

The Columbian. BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday, Dec. 6, 1872.

HORACE GREELEY.

It is with sorrow most genuine and regret unalloyed that we announce the death of the distinguished journalist and statesman whose name heads this article. He was, perhaps, at the time of his passing away the foremost American of the day, although years may intervene before the full merits of his deeds are known and admitted.

As an editor he had no superior if indeed he had an equal. His style of writing was concise, forcible, original and convincing. Probably no one man in the country ever moulded public opinion and gave shape and form to national measures to so great an extent as Horace Greeley.

His private life was blameless; he was conscientious, pure, temperate and charitable; he was the hardest of workers and on looking back over the many years of mental toil which he had undergone the wonder is that he had not sooner broken down.

From all parts of the country and from all classes of men, municipal bodies, societies, religious associations, politicians and clergymen, the rich and the poor, came expressions of sorrow; and from hundreds of pulpits, sermons were preached on the Sunday following his death, whose text was the life of the farmer's boy, who had raised himself to a position second to none in this broad land of ours.

We have had no sympathy with him politically and supported him in the recent election only as the leader in the party of reform, but we have no hesitation in bearing witness to the extraordinary ability with which he advocated his own views, even when most opposed to our own. We mourn for him, because the world contains too few of such manly, courageous, able, zealous defenders of their fellow men, not to feel the fall of such a leader among them.

The circumstances surrounding his death are tragic; the loss of his wife, followed by his own defeat in the campaign, were too much for the earnest and ardent spirit to bear and the mighty mind gave way. There is nothing in the annals of our country's politics one-half so sad as this.

It will be long, we believe, before Horace Greeley's loss to mankind will be made good; before we "look upon his like again." His busiest of busy lives merit a peaceful rest. God grant it.

Missing. The New York World published last week a list of no less than fifty-two people who have mysteriously disappeared from that city since August last. Some of these, it is true, are restored to their friends but the greater number are never heard from. Now and then one is discovered to be a defaulter, who has absconded with the money of his creditors and upon this the community hears with apathy the next report of "missing," ascribing it to the former cause. In a city of the size of New York it is of course to be expected that many will be lost, but these mysterious disappearances have become so numerous as to create a feeling of alarm amongst those whose business calls them at times to the city, and a feeling of insecurity is rapidly growing in the country. The very loose administration of criminal law in New York, the immunity given to political ruffians and the consequent increase in crime is doing serious injury to the great metropolis. Its citizens owe it to themselves to revolutionize this state of affairs and to restore to the office of justice and usefulness in judicial affairs, by probability, ability and honesty. New York's murder list alone is enough to deter strangers from visiting the city—twenty-one murders being now in the Tombs. Is hanging for murder "played out" in New York?

The "Times" on Mr. Greeley's Death. Lord Bacon concludes one of the more remarkable essays by which, rather than by the New Organ or any of the literary or public labors of his life, his fame has been transmitted to subsequent generations, with these words: "Death hath this also, that it openeth the gate to good fame and extinguisheth envy." The Times in its remarks upon Mr. GREELEY'S death does not fall in exhibiting itself an exception to that rule. At the bedside of the dying journalist, and now beside the coffin which contains his mortal remains, the Times has planted itself so that the gate to the good fame with which a nation is hastening to decorate his tomb, and publishes the gnawing envy which will not permit itself to be extinguished in ignoble hearts.

"Died of Liberal Republicanism." It is the epithet which the fat-witted, brutal JENNINGS hurled aside the mourning daughters of GREELEY to chalk upon his coffin. "Greeley was the Tribune; without him it is an empty shell," is the legend which the thrifty Jones reads on the pennies he makes haste to snatch from the dead man's eyes. Was ever shell so empty as that the hapless RAYMOND left?—World.

The viceroy and publisher died in New York at ten minutes of seven on Friday evening last.

He was born at Amherst, in New Hampshire, February 31, 1811. His early life was spent on a farm, and in 1828, he went to Vermont, where he secured employment as an editor and obtained employment in a printing office. After learning his trade, he made his way, in August, 1831, to New York City, where he secured an occasional work as a journeyman printer in various book and newspaper offices.

In 1834 he established "The New Yorker," a weekly literary journal, which, after several years' existence, was discontinued as unprofitable. During the period mentioned he also edited and published several political and campaign papers. In 1841 he commenced the publication of the "New York Tribune," with which successful journal his name has been identified ever since. In 1848 he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives to fill a vacancy in the Eleventh Session, and served during the short session, ending March 15, 1849. In 1851 he visited Europe and was selected as chairman of one of the juries at the Great Exhibition, which he held in London during that year.

Mr. Greeley about 1845 (some believe prominent as an author, and during the remainder of his life published many treatises on various subjects, and interesting accounts of his journeys through Europe, and through different parts of the United States. His career extended over "The Great American Conflict," giving a history of the rebellion, and the causes which produced it. His "Lectures on the History of the Republic," published in 1852; "Art and Industry, as Represented in the Exhibition of the Crystal Palace, New York," in 1853; the completion of Sargent's "Life of Henry Clay," in 1853; "A History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States from 1787 to 1856." In 1859, after an overland journey to California he published "A Journey to Pike's Peak." Mr. Greeley also published "Recollections of a Busy Life," "Essays on Political Economy," "What I Know of Farming," and "Letters from Texas and the Lower West Indies."

Mr. Greeley was a Presidential Elector for New York; in 1856 he was a delegate to the "Loyalists' Convention," held at New York, and in 1857 he was a member of the National Constitutional Convention. In May, 1857, he became one of the sureties on the bond of the late President, and his course excited great commotion, both favorable and the reverse. In November, 1857, he was appointed Minister to the Republic of Liberia, and was confirmed by the Senate, but he declined the position. In May, 1872, Mr. Greeley was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention, but he subsequently, in July, accepted as a candidate by the Democratic Convention, and he was subsequently, in July, accepted as a candidate by the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Greeley always said he did not expect to live long, and he was not. He died at his residence in New York, on the morning of Friday, December 6, 1872, at the age of sixty-one years. He was buried in the city of New York, on the morning of Sunday, December 8, 1872.

On the morning of October 30th, Mrs. Greeley died. When the widowed husband was informed of his wife's death he was wringing his hands, crying a child, and said: "Oh! why didn't you sit up with her? Why did you send me to bed? My poor wife! My poor wife! My poor wife! My poor wife!"

On Wednesday, Nov. 13, Hon. Rufus F. Andrews was requested to meet Mr. Greeley at the house of a mutual friend in this city, in relation to a matter of business which personally concerned Mr. Greeley. "I went to the house," said Mr. Andrews, "and found Mr. Greeley in a very excited state. He was in a mood of anger, and at first made no response. I was shocked at receiving no answer and pained at the indifference he manifested. He was restless. I saw at once that something was wrong. Mr. Greeley rose from his seat as some members of the household were in the room, and he went into an adjoining apartment, and there sat down. The first expression he uttered was, 'Rufus, I am'."

Mr. Greeley gradually became worse, and failed to recognize the few intimate friends and relatives who visited him. He was in a state of delirium, and he died on Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock. He was buried in the city of New York, on the morning of Friday, December 6, 1872.

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Mr. Greeley slept for some time, but when he awoke he found his head on the floor of the bed and praying for her father's soul when she noticed that he had ceased breathing.

Dr. Choate was at once called, and he pronounced his death. There ensued a scene of grief and sorrow, as the almost heart-broken daughter, who had lost both mother and father within thirty days, was removed to another apartment. Aunt Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, and Miss Broderick, also witnessed the death.

The room in which Mr. Greeley died was a large one on the northwest corner of the first floor of Dr. Choate's house. It was a bright one, neatly carpeted, and furnished with a bed, a table, a chair, a wash-basin, or any small articles of furniture. All these had been removed when Mr. Greeley first came to the house, and he had been lying on the floor for some time before he died.

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The Constitutional Convention. WEDNESDAY, November 27, 1872. The Convention met at 10 a. m. Numerous resolutions were offered and referred to the appropriate committees. We do not give them now as they will come up for the action of the Convention on reference from the committee.

Mr. Bartholomew offered a resolution returning thanks to John A. Smull for his services. Agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Bowen offered resolutions of thanks to J. A. Selfridge, Chief Clerk of the House, and Thomas McCamant, Chief Clerk of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for their services to the Convention. Agreed to.

Warrants were ordered to be drawn for members, mileage and for stationary. (No warrants have yet been drawn for their pay.)

Mr. Newlin, from a majority of the Committee on Printing, reported that he was not entitled to the printing of the Convention, and that the committee had not yet had time to solicit bids. A minority report signed by two members to the opposite effect was presented.

Mr. White (Indiana) moved to amend the majority report, so to authorize the Committee on Printing to confer with the State Printer, and to award him a contract if he will do the work at the existing rates with the Legislature. The amendment was agreed to by 51 yeas and 49 nays.

Mr. Newlin moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Not agreed to.

Mr. Newlin offered an amendment, "Provided that the committee shall receive bids from all persons desiring to print the same." This was accepted by Mr. White.

Mr. Lamberton (Dauphin) offered a resolution looking to an amendment of the constitution of ex-governors, to be composed of ex-governors of the Commonwealth, who, with the Governor, shall consider and pass upon all applications for pardons and remission of fines and forfeitures.

Mr. Hopkins called the "previous question" (preventing debate and further amendments). This was sustained by eighteen yeas, but the Convention, by a vote of 38 yeas to 52 nays, refused to order the main question to be put. This action, under the ruling of the Chair, took the entire subject out of the control of the Convention for the day (and of course until the meeting in January next in Philadelphia).

Adjourned until the first Tuesday of January, 1873, to meet in Philadelphia.

Congress met in session on Monday last. Neither the Senate nor House did anything in the way of business aside from the offering of a large number of bills, all of which were referred. In the Senate a resolution of respect to the memory of Horace Greeley was adopted, and a similar one was passed in the House. Mr. Banks offered his resignation as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but the House, by a vote of 76 to 54, refused to accept it. Speaker Blaine called the Hon. S. S. Cox to the chair, and, in a short speech, offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the charges in relation to the Credit Mobilier matter. The committee was appointed, a request of Mr. Blaine that he be not composed of a majority of his political friends being complied with.

Both houses adjourned shortly after the reading of the President's message, which occupied over an hour. The Senate on Tuesday transacted no business. In the House, Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to repeal the stamp tax on bank checks and notes. Referred.

Mr. Randall offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to what law authorizes him to make an increased issue of legal tender notes, as was done in October last, and whether such issue was made, and the legal tender notes heretofore retired, or in new ones, etc. After some discussion by Messrs. Randall, Daws, Brooks and Garfield—the latter stating that the issue of legal tender notes last October had taken the country by surprise—the resolution was adopted.

A number of resolutions were offered and referred.

The New York World publishes a list of no less than fifty-two persons who have mysteriously disappeared from that city since August last and estimates the deaths by violence at double that number.

Judge Nelson of the Supreme Court of the United States has resigned. He is over seventy years of age.

Judge Merrimon, Conservative and candidate for Governor of North Carolina at the recent election, has been elected Senator from that State to succeed Pool. The latter is a strong Grant man.

Judge Sharswood on Monday afternoon the oath of office to Hon. John M. Reed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and to Hon. Ulysses Mercur as Associate Justice.

General Horace Porter has been chosen vice president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, headquarters at New York. In the event of his accepting it, General Babcock will succeed General Porter as secretary to the President.

Nine bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Boston fire, and five of them identified.

The estimates of the municipal expenses of New York city for 1873 amount to \$10,650,000.

How Like Him. When the United States Senate met on Tuesday it was the intention of certain Senators to offer a resolution to adjourn until Thursday, as a mark of respect to Horace Greeley and to allow those desiring to attend his funeral in New York on Wednesday. This intention became known and a clique in the Senate determined to defeat the measure.

For Cameron to obtain more utter contempt from decent men than he now enjoys, this last manly exploit of his will not injure him. Hartranft & Co. will probably think just as much of him as ever.

New Advertisements. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. To Aaron Smith, High Sheriff of the County of Columbia, Pennsylvania, in and for the County of Columbia, Pennsylvania, do hereby give notice that I have appointed you to be the High Sheriff of the County of Columbia, Pennsylvania, for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1873, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1873. You are hereby required and enjoined to give full notice, and cause to be held and conducted the said election, and make a return thereon in manner and form as by law is directed, and to file the same with the High Sheriff of the County of Columbia, Pennsylvania, on or before the 1st day of January, 1873.

Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from those of our own country to the most distant parts of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the State actually benefited and cured at his office. While his publications, as well as his reports, are unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation.

Agents Wanted! The unparalleled success of the "Victor Sewing Machine" has opened a new and profitable field for agents in every part of the country. We are now seeking agents in every State, Territory, and Foreign Country. Agents are wanted in every State, Territory, and Foreign Country. Agents are wanted in every State, Territory, and Foreign Country.

Free of Charge. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlor is open on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

The Daily Patriot. Published every morning, Sundays excepted, in a first-class newspaper, containing full telegraphic reports from Washington, all the news of the most complete and accurate market prices, full accounts of proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, Congress and Legislature, spirit of the times, and all the news of the day. One copy, one year, \$2.00; Five Copies, one year, \$10.00; Single Copies, one year, \$1.00; Single Copies, one year, \$1.00; Single Copies, one year, \$1.00.

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