The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1871.

Democracy and Progress.

Democratic principles mean progress—and they mean to render the power of the people always effective. We maintain that Democratic principles are efficient for the cure of all political evils, when faithfully applied, and that the Democratic party is capable of mastering every difficulty. For a maddening period, a portion of the people may be led astray, but in the end a majority are sure to come right. While in a minority it is much more profitable for the Democratic party to maintain the purity of its principles than to acquire temporary success by adulterating them, and that party which proposes wholesome remedies and shows capacity to wield power to public advantage is more worthy of respect and confidence than one that plants itself upon the "No" platform—or in other words opposes all things and supports or proposes nothing.

Two great evils corrupt our Legislature. These fill the Legislature with corrupt men, and corruption therefore enters into the passage or rejection of almost every bill, and the election of Federal Senators. These evils are the power of the Legislature to pass local and private laws, and the election of a State Treasurer. While these remain our Legislature will always be corrupt, rogues can well afford to spend much more money for election than their salary amounts to, which honest men cannot afford to do. These evils are not within the reach of the people except through the instrumentality of a constitutional convention. We, therefore, favor such convention, to be composed, however, of an equal number of members of both parties, and its important amendments to be separately submitted to a vote of the people.

We want all this to take place before the election of another U. S. Senator, so that rogues shall not have control of that matter. Therefore we favor the election of delegates at the first general election. As the people are to vote on the amendments, there is no use in taking a vote upon holding the convention. That would double the expense without accomplishing anything, and is therefore useless, but would serve to delay matters so that the corruptionists would have the election of the next Senator.

For years the Democracy have been cheated out of the vote of this State by the frauds of the Radicals in Philadelphia and other places, and we insist on such change of the election laws as will prevent these frauds and give force to the will of the people. Although we have our own theories as to the best manner of accomplishing this result, we will be perfectly satisfied with anything that will accomplish it. We are not in accord with those who deplore the evil yet oppose the application of any corrective. We scout such conservatism as worthless and destructive, and therefore regard its influence as baleful.

The Reading *Gazette's* do nothing policy, though not intended by the editors, has no other effect than to continue corrupt rule. We would destroy that as quickly and effectually as possible. The principle at issue between us is that it is for conservative inaction, trusting to fate or some other indefinite power to cure positive evil—we are for promptly destroying the root of the evil by the most efficient means possible, and thus totally obliterating the evil itself, and forever preventing its recurrence.

Certainly there is no occasion for the *Gazette* getting into a passion, as regards the discussion between us, for we ever treated its editors with the respect due to proper gentlemen, which they had a right to claim. The editor of the COLUMBIAN is responsible for the sentiments he utters and it is not manly to peck at any one else because of them. We advocate nothing that is not based on the clear principles laid down by Mr. JEFFERSON as the basis upon which our Democratic structure rests, and from that position we shall not be driven by ex-Whigs or ex-Federalists, or their sympathisers, however eminently "conservative" they may be. Ungenerous and untrue insinuations in no wise affect us and are worthless weapons in this discussion.

The Coal Troubles.

The coal operators and the miners associations of Columbia, Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, and of the Lehigh valley, have appointed a board of arbitration to settle their difficulties and it is hoped work will now be speedily resumed. The board is composed of twelve persons, six chosen by each party, and these chose an umpire by unanimous consent. After much difficulty and the rejection of a large number of the most prominent business men of the country, Hon. WM. ELWELL, of this place, was chosen. Here people will all agree that the selection of Judge ELWELL is a wise and judicious one, and all will look forward to a just, complete and permanent settlement of the vexed questions between the contending parties, and which have so materially disturbed not only the mining business, but other leading interests of the country, and have robbed both labor and capital of much of their legitimate reward. Judge ELWELL is not only a gentleman of great ability and untarnished integrity, but he is also an experienced business man who actively sympathises in all issues that affect public prosperity. The position he assumes is a delicate one, but none who know him will doubt his ability to comprehend the whole subject in all its phases, his disposition to decide fairly, or his firmness in doing what he believes right.

It is to be regretted that the Scranton region, and the three powerful corporations operating there, are not embraced in this settlement. But if those who have agreed to a basis of settlement succeed in producing that desirable result so far as they are concerned, the Scranton people will be compelled to succumb.

It is now supposed that full operations will commence by the first of May. So mote it be.

Ex-Congressman CAKE, of Schuylkill county, was in his seat six days during the last session of the Forty-First Congress, for which he received $5,000 or $835 per day. That's the way the Radicals bleed the Treasury. But in justice to Mr. CAKE we are impelled to say that he was of more service to the Nation when out of his seat than when in it.

The Bloomsburg Election.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* makes a disingenious attempt to distort the result of the late Bloomsburg election. We have to remark to the *Patriot* that the citizens of this rapidly growing place are so little given to trickery that they rarely suspect it even in others—never without substantial reasons. There was neither "drawing of short straws," in reference to the political division of the council, or "tossing of coppers," or "contracting parties" in the case, but common consent and instinctive desire for the public good controlled. The rest of the *Patriot's* article is crushed to the earth by the following:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT:—The Bloomsburg town election, (made the subject of some remarks in your paper to-day,) was as nearly right as legal regulation could make it, and strongly illustrates the advantages of reformed voting.

The new council, as chosen, (composed of six members and a president,) stands politically, four democrats, two republicans and one republican workingman. *Under the old plan of majority voting there would not probably have been a single democrat chosen of the whole number*, although, ordinarily, there is a small democratic majority in the town. For it was the case of a third party—a balance-of-power party—interposing to disturb results. The workingmen had an organization in the town comprising one-sixth or more of the voters and had ample power to elect the ticket of either of the regular political parties *or a coalition ticket*, under the majority vote. For particular reasons existing in this case and because of the natural tendency of minorities to combine, they would doubtless have elected a republican ticket entire, or a union ticket arranged with that party. The result would have been a council wholly republican, or mostly republican with one or two workingmen members. This combination might have been either honest or corrupt in concoction, but in either case it would have led to an unjust result, to wit: the virtual disfranchisement of all the democratic voters of the town.

Under the free vote, however, any such result was impossible, and because it was impossible no such combination as that just supposed was attempted. The workingmen voted for their own candidates and elected him because they had votes enough to entitle them to one councilman, and the regular parties elected all the rest with convenience and certainty as if no third party existed.

Bloomsburg contains 600 voters, (the exact number of votes polled for governor in 1869,) and elects her council annually on the second Tuesday of April. Organized by act of 4th of March, 1870, the first council was chosen on 12th of April following, and the second one on Tuesday last. In October last two assessors of taxes, two assistant assessors and two constables were chosen for one year terms, and two school directors and three town auditors for three year terms. All these officers, except the president of the council, are electable upon the plan of the free vote, which has secured for the town government throughout most competent and excellent men. During the administrative year just closed the expenditures of the town have been *less than one-half* what they were for the previous year before the new organization, although improvements have been made and liberal expenses incurred for proper objects of outlay, including a lock-up and an excellent town map, exhibiting roads, streets, lanes, alleys, lots, etc., based on actual survey. The latter alone cost about $800. In short, the people have had much more of proper results from local administration than the year before, at one-half the expense.

To a great extent, unquestionably, reformed administration, peaceful and cheap elections and general good feeling in the town, have been secured by the free vote. Four democrats and three republicans have constituted the council, but their action throughout the year has been unselfish, non-partizan, upright and judicious. This accounts for the general acquiescence in their reelection—for the absence of contest for nominations or between the old parties of the town, and for a light vote. Besides if the vote had been full the result would have been the same.

Only because the workingmen desired to manifest their existence and take to themselves openly their share of representation in the government of the town was the re-election of all the old councilmen prevented. The workingmen elected their candidate and thus set aside one of the old republican members of the council. This was their reasonable right and was completely just, especially as a majority of them had belonged and may hereafter belong to the republican party. But what is most important in this case is the information afforded us of the practical operation and effect of the free vote when a third party interposes at an election. Such party can commonly get its just share of power and no more. It cannot turn an election upside down. It can obtain or vindicate its own right, but it can perpetrate no injustice. Its capacity as a balance-of-power party to do wrong; to turn the scale between the main parties and to deprive one of these of all representation, is entirely taken away; and yet along with this deprivation of power to do injustice to others, its own right to fair representation is completely secured.

I need hardly add, what is most manifest, that by the free vote the *motive* to purchase side parties or factions, or floating votes, is almost entirely destroyed. They are not necessary to just representation and they cannot give unjust power. Conjoined interests can only obtain a measure of power proportioned to their conjoint vote, and not the whole power of the constituency or district. C. R. BUCKALEW.

April 17, 1870.

Congress.

To the great relief of the nation, there is a strong probability that Congress will adjourn in a few days. The Ku-Klux bill is before a committee of conference, who will agree, and the iniquity will be perpetrated—placing the standing army and the liberties of the people in the hands of the President to enable him to re-elect himself!

A majority of the Radical Senators have decided in caucus not to take up the amnesty bill at this session. They are afraid to let all the white men of the South vote. Their aim is to increase the negro, and decrease the white man's party. By such means only can they have a chance for success in future elections! The bill is postponed at the personal request of the President—that President who has just been clothed with imperial power over the standing army, with the right to suspend the sacred writ of habeus corpus, to imprison people without trial, to take possession of election polls every where, and to set aside the ballot of any State by declaring it in insurrection! Let the people take warning ere it is too late, if the time of their power has not already passed!

CARL SCHURZ is a wag as well as a bolter. He says "Gen. GRANT has fallen into a mistake in supposing that he is *the* United States of America, instead of being only its chief executive officer, and a doubtfully poor one at that.

AN election of a delegate to Congress, and members of the House of Delegates of the District of Columbia, took place on Thursday last. The Radicals have put up a mixed ticket of whites and negroes, and claim the district.

The European News.

Constant fighting, with doubtful results—or rather, perhaps, without decisive result—has been going on around Paris for more than a week past. While little advantage seems to have been gained by arms, there is no doubt but that Paris is again on the verge of starvation and must soon capitulate unless the government forces can be defeated or driven away. President THIER'S weakness is no doubt the cause of all this trouble and bloodshed, and is another illustration of the folly of placing an old man of 74 at the head of a new government, especially when vigorous action to control turbulent spirits is required.

Prussia is looking on like a crouching lion waiting for his prey, ready to pounce upon its enemy at any effective moment-whenever an excuse may offer. To this end the Prussian force at Paris has been largely increased. Their ability to crush the French in arms at any time is undoubted, and their disposition to do so is only held in abeyance by the fact that while the French are destroying each other they are doing Prussia's work for her. England looks coldly on, evidently enjoying the scene of its great enemy and rival destroying itself.

The rest of Europe is quiet, though Spain exhibits the spectacle of a smothered volcano.

The Pope of Rome keeps himself shut up in the Vatican, and refuses in any manner to treat with or recognise the Italian authorities. The latter show great anxiety to make almost any terms with him, but all their approaches are haughtily repulsed.

The Pittsburgh Post.

This old Democratic war-scarred veteran of the West has donned a new dress from head to foot, and comes to us bright, clean and inviting. The *Post* is identified with the history of the Democratic party in Western Pennsylvania. It has carried the banner of the Constitution, the Union and the Democracy, in storm and in sunshine, for more years than we care to mention. At no time has the *Post* ever flinched and omitted to do its full duty to the country and the party. When hard blows were needed the *Post* delivered them in earnest; when wise counsel was requisite it was not withheld. On all occasions the *Post* stood square on the line of Democratic duty, and hence the hold it has obtained upon the people. It is an open enemy to all heresies, a fast friend of all measures calculated to benefit all sections of the country. The present appearance of the *Post* shows that it is in a prosperous condition in all respects, and we hope it may long remain so. It has fought a good fight, and this is the reward.

Adopting the words of the *Age* we give them a hearty endorsement.

The Truth about Carpet-Baggers.

The conduct of the carpet-baggers who overrun the South has been so infamously bad, that Republican newspapers in the North can no longer countenance their multitudinous villainies. The consequence is that the people of the North are hearing the truth from unexpected sources. Thousands of Republicans who might have refused to believe the assertions of Democratic newspapers, must be convinced when they read what they have been pleased to call "loyal" journals. In the last issue of the Harrisburg *State Journal* we find the following editorial paragraph:

It is a fact which cannot be successfully controverted, that the large majority of the Northern men who sought to settle in the South, went there, not to improve that section, but rather to search for speedy modes of making money—of operating on the necessities of the people living there, while of this majority, the greater portion were, perhaps, among the worst men of their class in the locality which they left. Such a population poured into regions ravaged by the fearful havoc of war, and coming in contract with men who were smarting under the effects of defeat and humiliation produced irritations of the most powerful character, out of which have sprang bitter hate, hurtful broils, and assassinations.

Taxation

The N. Y. Evening *Post* says the aggregate of taxation for Federal, State and local purposes in this country, now amounts to nearly twenty dollars per head for our population—men, women and children. This is a heavier burden than any modern nation has ever borne during a time of peace; and yet we continue to flatter ourselves that we have the cheapest government in the civilized world. In London the local taxes amount to but $5,86; and the local taxes in England and Wales are said to amount to but $3,87 per head. In Montreal the taxes amount to but $5,23 per head. These facts will surprise many people and they will naturally ask why it is that our Government costs so much more than any other. The answer is plain; it is simply because it is dishonestly, corruptly administered. And there is but one remedy for this, and that is change of men and policy.

A Few Planks in the Radical Platform.

A public debt of two thousand four hundred millions!

A standing army costing thirty millions a year.

An army of office holders unparalleled in the history of the country, and corruption pervading every department of the government.

The "Higher law" enforced by the military, and elections controlled and State governments maintained by the same power, against the will of the people.

Negroes given the ballot and placed in office, and white men disfranchised and trampled upon.

After ten years' Republican rule the above are the results! Behold and weep, all ye who love Truth, Justice and the Constitution!

Truth from a Radical Source.

The Chicago *Tribune*, the leading republican paper of the northwest touched the point at issue between the two parties in reference to the government of the South with the spear of truth itself, when it said in a recent issue:

The Constitution provides, and provides amply, for all cases of actual insurrection, and it is time that the South was fully returned to a constitutional condition. What is wanted is civil and not military government, and the sooner the responsibility of providing that, by her own efforts, is thrown upon the South, the sooner will she begin effectually to put her own house in order. What she needs is a republican form of government, *created and maintained by herself*, and not *a military government, with its headquarters in the White House at Washington.*

THE Legislature is still in a dead lock, and will no doubt remain so until the Radicals of the House agree to some tolerably fair apportionment bill.

Our Ragged Bank-Notes.

The national-bank ring is determined to make itself odious. From all parts of the country come complaints of the bad condition of the national bank-notes. They are filthy, ragged, illegible, pestiferous and pestilential. The complaints had become so general that even Congress could not disregard them. General GARFIELD, chairman of the House Committee on Currency and Banking, the other day reported a bill providing for the issue of fresh notes. General GARFIELD, though a Radical, is esteemed as a man of honor; but he and his committee are altogether too much under the influence of the national bank interest, and the bill reported provided that the new notes should be issued by the Treasury, *at the public expense*, an injustice so gross and flagrant that it is astonishing how a man of GARFIELD'S reputation and intelligence could be found willing to father it. The moment the bill was offered, Mr. HOLMAN, the Democratic Representative of the Second District of Indiana, moved what the tools of the bank ring call "a very obnoxious amendment," providing that the banks should pay the expense of issuing the new notes, an amendment so just that General GARFIELD could not refuse to accept it, and that many Republicans, not directly under the influence of the bank ring, joined the solid Democratic phalanx in its favor. The amendment was carried by a liberal majority. But when the vote was taken, the bill was laid on the table by a very light vote, and this much-needed measure again postponed.

It may not be so readily apparent why banks should oppose the issue of new notes, even at their own expense. The cost is not so great but that it would be amply compensated for by the convenience of the banks themselves. The true reason of their objection to the new notes is that the old notes are constantly wearing out, are destroyed and lost. It requires only one moment's thought to recognize the fact that a new, clean, crisp white note is not half so easily lost and destroyed as an old, dark, limp, and soft one; and, of course, all notes so lost and destroyed are a direct gain to the bank, as it is not called upon to redeem them. Now, the people of the United States pay the national banks annually about twenty millions of dollars for the service which they are supposed to render the public in furnishing it with three hundred millions of bank notes, which the public might have entirely free of cost, if it but chose to say the word. Yet when the people complain that instead of a decent currency, for which they pay a fabulous price, they are furnished with indecent rags, we are coolly told that we may, perhaps, have new currency if we, the people, choose to pay for it; that we certainly shall not have it unless we do, but that even if we choose to pay for it, it is by no means certain that our masters of the national-bank ring will allow us to have it, because they make in the long run a little additional percentage over and above the twenty millions, by compelling the people to use the disgusting, filthy rags which these impudent monopolists tender us as a superabundant return for their twenty million subsidy. Verily, verily, the worst enemy of the national banks could not hurt them so much in the public esteem as their own unscrupulous rapacity does every day.

The Scheme for Bayonet Government.

The bill to authorize the perpetration of military outrages did not receive the undivided support of the Republican Senators. Mr. SUMNER, it is true, makes a difference between acts of military oppression to negroes in Hayti, and to white men in the United States. He stoutly objected to the former; but was quite willing to vote for anything that was levelled against the whites of the South. Mr. CARL SCHURZ was more consistent. He knows too much of the encroachments of military despotism in Europe to lend a helping hand to it in the land of his adoption. It was to escape the very evils that Radicalism is striving to inflict on our country, that great numbers of our citizens of German and Irish birth left their native lands. Their instincts and their experience teach them to recognize the approach of despotism. It may be said of them as was said of the men of the American Revolution who had lived under, and at last threw off the yoke of a monarch; "They snuff tyranny in the breeze." This vile scheme to vest arbitrary power in one man can only find advocates among the venal, reckless partisans, who hope to find their profit in it. Among those who voted with the Democrats against it were Senators TRUMBULL, HILL, ROBERTSON, TIPTON and SCHURZ, as we have mentioned. They afford an example to all freeman to unite in the defense of Constitutional liberty, and, on that great question, to ignore all party lines.

SENATOR THURMAN, in discussing the KuKlux bill, which recently passed the Senate, said this act gives to the President of the United States a power which was possessed by only two monarchs of the world, the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey. Under these sections the President can of his own will declare war against the people of any State of this Union. Such an idea as this was unknown to the framers of our Constitution. To give the President, and he probably a candidate for re-election, this power, to put in his hands absolute control over the elections, is the destruction of the country. He may not only shipwreck his own fame, but shipwreck the very liberties of this country, when this discretion is given to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. These are strong facts, strongly expressed; but a corrupt and ambitious faction, headed by the President, inflicted this blow upon the Constitution and foundation of our form of government.

THE civilized world will be more shocked at the blasphemous conduct of the Red Republicans of Paris than at the loss of life. Temples dedicated to the worship of the living God, sacked and desecrated; the archbishop, one of the most venerable and learned prelates in Europe, stripped naked, bound to a pillar and scourged, Priests and Sisters of Charity and other societies of religious women outraged and murdered, the name of God scoffed and jeered by these demons, under the lead of GARABALDI. It may be in the order of Providence that the return of the German army will be necessary and terminate in the destruction of the city itself—better that, than the present state of affairs.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Independent Representatives.

[From the Bellefonte Watchman.]

The people of this Commonwealth yearly select one hundred men whose duty it is to repair to the State capitol, and there forming the House of Representatives, proceed to enact—in conjunction with the Senate—such laws as may be requisite for the peace, security, and welfare of the whole people. These men are selected because of their supposed fitness for the position. Because they are believed to possess the requisite knowledge and personal independence to vote for such salutary laws as the exigencies of the times require. But year after year the people are deceived. The men elected by them in many instances prove false to their constituencies. Possessing at home fair characters for integrity, many of these Representatives (?) upon arriving at Harrisburg come under the seductive influences there brought to bear upon them and fall—fall from the proud position they occupy at home—fall from the exalted station of a high toned, independent gentleman, to the depraved level of a truckling sycophant, the willing slave of a tyranical master.

Losing their independence of character, and obeying the dictation of their masters, these men are living, moving examples of the character POPE had in view when he spoke of the seductive influences of the syren, thus—

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mein
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seeing oft—familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

One observing the movements on the floor of the House preliminary to a vote being taken upon a bill in which some particular party is either directly or indirectly interested, sees in all its sickening phases the want of manliness—of independence on the part of Representatives. The whip of the master is cracked and the supposed independent law maker obsequiously obeys the command of his owner, and subserviently votes "yea" or "no" as he has been directed. Owned body and breeches by another, he no more obeys the dictates of his own judgment than does the donkey bridled and bitted. To assert his manhood and act for himself and of himself would be the part he was elected to play in the legislative drama, but he has been cast in just such character as his new found master has seen fit to assign him—either in the affirmative or negative of any proposition to be passed upon. Expected by his people to act for them, he is found worshiping false gods. Like the child of Israel he has deserted the true God and worships the Golden Calf.

Poor, drivelling, truckling sycophants, who sacrifice their manhood and become the pliant, suppliant tools of certain parties who coil themselves in anaconda folds about them, they should meet the signal condemnation of the people and be left out of place and position.

While what we have said refers to the House, let it not be understood that the Senate is free from the same animadversions. Here too the same subserviency and truckling is daily to be witnessed. Sycophants there, too,

"Bend the pregnant hinges of the knee
That thrift may follow fawning."

Nor is this state of things chargeable to any particular party—here are men of both political organizations who are

Lost to honor, manhood, self,
And bound alone by love of pelf.

But there are men in both chambers who rise above the dictation of power, the wiles of the seducer, the blandishments of the minions who with silken cords endeavor to entrap them, and honestly represent their constituents. Guided solely by their convictions of right, they fearlessly vote for or against any bill presented for their consideration.

To these men the people are indebted for all that is good and wholesome in the legislation of the State. Bound by no ties save their personal honor, party fealty and sense of duty to their constituents, the honest men of the two bodies are always found battling on the side of right. To resist the malign influences which surround men sent to the Legislative Halls, and come out unscathed, requires more than ordinary moral courage. To unswervingly follow the "straight and narrow, path" is found not to be so easy a task as most persons suppose.

Long experience enables the professional "borer" to measure his man and as his appliances are many, and his ways dark, he manages to entrap all who have not armed themselves against the wiles of the seducer.

It is only by the assertion of frank, open manly independence, by promptly resisting the proffers, blandishments, menaces or cajolements, and sternly starting out determined to act for himself, that the neophyte can maintain his integrity. To once come under the influence of the cormorants who prey upon the passions or prejudices, is to be led a dance that blasts and destroys, and that forever, the reputations of so many men who left their homes with unsullied hands, clear consciences and pure motives, to embark in the business of legislation. Once under the improper influence of certain parties there is no escape. To break away is to be exposed. Thus bound they must go where they are bidden, and step by step they are led to destruction. Better, far better, were it for many who have been sent to the Legislature had they remained in their workshops—or offices, at their plows or desks and retained their own self respect and the good opinion of their neighbors. Bound hand and foot by the power they suffered to entrap them, they have degraded their manhood, lost their self-respect and made the very name of legislator almost a word of obloquy and reproach. Their sycophancy, truckling and mendacity has not only disgraced themselves, but dragged into contempt the honest, upright men who have been forced into companionship with them in the place where, next to the Bench, purity should dwell.

THE New York *Herald* says: "Does Congress propose to discriminate between whites and blacks in its treatment of the Ku Klux question? From recent developments it appears that the most ferocious of these gangs are composed of negroes, and yet Congress seems to be only legislating with regard to the white branch of the Order. Give Sambo a chance!

THE New York *Tribune* announces that the government wrung from the people eighty-four millions, nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars in taxes, in 1870, in excess of the amounts paid in 1868 and 1869; and yet the Radicals are boasting of the manner in which they have reduced taxation.

Political Morality.

The very low grade of political morality that now pervades this country is a sad thing to realize, and, however slight the present exhibition, is slowly and steadily forcing patriotic and reflective minds to doubt the permanency of liberty, and to actively seek the wherewith to avert anticipated catastrophe.

In the early days of the Republic, a hightoned honor was the rule. Washington, a Virginia gentleman, of considerable fortune, could not think of accepting office either in a military or civil capacity, with the idea of a wrong compensation for his services. All he would ask or would receive of his country was the payment of his expenses while engaged in her service. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, after giving a life service to their country, and each in turn filling the Presidential office for eight years, retired to the walks of private life bankrupts in their fortunes, although receiving the same salary that President Grant does now. These men had no itching palms—they were not the recipients of presents from office-hunting thieves—they entered into no conspiracies to raise or depress the money market—their relatives filled none of the public places confided to Presidential nominations—and how careful, how very careful, were they that in no one thing they should overstep the constitutional boundaries of the authority committed to their care.

Alas! what a change do we witness in the rule that governed the conduct of our early Presidents from that which we see to-day. But this great change is not confined alone to the rule of action by the occupants of the White House at Washington. It is in Congress, on the Bench, in the Federal officials everywhere, in the Governors and Legislatures of States—aye, to an alarming extent among the people themselves, in their support of wicked and unconstitutional legislative measures adopted in the interests of party organization.

It has been accepted as a truism that party spirit is a necessity to the preservation of a free government. In obedience to the decision of a legislative caucus, where a question of party interest is involved, men no longer hesitate to damn their souls with perjury. Look at the war and reconstruction Acts of Congress for the past ten years, scarcely one of which was constitutional—admitted not so to be by the very men who were adopting and enforcing them, and who were sworn to obey and support the constitution. Look at the bogus Amendments, and their fraudulent and bayonet ratifications, for the sole purpose of adding a half million of negroes to their voting force. Look at party action in the expulsion of members in the various legislative bodies, including that of Congress itself, which being the most select ought to have been the last to fall from its original high estate. Look at the declaration of Mr. Strang, the leader of the majority party in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on the passage through that body of the bill re-districting the State for the election of Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly. Said he, "I have no concealments. I think the Republicans have a majority in the State, and I support this bill because it will give them a working majority. If the Democrats don't accept, we can get along very well with the present arrangement for the next seven years." The man that said this, as well as his compatriots in the House, had all taken a solemn oath on the first Monday of January last, to obey the Constitution of Pennsylvania, knowing that it positively required them to make an apportionment of representatives during the present year. To preserve a party majority in the legislature, in despite of what a majority of the people may wish, they propose to disregard their oaths of office, as well as all regard for justice and fair dealing, in offering the Democrats a bill that cannot be accepted, confidently looking for the support of their partizan friends in this great breach of the moral laws that all recognize as the necessary governing rules among a civilized and free people. In this bill, which has passed the House, to Allegheny county are allotted three members in the Senate, although deficient 6,500 in the number of taxables entitling her to that representation, while Fayette, Greene and Westmoreland, with a surplus of 6,933, are given but one senator. Luzerne, a Democratic county, with a surplus of 18,522, is to have but one senator, while Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset, republican, with a deficiency of 9,000, are to have one—and Crawford also republican, with a deficiency of 6,647, is to have another. Chester, a Radical county, with 19,500, is allowed three members of the House, while Montgomery county, Democratic, with 22,247, gets only two members. This is political swindling of the worst kind.

In the early days of the Republic no political party would have dared thus to have set aside their constitutional obligations, or shamelessly disregard the laws of morality in seeking to wrong the people out of a just representation in the halls of legislation. Pennsylvania may give fifty thousand Democratic majority, and yet the Republicans seek to retain the power in the General Assembly through dishonest and unfair apportionment bills. Party animosity runs so high, and political morals so low, that no stopping place is found where this great evil can certainly be arrested. The early writers could not have taken into consideration the utter abandonment of moral rules that now pervade this whole country. They must have supposed that a free people, governing themselves, would naturally cherish a special reverence for the rules of morality in their management of public affairs. Could they have seen and realized what is now passing before us, would not their expression of opinions have been very much modified?—*Allentown Democrat.*

THE *Press* complains that three affrays took place, a few nights ago, not far from the office of that journal. If anybody should propose to make the proprietor of the *Press* personally or pecuniarly responsible for these unlawful acts of other people, that journal would instantly protest against the gross injustice of such a course. Yet this is precisely what it calls justice, if applied to people living at the South.

LETTERS and papers from Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and elsewhere South, agree in saying that the prospects for large crops of fruits and cereals is first class, and that the present season, if successful in this particular, will very nearly sweep away all the general pecuniary losses by the war.

Editor's Book Table.

HOME AND HEALTH.—The April number of this new Health Magazine comes to us with a great variety of interesting articles. The principal ones are on "The Teeth—Causes and Prevention of Decay," "Health at Home," "Bathing and Baths (*Illustrated*)," "Rearing Babies," "Tight Lacing" (*Illustrated*), "Bright's Disease Untechnically Considered," What shall we do in the Sick-room?" etc. There are more than forty smaller articles, containing valuable hints on health and for the home. Published at $1,50 per year, by W. R. DE PUY & BROTHER, 805 Broadway, New York.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR MAY.—This is a superb number. The steel plate is a beautiful picture of the pride and glory of California—the matchless Yosemite Valley—with its wonderful towering walls of rock, its waterfalls, and clear stream winding through. Then the colored Fashion plate is of unusual interest, as it presents us with actual portraits of distinguished personages—the former Prince Imperial of France, the Princess Alexandra, the ex-Empress Eugenie, the Princess Louise—all, of course, attired in the latest style. Music—"That Little Church Around the Corner." The literary matter is very rich, maintaining the high character of this magazine. In fashions and fancywork, as the ladies well know, this magazine is unexcelled. Price $2,50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies, $6. Five copies (and one gratis), $8. "The Lady's Friend" and the "Saturday Evening Post" (and *one* engraving), $4. Published by DEACON & PETERSON, Philadelphia. *Single copies for sale by all News dealers, 25 cents.*

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May has its usual wonderful combination of gaities and gravities, in which fun and fiction, science and history, give everybody in the family, of every age and taste, something that will be acceptable. HARPER BROTHERS, New York.

GOODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May is out with its usual literary and pictorial attractions.

THE Cincinnati *Times*, a Republican newspaper of wide circulation, comes out squarely in denunciation of the policy of the present administration, and the acts of the recent Congress. It closes a lengthy article with the following words:

Now, we have a record of $64 000 000 lavished upon two railway corporations, and nearly 200 000 000 acres of the workingmen's land bestowed upon such monopolies—land which JACKSON declared in one of his first messages should no more be sold forever, but should be reserved for the working farmers!

These are but a few of the monstrous sins of the late Congresses.

IT is now probable that the President will convene the Senate in executive session about the 10th of May, to consider the treaty to be submitted from the High Commission, which is to cover a complete settlement of all the outstanding differences. The day cannot be positively fixed, as it depends in some degree upon the return of certain papers from England which are indispensable to the conclusion of pending questions. Therefore the time now fixed is only approximative, but is regarded as nearly certain by persons who ought to be well informed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

M. P. LUTZ.

		BROWN MUSLINS.	
36	inch	Appleton "A," per yard	14
"	"	" " by the bolt	13
"	"	Augusta "A," per yard	12½
"	"	" " by the bolt	12
"	"	Agawam "F," per yard	10
"	"	" " by the bolt	9½
"	"	Exeter "A," per yard	12½
"	"	" " by the bolt	12
27	"	Augusta "A," per yard	9
40	"	Pepperell "E," per yard	15
"	"	" " by the bolt	14
48	"	Pequot "W," per yard	22
10-4	"	" "	45
"	"	Monadnock per yard	32
		BLEACH MUSLINS.	
36	inch	Gold coin, per yard	21
"	"	" by the bolt	21½
"	"	Wamsutta, per yard	21
"	"	" by the bolt	21
"	"	Fruit of the Loom per yard	18
"	"	" " by the bolt	17
"	"	Lonsdale, per yard	18
"	"	" by the bolt	17
"	"	Chapman, per yard	16
"	"	" by the bolt	15
"	"	Rochdale, per yard	14
"	"	Red Bank, per yard	12½
"	"	Green Mt "E Co, "G," per yard	12½
"	"	Hamilton "A," per yard	12½
30	"	Rockville, per yard	10
45	"	Boot "X," per yard	22
45	"	Fruit of the Loom, per yard	28
10-4	"	Monadnock, per yard	38
10-4	"	Pequot, per yard	55
		Check shirtings form	16, 17, 22 @ 26
		Stripe Shirtings from	18 @ 22
		TICKINGS.	
36	inch	Minnehaha	38
"	"	Conestoga	25
32	"	Wire Twist	25
30	"	Omega "C"	20
27	"	Lehigh Valley "B,"	12½
		PRINTS.	
		Shirting and Mourning	12½
		Cochoc, Merrimack and Spragues	12½
		American, Richmond and Manchester	12½
		Pinks and Purples	12½
		Garners, Amoskeag and Arnold	10
		Columbian	8
		Wellington	9½
		GINGHAMS.	
		Lancaster	18
		Baird's Scotch	15
		Best "	15
		Nonpariel	12½
		Delaines	12½, 15, 18, 20 @ 22
		Lawns	12½, 15, 18, 20 @ 25
		Pink, Blue and Buff French Lawn	40
		Buff Chinese Grass cloth	25
		Buff Linens for suits	37 @ 45
		Marl Wash Poplins	18
		Philadelphia Poplins, all colors	38
		Red Lion Black Alpacas 35, 45, 50, 60, 75, 90 @ $1.00	
		Colored Silk Stripe Grenadines	35
		Alexander Kid Gloves	1.25
		" " " two buttons	1.75
		SHAWLS.	
		Augusta	$3.00
		Rosalind	3.25
		Sultana (striped and plain centre,)	3.75
		Ristori " " " "	3.75
		Hero	3.75
		Printed Imitation Paisley	4.00
		Paisley (red and black centres,)	$8.00 to $10.00
		Black Lace	$1.50 to $ 2.25
		SKIRTS.	
		Printed Percale	75, $1.25 @ $1.50
		Summer Fell	2.25
		16 Bone, French wove Corsets	70
		PAPER COLLARS.	
		Dickens (cloth lined,)	10
		Ruby " "	20
		Astor	25
		PAPER CUFFS.	
		Napier (reversable)	40
		Chromo "	50
		SPOOL COTTON.	
		Alexander Kings, white and colored, 200 yds.	4
		" " " " per doz.	45
		J. & P. Coats " " 200 yds.	8
		" " " " per doz.	90
		Clark's O. N. T. Machine	8 @ 10
		PINS.	
		Adamantine per paper	4
		Needle points " "	8
		Best Needles " "	8
		WHITE GOODS.	
		40 pieces Piques	18 to 50
		Bishop Lawn	40 to 50
		Victoria "	25 to 50
		Plain Cambrics	18 to 50
		Stripe and Plaid Cambrics	25 to 50
		45 inch soft finish	45
		Plain Nainsook	45
		Plaid and stripe Nainsook	35 to 65
		36 inch India Long Cloth	45
		Mull A. La Suisse	15 to 35
		Tarletons, white and colored	40
		Irish Linen from 28, 35 40, 50, 60, 75, $1.00 @ $1.25	
		Ladies Linen Hdk's, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50	
		Gents hem'd " 30, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, and 60	
		Linen shirt fronts 25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65 and 75	
		Cotton Wove	20
		White Trimmings	5 to 20
		Towels	10 to 50
		Napkins, per doz.	$1.25 to $5.00
		Table Linens	45 to 1.00
		Red Spreads	$1.75 to 3.75
		Nottingham Lace Curtains 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 cts. per yard.	

In addition to the above, LUTZ has a full line of Black Silks, colored French Poplins, Summer Dress Goods and Suitings, Hosiery and Gloves, Lace and Linen collars and cuffs, Umberellas, Parasols, Fans, Hoop Skirts, &c., which would be difficult to give the price of, as the assortment is extensive. M. P. LUTZ, Bloomsburg, Pa.

In Brower's Block, next to the Court House. apr 21'71—tf

BLOOM FERRY.

The Bloom Ferry company has had its flats and boats thoroughly repaired and is now in readiness to do all usual ferrying at any reasonable hour. The undersigned will be in attendance at any time to