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Cover of Unit and Irin Street in the East Country, and the Country of the Country unfat, 7 p. 50.

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BLOOMSBURG PERECTORY.

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Music Books for all Instruments. HANO AND ORGAN STOOLS.

A prevail assortment of PROTURES and FRAM properties. ser Pinner tiened at short native, was

GRAND OPENING

EIIAS MENDENHALL HAVING resumed the business of Merchan-discoup at his old Store, on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, NEAR THE PURES HOTELS.

e rests call the attention of his Priends and the NEW, FULL AND VARIED TOOK OF GOODS,

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ate in Montour township, Columbia County, Ta albing TWO ITLNDIARD and SEVENTY-FIV ics, To will sell in whole or of the it as follows

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We meet with many curious folks As through the world we roam: some who are full of fun and joines, thile others pine and rosan. I care not whether grave or grav; One thing we all about try,

You'd wish to be done by,"
CHORDS.—Then "bear good will to all men,"
I've easy if you'd try,
And "alwaye do to others as
You'd wish to be done by." "criaps in furthess you've been wronged by some "defaulting rogue," For by such scamps the world is throughd. They long have been in rogue;

n't seek revenge on such a wretch, but to forgive turn try, and thus you "to to others as You'd wish to be done by." Choacz, -Then "hear good will to all men,"
It's casy if you'll kry,

And "Siwara do to others na You'd wish to be done by," h "down at heel" and poor, Well, let the bar of station bend, And "spen with your door" to welcome him, as you were wont "In better days give by." And thus do to him, poor man, As "you'd wish to be done by."

Cuones,-Then "tear good will to all men," It's very easy if you'll try.
And "always do to others us You'd wish to be done by."

think by what I've said of sung. The glorious raight of right, the us all make this resolve, And keep it till we die. fact is to "do to bee "."
We'd which so fone by."

We'd which so fone by."

Then "their good will to all men,"

We'd what to be done by?

Miscellaneous.

A G of Re utation. The young live much in the future; they re foul of gazing into its unknown dep . .

and of codes voring to trace the outliers, at east of the fature that awalts them. With White offices were established by this Conrelent hope, with eager exposation, they stitution, or about he established by law, anticipate the approach r coming years that an example in much core and thereis when they shall be eather upon the grand "Appointment-Designation to selice," stage of action, consident that the future Imperial Laxicon,

come in future life? What position am I combined to Gubernatorial appointments, but Na State shall be represented in Congress anxions to occupy in society? What is the stimuted to adjected appointment studies State stimution in which I wish to be held by authority whether made by the Legislature, unabored."

The answer to these inquiries from the Constitution or laws. great mass of young people can well be andesire to be held in disrespect, and shumast facilishature shoul receive any civil appoints shall be redsed, or in such immore uses by the wise and good; none who are auxlors none while the Sole, or to the Soute of State shall direct, and all vacuaties shall in the world. The thought, if they were in the world for any other State actionity, during the Construction of the United States, Art. II term for which he is elected. All such apwith alarm. Every discreet youth will ex- pointments, and all wares given on any such manners ine Legislature thereof at claim. "Nothing would graffy me more person so elected for any such effice of appears in years; to move in good society; to "Con. of Minnesota, (1857), Art. IV. 19.—

Social manner is the tog sature count to person so elected for any such effice of appears of electors equal to what must be not a more of sections and Representations of the State may be eatified. dence of all around me."

Sure there can be none so blind to the that of Postmaster, bilding. You cannot reach forth your from the Legislature, during the term for \$,700, "Secondly, the mode of oppositions

only basis on which such a hope can mature o full fruition. A good character established | vold. productive soil to its possessor.

WHO'S BOY IS THAT, -H: may be so: my day, in almost any part of the town, he walk, looks at you sancily, and swears smart q r, if asked anything, he is very impactors nd often vulgar to ladies who pass; & erious injury to little boys and givilib sunges at the street corners, and is to first rrival at a dog fight or may other part of sempe the growds in the posteoff of in the vening and multiplies himself and hi nties at such a rate that people mying legtimate business are crowded of the thinks imself very sharp, he is grainly very olsy; he can anoke and flow now and sen, and rip out an each plast any time; ve ask whose boy he is / Mother, is he ours? We think he is for there are many ood qualities in the ad, and we do not fink you know what he does on the street back after him, mouer; keep him more at home. Train him and you will have a son Chancello a be proud of:

Exenoy,-I is a common error to mis outs for 1 at his strength may pant and tug stitution." it the 'arden, but either fails to accomplish he take does it only in a stained and awh and manner, showing plainly his wants of se requisite power. There is in conneca with every form of bravery a true enerf and its counterfeit. Bluster if not courage, rashness is not rendiness, doggedness is not fortitude, stupidity is not patience, fool hardiness is not valor, recklessness is not magnanimity, and desperation is not self-de-131 B ...

A father at accolique makes his children address him as follows, for instance:-"Most Assembly, and commissioned during the respected and revered father, I'll take anoth- term of four years,"

of the Fenn'a Constitution.

BY GEORGE E. ELWELL, 1997, A MEMBER OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY BAR.

Eligibility of a Member of the Legislature to appointment, as U. S. Senator. Constitution of Pa. Art. II. 5. 6. "No enator or Representative shall, during the ime for which he shall have been elected, wealth shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office."

"Be appointed,"-An election by the Logslature is in constitutional language an ap-

"one lation of Pa. of 1776, Chap. II, ! cognition to represent this Sinte in the line chosen by ballot, by the a county forever afterwards, as long And the presentation shall be necessary.

Anticle VIII, 11.—"The General Asserting Delegate may be superseded, at any bly shall elect in joint ballot within." ime, by the General Assembly appointing days after its organization ander the cos

In the proceedings of the Provincial Conerence, by which the Constitutional Conention of 1776 was called, appears the ollowing Resolution, adopted June 23rd, of hat year: -- "Resolved, That it be recomnemted to the said Convention to choose and appoint Delegator or Deputies to represent this Province in the Congress of the

United Colonies, &c. Constitution of 1776, Chap. If a 34 - A Register's office for the probate wise and granting letters of administrating, and an office for the recording of deals, and to be officers to be expected by the Coural Assembly, removable at their piec, we and to be commissioned by the Proportion of the course of the c o relating to taxes, to the four au-says constables and other town-di-is small be appointed in such manne

By reation 8, Art. 11, of same Constitu on the traversor was to expending all others

will bring to these nought but unalloyed The provision in the old Constitution, Art. VI, 13, that, "No member of the Senate of States, delagates shall be annually a But they smould allow their anticipations of this House of Representatives shall be in such manner as the Legislature those within the circle of my acquainman by the Governor, by a court or by any Automat, "When land forces are rules

Constitution of Machigan, (1850), Art. IV, Just 1 cone who seek to be outensts and vagabonds Governor and because from the Logi lature. the appointment."

have people seek my company rather than No Senator or Representative shall, during Congress, 1 no Senator or Represent shun it, to be looked up to as an example for the time for which he is elected, hold any or poreon bolding as a first or profit others to imitate, and to enjoy the confi- office under the authority of the United made the United State. Feel be expense States, or the State of Minnesota, except an elector."

fature, so lost to their own good, as to prefer Con. of New York, (1810), Art. 111, 50. Elect rs. of President and Vice President and true enjoyment. But how are those to or to the Senate of the United States from chosen. hands and take them as you would plack the which he shall have been elected; and all of the senators. They are to be chosen by

earn them. They are only secured as the word "legislature" whose if occurs the sec- prevailed by an unanimous vote." well merited reward of a pure and useful one time, the words "or from any chygov- "Any civil offer," - The word "civil" is

ernment." The first thing to be aimed at by the Con. of Illinois, 4870), Art. IV, (15,and happiness in days to come. It is the and all years given for any such members

sever makes any room for you on the side- these cases the vote shall be taken rive fixes a member of Congress as a person Protestantism with Christianity and "the

Constitution of New Jersey, (1814), Art. elights in frightening and sometimes seek Common Pieus shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly in joint meet-

Clause 3. - "The Scales Treasurer and the shall be appointed by the Senate and Cleneral | United States of senators, of representative

Assembly in Joint meeting." Cintae 6. - "Clerks and Surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their Note by Bourier. spective counties." Charge 7, "Sheriffs and coroners shall be

elected autually by the people of their re-Cause 5. The Law Reporter shall be ay courted by the Justices of the Supreme Sourt or a majority of them and the Chan-ery Reporter shall be appointed by the Con. of Tennessee, (1870), Art. 11, 110 .-

\* " "No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was ake more egt a for energy. Where there is elected, be eligible to any office or place of real power padequate to the performance trust, the appointment to which is vested in of the task Ahand, there will be no effort the Executive or the General Assembly, ex-The strong nan who rushes forward and cept to the office of trustee to a literary in-Same Constitution, Art. III, \$14,-"Whe my officer, the right of whose appointmeis by this Constitution vested in the General

Assembly shall during the recess die, or the office by the expiration of the term or by other means become vacant, the Governo shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a temporary commission which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislature." Samo Article | 17 .- "A Secretary of State

duall be appointed by foint rate of the General Constitution of Delaware, Art. 11, 4 16 -

conially by the House of Representatives with the concurrence of the Senate." Con. North Carolina, (1858), Art. II, 311, "In the election of all officers whose ap pointment shall be conferred upon the Gen eral Assembly by the Constitution, the vote

shall be situ your! Age, III, 310, "The Governor shall noninate &c. all officers &c., whose appoint se appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealch; and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (expect of attorner-at-law or in the militia) ander the United States or this Commonwealch, and the States of the States or this Commonwealch, and the States of the W. Va., An. VII, [8,] Con. of Virginia, (1870), Art. VII, 41,

" "And there shall be appointed in the nanner provided for in Art. VIII, one Buperintendent of Schools. [for each county, \* Provided, that in countries containing Sinte in thirty thousand inhabitants there may b copedural on additional Superintendent Schools therein."

> titution, and every fourth our the eafter a Superintendent of Public Inster 40 Con. of Maryland cisure Art. VI. L. I. "There shall be . . Treasurer, to be appointed to the two flowers of the Lagis-

attire, at meli a alar session thereof, on test a contract Missischuvetta, (1780) Part. II. than 11, 4.1. "The major generals shall

Governor shall be eligible to any office of appelatment from the Legislature, or cithe House thereof, during the time for which I was element. All votes the element of those

for any such other, shall be word." Con. of Missouri, (1865); Act. 14, 1, 91 -"When any sell ter, civil or military, she be appointed by the joint or ememment ve olther House, the rote shall be public

preceded the Federal Constitution: of the reare to be controlled by a well- appointed by the Governor to any office dur- State shall direct, to meet in Congress of abreed judgment, and moderated by the ling the term for which he shall have been the first Monday in November in every year specience of those who have gone before elected," is not retained in the new. Ine m. In looking to the feture there is one stead of the limitation of the words, "by call its delegates, or any of them, at an mportant inquiry which the young should the Covernor," we have the 6th section of time within the year and to send others i make: "What do I most desire to be- Art. II, so that the prohibition is no longer their stend for the remainder of the year

officers of or moder the nank of Colonel a be covered with disgrace and infamy; the United States, from the Governor, the by filled up by the State which find that

Heretofore, each chate has appo wortebralment to respectability, prosperity, crive any civil appointment within this feate, latter case choosing them as Sanators are United States to forecast the controversy its impress, and may be remembered long

oung, should be the establishment of a "No person electe to the General Assembly clude a senatorship in Congress unless limit ment should not rest upon Protestanism as ede aracter. In all their plans, anties shall receive any civil appointment within ted by the context. But here the context its centre, nor use Protestantism as its argusations and prospects for fature years, this this this Care from the Governor concinsively fixes the word "office" as in- ment or its end. Why should we cling to hould form the grand starting point, the and Senate, or from the General Assembly, cluding membership in Congress. The fol- the name Protestant, which, as first given, chief corner-stone. It should be the founds during the erm for which he shall have lowing provision is: "and no member of was of political origin and significance, in tion of every hope and thought of prosperity been elect r; and all such appointments, Congress or other person holding any office the protest of the evangelical estates of for any sch office or appointment; shall be commonwealth shall be, &c. during his con- cree of the Diet forbiding the propagation in the season of youth becomes a rich and | Co. Altation of Ohio, (1850), Art. II, § 27. Alian declares that a Senator or Represents \* - "No appointing power shall be ex- rice in Congress holds an office, and of certain politico-ecclesiastical measures of or sad by the General Assembly except as course, a codoffice, within the meaning of pescribed in this Constitution, and in the this whole section. For the words for other ection of Lailed States Senators; and in person helding any office," by relation

> "holding an office," and the concluding words "during his continuance in office" V11, 12 clause 2,-"Judges of the Courts of account more explicit. 17de Story on the what we are. We are Christians; we date Court. Fol 1, p. 658, 1, 701, "Offices may be classed Into misture : let, givil college gra-classed int political, impicial and animeterial, 1, 7 h Keepers and Inspectors of the Shits Prism of Decident and Vice President of the | Especially must we do this in the United

> > Vol. 7, 4s. 280. Title, "afficer and afficers." "Under this Communicatio"—In our conadmition these words are used in contra-disfingtion to the expression Fundamental United States" found further un in the a ction, The word "commonwealth" here is my aymous with the word "state," taken in its olitical as distinguished from itageographica emac. A Samator receives his appointment from his State through its Logislature, and mids under it and by no other nutber ills resignation, if tendered, is tendered t he Governor of his State, and not to the President of the United States. His dutie are discharged beyond the State, and in the remeral government, but he is still, strictly peaking, a representative of the State, and a such holds his other for his constitutions orm. That he is not an officer under th United States has been long determined an

empted as constitutional law, The following extracts bear upon this

"The election of the Senate by the State Kent's Com, Lecture XI, p. 223, "It gives to the state governments, says the Fishershal, No. 63, such an avency in the foundation of the Federal Government as

must secure their aumority.—Kent, n. p. 225, Lee. XI. Both Kent and Story hold that Senators either as a private or official member - neither The room for improvement.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX. NO.

on of Legislative Houses. d enparities with the ordinary constitutional right of accuracy on each other's pro-This was a contemporary expe-

"A question areas seen an impeachment fore the Senate to 1790, (William Blount)

sente that he was not ; and the like princicouse apply to the members of the House r Physicsentatives. This decision, upon which the Sonate Itself was greatly divided, seems not to have been quite satisfactory (as it may be gathered) to the minds of some carned commentators. The reasoning by which it was sustained in the Senate does not appear, their deliberation, having been private. But it was probably held that "civil otheers of the United States" meant such ler the national government, and not those ersons who, though members of the gov-

nament, derived their appointment from he states, or the people of the states" Sury on the Const. Vol. L. p. 559, § 790. "Who is the Senator? How appointed? To whom ought he to be amenable? " " "

They are appointed by the State Logislaesentatives of the portion of sovereignty remaining in the individual Scates, they are sent as guardians to preserve the remaining limited sovereignty of the States. To the resoms which show the provider of endering the Excentive and its officers liable o impeachment apply to these characters?

Polities and iteligiea,

between Disraeli and Gladstone—on the Public Worship Bill, and which takes in the whole question of ultramontanism. The with your hands, heart and brains, say "I writer contends that there are grandlangers with your mains, heart and writer contends that there are grandlangers with I' and some day you will conquest. to be apprehended to all civil governments. Nover let any man have it to say, "Than sur own among the rest, from the claim of the Pape of Rome of a right to control the political institutions of the world, and that a great conflict is line ending, in all the conting nations of the world on this subject.

mainra Hesayar which is sure to arise among themselves be be strained? They do not come at your the Governor and Scate, or Story on the Constitution, Vol. I. p. 504 tween the absolute supremacy of the Pope ing the sleep that knows no waking. and the independent sovereignty of the nation. There is much wisdom and force in an ripe fruit from the bending branch. Neither such appointments, and all types given for the legislature of each State. Three schemes counsel of Mr. Gladstone, that the opponents will wishing or hoping for them, shower any such member for any such office or ap- presented themselves as to the mode of ap- of spiritual absolutism should not narrow their blessings on you, if you would obtain and color them, you must labor for them, [Amended in 1874 by adding after the of an election by the Legislature, finally or other limitations that would exclude from ankindled a

to milliony; and the word "office" will in- this, however, it is important that the move-" " under the United States or this Germany at Spires, in 1529, against the de thousance in effice." Very plainly this pro- of the new doctrine? What have we to do tu-day with a name that had reference t Gormany three hundred and and fifty year ago. Before the common people this very name enables Roman Catholics to contras-Courch," and to deery Protestantism as a modern human invention. No; let us be from the New Testament; our faith, our charter, our title is older than Luther, older thun Augustine, \* \* \* \* \* We said

take higher ground. States. The American idea of religious iil are publical offices." Bason's Abrilgmont, crty forbids that the state should foster of favor Proteshutism rather than Catholicis there are thousands upon thousands of cit zons who, though nominally Protestani, had no intelligent sympathy with the evangeli cal system, and in a controversy with Romanism, waged in the name and for the in terest of Protestantism, or waged against the Roman Chrimbie Church in its faith and worship, these would either be indifferent, or religious liberty over the Catholies then

> Pains should be taken to present the true issue clearly, sharply, and forcibly; and this chould be constantly before the people. The Constitution of the United States forbids religious tests for political office, and any form of church establishment. Most of the Star constitutions are now to the same effect, is apirit if not in words. No man's religiou faith can be urged as a disqualification for office. This principle and practice all tru-Americans are ready to defend. But when

Roman Catholics claim that as Cacholic they are entitled to a pro rate share in the distribution of political offices, than true Asserbaus, to a man, will resist the doctrine that an ecclesiastical connection gives a religious.

I hold that to be a member of the Church of Christ, or of any tonglous organization,

An Examination of Article II, Sec. 6. "The State Treasurer shall be appointed bis should be chosen by separate, concurrent ac- er fit or unfit, any man for ecupying any position in any electron comment. Any "I should think, if the question was a new man who asks to be all to muy office, bethat when the constitution directed cause had a Coffesion on a Protestant; and the Senators should be chosen by the Legor a private aember; violates the principles gislature per capila, but the Legislature of a private acutier; wieldites the principles the true technical sense, being the two of open correspond. And any man who opses acting in their separate andyograme to the election of any man to my office for either of these reasons, equally violates

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the principles of our government. aings. This was a contemporary expense of the clause in question, and was arbitrary maintained in the well in a relation for official position consists, that I is possessing the requests ability and sof the Federal Flermer with a regarding integrity for the discharge of the duties of estitution with a jestion as a scratturizing cal character, in entertaining correct politied views. It is not only true that "No man's ather a Segment was a givil officer of the religious faith can be urged as a disqualiffnited sees, within the purelew of the cation for other;" but it is equally true than restire one and it was deviated by the no man's odicial position in any religious society can be urged as a disqualification for office. Any man who, opposes the election of any person to any office on the granted of his religious fields, or his recleanstical tats, who, acting, upon the principles of knownothingion, claim that a man should as derived their appointment from and uncertain position in the Church, no matter how competent he may be in every other re-

Many persons have nureasonable preindies on the subject. Some would not support a laywers, others would not support a preacher; and some would support ucither, The truth is, that a man's honesty, abillity ares-each has one vote-they are the reps and political orthodoxy, are the only indepensable qualifications for holding office. it is wither Democratic nor rational to oppose any man's election to any office, on the round of his religious fathe, his cellesiastical position, or his avanation in His, prayleted it is an honest one.

Help Vaurseif.

Official neglect may be a pretence, tegislative | Fight your own battles. How your own izuness the real cause of offence. . . . . row. Ask no favors of any one, and you'll As a firebest fullcation how little analogy | succeed five thou and times better than one tion is between the character of a Schator, who is always bespecting some emb parronand that of an officer of the Executive of age. No one will ever help you as you help the United Seates, let it be recollected that yourself, because income will be so heartly if a Samter resigns or dies, in the reven of | interest of in your own affilies. The first step he State Logislature, the Executive of the | will not be such a long one perhaps, but carhate, not of the United States, supplies the | ying your way up the mountain, you make he vacancy. The small State of Delawars | each one to lead another, and stand firm in ins the same number of Senators is the large | that while you chop still mother out. Men State of Massachusetts. Why? Because the | who have made fortunes are not those who Senuters are the representatives of covereigns. Incl five thousand dollars given them to start ty." Argument of Mr. Ingersoll on the with, but started fair with a well-carned dol-Blount impeachment in the U.S. Senate, lar or two. How who have by their own ex-1799. Annals of Congress, 1797-99, p. 226. ertions acquired fame, have not been thrust in popularity by new-paper, padfs begged or For the Columnas. paid for, or given in a tricudly spirit. They Horron Communas: → A correspondent the public least. Men who win love do of the New York Osserver, writing from their own wooling, and we never knew a man Berlin, Aug. 18, 1874, calls the attention to to fail so signally as the one who beduced his other appointing power established by the by any state for the common defense all the debate in the British Parliament chiefly

> dragged you up." Too many friends hurt a men more than none at all.

The Power of a Word. Reader, did you ever think how much Whather he is or is not correct, in regard to power is vested in a word? It may have Computations and claims of the Church of causel but little enormon on your part to the proper relation of utter it. Only a single broath may have Union and politics are very just, and I been required to wall it from your Ilpates secound them to the attention of your the cars of your listener, but when apolion, it is past recall. It revealed the "Each nation must fight out this battle in secret motives und brought to light this its own way, according to its own social con- hidden thoughts of your heart. Ah! the on a melia of all and ecclesiastical usages, word may have been a thoughtless one,

after your voice is hushed, and you are sleep-Perhaps the word was an unkind one, harshly spoken, and accompanied by a cold, "ar look, which east a gloomy shadow yer some wing, sensitive heart. Perhaps malice, cavy, or decelt, and or other limitations that would exclude from enhandled a bitter lead r of resentment active co-operation any who should be their which will live on and on althousement natural allies. This suggestion is of special lasts; or it may have been a cheerist stonvery evidently used here in contradistinction value to the United States. \* \* \* For ant, loving word, proceeding from a large primful of the purest kindness, which fell like sweetest music on the listening ear, touching a hidden chord in the soul, which will ever respond in strains of love and harmony. Pecchanca it may have been a word of sympathy or encouragement, spoken in tenderest accents, so that very word may have scattered the clouds, dispelled the gloom, and diffused sunshine into the heart well-nigh crushed beneath its burden of

Words may seem but little things to us, but they possess a power beyond calculation. They swiftly fly from us to others, and, though we searcely give them a passing hought, their spirit lives. Though, they are as floring as the breath that bere them, their influence is as enduring as the heart they reach. All I wall may we guard one lips, so that nonegrieve in allonce o'er words that we have carelessly dropped. Well may we strive to scatter loving, cheering, ensouraging words, to soothe the weary, and awaken the nobler, thur tellings of thosa with whom we daily come in contact. We i may we endersor to use right words, for they are indeed precious. How they endear each to the other! Though they cost the peaker nothing, they are more valuable han diamonds, and shed a brighter last of mall around.

A USERUS MINT FOR COLD WEATURE.-The reason a room takes so long to be warmed after a fire has been kindled, is that the sir goes up in a steady column from the nouth of the register, sides of the stove, or sont of the grate to the colling of the room, and from thence begins to distribute itself lownward, which of course is a slow process. To expedite this, take a palm leaf fan, a tawl, a large towel, or something similar, an violently or -wing the shawl vigorously has compelling the upper and lower strain fair to unite, the het upper to his with he cold lower. In this way the upper perion where the thormometer would ludicate eighty, and the lower where is would stand it force, will be compelled to mix, and one would be surprised to wisness how much somer the apartment becomes comformale. By pasting necespopers together, and

placing them between quilts, &c., they make claim to political preferment? Such a a very warm covering, so the paper is nondoctrine is destructive of liberty, civil and | porous, or | notice the animal heat better hen combined with blankets &c., than the latter alone.

What is the largest room in the world!