The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1871.

The Amendments in Controversy.

The persistency of the advocates of the "new departure" in their constant attempts to cram their diabolical dogma down the throats of a confiding Democracy compels discussion of the subject, however unpalatable at this particular time. The course of these men, too, is in open defiance of the profession made in their own resolution: that they "deprecate" such discussion.

The objection that we have to the principle of the amendments is—

1st. They surrender to the Federal government the power to regulate the elective franchise within the States, to determine the qualifications of the voters, to send the standing army into the States to control the elections, to supervise the elections and the returns thereof by federal officers appointed by office-holders from other States, who may have neither sympathy or regard for our people or knowledge of them, and whose wrong action cannot be punished or restrained by our laws. As the voting power is the political power of the State, all political power, which rightfully belongs to the States, is surrendered to the few persons who control the Federal Executive power at Washington.

2d. The amendments surrender the principle that this is a government of white people, and they compel an equality of all, white, black, yellow, copper or any other shade, which will extend to the jury-box, to office, to domestic and all other relations of life, and will thus degrade the whole people by mongrelizing them.

The foregoing is but the faint outline of some of the grave and cogent reasons against the *principle* involved in the Amendments. Now the question arises, WERE THEY ADOPTED? We say NO. The Constitution plainly requires that to make any amendment the proposition must be adopted by a vote of "two-thirds of both Houses." In this case only the vote of two-thirds of a fragmentary and revolutionary *rump* Congress was obtained—not as many votes as two-thirds of Congress. This rump majority was obtained by excluding ten whole States from representation altogether, and by ousting members of both branches who had been duly elected and admitting men to the same seats who had been rejected by the people of their districts, and in some instances by overwhelming majorities. The amendments were, therefore, proposed in a manner that was contrary to law, in defiance of the principles of the government and violative of the plain declarations of the Constitution, and are consequently fraudulent, void, and without legal or decent existence. After being thus proposed they were submitted for adoption to States whose existence in the Union was denied by the very Congress that proposed the amendments, whose substantial citizens, bona fide white residents, were denied suffrage or any voice in regard to such proposed amendments, while their elective power was conferred upon negroes and others not citizens or justly entitled to vote. Without the concurrence of States thus constituted it is not pretended that these amendments were adopted—States not in the Union, whose white people were denied the sovereign prerogative which was conferred upon an alien inferior race who had never been recognized as citizens under the Constitution, and upon immigrant scoundrels who had no proper residence within their boundaries.

Such fiendish force and fraud was never before attempted to be palmed upon a free people, and never can be while the people are regardful of just rights and have courage to maintain them.

In the face of the fact, too, that the Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that the elective franchise of that State shall be confined to "WHITE FREEMEN" and that it shall not be altered except by the votes of the people, a majority of the Legislature of that State in palpable disregard of their oaths, "ratified" the amendments and thus pretended to alter the Constitution of this State without the consent of the people.

For these reasons the amendments have no legal effect, and are only submitted to under protest rather than come in collision with the United States' army, calmly awaiting their rectification by the people at the polls. The way to get rid of them is to elect a majority to Congress that will declare them void. If that should not be sufficient to get rid of them, appeal to the Supreme Court, and if that body decides in a partizan spirit adopt the suggestion of JEFFERSON in a similar case and add a sufficient number of Judges to the Court to secure a proper decision.

Another mode of ridding the country of the fraud would be to call a National Convention by law, to be composed of delegates elected by the people, for the express purpose of deciding upon the validity of these amendments if necessary or to make others. The people have power over this whole subject, for from them *all power* emanates. The *people have a right to alter or abolish their form of government whenever they please*, or anything appertaining to it.

There is our platform—and there we will stand. We repeat we have no desire to discuss the subject at this time, but we and those who believe with us (nine-tenths of the party) are compelled to it by the course of those who advocate the "new departure," and who make it an issue in their various and absurd attempts to justify themselves. Until the election is over we are willing to say "*out, damned spot*," if its advocates will let it rest until then. But we cannot stand by and tamely permit the Democratic party to be committed to the "new departure" without a firm and unyielding protest.

Prohibition State Convention.

The liquor prohibitionists have called a convention to assemble at Harrisburg on Wednesday, August 9th, 1871, for the purpose of nominating pledged prohibitionists as candidates for auditor general and surveyor general, and effecting a thorough organization in every senatorial and representative district throughout the State.

It is wondered whether they will refuse to support any but a "pledge prohibitionist" for President!

THE negroes of Hayti have presented a gold metal to Senator SUMNER in grateful appreciation of his opposition to the annexation of San Domingo. Heavy honor!

The Nominations.

A number of candidates for all the important offices to be filled this fall have been before the public for several weeks past, though the nominations will not be made till August. The list we publish probably embraces all who will be out, but others may be added. An admirable system of representation and nomination has been adopted and so extensively published and commented upon that, in connection with its simplicity and perfect fairness of detail, it must by this time be thoroughly understood by all who feel an interest in the subject. Under it there is no possibility of unfair action, of misrepresentation, of trick, or fraud, or undue influence, or machinations of rings or cunning men. If the convention, therefore, does not give perfect expression to the will of the Democracy of the county, it will only be because the people do not turn out to the delegate elections. We therefore urge all to TURN OUT, express their voice and give force and power to their will. By such action union and harmony, the essential elements of success, will be maintained and the overwhelming Democratic majority of Columbia county will be still further increased. Further than this, it will deprive sore-heads and empty-heads of all source of complaint, for no one will deny that the will of the majority, fully and fairly ascertained, ought to be carried out, or that the minority, under such circumstances, ought not to yield to the wishes of the majority as regards all candidates. A full turn out to the Delegate elections is the great essential to harmony and consequent health and strength of the party.

We believe the candidates announced are all well known to the people of the county and that all are gentlemen worthy of respect and confidence. While the choice amongst such can not be a bad one, still people have their preferences, and these can only be concentrated by convention. To render such decision satisfactory all ought to express their opinions at the delegate elections. When the nominations are once made the interests of the party demand that they should receive unanimous support.

Labor Union Platform.

We have not seen this document in full, but they announce two leading measures that shall ever receive cordial support from us, and which will be as cordially endorsed by the Democratic party whenever its masses are duly heard. The first of these, that public lands shall not hereafter be appropriated but shall be reserved for actual settlers, has already been endorsed by the Democratic National Convention, and we hope to see every Congressional candidate of that party at future elections pledged to its support. The second is opposition to the present mode of National Banking—or what would be better, opposition to the entire system. At present the people pay nearly twenty millions of dollars annually as interest on the capital of these Banks from which they derive no benefit whatever. If the Banks were suppressed, and greenbacks issued in their stead, the people would save these twenty millions annually. We decidedly favor that mode. But if this can not be carried let us at least have a modification of the evil, by destroying the present monopoly of power in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, who deals out Banking privileges to whom he pleases, and allow everybody to bank who will put up a sufficient amount of government bonds to secure the prompt redemption of the notes issued. No good reason for the monopoly exists, and we do not see why bankers could not by way of bonus throw off one-half the interest on the bonds they deposit. They could do that and still make ten to twenty per cent. interest on their business.

The working men's Union, in regard to these two measures at least, is on the right track, and we hope they will be able to compel both the principal political parties of the country to adopt these two measures—*and live up to them.*

THE Wayne county *Herald* might understand that when delegates who were elected for the express purpose make nominations every good Democrat will cheerfully support them, and the more willingly and earnestly when the nominees are proper men. He might at the same time comprehend the fact that when delegates elected for that purpose get so far above their business as to declare against well established principles and undertake to dictate a "departure" from them, any good Democrat has a perfect right to disregard such action and to despise it.

For the last twenty years there has been no instance of a party faithfully carrying out its own platform, and usually they are not at all particular to come very near doing it. Why they do not command respect or confidence is therefore obvious. In plain truth, platforms set up by politicians are mere traps to catch gudgeons. Albeit, we do not despise but highly respect a plain straightforward declaration of principles which have been considered by a party in the election of delegates.

WE regret to see that Capt. SKINNER declines a re-election to the Legislature from Franklin county. When a man proves himself honest and capable in that body he ought to be retained, even in spite of declination. We hope to see the time arrive, and that right soon, when constituencies will rise above office hunters and elect and continue to re-elect proper men to Legislative positions whether they are candidates or not. The office, to be well filled, eminently requires experience, and when to this is added proved ability and integrity the constituencies would do well to adhere to their representative with the tenacity that any employer will adhere to a tried, trusty and faithful clerk, agent or workman. When voters once come up to that palpably common sense standard corruption and incompetency and outrage will be banished from our Legislative halls. That constituency honors itself which keeps a faithful and efficient representative constantly in position.

JUDGE HARDING, of Wilkes-Barre, has announced a firm purpose to compel the local operators of Luzerne to carry the mining law into full effect, especially that part requiring two openings to each mine. Several injunctions have been issued against operators who have failed to comply with the law. They are very properly required to obey the demands of the law and of humanity or stop operations altogether.

European News.

The late French elections resulted almost unanimously in favor of the Thiers government—so-called Republic. The monarchists in the Assembly threaten to resign. The seat of government is again to be established in Paris. Peace reigns at present, but French opinions of to-day afford little idea of what French opinions will be to-morrow.

The international society (communist) still causes much apprehension to all the governments of Europe. Infidels who hate religion, they disregard all moral ties and look upon murder and destruction of all that is established for good as proper means of accomplishing their purposes. Gambetta has again come to the surface and from being hated yesterday is now one of the most popular men in France. The government that hunted him yesterday as a felon now embraces him as a patriot.

The government of Netherlands has ceded the Island of New Guinea, or Surinam, on the coast of Australia, to Great Britain. It contains about 60,000 square miles.

The Italian seat of government has been at length removed to Rome. The pope's bulls against this action, and his excommunications of the Italian officials, styled "robbers," all are directed against the "sub-alpine King" and his confederates. As this is not an official designation of any Italian authority, the object may be to leave open a road of reconciliation.

Spain is still in a turbulent state and two or three distinct revolutions are threatened. Were it not for the fear of the factions of each other, the present King's government would probably not last a week.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says:

The great idol of the Democracy—Thomas Jefferson—once said: "The less that is said about the constitutional difficulty the better. Congress should do what is necessary in silence. I find but one opinion as to shutting up the Constitution for some time." Supposing General Grant should say the same thing now, what would Tammany and the Democratic press have to say about it?

Will the *Press* tell the public where that saying of President JEFFERSON is to be found? We claim some familiarity with his works, but fail to remember the foregoing or anything bearing resemblance to it, and the sentiment is contrary to the general teaching of the great founder of the Democratic party. That he had no respect for strictly legal constitutional technicalities—especially such frothy frauds as set up by the advocates of the "new departure"—every reader and admirer of JEFFERSON well knows. But as to "shutting up the Constitution for some time," we believe the above extract to be either a downright forgery or a gross perversion. But as the *Press* makes the pretended extract it can give the authority if it has any.

Check on the Unruly Member.

Slanderers would do well to peruse the following act passed by the last legislature:

SECTION 1. An action may be maintained by a female, whether married or single, to recover for words hereafter spoken imputing unchastity to her, and it shall not be necessary to allege or prove special damages in order to maintain such action. In such actions a married woman may sue alone, and any recovery therein shall be her sole and separate property.—*Sunday Exchanges.*

That the Legislature ought to have passed the above we do not doubt, but that it did not we are quite sure. At least it is not among the general laws promulgated by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

There are several other so called acts of the Legislature "going the rounds" of the papers that never passed—amongst them one to prevent the sale of liquor on election days.

THE President has pardoned C. C. Bowen, the Radical Congressman who was convicted of having several wives. This indicates a rather loose state of Presidential morality. The last wife waited upon the President at Long Branch and obtained a promise of pardon before she left. She is represented to be a lady of remarkable mental ability and accomplishments, of great personal beauty, on the bright side of forty, and of captivating manners. All that being true, we doubt whether the mantle of charity might not be permitted to cover the weakness of the President's heart. The charms of the sex have conquered greater heroes even than Gen. GRANT, and ADAM'S descendants evidently inherit much of his frailty. Besides that, it is mocking Radical principles to punish a carpet bagger for crime.

IT is stated that the Labor Unions of Luzerne county have determined to be heard in political matters this fall and that they will demand nominees, especially for legislative positions, who will cordially espouse their leading wants in a legislative way. The principle of this action is right, but let them be careful of the demagogues who will profess loudly to gain their favor only to betray them. They must not put their trust in an incompetent man, or a brawler, or one who makes all sorts of promises to obtain their favor, or who does not maintain already an established character for integrity and firmness of purpose. Any representative they may choose will be sorely tried and if there is the least germ of selfishness or baseness in him he will fall, to the great and lasting injury of the cause he professedly represents.

THE CANCER CURE.—It was announced a short time ago that the government had been officially informed that a specific for cancer had been found in Equador—called Condurango. Some physicians in Washington pronounce it a humbug, while others maintain that it is sure to cure cancers. The excitement runs high, and further experiments will be required to establish the truth. Vice-President COLFAX certifies that it cured his mother of cancer, but the doctors say he was mistaken as to the disease. Some learned men say it has no medicinal quality whatever. In the meantime speculators have sent for ship loads of it.

GENERAL MCCANDLESS and Captain COOPER rendered distinguished service to their country in the war. They were both members of the Reserve Corps, whose undying fame belongs to Pennsylvania. These are the candidates of the people against those of the Treasury "ring."

General Robert C. Schenck.

The English mails just received give full accounts of the reception at Liverpool of General Robert C. Schenck the U. S. Minister to Great Britain. A deputation from the American Chamber of Commerce, which is composed of Englishmen engaged in commerce with the United States, waited upon General Schenck, to congratulate him upon his safe arrival, and to express the gratification of the Merchants of Liverpool at the renewed prospect of a long continuance of a good understanding and a friendly intercourse between the two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon race. General Schenck, in replying to this address, and particularly to the allusions to the Treaty of Washington, said that the negotiators, both British and American, endeavored in all their discussions to deal with each other in all frankness, and to keep steadily in view for the government of their decisions the following rules: First—to demand nothing which could not be conceded without loss of dignity or honor to the party making the concession. Second—not to cavil about forms or phraseology; and lastly, always to keep in mind that a war between the two great English speaking nations, which could be reasonably and honorably avoided, would be a crime alike against humanity and civilization. The Times of June 6th, in commenting upon the reception of the U. S. Minister, says the welcome given to General Schenck at Liverpool, was the expression of a sentiment heartily shared by the whole nation, and that never since the memorable introduction of Mr. Adams to George III, in 1785, has any American Minister set foot on the shores of Great Britain with stronger claims to an honorable reception. For years past, the *Times* says, each successive Envoy from the United States has been greeted with the assurance that he would carry with him the good wishes of the English people in endeavoring to remove every cause of misunderstanding between England and America, but that in the present case General Schenck is to be congratulated as one whose mission had already been crowned by a signal triumph of pacific diplomacy. The *Times*, in conclusion, alludes to the disturbed condition of European politics, and says that the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington is, in truth, the one bright and hopeful event in the darkest year within the memory of the present generation. This treaty, the *Times* argues, was agreed to not solely or mainly by diplomatic conferences, but rather by the inward conviction pervading the great Anglo Saxon family, and stronger than pride or resentment, that no direr calamity than a war between England and America could be devised by the arch-enemy of mankind.

THE Danville *Medium*, a labor reform organ and medium radical in politics, supports Gen. M'CANDLESS for Auditor General. The *Medium* says:

The political out look for the October election, as several times stated in these columns, indicates the election of General M'Candless. Perhaps the *Medium* should correct the statement made, as to the length of time General M'Candless served in the army. It appears from the records that he was in every battle with the Pennsylvania Reserves, from the Peninsula to Spottsylvania. He was under McClellan from the first battle at Williamsburg, to the last great struggle in Virginia, under Grant. Surely a man who fought the battles of his country, in all the terrible encounters of the Reserves, from first to last, has an undeniable claim to the titles of patriot and soldier; and as such he still holds a warm place in the hearts of the gallant soldiers of Pennsylvania. Such men the people of this great Commonwealth delight to honor, no matter what political party may nominate them, and all the signs of the times now indicate that he will not be an exception. There are many here who always voted the Republican ticket; but who know and feel the necessity of a change, and who will dare to carry out their convictions at the polls. It is not endorsing the dogmas of the Democratic party; but it will be a rebuke to the faithless Republicans, as well as a solemn warning to the Democrats, to heed the popular voice, or their repudiation will as surely follow on the heels of success. The honest working masses, aye and the solid brains of the country too, will demand fair and equal legislation, and an honest administration of public affairs—if necessary by a separate organization.

LEADING journals in the South declare that from present appearances "little is to be feared by the people of that section from the Ku.Klux investigations, and if the power conferred upon the President by the Ku-Klux bills is ever practiced, it will not be for the purpose originally designed. The investigations so far have proved most disastrous to the party interested in maligning the South, the weight of evidence adduced being altogether in favor of the peaceful condition of the South, while the few instances of social disorder established are, in the minds of all candid people, far from justifying the exercises of the extraordinary powers conferred upon the President. From the tone of public sentiment in regard to the Ku-Klux bugbear at the North, it is plainly to be perceived that the original design of the zealots has miscarried, not only in proving too much, but in developing a social condition at the South much better than they had been previously led to suppose." By the time the Presidential election of 1872 takes place, the people will be so pressed by immediate issues of a financial and business character, that they will have no room in their minds to accept trumped up stories in relation to Ku-Klux organizations in the South.

THE Pottsville *Standard* says it will require a delivery of 515,850 tons of coal per week from this date to December, to furnish the same quantity furnished last year. The delivery of coal this year, up to June 30, amounts to 4,514,344 tons, against 7,274,992 tons during the corresponding period in 1870. The editor argues that it is hardly to be expected that the shipments will come up to 500,000 tons per week, but that they will barely reach 400,000 tons at best. The fact that any stoppage whatever will still further decrease the supply is used to enforce the economy of laying in next winter's stock now. There is, of course, force in the recommendation; but we must not forget, as the recommender certainly does, that the market was overstocked last year. More coal was shipped, or in store at points of delivery, than the natural demand required. When that began to appear the strike came and production ceased. Let us hope that the supply will never again be forced so far beyond the demand, since, so long as they keep pace with each other strikes are not possible. —*Day.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the heavy emigration from Ireland, the late census shows an increase of two millions on the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Even in Ireland the diminution of the population has been reduced to a much lower per cent. than formerly. The decrease in the ten years prior to 1861 was twelve per cent.; in that between 1861 and 1871 only seven per cent. The total decrease in the population of Ireland for the past ten years was less than four hundred thousand, an amount which cannot be regarded as extraordinary under the circumstances. That more of the Irish people are remaining at home than was formerly the case, is an evidence of the improving condition of the country. "Ireland," to use the words of the *Times*, "exhibits the wonted contrasts between her various provinces. Ulster is still the centre of her energy and development. While there has been a decline in the population of Dublin to the extent of nearly ten thousand, Belfast shows an increase of forty-eight per cent. The Roman Catholics are still as three to one compared with the Protestants." From the facts and figures furnished by the census it is very evident that Great Britain holds her own.

THE Carlisle *Volunteer* says: "We care not a baubee for the resolutions of a Convention. If a Convention opposes our views, we will oppose the views of a Convention."

We are also of that mind and have thought for many years that "platforms" do our party more harm than good. The *record* of the Democratic party is good enough for any Democrat, and to *resolve* what it *is*, is useless, and to *resolve* what it *is not*, is worse than folly. The Radicals pay no attention whatever to the utterances of their platform, but would hold the Democrats to the strict letter of our Convention declarations. The day has gone by when a few men can bind the Democratic party to their individual opinions on any measure of party policy, and they may "deprecate" as much as they please, yet will the Democratic press speak its mind, regardless of *instructions* from any quarter.—*Perry Co. Democrat.*

THE Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* reviews the career of Mr. Simon Cameron with saying among other things "that Mr. Cameron's administration of the War Department was so notoriously corrupt, that Mr. Lincoln was compelled to send him to Russia to get rid of him and his ring of fawning cormorants. It records that in almost every battle our armies were badly armed, clothed, fed and organized, during his stay in the War Office, and that during the same time, the secrets of that office were sold to the Rebels openly; that its shameless traffic in contracts and shoulder straps, was a disgrace to the nation, and that Mr. Lincoln is alleged to have said that "while the United States government is strong enough to carry on the Rebellion and to whip the Rebels, it is too weak to carry Mr. Cameron." This outbreak is due to the fact that Cameron is manœuvring for the vice-Presidency, and the Radical party thinks it has enough of bad nominations to carry.

IT is a notorious fact that at the close of the late rebellion numerous war supplies, including horses, mules, &c., were stored in the different government ware houses, and that they have all been disposed of since. Yet not a dollar of the money has been accounted for to the government. A bill was introduced in Congress last winter requiring an investigation of the matter, but it was defeated? Simply because the Radicals knew an investigation would expose to the public eye one of the most gigantic robberies ever perpetrated by a set of rascals wearing the guise of "loyalty." But the time is rapidly approaching when *the people* in their sovereign capacity will be called upon to answer the question, Shall the Radical party have another lease of power? and, in our judgment, it is not difficult to foresee what that answer will be.

IT is reported that BISMARCK permitted the leading incendiaries of Europe who sympathized with the Communists to pass unmolested through the German lines to Paris, and then refused egress when the slaughter commenced. Of foreigners the Poles hold the first place. The names of twenty are given who occupied military, medical and political places. Next in order came the Italians, who figure to the number of nine; then the Germans, with six representatives; the Wallachians, two; and then the English, Portugese, Prussians, Hungarians, Belgians, Spaniards and Dutch, one each. General CLUSERET, Delegate of War, and Dr. WITTON, Surgeon Major of the second battalion, are set down as the Americans in the list.

IT is generally conceded by the citizens of the District of Columbia, irrespective of party, that the new form of government recently established there is a failure. The legislature, as is the case with the majority of the Radical legislatures, where the negroes are numerous enough to hold the balance of power, is composed of corrupt and ignorant men, who legislate only for their own benefit, and for those with whom they are co-conspirators. An effort will probably be made before the next Congress to change the form of government.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX has written another letter to say that he positively will retire from public life at the end of his present term. Colfax's letters about himself are becoming too numerous for a patient and long suffering people. Won't some one persuade that overburdened individual, who is worked to death, to take a trip with Captain Hall to the Artic seas for his health?

THE New York *Evening Post* is severe on its Radical cotemporaries. It says: "They carefully print the details of every insignificant quarrel in the Southern States under startling headlines as 'Ku-Klux outrages,' and carefully exclude all news that looks like peace and order, or even ridicule it."

PLACE the Democratic party at the head of the government, and the taxes upon the necessaries of life will be reduced, if not entirely removed; the number of office-holders will be diminished; and "economy," instead of "plunder," will be the watchword in the public offices.

THERE are sixty-one daily newspapers published in Pennsylvania, of which barely a dozen are Democratic.

BISHOP Stevens, of the Episcopal diocese of Eastern Pennsylvania, has been enjoined by his physicians to desist from all mental labor.

Gen. George W. McCook, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1821.

GENERAL HARRY WHITE and General HARTRANFT are the two prominent candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of this State next year.

ACCORDING to HORACE GREELEY, the worst enemies the emancipated negroes now have, are the Radical carpet-baggers, who embrace them with one hand, and rob them with the other.

THE Savannah *Republican*, the old Whig organ of Georgia, denies that those who once were Whigs in that State have any disposition to join the Radical party, as a *Tribune* correspondent asserts they have.

FOSTER BLODGETT, a Georgia Radical and one of the army of Senators applying for a seat in the Senate, from that State, has been indicted for embezzling the State Road bonds. Radical officials are having trouble all round.

RADICAL politics in Ohio look to the defeat of Senator SHERMAN. It appears that this gentleman is growing unpopular among his political associates, and another man is anxiously looked for to fill his senatorial cushion.

THE British Government having ratified the Treaty, on the Fourth, the President issued his proclamation declaring it to be in full force. The people of both countries are gratified to know that the troubles between them have been settled without bloodshed.

THE Terre Haute (Ind.) *Gazette*, a Republican paper, speaks its present mind very freely as to Grant's re-nomination. It says:

"We have been a Republican as long as there has been a Republican pary, and we will not vote for his nomination, nor for him if nominated."

CONGRESSMAN WALLACE, of South Carolina, testified before the Outrage Committee, at Washington, three weeks ago that he was afraid to go to his home in that State for fear of the Ku-Klux; but as soon as he got his fees as witness he did go home, and has remained there since without molestation.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sun.*

JUST SO. The Erie *Republican* understands the situation in Pennsylvania exactly. It says: "Russell Errett, who has been selected as chair man of the Republican State committee, is a Cameron right bower; hence, whatever the result in the state this fall, it will have to be carried to the account of that politician."

A CURIOUS result of the whirling of the wheel of time and fortune is that which has destined that the house in which John Calvin lived and died in Geneva, should be now occupied by a Catholic school, wherein the faith against which Calvin protested is taught, unimpaired by all the pleadings of the ancient reformer.

A CASE has come to light at Washington which admirably illustrates the mode in which the government is conducted under our present system of "great moral ideas." Collector Spere, of Kansas, defaulted for $158,000, when a prominent Western Senator and an ex-Representative had the case compromised for $11,000, thus making a clean profit of $147,000 on the speculation.

THE somewhat startling statement is made that within the last ten years Congress has given away to railroad corporations as much land as the whole of the original thirteen States of the Union, and what is not the worst of this business, it is announced that preparations are making for the formation of a larger land-grabbing lobby at the next session than was ever known at Washington before.

GRACE Greenwood is willing that classes of women should be allowed to vote: single women who have property, married women who have minds, and such others as might desire to. A good watch, well wound and timed, a clothes wringer and a sewing machine, she thinks should be the property qualification, and the ability to support their husbands will, and the faculty of keeping a good boarding house, should not be overlooked in the requirements of the examiners.

MATTERS in the Republican camp are not improving. On the contrary, they seem to be going from bad to worse. The wrangles of the New York branch, or branches, of the party have become quite shocking—so ruinous, in fact, that the *Tribune* was moved the other day to "tell Republicans, real and nominal, that the business in hand *is not the construction of a party to secure the re-nomination of the President*, but the preservation of the party for the election of a President yet to be nominated."

THE Democratic party is for a government for the people, and by the people, in which power goes through accredited representatives, who, responsible to the people for a proper discharge of the trust, are chosen to reflect public sentiment and enact laws in accordance therewith. The Radical party would organize a strong central government, that should wield a kingly power and send down its mandates to control the masses consolidated into one grand scheme, with States existing only in name.

THE Democracy of Northumberland county have nominated for Assembly Mr. A. J. Gallagher, of Shamokin. Mr. Gallagher was not long ago the business manager of the *Anthracite Monitor* at Tamaqua, the especial organ of the workingmen's organization. His nomination may therefore be regarded as a recognition by the Democracy of the claims of labor to representation, and it should teach those workingmen who expect too much that more can be done for them within the Democratic organization than they can effect for themselves outside by working with a separate combination of small forces.

ELECTIONS in Spain are conducted in about the same manner the Radicals expect to conduct elections in this country, under the Ku-Klux bill. Previous to the late elections in Spain, in some localities, the Republican candidates were arrested and kept locked up in jail until the voting was over. In Cadiz, out of seventeen or eighteen thousand voters, only five thousand were registered and allowed to vote. In a single ward of Madrid two hundred and ninety out of four hundred soldiers who voted were under age; and when bystanders at the polls protested, they were told either to hold their tongues or go to jail. Where the election of members to the Cortes was contested, the Ministerial candidates were admitted to the seats in all cases.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,

OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

[The following persons have been named for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention. All who are announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,

BLOOM TO WN.

E. J. MCHENRY,

FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

STEPHEN POHE,

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

JACOB S. EVANS,

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM SHAFFER,

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE

JOHN K. GROTZ,

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

DAVID DEMOTT,

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

IRAM DERR,

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,

JOHN LEGGOTT,

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM LAMON,

BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM F. EVERITT,

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

JAMES BRYSON,

CENTRALIA.

A CARD.

TO THE THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Being requested by a number of my friends and acquaintances throughout the county, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, I would, therefore, say, that I will accept the nomination by the Democratic County Convention, providing they honor me with their support. And would further say, should I be elected I will fulfill my duty honestly and with the best of my ability and impartially. I am fully aware there is a prejudice existing amongst a number of citizens throughout the county against a man from the town of Bloomsburg, but they do not consider the matter in my estimation as they should. As we have not had a commissioner from our township for a number of years, and as our district is entitled to the candidate, I think it no more than justice we should have one. And I also think that we are entitled to more officers in our township than they are in others, as we have by far more voters and pay a great deal more taxes than any other township in the county. I am decidedly opposed to canvassing the county for electioneering purposes. I think that every voter knows how to vote without being lectured by every candidate in the field. There has a great deal too much of it been done in the past, and I hope it will be abandoned in the future. And, in conclusion, I would say to my fellow-voters, that they must not expect to see me on an electioneering tour throughout the county, but, at the same time, not forgetting that I am a candidate when you come to cast your vote.

Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

June29-t* S. C. SHIVE.

Receipts for Subscription to the "Columbian," for June, 1871.

Reuben Bondoy	1 00	Moses Markle	1 00
Daniel Hagenbuch	1 00	J. J. Johnson	2 00
Joseph Weiss	2 00	James Y. Keiser	1 00
John F. Fowler	2 00	E. B. Guie	2 00
D. A. Kline	1 00	J. C. Smith	2 00
John Kaercher	1 00	Silas Rees	1 00
Geo. Kramer	2 00	Daniel Schuler	1 00
Paul Kline, dec'd.	1 00	Joseph Maust	2 00
Michael Hess	1 55	Jacob Long	1 50
S. S. Shoemaker	2 00	Jacob Yoe	2 00
Jacob Knittle	1 00	Alexander Carr	2 00
W. F. Hestler	2 00	A. Behnder	1 00
Saml. Kelchner	2 00	T. Jeff Vanderslice	2 00
J. Robison Ikeler	60	John Smith	2 00
David Bredbender	1 00	Christian L. Artley	2 00
Abner A. Evans	1 10	Isaac Dilldine	2 00
Andrew Lerenman	1 15	John Savage	2 00
Charles Howard	1 00	Mrs. Lucinda Long	2 00
George Ande	2 00	O. C. Kahler, Jr.	2 00

DEATHS.

SAVAGE—At her residence, near Bentrice, Gage county, Nebraska, June 23d, Mrs. Nancy Savage, aged 62 years, 10 months and 3 days. She was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

Great God, it is thy ordained will
That all who live shall die;
Then why should death produce a thrill
Of fear when it draws nigh?

Great God, our king, 'tis right, 'tis just,
That earthly frames should turn to dust;
Cease, cease to weep and dry your tears,
And shed no more the wishful tear.

Hush, hush the rising painful sighs,
That would detain thy mother here;
Then why repine at God's decree,
That calls thy mother home from thee?

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.35
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 00
Oats "	50
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	30
Eggs	10
Tallow	10
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	10
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	16 00

New Advertisements.

BRIDGE LETTING!

The building of the Bridge lately laid out at a point near Reuben Wilson's over Little Fishingcreek, between Madison and Mt. Pleasant townships, will be let on Thursday, July 27 inst.

The stone work to be let by the perch, abutments 12 feet high, stone close by.

The superstructure to be 80 feet between abutments at top; to be a double arch covered bridge, to be built on about the same plan as the one next below that point, called the "Mordian bridge."

Proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. Stone work and superstructure each to be let separate.

We will meet at the store of Mr. J. E. Sands, on said day, where all parties interested will please attend.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

Should any proposals be handed in for building an iron bridge we shall consider it optional with us whether to have a wooden or an iron Bridge.

WM. G. QUICK,
CYRUS JOHNSON, } Commis'rs.
H. J. REEDER,

Attest—WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, July 11, 1871-2t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., the undersigned, Guardian of Charles Gearhart, Daniel Gearhart, Elizabeth Gearhart, and Stephen Gearhart, Jr., minor children of Jacob Gearhart, Jr., late of Maintownship, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1871, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following described valuable real estate, to wit:

All that certain

FARM AND TRACT OF LAND

situated in Maine township, said county, bounded by lands of Rudolph Shuman, John Gearhart, John Nuss, and Daniel Fenstermacher,

CONTAINING 112 ACRES,

be the same more or less, on which are erected a House, large Frame Barn, and other outbuildings. There is also upon the premises a fine young Apple Orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees.

W. H. ENT, Clerk.

☞ CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser at the striking down of the property. One-fourth less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale. The balance to be paid in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the time the purchaser gets possession of the said premises. The grain in the ground to be sold with the farm. Possession of the premises to be given on the first day of September A. D., 1871.

WILLIAM CREASY,
STEPHEN GEARHART, Guardians.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MATHIAS RHONE, DEC'D.

In the Orphans' Court of the county of Columbia. The Auditor appointed by the Court, to distribute funds in the hands of Samuel Rhone, administrator of MATHIAS RHONE, late of Jackson township, Columbia county deceased, will meet all persons interested, for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. All persons having claims against the said estate will be required to present them at that time.

C. W. MILLER,

July 14'71—6w. Auditor.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 22, February Term, 1871.

Lavina Golder } Alias Subpœna in Divorce.
vs.
Benjamin Golder. }

SIR:—You are hereby required to appear on Monday the fourth day of September, A. D. 1871, in the said Court, and answer to the said complaint, or the matter will be then determined *ex parte*.

AARON SMITH,

Sheriff.

By order of the Court.

WELLINGTON B. ENT,

Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, July 14, 1871—4t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, Executor of Peter Swank, Administrator, &c., of Benjamin Camp, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1871,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate to wit: All that certain

TRACT OF LAND

situate in Locust township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: By lands of Adam Clayberger on the east, lands of Isaac Fisher on the north, lands of William Fleming on the west, and lands of Rank & Kolb on the south, containing

FOURTY-SEVEN ACRES,

more or less. Whereon is erected a one and one-half story

DWELLING HOUSE, BARN

and other out buildings. There is a good Apple Orchard on the premises and other fruit trees. There is a well of good water at the door of the dwelling house.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of the widow of said intestate and the interest to be annually and regularly paid to her by the purchaser or purchasers and to be computed from the 1st day of December, A. D. 1871.

Twenty per cent. of two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one third of the balance of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance of the purchase money in one Year thereafter with interest from the 1st day of December, A. D. 1871.

Purchaser to pay for Deed and Stamps.

PETER SWANK,

July 14'71—6t Administrator