Beaver township, deceased.
8. Widow of John R. Watts, late of Centre township, deceased.
9. Widow of Josiah J. Thomas, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Mar. 31, 1871.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day:

1. The account of David Lewis, guardian of minor children of John Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
2. The account of Stephen Kirkendall, administrator of Joseph Kirkendall, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
3. The account of John P. Lore, guardian of Eliza Kashner, minor child of Michael Kashner, late of Pine township, deceased.
4. First and final account of Peter Faldy, executor of William G. Hurley, late of Bloom township, deceased.
5. First and final account of Benjamin Hicks, administrator of Mahlon Hicks, late of Centre township, deceased.
6. The account of John Herner, guardian of Sarah W. Eisenhart, minor child of Charles Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
7. The third and final account of Thomas Creveling, Jr., administrator of Eli Creveling, late of Scott township, deceased.
8. The account of Alfred Eck and Joseph S. Eck, executors of Samuel Eck, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
9. The account of Augustus Traub, administrator of John Traub, late of Locust township, deceased.
10. The account of Mary Rupp, administratrix of George Rupp, late of Locust township, deceased.
11. The account of W. H. Abbott, administrator of John Wampole, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of C. B. Brockway, administrator of Deborah Dean, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Mary Hitner, surviving administratrix of John Hitner, late of Locust township, deceased.
14. The account of William Hagenbuch, administrator of Harriet J. Eyer, late of Scott township, deceased.
15. Final account of Levi A. Hidlay, one of the executors of George Hidlay, late of Centre township, deceased.
16. Final account of Frederick Hagenbuch, one of the executors of George Hidlay, late of Centre township deceased.
17. Account of Hiram R. Kline, surviving and acting executor of George Kline, late of Orange township, deceased.
18. Account of Hiram R. Kline, administrator of the estate of William Patterson, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
19. The first account of Samuel Creasy, administrator of Charles H. Hess, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
20. The first and final account of Samuel Creasy, one of the executors of Henry Fedder, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
21. The account of Jacob Stine and Elizabeth York administrators of Henry Yost, late of Locust township, deceased.
22. The final account of Lewis Yetter, executor of Sebastine Hower, late of Locust township, deceased.
23. The account of Lewis Yetter, administrator of Edward Zenick, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
24. The second and final account of Peter Ent, executor of D. W. Montgomery, late of Orange township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of Peter Ent, administrator of James Mears, late of Locust township, deceased.
26. The first account of Peter Ent, administrator of William M. Ent, late of Scott township, deceased.
27. The second and partial account of John H. Vanderslice, administrator of Rebecca Vanderslice, late of Bloom township, deceased.
28. The account of Hiram Hess, administrator of John Hess, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
29. The final account of C. W. Miller, administrator of Isabella Mason, late of Bloom township, deceased.
30. The final account of Jacob S. Evens, administrator of John T. Evens, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
31. The final account of George Pealer and John Pealer, administrators of Savilla Pealer, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Mar 31, 1871.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county No. 44, February Term, 1871.

CATHARINE STINER, vs. PAUL STINER. } Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

Publication ordered.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bloomsburg, at Bloomsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, March 18th, 1871.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$174,411 45
Overdrafts	67 69
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agts.	27,018 85
" " other National Banks	17,698 61
" " Banks and Bankers	831 16
Current Expenses	1,822 20
Tax Paid	1,081 98
Cash Items (including stamps)	838 77
Factional Currency (including Nickels)	215 69
Legal Tender Notes	7,000 00
	$280,583 51

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	50,000 00
Surplus Fund	30,000 00
Discount	3,008 65
Exchange	87 90
Interest	2,788 68
Profit and Loss	15,137 05
Nat'l. Bank circulation outstanding	43,513 00
Dividend unpaid	78 92
Individual Deposits	116,820 7
Cashiers Checks outstanding	506 37
United States Deposits	100 00
Due to National Banks	9,997 31
" " other Banks and Bankers	267 21
	$280,583 51

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, *ss*:

I, J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bloomsburg, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 23d day of March, 1871.

WM. PEACOCK, Notary Public.

Correct, Attest: WM. McKELVY, WM. NEAL, C. R. PAXTON, } Directors.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR MAY TERM 1871.

Bloom—Jacob Diefenbach, L. B. Rupert.
Briarcreek—Jonathan W. Eck, Andrew Fowler.
Benton—Samuel C. Krickbaum
Berwick—Levi Kurtz, Henry C. Freas,
Centre—H. D. Knorr, Samuel Dietterick Gilbert H. Fowler.
Franklin—Washington Parr, James Kester, Andrew Lohrman.
Fishingcreek—John C. Allegar.
Greenwood—Robert Robbins, Joseph W. Parker.
Jackson—Jackson Kline, Henry Wagner.
Locust—George Yeager.
Mt. Pleasant—Joseph Ikeler.
Madison—Samuel Farnsworth.
Orange—William Schuyler, Hiram Bowman,
Pine—P. W. Sones.

TRAVERSE JURORS,

FOR MAY TERM 1871.

Bloom—E. J. Thornton, Jonathan Cronis, Hiram Palmer, John R. Moyer, Philip Unangst.
Briarcreek—Stephen Kisner, William Lamon, James Sponenberg.
Berwick—Amos F. Creasy, John W. Bowman.
Benton—John S. Kline, Alexander McHenry.
Beaver—Isaac Klingerman.
Conyngham—Thomas Kilker.
Centralia—Thomas Geraghty.
Centre—William Seaffer.
Catawissa—Jacob Swenk, Jesse John, Daniel C. Gearhart.
Fishingcreek—Ira Richard, Peter J. Weaver, Nathan Smith.
Greenwood—John Cromly, George Masters, Aaron Reece
Hemlock—J. H. Faust.
Locust—Mayberry Snyder.
Mifflin—Daniel Bond.
Maine—Michael Grover.
Madison—O. P. Christian.
Montour—James Quick.
Orange—David E. Hayman.
Pine—Shedrick Ees, Richard F. Waltman.
Roaringcreek—Franklin Yocum.
Scott—Moore Creveling.

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feb.17'71-2t M. or E. W. WYNKOOP.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	[illegible]
Ætna	[illegible]
Fulton N. Y.	[illegible]
North America	[illegible]
City	[illegible]
International N. Y.	[illegible]
Niagara N. Y.	[illegible]
Merchants	[illegible]
Springfield	[illegible]
Farmers' Danville, N. Y.	[illegible]
Albany City	[illegible]
Danville, Horse Thief	Mutual
Atlantic, N. Y.	[illegible]
Germania, N. Y.	[illegible]

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*, Bloomsburg, Pa.

mar2'71-1y.

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Most Interesting for the Farmer,
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