The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Oct. 11, 1872.

Swamped!

The Democratic party had every reason to expect success this year in Pennsylvania. We nominated for Governor our best man, one whose reputation for ability and integrity was unquestioned. He was supported with rare unanimity, and received active aid, not only from Liberal Republicans, but from numbers of Grant's followers such as Forney and Billingfelt. On the contrary Hartranft was unpopular. He had neither ability nor integrity. His reputation was stained with the Evans swindle, the Yerkes scandal, the nine and a half millions steal, and the exemption of corporations from the payment of their just taxes. But all this aided him. The corrupt men of both parties, the convicts and those who deserved to be such, the purchasable material of the State saw in him a congenial spirit, and rallied to his support. In Philadelphia unblushing fraud, gangs of repeaters, hordes of imported negroes raised the registration from 130,000 to 165,000, being 13,000 greater than in New York last year which has 250,000 greater population, and as a result Hartranft got there about 20,000 majority.

For the next three years our courts and juries are powerless to repress crime because a scoundrel will have enough political influence to secure a pardon. The Sinking Fund, as heretofore, will be robbed and the Treasury continue in the hands of the Ring. Corporations will escape taxation, and additional burdens be laid upon the people. Last, but not least, that arch scoundrel, Simon Cameron, will get a new lease of power, and rule the destinies of this now disgraced Commonwealth.

People of Pennsylvania, your Tammany has been endorsed, not by fair means it is true, but it was in your power to have prevented this outrage. Having chosen your lot, you must abide the issue, and you must not complain at future outrages, having endorsed those of the past.

The Long Branch Cottage--A Gift to Grant after he was President.

It is now a fortnight since Mr. A. T. Stewart of this city stated for publication that a subscription paper for a fund to buy a Long Branch cottage to be presented to the President was presented to him (Mr. Stewart) for a subscription of $5,000 to complete the list. "On this paper," says Mr. Stewart, "were the names of Thomas Murphy, John Hoey, George W. Childs, Adolph Borie, and three or four more, for $5,000 each."

This statement, made in such detail by such a witness as Mr. Stewart, would have been immediately contradicted by every officeholders and by each and all of the persons mentioned as subscribers if it had not been perfectly accurate.

It is proved, then, and admitted that the cottage at Long Branch now inhabited by President Grant was presented to him in the fall of 1869, some eight months after he became President. Mr. Murphy, one of the donors, was appointed Collector of New York a few months subsequently.

If there are any persons who believe the assertion that Grant has received no present since he became President, they will do well to consider the testimony in regard to this Long Branch cottage.—*N. Y. Sun.*

We have read, much to our satisfaction, a pamphlet composed by Mrs. Anna B. Boone of this city (price, 35 cents), in which pamphlet Dr. Grant, as the victim of slander, is likened to the following great characters:

Plato,	Columbus,
Seneca,	Xenophon,
Queen Caroline,	Dickens,
Lord Byron,	Flora Hastings.

It pleases this enthusiastic admirer constantly to speak of the President as Grant the Great, such is her reverence for the hero. It is not astonishing then that she denounces all who do not share in that reverence as Slanderers, Scamps, Scoundrels, Sycophants, Sneaks and Snobs. Likewise as Scurrilous, Snarling, Scrubby, Scurvy Scorpions, who should suffer Scalding, Scalping, Scourging, Scraping, and Skinning. Bless us, to what a fate have we unwittingly exposed ourselves! To what fate even more terrible might we have been exposed if the letter S had not given out! We will not, however, conceal the fact that this amiable lady on her third page calls all anti-Grant men Biped Adders! This is a settler! Dreadful indeed must be our degradation when an entirely new and before unheard of reptile must be created with which to compare us. Call us anything but that, good Mrs Boone! Call us a Megalosaurus, an Ichthyosaurus, a Kraken, a Dragon—anything, anything but a Biped Adder.—*Tribune.*

The Life Tenure.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, who is always investing some new and lively rascality in politics, sprang upon a Boston audience the other night the happy thought that Grant should be supported this time with the view of securing his "repeated re-election until every white man in the South over forty years of age should have been put under the ground." As Grant himself is over forty years of age this is equivalent to a life tenure of the Presidency. Why expose the country to a succession of quadrennial rows in order to accomplish this purpose? Would it not be more simple, practical and honest to proclaim at once that if Grant is reelected in November no more Presidential elections will be held "until further notice"? Butler was present at Phillips' "new departure," and applauded it. He is just the man to take the next step and unfurl the banner of "Grant for life!" Let him think of his poor nephew, the Hoodlum, who has no other hope of retaining his post in Egypt, and declare for the life tenure of Ulysses the First!

An Election Yold Through Crime.

The most serious work which ever devolved upon the people of a State rests upon the citizens of Pennsylvania from this day. The exalted position of Governor of that great Commonwealth has been given to a man whose character is tainted with fraud, and whose sole prominence arises from the fact that he was chosen by the corrupt Cameron Ring at Harrisburg to do what official work they might require. He was the weakest candidate, considered in a personal point of view, who could possibly have been selected to head the Republican ticket. But his very weakness was his strength. He was so destitute of character and position that the Ring which had made him felt sure of him, and was willing to devote to his election a fair proportion of the money they had stolen from the public. The Administration at Washington adopted him and put in action for his benefit all the resources of the Government. But even this was not enough. The State organization of the Grant party, and the national, both agreed that the defeat of Hartranft would be fatal to them. They therefore resolved that he should not be defeated, and took their measures to that end.

We do not to-day dwell upon that outrage and insult to the very spirit of law and decency contained in the pardon of Yerkes upon the eve of the election, for the purpose of extorting a false affidavit in Hartranft's favor. This prostitution of the Executive prerogative is a mere trivial indecency compared with the enormous crime which has been deliberately plotted for a month, and was yesterday consummated. There is not in Philadelphia nor in New York, an intelligent man who does not know the general process by which the vote of Pennsylvania was falsified, and many of them know the details. The first step was an immense fraudulent registry, which raised the voting population at one vast stride from 130,000 to 165,000. To personate the names thus fraudulently inscribed, herds of negroes were hired in Washington and in Virginia, and gangs of repeaters under some of the most notorious ruffians in New York were engaged to join in the business. This was of universal publicity. The friends of Hartranft chuckled and bragged over it. Well-to-do citizens belonging to the Union League Club said, no later than last Saturday. "We will give Hartranft whatever majority he needs, whether it is 5,000, 10,000 or 15,000." They were better than their boasts, probably because the need was greater than their fears. Terrified by the accounts of Liberal gains in the State, they determined not to be chary of their votes, and by false voting and false counting they scored up the incredible majority of 20,000!

Only last Spring the same crime was carried through in the same city by the same men. Col. McClure was cheated out of his certificate of election to the Senate by the same foul process. He did not submit to the outrage, but appealed to a hostile body, and by irrefragable proofs regained his seat. The facts brought forward by him in the form of sworn evidence have never been gainsaid. He proved bribery, repeating, and false counting.

He proved the direct illegal and corrupt interference of United States officers with the elections. The case was so scandalous and so undeniably proved, that the moral sense of the majority could not refuse him his place. No greater personal triumph of one determined man against a powerful Government conspiracy was ever seen.

It remains with the people of Pennsylvania to decide whether they will vindicate their right to self-government, or submit to grind in the mills of the bandits who have robbed them of their citizenship. They yesterday elected Charles R. Buckalew to be their Governor. A handful of rogues, representing the party in power, violated the ballot-boxes, and substituted for the elect of the people a creature of their own, a man of tainted moral character and greatly inferior abilities. To submit to a robbery like this, to call it a mere political act and let the matter rest there, is cowardly and criminal. If Hartranft takes his seat, there is not law but anarchy in Pennsylvania. We ask all sensible men there and elsewhere to reflect for a moment after the heat of the fight is over, and say if they think that republican government can endure, if offenses like this are to be encouraged by impunity to repetition.—*Tribune.*

Thirty-four Hundred More Postmasters.

The following Administration telegram is put forth from Washington:

Superintendent Bangs, of the postal railway service, estimates that the increase in the number of miles of service for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, will be about 10,000, against about 8,000 for the last fiscal year. The continued expansion of the service of course necessitates the establishment of hundreds of additional post-offices and the appointment of more route agents, postal railway clerks, &c.

The sting here is in the tail. The alleged expansion, we are told, "of course "necessitates the establishment of hundreds of additional post-offices and the "appointment of more route agents, postal railway clerks," &c. How singular this necessity becomes manifest just before the Presidential election. It looks hugely like a bid for workers in the political field, considering that he who is to appoint these many additional postmasters and so on is a candidate for re-election. According to the Postmaster-General's last report it appears that the increase for the year ending June 30, 1871, over the preceding year in length of routes was 7,127, requiring 1,407 new postmasters, at a cost of $1,040,378, not including "special services." As we are told the increase in lengths of routes for the year ending June 30th, 1872, will be 10,000 miles, the same proportion gives us 3,377 new postmasters to be appointed, at an additional cost of about $1,500,000, always, of course, excluding extra disbursements for new special services. Now 3,377 new postmasters, or, to put it more plainly, new partisan workers, are quite a formidable reinforcement on the eve of an election, and the country might as well know the texture of Mr. Grant's "reform" of civil service by knowing that this full brigade of new officials is to be precipitated on the Treasury as one instrumentality to retain Mr. Grant in power.

Things move more rapidly than it seemed possible a dozen years ago. Last Saturday week our southern correspondent, Mrs. Lockwood, addressed a large audience in support of Greeley and Brown in the Court House at Huntsville, Ala., in reply to the Grant candidates for Congress and the State Senate. She was listened to with the closest interest and respect, and repeatedly applauded by an audience who never before had heard a woman speak in public. After the meeting, during her stay in Huntsville she was waited upon by all the prominent citizens and made the recipient of the most polite attentions. Had any one predicted a dozen years ago that in 1872 a northern lady would go through the Southern States advocating the election of Horace Greeley to the presidency, and have the use of the Court Houses offered her, and receive the enthusiastic support of all the best people, we should have set down the prophet as little less than mad. Incidents like these indicate the revolution that is still going on.—*Golden Age.*

Georgia Heard From!

The latest reports from Georgia give the official returns of 103 counties with a Democratic majority of 50,671. There are 32 counties yet to hear from which will probably swell the majority to 60,000.

Hon. Henry Wilson and His Record.

In order to understand and appreciate this gentleman, it might be well to give the following scrap relative to his history an attentive perusal.

WILSON'S OATH!

"I Will Not Knowingly Vote For, Appoint, or Elect Any Person of Foreign Birth to Any Office."

To the Editor of the New York *Tribune.*

"Was Henry Wilson a Know-Nothing?" You say you are constantly receiving letters asking an answer to this question.

I will answer it. I was a delegate to and member of the National Council of the Know-Nothing party, in the summer of 1855, at Philadelphia, and one of the seven delegates from a Southern State. I found the present Senator Henry Wilson in that body when I entered it, and he sat in it during the whole session, and helped to settle the platform—being one of the seven delegates of Massachusetts.

To be there, he had to have the sign word, and grip; and necessarily had taken the same oath which we all had taken on entering the order, *i. e.*, not to assist in any way in elevating to any office of trust or profit any person of foreign birth, or any Roman Catholic. The oath is as binding on him now as it was then.

My name will assure you that I know that of which I speak. I object to Mr. Wilson's sneaking out of the scrape, by the *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi.*

ALBERT PIKE.

Washington City, Aug. 22, 1872.

[No intelligent citizen of any part of the United States needs to be told who Albert Pike is, and no one doubts his absolute veracity. We append to his statement above a copy of the Know-Nothing oath as administered in the Massachusetts lodges, and forwarded to us by a reputable and responsible Massachusetts Know-Nothing. Mr. Pike has seen this, and vouches for it as the same obligation which he took himself. If Senator Wilson should become President, he would thus be kept, by an oath under whose obligation he still rests, from appointing to office the representatives of over one-third of the population, and bound to use all his influence to prevent their obtaining office. Perhaps he might prove as true to his obligations as did President Grant to those he took with Baez, through Babcock, to exert his influence with the House and Senate on the question of Santo Domingo.

TEXT OF OATH TAKEN BY HENRY WILSON IN 1854.

"In the presence of the true and everliving God, and on these sacred Scriptures, His Holy Word, I do declare that I will truly fulfill my obligations toward my brethren of the Order of Know-Nothings, and that I will keep sacred all the signs, tokens, pass and degree words, emblems, and proceedings of said Order. * * * * * * * * AND I FURTHER DECLARE AND SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT I WILL NOT KNOWINGLY VOTE FOR, APPOINT, OR ELECT ANY PERSON OF FOREIGN BIRTH, OR A ROMAN CATHOLIC, TO ANY OFFICE IN THE LOCAL OR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT; and I further declare and swear that I will use all means in my power to counteract and destroy the influence of foreigners and Roman Catholics in the administration of the Government of the United States, and in any and all parts thereof, both local and general. To all this, a free and voluntary obligation on my part, without reservation, I pray that I may ever be able to remain true and steadfast, so help me God."

Wilson is now trying to deny his participancy in the doings of his order, (as the prime leaders of it have done for years past,) although it is a notorious fact that nothing contributed originally more to his election as United States Senator, than the partiality for him of the K. N. Order of Massachusetts. Grant has a heavy load to carry in his "vice."

THE EVIDENCE UNDER HIS OWN HAND.

NATICK, January 20, 1855.

Hon. Robert B. Hall:

SIR: Your note of the 18th instant, is before me, and I very cheerfully answer your inquiries respecting my views upon the questions involved in the American government. * * *

"Summoned into action by the evils and abuses which have grown out of the annual immigration into America of hundreds of thousands of men reared under the influence of social, religious, and political institutions, differing from or antagonistic to our own, the American movement proposes to correct these evils and abuses by wise and humane legislation, to protect ourselves from the organized system in the old world which subjects us to the support of FOREIGN PAUPERS and the depredation of ALIEN CRIMINALS; to thoroughly revise the Naturalization Laws; to destroy that political element of foreign influence heretofore potent in public affairs; to counteract the insidious and malign tendencies of that sectarian power that instinctively sympathizes with oppression in the old and the new; and to place the Government of America in the hands of Americans who are imbued with the spirit of the Democratic institutions. Guided in its action by love to all men and hatred to none, embracing in its affections the whole country, maintaining the nationality and unity of the Republic, and the Democratic doctrine of State Rights, the American Movement can not fail to receive the sanction of the American people to its ideas and principles.

"Concurring entirely with you in the opinion that the highest interests of freedom are identified with the supremacy of the ideas which underlie this popular movement, I shall cheerfully labor in public and in private for their advancement. In so doing, I shall only be acting in accordance with the sentiments I have long entertained—sentiments which have been deepened and strengthened by recent events in our own and other States—especially by the tones of these politico-sectarian organs which avow sentiments and doctrines hostile to the genius and spirit of American Institutions. Yours Truly,

HENRY WILSON."

The Elections.

The latest returns received indicate the election of Hartranft in this State by a majority of 30,000

Indiana has gone Democratic by a majority of 4000.

Ohio shows a Liberal-Democratic gain of 12,000 but it is probable the Republicans have carried the State by 7000.

Slocum To Burnside.

A REAL SOLDIER PROCEEDS TO EXCORIATE THE HERO OF FREDERICKSBURG.

General. A. E. Burnside.

DEAR GENERAL: I have read with great interest your address to the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army and navy during the late war. As I was once of the soldiers alluded to I trust you will not be displeased if I say a few words in response thereto. You tell us that you and others, as our representatives, met at Pittsburg and adopted a series of resolutions which we have already seen. You complain that Mr. Greeley has expressed the opinion that you assembled for political purposes, and that you hoped to accomplish these purposes by reviving the animosities and hatreds engendered by the war. You further say that these remarks of Mr. Greeley and his entire lack of courtesy toward the soldiers and sailors serve to confirm you in the opinion that he is quite unfit to be trusted in any position where loyalty to his Government, a just regard to the feelings of others, and an abnegation of self is required. You then proceed to inform us in conclusion, that it only remains for you to urge us to organize in harmony with the regular Republican organizations, and do all in our power to re-elect General Grant. The first thought occurring my mind on reading this address was, "What was there in General Burnside's military career that justified him in telling the hundreds of thousands of soldiers who served during the late war what they should do in time of peace?" Did anything occur at the first Bull Run, at Roanoke Island, at Fredericksburg, in East Tennessee, or at the mine explosion in front of Petersburg, which entitles him to assume command of all of us in time of peace, and order us to the front to fight in behalf of a political party? My second thought was: "Is it creditable to the soldiers of the late war that one of their number should be permitted as their pretended representative to spread broadcast over the land a document charging Horace Greeley with disloyalty?," The truth of the saying that "the pen is mightier than the sword" is coming year by year to be more generally acknowledged. In view of the election of General Grant to the Presidency, and of the fact that he is a candidate for re-election, there are probably some men in the country who doubt its truth. If, however, we were to add to the saying the proviso that the pen should be handled by a Greeley and the sword by a Burnside all doubters would disappear. You and I, General, know full well that while we were in the field fighting for the Union Mr. Greeley was wielding in behalf of the same cause a weapon far more powerful thrn those used by either of us. We know, too, that long after we had sheathed our swords he kept up the fight, and continued it until every object was accomplished for which even the most ardent abolitionist had ever prayed. He did not cease the fight until the Union was restored, slavery abolished, the blacks enfranchised and all their civil and political rights solemnly guaranteed to them by amendments of the Constitution. And yet, General, you have the hardihood of charging this man with disloyalty, and are uttering this foolish charge in your assumed capacity as the representative of all the Union soldiers of the land. You say he has been guilty of a lack of courtesy toward us. In my judgment, any man who eight years after the close of a bloody civil war will ask soldiers to assemble in convention with a view of controlling their action in political matters is a demagogue unworthy of courtesy at the hands of Mr. Greeley or any other person. When at the close of the war we laid down our arms, we became citizens, and we have no interests to-day except those we have in common with all other citizens. Why, then, should any one ask us, in our character as soldiers to assemble in political bodies? Why should you extend to us such an invitation, unless it is with the hope that from your former connection with us in the army you may be able to influence our judgment upon matters of public policy in a time of peace? Do you not think, General, that these assemblies of soldiers for the purpose of perfecting our elections have become slightly nauseating to the public? Did it ever occur to you that, as a rule, the officers most active in work of this nature were most unsuccessful in the field? Permit me, in conclusion, to say that I do not believe that in your action at Pittsburg, or in the sentiments of the address to which I have alluded. you are in any sense of the word a representative of the real soldiers of the army. On the contrary, I feel that very many of them unite with me in the hope that this political campaign, in which you seem to have assumed the position of commander, may prove to you and to the troops of your command another Fredericksburg. Very truly yours.

H. W. SLOCUM.

Brooklyn, October 4, 1872.

GRANT'S INTEMPERANCE.

The Cold Water Men Moving.

The Hon. J. T. Yarrington, the Rev. C. W. Denison and the Hon. James Black Call Upon Temperance Men to vote Against Grant.

Rev. Charles Wheeler Denison, Editor of the National Harbinger, Washington, D. C. MY DEAR SIR: The time has come for action.

We must have "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" in reference to the moral principles and personal character of our rulers, if it be possible to arrive at correct conclusions, so that temperance men, prohibition voters, who wish to be consistent in all their acts (using the ballot included) may casts their votes for both men and measures who are favorable to the prohibition of the liquor traffic first, last, and forever.

If we believe that the temperance question is now the greatest national issue before the American people, we must labor for the cumulation of that grand issue in all honorable ways, political as well as moral.

Already are our political opponents in different parts of the country busy at work building up a false character for General Grant on his temperance proclivities, as a nice little bait for catching the votes of temperance men this fall to help re-elect the general as our President for four years more, and thereby detract from our prohibition party vote.

Yes, our republican party friends (?) have secured the aid of ladies, even, to assist in substantiating the temperance character of our President.

The important question now is, is President Grant a drinking man? Is he intemperate? and does he encourage the tippling custom of society?

We want to know.

Mrs. Mary J. R. Buel, of your city, (Washington, D. C.), says General Grant is not an intemperate man!

And I heard you say on the floor of the Pennsylvania state prohibition convention (held in Fries' hall, at Altoona, Pa., on Friday, June 14, 1872,) that General Grant was and is an intemperate man!

Now which is correct?

Now, my reverend and dear sir, as you are a true, fearless and outspoken temperance man, a loyal prohibitionist, the editor of a national prohibition journal, and a defender of truth and justice, I would respectfully ask that you give to the world, through the columns of your excellent paper, what you know about President Grant's drinking habits.

Let us have the truth.

Yours, faithfully,

J. T. YARRINGTON.

CARBONDALE, Luzerne county, Pa.

MR. DENISON'S REPLY—THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS AN INTEMPERATE MAN.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL HARBINGER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1872.—*My Dear Sir:* I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., asking for the exact truth with regard to the drinking habits of President Grant.

In giving you the information of the facts that are known to exist in this important national matter, allow me to premise that I have always, at all times and in all places, been a friend of our Chief Magistrate.

I was one of the first to advocate his being brought from his command at the west to the front of Richmond.

I wrote a book of his life, known as "The Tanner Boy," which had a wide circulation.

I was extremely anxious to vindicate him on the temperance question, and was glad on his coming to Washington to learn that for one year immediately preceding and connected with his inauguration he almost entirely abstained from the habitual use of strong drink.

It was during this period, and for a short interim succeeding, that he was recognized in the manner spoken of by the excellent woman (Mrs. Mary J. R. Buel) to whom you refer in your letter.

But I regret to be under the necessity of informing you that an unfavorable change has come over the personal habits of President Grant in this respect.

I am solemnly bound in honor to say, from the facts of which I have possession, that no consistent temperance man can support him.

It cannot be denied in Washington that he has on several occasions been seen under the influence of liquor. The times and places can be specified if they are denied. The parties who have seen him in this condition can be produced.

In a conversation last winter with Senator Henry Wilson, the gentleman said to me:

"President Grant drinks too much;" and concluded with the remark:

"I have told him so."

Senator Wilson will not deny this fact.

Many similar facts can be adduced.

A gentleman well and favorably known in Washington, one who has long occupied a public position at the national capital, informs me that on the night immediately following the last great speech of Senator Sumner, two respectable citizens, walking together in Jackson square, encountered President Grant.

He was in a state of intoxication, his hat was slouched over his eyes, he had a lighted cigar in his mouth, and he was staggering along muttering to himself.

The names of all these parties are at command.

Another Washington resident, of unimpeachable veracity, has also informed me, within the last ten days, that there is good evidence for stating that the real reason why President Grant made such a hurried exit from the capital for Long Branch, when so much important public business demanded his attention, and when several Senators and representatives were so bitterly disappointed at not meeting him, according to appointments he himself had made, was this, that he was so much under the influence of liquor that he was not fit for interviews in the Executive Mansion.

Names of responsible parties are at hand who will substantiate this statement.

A scholar of established reputation and high moral character writes, within a short time past, to one of the most distinguished men of the country on this subject of the drinking habits of President Grant. The letter is dated at Cambridge, Mass., and I have been permitted to copy from it the facts that are well known to many, to wit, that the last appearance of President Grant in connection with the exercises of Harvard University, was such as to excite a general feeling of anxiety and disgust among all who witnessed it.—He was carefully observed by those immediately around him, and the aspects of his inebriety cannot be mistaken.

An old resident of the city of Baltimore, Md., only a few weeks ago accompanied a party of friends to the Presidential mansion, were, on being admitted to an audience with President Grant, they found him to be so much under the influence of liquor that they immediately closed the interview and withdrew.

An officer in the civil service, now a permanent inhabitant of Washington, states that during one of his trips on a steamer from New York to the east President Grant was known by several parties to be excited by strong drink to a disgusting extent.

Should any of these facts be denied by responsible parties the proof will be produced. I make these statements with sincere regret.

I am accountable to my God for the truth of every word.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WHEELER DENISON,

Editor and proprietor of the *National Harbinger*, Washington, D. C.

J. T. YARRINGTON, Esq., Carbondale, Pa.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the well-known Methodist preacher, died at Pleasant Plains, Sangamon co., Ill., on Wednesday, aged 87.

NEWS

The celebrated Spanish monastery of the Escurial was struck by lightning last week, and was rapidly enveloped in flames. The Royal Palace, the rare old books, paintings, and costly manuscrips were fortunately saved and the building only lost two towers and a portion of the roofing. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000.

Late Kingston advices report another raid by the Indians of Honduras upon the British settlers near Corosal, in Yucatan. The raiders numbered 500. The British garrison repulsed the savages, with a loss of several killed and wounded. On the British side two soldiers and one civilian were killed, and sixteen soldiers and seventeen civilians were wounded.

It is not expected in official circles at Washington that the award made by the Geneva Tribunal will be paid before the expiration of the year allowed by the Treaty. The money will be paid to the State Department, and legislation by Congress will be necessary for its disposal.

The County of Mayo, Ireland, is again reported in a very lawless condition. Agrarian outrages are rampant there, several landholders having been shot in the neighborhood of Newport, and other acts of violence committed, in all of which cases the perpetrators have manaed to escape detection.

The Governor of Kentucky has appointed Willis B. Machen United States Senator for the unexpired term of Garrett Davis. Mr. Machen has served in the Kentucky Legislature, and is said to be about sixty years of age.

An official account of Col. Mason's attack on hostile Indians in Arizona, on the 24th ult., states that 40 Indians were killed and a large number wounded and captured.

The Spanish Government has determined to send 14,000 men to reinforce the army in Cuba.

WHENEVER Mr. Henry Wilson is cornered upon his Know-Nothing record, he breaks out with some such remark as this: "Born in extreme poverty, having endured the hard lot the sons of poverty are too often forced to endure." But when the question, "Mr. Wilson, were you a Know-Nothing?" is pressed, he bursts out again with his "Born in extreme poverty," &c., &c.—"But, Mr. Senator, can't you tell us whether you were or were not a Know-Nothing?" "Born in extreme poverty," &c., &c. "Did you or did you not belong to the K. N. Order?"—"Born in extreme poverty," &c., &c.—"Say yes or no, man, will you?" "Born in extreme poverty." The fact is, Mr. Wilson's "extreme poverty" and "hard lot" are getting to be rather a bore.—He is not by any means the first American who has been born in extreme poverty, and afterwards has made his mark in the world. Moreover, Mr. Wilson's Elocutionary Burst No, 2 is also getting a little stale. "All my life," he says, "I have cherished a bright hope, &c., that all men without distinction of color, race, or nationality should have complete liberty and exact equality!" Then why, in the name of common consistency, did you join the Know Nothings? Don't give us for answer the old tune, "Born in extreme poverty," &c., but let us have your real reasons for going into the lodge.

New Advertisements.

BRIDGE NOTICE. A dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Catawissa Bridge Co., will be paid to the stockholders at the office of the subscriber on and after October 10th, 1872.
GEO. S. GILBERT, Treasurer.
Catawissa, October 11th, 1872.

PUBLIC SALE. The undersigned will offer at public sale, in Fishingcreek township, on
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1872,
unless disposed of before that time, several town lots and back land improved and unimproved, situated on main road between Benton and Pealertown. There is also a good
WATER-POWER
located on Fishingcreek which will be sold. For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM IKELER,
Still Water, Columbia county, Pa.
Fishingcreek October 11th, 1872.

NOTICE. The undersigned having again taken possession of the Mail Route running from Cambra to Bloomsburg, stage will run as follows: Leave Cambra every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 6 o'clock a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 11 o'clock a. m. Leave Bloomsburg after the arrival of the Philadelphia mail, about 3 p. m., arriving at Cambra 10 p. m. same evening.
RATES OF FARE.
Cambra to Bloom $1.25, Fishingcreek to Bloom 50cts. Orangeville to Bloom 75cts. Lightstreet to Bloom 15 cents. All intermediate places to be charged the same rate.
H. J. YAPLE, Proprietor.
Shickshinny, Oct. 11th, 1872.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF NANCY PILKINGTON, DEC'D.
The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in hands of the Administrator of the Estate of Nancy Pilkington, deceased, will meet the parties interest at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, on Monday, November 4, 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are requested to present them to the auditor or be forever debarred from coming in for said fund.
M. WHITMOYER, Auditor.
October 11th, 1872.—4w

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING. Mrs. L. Hawley, of Milton, Fashionable Dress Maker, and Teacher of Brigg's unrivalled system of fitting by measure, in the speediest, most stylish and perfect manner, Dresses, Polonaise and all ladies' and misses' garments, invites a call from all wishing to learn the diagram, or to have cutting and fitting of suits done as well as in Philadelphia, and at moderate rates. Suits made to order. Call, third door above Mrs. Brobst's store, Main street, below Railroad, west end.
Oct. 11, 1872.—3m. MRS. L. HAWLEY.

THE MAMMOTH GROCERY!
J. H. MAIZE,
Main st., corner of Centre, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Has an extensive stock of
FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,
which he offers to the public at the very lowest
CASH PRICES.
His goods are the best in the market, and are sold at rates so low that he cannot sell on credit. His plan is to have first class goods and sell for cash.
FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 11th, 1872.

$500,000 In Bank.
GRAND GIFT CONCERT.
Postponed to December 7, 1872.
THE SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT IN AID OF the Public Library of Kentucky, announced for September 28th, has been postponed to December 7, 1872, because the accumulation of orders the few days before the drawing made it physically impossible to fill them without a few days' delay, and as a short postponement was inevitable, it was determined to defer it to a time that would make a full drawing sure by the sale of all the tickets.
The money necessary to pay in full all the offered gifts is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 26, 1872.
This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert fund. $[illegible] of which is held by this bank as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.
R. S. VEACH, Cashier.
1,000 Prizes, amounting to
$500,000 IN CASH,
will be awarded, the highest prize being $100,000, $50,000, $25,000, and down in regular gradation to $100, which is the lowest.
The drawing will positively and unequivocally take place December 7. Agents are peremptorily required to close sales and make returns November 7th, in order to give ample time for the final arrangements. Orders for tickets or applications for Circulars should be addressed to
CHAS. R. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS LOOK HERE! There is a GREAT RUSH For the New Splendidly Illustrated Edition of
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
Because it is the most fascinating and popular book in print, and excels all in real elegance and low prices. Just out. 528 pages, tinted paper, only $2.50 easy worth $5.00. It is a Great Hit, sells quick and fast. Terms of this and our new Bible, mailed free. Write at once, stating where you saw this, to HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 721 Sansom St., Phila. apr. 26-4t

DR. CARPENTER.
136 MULBERRY STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
Is now treating successfully
Consumption, Bronchitis,
and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with his
COMPOUND MEDICATED INHALATIONS, CONCENTRATED FOOD, AND COUGH SYRUP.
During the past ten years Dr. Carpenter has treated and cured thousands of cases of the above named diseases, and has now in his possession certificates of cures from every part of the country. The Inhalation is breathed directly into the lungs, soothing and healing over all inflamed surfaces, entering into the blood, it imparts vitality as it permeates to every part of the system. The sensation is not unpleasant and the first inhalation often gives very decided relief, particularly when there is much difficulty of breathing. Under the influence of my remedies, the cough soon grows easier, the night sweats cease, the hectic flush vanishes, and with improving digestion the patient rapidly gains strength, and health is again within his grasp.
The Concentrated Food rapidly builds up the most debilitated patient, presenting to the stomach food all ready to be assimilated and made into good, rich healthy blood.
The Cough Syrup is to be taken at night to alleviate the cough and enable the patient to obtain sleep. *Full directions accompany each box of my remedies, which consist of*
One Inhaler; One Bottle of Alterative Inhalant; One Bottle of Soothing Febrifuge Inhalant; One Bottle of Anti Hæmorrhagic Inhalant; One Bottle Concentrated Food; One Bottle of Cough Syrup.
Price of Box containing remedies to last one month, $10; two months, $15; three months, $20. Sent to any address C. O. D. Pamphlets containing large list of patients cured sent free. Letters of inquiry must contain one dollar to insure answer. Address,
A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.
Dr. CARPENTER'S CATARRH REMEDY will give immediate relief, and will effect a permanent cure in from one to three months. Price of remedy to last one month, $1; two months, $3; three months, $10.
CANCER in all its forms successfully treated. Send for list of patients cured, to
A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.
july 25 1yr

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NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
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Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room and bath rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency to London, Liverpool Glasgow Londonderry, and Bristol. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburgh, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent, Or to W. PEACOCK, Bloomsburg, Pa.
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IMPROVED UNRIVALED & UNEQUALED
Burns any size coal.
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POWERFUL AND ECONOMICAL HEATERS.
James A. Lawson, Patentee.
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NOTICE. To whom it may concern: Whereas, my wife, Rose Cook, has left my bed and board without any cause, I hereby caution the public not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
MICHAEL COOK.
Centralia, Sep. 28th, 1872.—3t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrators &c., of the estate of Rice W. Bowman, late of the township of Orange, in said county, deceased, will offer for sale on the premises on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1872,
at ten o'clock, a m, the following valuable real estate in Orange township bounded and described as follows, to wit: By lands of John Neyhart, John Achenback and Hiram B. Kline, containing
92 ACRES AND 120 PERCHES,
and allowance.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. to be confirmed nisi. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.
ELIZABETH BOWMAN, JOHN WELSH, Administrators.
Oct. 3d, 1872.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator, &c., of the estate of Peter Stricker, late of Catawissa township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1872,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND situated on the north side of Fourth Street in the town of Catawissa, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On north by an alley, on the east by lot of Palmer Winterstein, on the south by Fourth Street, aforesaid, and on the west by an alley, being 50 feet in width and 210 feet in depth, whereon is erected a good FRAME HOUSE, and necessary outbuildings. Good well of water at the door.
CONDITION OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the confirmation of sale and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.
HIRAM J. REEDER, Administrator.
Catawissa, Sep. 19, 1872.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.
The subscribers legatees under the last will and testament of Stephen Baldy, late of Catawissa, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1872,
at ten o'clock, a. m., all that certain tract of land known as the Reitz farm, situated in Franklin township, Columbia county, about 2½ miles below Catawissa, adjoining lands of Michael Mensch, Joel Snyder and others, containing one hundred and forty-one acres, more or less,