BLOOMSBURG, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1871.

The 9th Resolution and Negro Suffrage. If a single discharge from the battery of Senator MORTON has frightened the nervous portion of Democratic leaders and sent them panic stricken from their strongest intrenchment, what may we not look for hereafter so far as these childlike warriors are concerned? But the distinguished Senator will find other than plunder patriots in our ranks who look only to the flesh pots, and when the battle comes he will find an unyielding invulnerable army solidly planted on the bulwarks. The panic stricken and nimble footed gentry of the Age, and Patriots of Washington and Harrisburg and the free-booting World, will voluntarily or otherwise return to their allegiance when they learn, as they assuredly will, that there is no retreat except into the ranks of the enemy. The rank and file of the party is a unit on the question of negro suffrage and consequent equality and will never brook the attempt to back the party down from its high and noble position of cternal opposition to the debasement of the government by voluntarily sharing it with degraded races.

JEFF DAVIS and his friends tell the people of the south that negro suffrage may be tolerated there because it will keep them peaceable, that they will in a very short time generally vote with their old masters, who alone appreciate their true character sufficiently to permanently influence their action, and that the negro at all events is as fit to vote as the yankes! Mr. LEW CASSIDAY backs up his retreating friends by de-DECHERT and gave to the Democracy the victory in the first Senatorial district, so important to the party and the country in its results. That the negroes will eventually vote with the party that is least aristocratic in its tendencles we never doubted, and it may be a consoling reflection to some people that like all others they will be altogether likely to vote with those with whom they are most intimate and bear the closest personal relations. But all that is begging the question. The principle is that this is a WHITE MAN'S GOV-ERNMENT, made by white men, for white men and their posterity forever! Shall white men submit to have it mongrelized? Shall we tamely and forever submit to the fraud by which this debasing result was temporarily accomplished? We say resist it-the Democratic party has heretofore unanimously said resist it. Why yield now? No higher or other reason is offered than that continued resistance will once more bring party defeat, while to give up an opportunity presented itself of makopposition will bring present success! If this is true it is no good reason for yielding a principle so very important, so essential to the future welfare of the country and especially to our immediate ment for another scene of grand and posterity. But we do not believe a word of it! Where can a single advocate of negro suffrage he pointed out of 1864, organized a factious minority thieves hope to continue in power. who will vote for a Democratic candidate because the party has yielded its unless an untrue and foolish resolve was opposition to that measure? We do not believe a single one exists-if there is such a one he is a fool, and not worthy form secured Lincoln's re-election. of consideration-and we would not After assisting to defeat one or two yield the point if there were millions or ten hundred millions.

What the conspirators meant to acout all its defeats for more than ten years the Democratic party stood intact and invulnerable-a power second only to the government itself. All attempts to destroy, to allure or to break it failed. It is feared by every species of rascality in the nation. Superhuman efforts have constantly to be made to prevent it from coming into power. Warring against has failed to affect its strength, and therefore, for several years base modes have been resorted to in order to undermine and thus destroy it. Attempt after attempt was made, by all the power of money and corruption, to impose candidates upon it who did not entertain its sentiments, and at the last National Convention of the party this villainous strategy was almost success fol Defeated in all other machinations the audacious attempt is now made to corrupt its principles. By some sur prising means a small majority was ob tained in our late State Convention and in that of Ohio, to endorse this suicidal and disgraceful policy. The subject was studiously kept from the people, and a majority of our representatives were suddenly transformed into dictators. In this those representatives were as much above their business as the dutchman's ram that jumped out of the field from the sheep into that of the eases was about equally appropriate.

We warn the men engaged in this didates with this fatal platform. Dastruction will follow if they do. Let the 9th resolution go as simply a vague convention, and let it drop there stillborn. If the question requires decision at all, let it be attended to next year in the election of delegates.

Surrendering to Radicalism!

The Philadelphia Age, in justifying the attempt to surrender to the Radicals, uses this strange argument:

The fact of acquiescence in the work done by Radicalism, has been as explicit as acts could make it. Negroes vote at every poll in the United States; they sit in every jury box. Only by a formal amendment to the Constitution, ratified by three-fourths of the States, can the whole subject of suffrage be returned to the several States.

The Democracy acquiesce in existing evils save us from common debauchery law, and yield to existing power, so far as not to resist by force but they will never cease to resist at the ballot box and by all other fair means. Dema gogues, political gamblers, cowards, and weak brethren and false friends, may forget or shirk their duty, but they have neither right nor power to surren der the Democratic party. No political convention or other authority possesses that power. If any portion of Democrats, for any reason, choose to take a "new departure," they have a perfect right to do so, either by forming a new party or joining some other existing one but they have no right to attempt to speak for the Democracy or todrag them

As to the 14th and 15th Amendments which give to the Federal Governmen,

The Columbian. all power over the States as regards the elective franchise and thereby destroy he independence of the State, they cere never adopted! They never were legitimate authority. The argument of force is all bosh, for under the law the continue until all the people are restored to power, and if they then approve the amendments they will be submitted

Objectionable and reprehensible as it is, the mere matter of negro voting, no gro jurors, negro Congressmen and negro rulers generally, is not the worst or more dangerous feature of the 14th and 15th Amendments-their tendency to destroy the States and vest all power in the Federal Government is the alarming and most destructive feature. And not to resist this to the last extremity would be to surrender the very basis upon which the Democratic party was formed and upon which it must stand if it stand at all. Without that basis no Democratic party exists, and its organization becomes a mere machine to elevate persons to office who have no merits to put them there.

SURRENDER! NEVER! Not until it 'snows red roses and rains cool wine!" The Democratic party has triumphed over desertion and treachery heretofore and can do it again: Let every man who loves principle now stand firm! 11 this is to be made a mongrel government and a mongrel people, let not the Democratic party have lot or part in claring that the negro vote elected Col. the great crime, but let us fight it forever and a day!

Vallandigham.

The Indianapolis Journal testifies to the workers we furness of Vallandigham to the Republican party. He gave the Republicans the grand tyletory they ever won in Ohio. He prepare the high platform for M'Chellan, at Chicago, as take the re-election of Lincoln a certainty. H

VALLANDIGHAM is one of the "rule or ruin" breed of demagogues. For no higher apparent object than to render himself conspicuous, he so conducted fool-hardy administration to martyrize him. Although condemned to death, LINCOLN did not deem him worth either killing or imprisoning, and there fore sent him to the rebels. They of course had no use for him and sent him to Canada. There he obstinately remained in a state of Martyrdom, looking over the line which he might have crossed at any moment and remained at his home in complete security, until ing a splurge. After having subjected the Democrats of Ohlo to a 100,000 majority defeat by forcing himself on their ticket for Governor, the favorable molofty tumbling arrived, and worming his way into the National Convention which refused to support M'CLELLAN adopted declaring the war a "failure." Of course that declaration in the plat Democratic candidates for Congress in his district, he appeared at the Democratic National Convention of 1868 and

complish by throwing this firebrand conspicuously opposed the nomination nto the party at this time it is difficult of every candidate who was likely to to discern. We can only account for it be elected, and joined the corrupt ring on the ground that it is an attempt (base, of stock gambling politicians who atcowardly and sneaking) to break up tempted to blot out the Democratic should be accorded them without delay. the organization of the party. Through- party by inducing its Convention to But with executive and heads of departnominate Chief Instice Curacy a vio lent and bitter abolition traitor, for President. Failing in this, he aided largely in getting up the farce which produced the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR; a piece of strategy which meant simply to surrender the Presi dency to Gen. GRANT and which most successfully accomplished that result. Since then he has been constantly schem ing to lionize himself at the expense of his party, and has finally hit upon the plan of turning a somersault from the radical point of Democracy, which he vainly attempting to identify himself good in the future. with their principles without (at pres-

> 'you are all right, good fellows, but we want the offices you are holding!" "just hold on and let us in!" The writer hereof never was partial to expediency mongers and ever detested demagogues as well as political gamblers of every hue. The long continued minority of the Democratic party and the hunger for office has given power to these fellows just now and they have succeeded in corrupting, debasing or inveigling a majority of delegates in the Conventions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, having been careful to avoid making

ent) being of them, shouting to them

neat cattle, and the action in the two their issue before the people. Their professions are hypocritical and their motives are base, and should be scouted from one end of the land to the other. Now is a time for Democrats to stand struction. Hancock, who was one of and other circles, are quite natural in firm and maintain the integrity of their the best soldiers of the war, never for a view of the developments which have opinion of 76 panic stricken men in a The money changers see the steady progress of the party to power, and what Like every brave and true soldier who they cannot defeat they are holdly en-deavoring to corrupt. They have suc-and observe the civil law. ceeded in placing all thecity Democratc papers of the Atlantic coast in the ands of old Federalists and Whigs, who of course have no love and scarcely a knowledge of the abstract principles of Democracy, at least no veneration for them. They, therefore, possess the vantage ground and only stern determination and firmness on the part of the rural Democracy, can now preserve their principles in their purity, or pre-

> and the lead of demagogues. In General M'Candless the people will have a faithful and competent keeper of the public accounts. He graduated in the school of labor a skillfull mechanic, and all the sympathics of his nature are with the toiling masses. To show their sympathy with labor the Radicals have nominated for a State office, the Secretary of the Schuylkill Board of Coal Operators.

vent all the measures of the Radical

party from being fastened upon the

country forever. Of all other political

THE question is now asked, will the miners of the anthracite coal fields enjoy their annual summer suspension-We should judge that there has been enough of "suspension" to last for some

Jefferson Davis.

The whilem President of the South ern Confederacy has come to the rescue of the Radical party, and as if in direct proposed by two-thirds of Congress and concert with VALLANDIGHAM & Co. sever were concurred in by two-thirds who are endeavoring most absurdly of the States. They are, therefore, framis to surrender the Northern Democracy. speeches as will best give aid and comthe maleontents that they must be held fort to these parties. We insert an ab-to be adopted because not resisted by stract of one of these speeches, which ballot is the only mode of resistance see just what he is saying. Of course again be resorted to. That war will papers are filled with the sayings of Mr. Davis-garbled, perverted and misrepresented of course, as their author well knew and probably intended they should part of their stock in trade during the coming canvass. But the Northern people have seen so much of southern seare-crows of late years that this one will fail to frighten them from their propriety. In fact the Rads are just now so poverty stricken as regards merits, and so hideous of evil deeds which they hope to keep out of sight, that about the only stock in trade they offer to the public consists of JEFF. Davis' speeches, Ku Klux manufac tures, and the farce of VALLANDIGHAM surrenders. This witches stew, they hope, will turn a sufficient number of simple northern heads to give them victory once more and clear their path for the next Presidency. Let the solid Democracy see to it that that hope prove a vain one.

"They Did not Steal."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who has been wandering among the waste places of South Caro lina, gives utterings to his musings as follows:

"How the old families have been broken up and scattered! The former thereof. home of the Hamptons is now a deso late hill, and the family is no longer the power in the land that it once was. The Prestons, Middletons, Pickneys and Rhetts, have all been reduced from their high estates. They are no longer the rulers of South Carolina. But let years that these families ruled the State graced none of its high places by ignorwere, they were honest. Whatever they did, they did not steat.

IF "Brother" Greeley is allowed to travel and make many more speeches in the Southwest he will play the mis-Committee's forthcoming report. In a speech at Galveston, Texas, on Satur-

day last, he said:
"I believe at this day not so much ice occurs in Texas as in New

And again:
"I can testify that property and life are safe and protected in Texas."
Every day brings fresh evidence that the South is being constantly misrepre sented for the only purpose of creating a centralized despotism, by which the

ROBBING THE DYING VETERANS. Four months ago congress passed a bill granting additional pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 and their widows; but the claims arising therefrom are practically ignored by the lazy department of the interior, and anxious inquiries from the veterans elicit no satisfactory responses from different officials. The claimants are feeble old men and women-in many cases suffering from poverty-and their just dues ments folling at country can be expected of imitative clerks?

The Free Vote in Boroughs.

In another column we publish the net recently passed by the Legislature for the further regulation of boroughs in this Commonwealth, including among other amendments, the application to all such as have been or may b incorporated under general laws of the plan of the free vote in the elections of Councilmen. This important act will render reformed voting familiar to the always professed, to land himself on the people in most of the towns of the State skirts of the Radical party, and is now and its passage is full of promise for

THE Associate Press cable despatch, to the effect that the Emperor William had decided the San Juan boundary question in favor of the United States, is rather premature. The question has not yet been officially brought to the notice of the emperor.—Telegraphic Des-

" Bather premature" is good, considering that the treaty is not yet fully ratified and that the question has not yet been submitted for decision! Washington advices state that the United States will not have the papers ready for submission before October 1st.

General W. S. Hancock, Upon our book table we find a pam ohlet containing the military record of Gen. W. S. Hancock, while acting as commander of a portion of the South ern States during the process of reconto lead him into violation of the law.

It is gratifying to see the laboring men take such a decided stand against the dominant party, and it augurs well for the success of our cause. By a delusion, many were taken into the so-called Republican party; but having been with it long enough to learn its real intentions they have left it, and in doing so have given it a serious kick, from which it is groaning quite lustily through its penny organs.

Dr. Kirk, the President of the American Missionary Association, New England branch, wants half a million o men sent into the South with swords, guns and torches to put down Kukluxs. He is not exactly certain as to the location of the aforesaid "men in buckram," but that makes no difference in the esti mation of the Doctor. So that the South be struck with steel knuckles he is con-

THE Democratic party has a me brilliant prospect for success in the impending campaign. Let true and honest men be nominated for the offices, and the result will be victory. STANTON'S war record consists of be

ing a Surgeon with the rank of Major,

The Borough Supplement. ACT FOR THE PURTIER BIG

ATION OF BOROUGHS. SECTION 1. Be it engeled &c., That ny application for the incorporation of borough under the general borough and proclamations can never give them is traversing the south making such April, 1851, shall be laid before the stract of one of these speeches, which is a sample of all, that our readers may no case later than the next subsequent ballot is the only mode of resistance see just what he is saying. Of course, and that has been constantly and will the Radicals are delighted and their by the petitioners who se names are attached the respected to. That were will papers are filled with the sayings of Mr. be-and these will form an important charter shall be given in at least one the said acts or either of them for a change of borough limits, or to annul or alter a borough charter, or to bring a borough created or regulated by special laws under the operation of the aforesaid act of third of April, 1851. SECTION 2. The number of members

of any town council of a borough where the number is now fixed at five shall be hereafter six, and in be roughs hereafter neorporated under general laws the number of such councilmen shall be six, but the several courts of the Commonwealth having jurisdiction to incorporate boroughs may in granting an the town council with full powers as such and to preside at the meetings

Section 3. In elections for members or town councils each voter may at his option bestow his votes singly upon six andidates, or cumulate them upon any less number in the manner authorized by the fourth section of the act to define the limits and to organize the town us pass everything to their credit that of Bloomsburg, approved March 4, 1870, is due, and say that through the long and vacancies in any such council shall be filled in the manner provided in the they stole none of its revenues, nor dis- fifth section of the same act, but nothing herein contained shall be held to ant and corrupt men. Faulty as the old regulate or affect the manner of chooshimself during the war as to induce a time Southern Democratic politicians ing the burgess or other principal executive officer of a borough even when he shall be authorized to serve as a member of the town council,

SECTION 4. Whenever the borough authorities shall extend the limits of such borough they shall file a plan or plot of such extension in the office of the Court of Quarier Sessions of the proper county, and notice thereof shall be published in at least two of the newspapers published in the county, and any citizen of the borough or of the territory annexed shall have the right formula of the regiment and gaining the cleared ground; but were as often driven back chief with the doings of the Kuklux plot of such extension in the office of

way into some of the sanctums of New After the close of the war, and on the York. One fact attracted much notice among observing men, and which, without some explanation, such as has not been given, would have been were understood, followed by a chorus of approbation tuned to the same key, as soon as the so-called abstract from the State Department was published. If the allegation be true, that this large sum was paid out to conquer prejudices, or to remove embarrassing doubts, then the perfect accord of certain newspapers in various cities, embracing a large adius and representing different ideas, s explained.

The columns of many of the so-called neutral " or "independent " papers. heretofore not much in esteem with the Administration, bear witness that they have suddenly found in the eyes of diferent heads of Departments, which may or may not account for their excited zeal in behalf of the Treaty, their intolerance of all its opponents, and their gratuitous championship of its

peculiar advocates. There are unpleasant rumors, that the publication of the abstract of the Treaty was connected with transactions in the stock market, which had been shrewdly devised by some sharp opera tor, who had the benefit of the secret, and knew how to use it. All these re ports, which are credited in diplomatic principles and unselfish convictions, single moment allowed military power actually taken place under our eyes, and of the jobbery which is known to have been connected with other negopersonal interest in legislation or in contracts, is no longer discreditable. If influence is in the market for sale, why should not treaty-makers buy it like

other merchandise? The Postmaster General would have been convicted, before any impartial jury or committee, of connivance with his former law partner in a fraudulent claim to take half a million dollars out of the Treasury, which was only prevented by the honesty of a subordinate; and yet he is still permitted to remain in office, and to sign himself a Cabinet was necessary to fabricate an artificial the tribunals of justice. opinion for the Treaty, the parties interested knew where to go to obtain sup port, and what appliances were neces sary to enlist zeal. They managed the business well, and, we are bound to say, were served at very cheap rates .- Wash ington Patriot.

A RECENT writer says that fences of the United States have cost more than appointees, all the craft that floats on our waters, salt and fresh; more, indeed, than any other class of property except railroads

M. THIERS' bronze medals and staful objects of art were sent to the mint. and dusty weather.

Military Record of Gen. M'Candless. The Philadelphia Four Quarters com iles the following record of Gen. M'-CANDLESS' military services, and other

events of his life: a borough under the general borough acts of first of April, 1831, and third of April, 1831, shall be laid before the grand jury at the same torm of the court when presented whenever the same can be conveniently done, and in no case later than the next subsequent term of the court, and shall be signed by the petitioners who se names are attached thereto within the three months immediately preceding its presentation to the court, and public notice of the intended application for a borough a private soldier in Captain Timothy Mealey's company, and when the regiment was organized as the 24 Regiment, and when the regiment was elected major. In October, 1861, upon the promotion of Licutenant Colonel Albert Magilton to the coloneley of the Regiment, Major M'Candless was elected and commissioned Licutenant Colonel william B. Mann assumed command of the regiment. In the Peninsular campaign he commanded his troops with skill, and on the first of August, 1862, was promoted to the coloneley for gainer. Gen. M'CANDLESS enrelled himselfa charter shall be given in at least one newspaper of the proper county for a period of not less than thirty days immediately before the petition shall be presented. The foregoing regulations shall also apply to any application to a court of competent jurisdiction under the said acts or either of them for a during the absence of General Crawford. during the absence of General Crawford in the winter of 1863 and the following spring, he commanded the division.

spring, he commanded the division.

On Thursday, the 5th of May, 1861, when the 1st Brigade was cut off and surrounded in the Wilderness, Colonel M'Candless was captured, but in the confusion that ensued he cluded his captors and made his escape through the dense forests, and arrived safely in camp at Spottsylvania Court House, Whilst leading his Belgade in a charge on Sunday evening, he was wounded in on Sanday evening, he was wounded in the arm, and disabled from further ser-vice. He returned to Philadelphia, and was subsequently tendered a brigadier's commission, but feeling that while the War Department acknowledged his gal incorporation or upon application made to them for the purpose fix or change the charter of any borough so as to cutbesize the hard. authorize the burgess or chief executive from self-respect, to decline the honor. Accordingly he remained in the privacy and practice of his profession.

Sypher's History, in speaking of the battle of Spottsylvania, says: "Colonel M'Candless, who led the charge with conspicuous gallantry was wounded, and Col. Tally assumed command of the brigade." brigade.

The New York Heraid's correspondent, in speaking of this battle, says:
"On Monday evening, when the roar of battle was sounding along the whole line, Col. M'Candless, who had accompanied the Reserve Corps through all is battles and companies was carried ts battles and campaigns, was carried to the rear severely wounded to be sent to the rear severely wounded to be sent to his home in Philadelphia. As an officer he had won great distinction, and was a favorite with his companions in arms, who now deeply feel his depart-

He was twice wounded: the first time at the second battle of Bull's Run, in the groin, and the second in the bloody battle Spottsylvania Court House, where is left arm was broken by a cannister

Gen. M'Ciellan, in his official report any citizen of the borough or of the territory annexed shall have the right to appeal from the ordinance of the dless gallantly leading the charge."

to appeal from the ordinance of the town council annexing such territory to the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county within thirty days of the filing of such plan or plot, and thereupon the said Court shall have power, at its discretion, to decree or refuse such extension of borough limits in the same manner as under the third section of the act of first April, 1834, relating to boroughs.

Approved June 2, 1871.

The British Treaty.

It is stated in quarters believed to be well informed, that over a quarter of a million of dollars was expended, in preparing the public press for the favorable reception of the British Treaty, and that a considerale part of this liberal appropriation found its tway into some of the sanctums of New York, Occoper the favorable reception of the grant attacked many regiment in by mistake."

After the close of the battle of Gains' Mill, Bates says: "At 3 P. M., the engagement became so sovere, that the gagement became so sovere, that the point of the battle of Gains' Mill, Bates says: "At 3 P. M., the engagement became so sovere, that the postion of usual research to sustain the first line against repeated and desperate assaults. Gene. Reproleds soon rode up and ordered the Second to advance through the wood, clear it of the enemy and take move and ordered the Second to advance through the wood, clear it of the enemy on his right flank, asked the General's permission to move in at right angles to the position assigned it. The General was silent for a moment, his face bearing the expression of great perplexity and dissatisfaction, when he replied, Colonel, General Porter is fighting this battle on certain parallels, and his orders will have to be obeyed.' I would, remarked the Colonel afterward, I had not asked him the question, but had taken my regiment in by mistake."

After the close of the war, and on the organization of the Pennsylvania Re

serve Corps, General McCandless was elected its first vice president (Governor Curtin being the president) and deliv-ered the first address before it at Harrisdeemed very extraordinary. There was a most remarkable concert of expression for the Treaty, before its terms ing officer. He has since, however, yielded the place to others equally worthy of the honor, remaining one of its most highly esteemed member isos his Democratic friends of the First Senatorial District brought him out for the Senate against Hon, Jeremiah Nichols. It was confidently asserted that he could not be elected, as the Districusually gave a Republican majority come sixteen hundred, but his persona popularity was egregiously underrated He carried the District by about seven teen hundred majority, and served his term in the Senate with acknowledged ability and discriminating judgment, acting on the local judiciary, military and other committees. At the end of his term in 1869, it was the aim of his friends to push him as an eastern can

friends to push him as an eastern candidate for Governor, and hence he was not a candidate for renomination to the Senate. In 1870 he made the tour of Europe; was in London when the war broke out in France, and immediately started for the scene of strife, to witness the European plan of warfare. The authorities, however, would not permit him to go beyond Metz, and after remaining Paris until the city had to assume a defensive position he returned home, hale and hearty, to meet with an honest welcome from his very many friends. He is now the unanimous choice of his party for the honorable position of Auditor-General of the old Keystone State, and will rally around eystone State, and will rally aroun him his old associates in arms as wel as his old to laborers of the shops and railroads, with whom he has always kept up a friendly relationship, and whose interests he has scrupulously labored to forward in all his walks of life. In these associations, and those of the different orders to which he belongs, lies his great personal strength. He comes of the people and is in sympathy with them, and on election day they with them, and on election day the will not fail to respond to the call of the honest citizen and gallant soldier,

Whose honest claims they'll not gainsny, Nor treat him as a strauger; They know him as his country's stay, In day and hour of danger.

Bowen, a Radical member of Con gress, has been convicted in Washington of having more wives than are al lowed to one man, outside of Brigham Young's dominions. An effort will soon be made at the Federal Capitol to have an additional Judge to try Radical Con-Minister, as an example of the morals gressmen. The cases are so numerous of this pure Administration! As it they interfere with the usual business of

> one Putnam as Postmaster at that place. While School Superintendent, he robbed the School Fund of that county of and babe, and went back in a boat to six thousand dollars, and now he is ac- his house only to find it empty. cepted by General Grant as one of his appointees. Beyond question, the present Federal administration is the most | measures for the relief of the distressed corrupt one that ever cursed and dis- A committee of three administrator graced the nation.

The Earthquake in China

THREE THOUSAND PRIESTS, I WASHINGTON, June 5. Our minister in China, Governor Lowe, has forwarded to the Secretary of State the follow ing translation of a report of an earthquake in Bathang, in Szchuen, made by the Chinese governor general of the province in which it occurred:

I have ascertained that Bathang lie on a very elevated spot, beyond the borders of the province, about 260 miles west from Li-tang, and more than thirty post stations from the district town of Ta.tsien, on the high road to Tibbet.

About 11 o'clock a. m., on the 11th of April, 1870, the earth trembled so violently that the government offices, temples, granaries, stone and store houses and fortifications, with all the common dwellings and the Temple of Ting Lin were at once overthrown and rulned The only exception was the hall in shis temple grounds called Ta Chao, which stood unharmed in its isolation.

A few of the troops and people escapd, but most of the inmates were crush ed and killed under the falling timber and stone. Flames also suddenly burst drove about until the heavens were darkened with smoke, and their roarground like distant thunder, and the storm, at the mercy of the waves. The multiplied miseries of the afflicted infears, but in about ten days matters be-

The grain collector at Bathang says that for several days before the earthquake the water had overflowed the dyke, but after it the earth cracked in many places, and black, fetid water spurted out in a farious manner. It one poked it the spurting instantly followed (just as is the case with the salt wells and fire wells in the eastern part of the province); and this explains how it happened that fire followed the earthquake in Bathang.

As nearly as is ascertained, there were destroyed two large temples, the offices of the collector of grain tax, the local magistrate, and the colonel, the Ting-Lin temple and nearly 700 fathoms of wall around it, and 351 rooms in all inside; six smaller temples numbering 221 rooms, besides 1849 rooms and houses of the common people. The number of people, soldiers and Hamas killed by the crash was 2,298, among whom where the local magistrate and his second in office.

"The earthquake extended over a circuit of 400 miles. It occurred simultaneously over the whole of this region. In some places steep hills split and sunk into deep pits; in others, hills on level spots became precipitous cliffs, and the roads and highways were rendered im passible by obstructions.

The people were scattered and beggared like autumn leaves, and this calamity to the people of Bathang and vicinity was really one of the most distressing and destructive that has happened. The governor general twice memorialized the emperor respecting it, who granted aid to relieve the misery, reopen the roads between the posthouses, and rebuild or repair the offices and dwellings as they were needed. Many are now resuming their occupations, and the roads are everywhere

five hundred houses have their ground floors under water, and more than that number of families are to-night homeless and desolate. The canal runs from the heart of the city to Lake Pontehartrain. There is always a navigable channel ten or twelve feet deep, and rive steamers and schooners perpetually pass and repass.

The break began to threaten on Hogan-avenue on Thursday night. The Canal Commissisoners had sold to certain persons the right to remove dirt from the levce to fill up vacant lots. On Friday morning one of these men was at work with his eart carrying away the levce at the very point where the weakness was manifested. A colored man living close by, begged him to desist, for an east wind was blowing, and the waters of the lake, swollen by the immense torrent pouring in from the Mississippi by way of the Bonnet Carre crevasse, were rapidly backing up to the city. He was driven away by threats, Next morning a chasm eighty-five feet wide was opened in the banks. Almost at the same instant another break occurred a mile and a half nearer the city, where the Canal Company had allowed the Jackson Railroad to take out earth to fill up between the cross-ties of a coal line. The main coatest was with the Hogan avenue chasm. The City Surveyor and his assistant, Mr. Pearson, with a gang of one hundred laborers, worked day and night. Piles, flanked by sand bags, and barely four inches apart, were driven ten feet into the round, and the canal dredge-boat was kept constantly at work piling up earth. A waste of waters extended as far as the eye could reach, broken only by tops of trees and the lines of houses and streets. The Marine Hospital and the Hote Dieu, with their unhappy patients, were surrounded by water. Cattle, hogs and oats huddled together on the bridge and high grounds, which every now and then were sapped and fell in. Two dogs howled dismally from the roof of a shanty, where they had remained unreieved two days and a night. In some of the streets the water was five feet deep. Gangs of naked lads waded and swam from house to house, robbing and lestroying, and ruffians in skiffs and on THE people of Mobile, Alabama, have rafts broke open chamber windows and een astounded by the appointment of robbed the ruined people of the scanty furniture left them. The foreman of the Republican newspaper saved his wife

Mayor Flanders called a special meet ing of the Council this afternoon to take was appointed to distribute provisions From 3,000 to 5,000 loves of bread a day VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX has arrived are being made in the city bakeries for and his promotion by his relative, the tues confiscated by the Communists, at his home in South Bend, and stood gratuitous distribution among the suf Secretary of War, to Lieutenant Colo- were worth \$300,000. All these beauti- the journey very well, despite the hot ferers. A committee of leading citizens is acting with the Council.

The Truth Well Spoken. John Quincy Adams has written a letter to a Missouri political co-laborer, n which he thus discourses:

"The old Constitution is just as good s ever it was, for South as well a North, in spite of the marks of the mailed hand which must remain upon it for a warning to those that come after us. There is nothing in it now which is not perfectly compatible with the happiness, welfare and liberty of the people of all the States. It is only the administration that is at fault, it is the interpretation which is violent. Do you imagine that Thomas Jefferson, do you think that James Madison would say their old organic frame permits protective tariff or paper money; authorizes national banks or presidential diplomacy; countenances military tribunals, centralization, and that crowning and perfect infamy of the Ku-Klux bill ?"

ROBERT TOOMBS, the bucolic gentle man who carned a general's commission in the confederate service without risking his precious person within range of bullets, is out in opposition to any neceptance of the situation by the south. out in four places, which strong winds He will cut all men who talk of dead issues or compromise. He has, therefore, scratched the name of Mr. Vallaning was mingled with the lamentations digham out of his books, and will soon of the distressed people. On the 13th erase the names of most of the demothe flames were beaten down, but the cratic leaders north from his tablets. rumbling noises were still heard under We cannot help thinking that had Gen. Toombs fought as bravely as Longstreet, earth rocked and rolled like a ship in a he would to day be willing to accept the constitution as it is, and bow to the inevitable. As it is, he is a political orphan. habitants were increased by a thousand He repudiated the constitution as it was, and he will not have it as it is. gan to grow quiet and the motion to He is out of his sphere. Mexico is his orie. Go to Mexico, general.-Day.

A PAIR of weeks ago or more we con ratulated our readers upon the fact that President GRANT had removed GEO BANCROFT from the Prussian mision, and was thus ridding the country of yankee official representatives abroad. But it now appears that after offering the mission to Judge ORTH, of Indiana, the yanks rallied and compelled the President to back water. The result is the re-appointment of BANCROFT, though the Tribune says his commission is merely changed from minister to the Prussian Kingdom to Prussian Empire, and intimates that a change may yet be made.

I probably have as good means of informa ion as most persons in regard to what called the Ku klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku-klux bills were kept out of congress and the army kept at their legitimate duties there are enough good and true men in all the southern states to put down all Ku-klux or other bands of maranders."-GENERAL SHERMAN.

A Singular Phenomenon. CHICAGO, June 5.—A cyclone passed near Mason City, Ill., last Friday morn-

ng. An inky-hued cloud or smoke-like column was observed gathering near the earth's surface on an open prairie six miles from that place, and from this column soon shot out three narrower and spire-like cloud-columns which continued to ascend rapidly until they reached and seemed to attach themselves to a passing cloud above. This frightful apparition moved slowly towards Mason City, but finally changed its course, much to the relief of the peo ple of that place. A mile from its track an odor much like that of burning sulphur was innaled by several persons A gentleman who stood at 100 yards New Orleans Under Water!

New Orleans, June 5.—Six square miles of fertile ground, one hundred building squares thickly populated, and four hundred squares more sharsely settled, but highly cultivated in small garden patches, have been laid under water by the break of the canal. Twenty five hundred houses have their ground. from the cyclone when it passed says lone was nearly three miles in length and from twenty to eighty feet in width and in that pathway not a spear of grass, not a stalk of corn or wheat, not a shrub, not a particle of vegetation, was left alive. For some distance the earth was literally plowed up to the depth of six inches. The column of whirling air must have been intensely hot, as every green thing in its path was dried to a crisp. Another feature of the cyclone was that while its rotary motion must have been of inconcieva bly great velocity, its progressive morion was not above the rate of six miles an hour. The outlines of its pathway were so well defined that five feet from the outer lines of total destruction of vegetation of every kind not a vestige of its effects could be seen. Fortunately no house stood in the tornado's way.

THE prize fighters, Collins and Edwards, who had a grand fistionff on Long Island, a few days ago, for the "lightweight championship," have come to grief in New York city. They were arrested, locked up, tried before Judge Dowling, found guilty, and sentenced to \$1000 fine and one year imprisonment, with the order that in default of paying the fine they should both be kept in jail a second year. Thomas McAlpine, who 'umpired" the fight, was sent to jail for six months, and muleted in \$500 fine. Making the sport of the prize ring : criminal offence and enforcing the pen alty sharply will be likely to have a damaging effect on the brutal amuse ment.

MARRIAGES.

KELLER-FAIRMAN.—At his resid the 25th ultimo, by Rev. Elizab Fulin Samuel Keller, of Jackson, to Miss A Fairman, daughter of Mr. Reese Fair Light Street, Columbia county.

11101	msburg Market.
Kye Corn Onte, Onte, Cloveraced Flour per barrel. Cloveraced Butter Eggs. Tullow Potatics Dried Apples Hams Sides and Should Lard per pound. Hay per fou	BLANKS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS SURVEYOR GENERAL CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,

COUNTY CANDIDATES. e charge for aunouncing candidates is five re cash. All who are announced in this list ledged to ablde by the decision of the Demo-FOR REPRESENTATIVE. CHARLES B. BROCKWAY, E. J. MCHENRY, PISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP. STEPHEN POHE, JACOB S. EVANS,

WILLIAM SHAFFER, ASSOCIATE JUDGE JAMES LAKE, DAVID DEMOTT, IRAM DERR, JOHN R. YOHE, TREASURER. JOHN LEGGOTT,

WILLIAM LAMON, HIRAM F. EVERITT, JAMES BRYSON.

THE THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF COL.

OTHETHIE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF C. UMBIJA COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIERNS: Being requested by a mer of my friends and acquaintances through he county, to announce myself as a cahality of the office of County Commissioner, I we herefore, any, that I will accept fine nominal by the Democratic County Convention, pring they honor me with their support, would further say, should I be elected I will ill my duty honestly and with the best of billity and impartially. I am fally aware it is a prejudice existing amongst a number of cens throughout the county against a man fulle town of Bloomsburg, but they do not evider the matter in my estimation as they ston As we have not had a commissioner from sa prejudice existing amongst a number of cure as through int the county scanass a man from the through int the county scanass a man from the properties of Respectfully. Your Obedient Seraynt, B. C. SHIVE

New Advertisements.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE,

ESTATE OF DANIEL LIEBY, DEC.D.

Letters of administration on the existe of Daniel Lieby, late of Locust townswibly, Columbo county dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Henry Keller, of Locust, partial persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them. persons having claims or demands aga decedent are requested to make them km those indebted to make payment, with ay. HENRY HELLER elay. Junes, 71-6w* CREENWOOD SEMINARY. Fall Term of this Boarding and Select School

will commence on Monday, July 3484.

Expenses for one quarter of eleven weeks:
Board, Washing, Lights, &c. 21.00

Tuitton, per Quarter, ... \$7.00 to 50 or

Juvenile Class, ... \$7.00 to 50 or

For particulars address, ... \$7.00 to 50 or

Millville, Col. co., Pa., June, 1871. 20.

BLANK DEEDS, We now have the finest assortment of III.AN IEEE ISS on hand and for sale that were ever kep in Bloomsburg. Large size on best parchine paper, Common Deeds, Executor's and Administrator's Deeds—small size good paper (chose Common Deeds, &c.

BTRAY.

Estrayed on Saturday, May 9th, a white and lack spotted cow, about four years old, from the necessive or Charles Brown, Light street, Colonia County. A suitable reward will be paid of ringing the animal to the suits of the restriction.

CHARLES HILDW S.
Light Street, Fa.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

M. P. LUTZ.

Gold coin, per yard by the bolt.

wansutta, per yard.
by the bolt.
Fruit of the Loom per yard.
Lousdale, per yard.
by the bolt.
Charmon by the bolt. Chapman, per yard... by the bolt.

Rochdale, per yard.

Red Bank, per yard.

Green Mn 'L Co. 'G,' per yard.

Hamilton 'A,' per yard.

Rockville, per yard.

Root 'X,' per yard.

Fruit of the Loom, per yird.

Monat'nock, per yird.

Pequot, per yard.

Check shirtings form. TICKLEGS.

ochoe, Merrinana merican, Richmond and Manch inks and Purples arners, Amoskeag and Arnold. GINGHAMS

1214 15, 18, 20 1 1214 16, 18, 27 1

(striped and plain centre,) SKIRTS.

dekens (cloth lined,)..... PAPER CUFFS. apler (reversabl SPOOL COTTON. Alexander Kings, white and colored, 200 yds.

& P. Coats Clark's O. N. T. Machine...... lamantine per paper ... WHITE GOODS.

35 to 15 to 5 and 60 cts, per yard.

In addition to the above, LUTZ has a full line of Black Silzs, colored French Poplins, Summer Dress Goods and Sultings, Hostery and Gloves, Lace and Linen collars and cuffs, Universitational Lace and Linen collars and cuffs, Universitation Parasols, Fans, Hoop Skirts, &c., which would inflicult to give the price of as the assortizent is extensive.

M. P. LUTZ, Bloomsburg, Palin Brower's Block, next to the Court House, apr 2171—if