

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday, March 19 1875.

Capt. John C. Beaumont, son of the late Hon. Andrew Beaumont, by an act of the late Congress was restored to his former position in the Navy, and has since been appointed Commodore.

Ben. Butler proposes to carpet-bag into the First Massachusetts District, where there is a vacancy, for the purpose of getting back into Congress. He had better not do it. The majority there is only 5,730, too small a margin for Benjamin to go on.

Grant is taking good care of his favorites among the Congressmen who have been re-nominated by their constituents. Five or six of them have already been appointed to office, among them the author of the infamous Perce bill.

The Philadelphia Times, in a liberal review of the retiring Congressmen from this State, says of one of the malignants of the Fishing Creek invasion: "Mr. Allright was an accident of the demoralized political patch-work of 1872, and renders his chief service to the country by retiring." Little soul, let him rest!

Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, has been appointed Cardinal by the Pope of Rome. This is the first appointment to that high distinction ever made in America. The new Cardinal is a native of New York, and one of its ablest prelates. The Catholic church in the United States, it is stated, numbers from seven to eight millions of members.

P. L. Hackenberg, Esq., has become editor and proprietor of the "Milltown" published at Milton, Pa., which we believe is the oldest paper in the interior of the State. It was established by Gen. Henry Frick, who edited it for a very long time, and it is now in its fifty-ninth year. It was originally a weekly, but upon the removal of the deposits from the old U. S. Bank by Gen. Jackson, and after the triumph of the latter because a Whig organ, then Know Nothing, and finally Republican. It has always been more than ordinarily well edited, and we believe is the first paper we ever read. The new editor has much improved its spirit but not its politics.

We recently gave publicity to a false rumor that G. L. I. Painter has been elected President of the Locomotive Insurance Co. It should have been his brother Wm. L. I. Painter. Also to the effect that a lady was commissioned for Muncy Station and Mr. Painter continues to serve the good people of Muncy in a very acceptable manner.

In this attempted correction there are about as many errors as a blunderer could well get into the same space. Wm. P. I. Painter was elected President of the Locomotive Insurance company, G. L. I. Painter is postmaster at Muncy, and continues to serve the good people of Muncy [in that position] in a very acceptable manner, and a woman was appointed postmistress at Muncy Station. Try again, Mr. American, you may for once get right and intelligible by repeated effort.

Hon. John Scott, the retiring Republican United States Senator from this State, though a madman in some of his latter-day politics, was an honest man of more than the average ability of Senators at that body has for a few years past been constituted. Because of his pride of character as a man of conscientious action, he was repudiated by the Radical ring of this State, who cast upon the country the charge of being a mere obscure politician as a rebuke to Senator Scott for refusing the dictation of men far below him in either character, ability or motive. Mr. Scott was the most respectable Senator the Radicals have at any time had in that body from this State, and he retires with the good opinion of all fair-minded men who have closely watched his course. We never thought he could feel exactly at home in the nest he found himself with a party ruled by medium intellects and first-class plunders—and we need no very good reason why he should not spend the remainder of his days with the party of his early manhood.

The Franking Privilege. The receipt of a bound volume of the President's Message with the accompanying documents, under the frank of Hon. W. A. Wallace, reminds us that the late Congress partially restored the franking privilege.

How Congressmen ever get it into their heads that the franking privilege was unpopular and ought therefore to be repealed, we never could imagine. We know the city papers said so, but certainly no Congressman is so stupid as to suppose it possible for a city paper to represent public opinion, unless it be after it is formally expressed. We are rather of the opinion—in fact decidedly so—that Congress abolished the privilege as an excuse for the members not troubling themselves with keeping their constituents well informed as to the course of action in that body, upon topics of discussion before it, and for not communicating other valuable information. The truth is that the abolition of the franking privilege cut off nearly all communication between Congressmen and their constituents. The average member was as completely isolated from his constituents as his neighbors, acquaintances, friends and supporters, as though he had been banished to Kamashkatka, and his constituents knew as little of his course as they do of the moans of the man in the moon. We heard of Ben Butler, and of Gardfield, and Lamar and John Young Brown, and perhaps of half a dozen others, and of those ambitious glibly gentlemen who would put their hands in their pockets and pay a reporter handsomely for putting them in the papers, especially as antagonizing crack orators like the latter two named, and that was about the end of any body's knowledge about Congressmen. That was the result of the abolition of the franking privilege. There was no saving to the government. Stamps furnished to members and express charges for over-run any saving in postage, as was the case with the members.

Like every Congressional privilege, that relating to franking was abused. But that was no more a reason for its total abolition, than that you should cut off a horse's head to prevent him from kicking. It was said members sent and received their washing and clothing, tons of books, and stealings and provender generally by the frank. But all that could really be prevented by limiting the weight that might be franked—say something less than an ordinary shirt weight. This limitation would still leave the Congressman without excuse for not keeping his immediate constituents thoroughly posted as to his actions and doings. It is hoped the coming Congress will have the manhood to restore the franking privilege so far as letters and light documents are concerned, and that it will also have the manhood to discard more fictitious and bankrupt.

Cumulative and Limited Voting.

An elector who is so fortunate as to speak of the "cumulative or limited vote" as being one and the same plan, had better be at something else than trying to enlighten the people. The two plans are opposites, the former giving the elector as many votes, to be disposed of as he pleases, as there are places to be filled, while the latter limits him to voting for a less number of candidates than are to be elected. The former system is admirable at least in the selection of officers of corporations, where every pecuniary interest ought to be represented in partnership, and as a provision of a majority of stock holding the balance, by giving contracts to favorites or to selves, or in malapportionment, &c. The latter has worked well and most satisfactorily in the choosing of election officers. For thirty-five years past it has thus been in operation in this State without an objector, which is a sufficient vindication as far as it goes.

How far either plan may be successful on a more extended scale, is yet uncertain. There are draw-backs, and our own judgment is decidedly adverse to the limited vote, as throwing all power into the hands of political conventions, too often controlled by unwise and unworthy men, and inspired by unprincipled influences.

Since these plans have been partially put in practice, however, it would seem to be the part of prudence to give them a fair trial and allow them to be judged by results.

It is scarcely worth the space, but the statement that John Stuart Mill, a prolific and successful English writer, and political economist of the illustrious G. C. Carey school, is the originator of one or both these plans, may as well be corrected. He to some extent discussed them, but we do not think he ever originated any thing and was rather a logician by trade than a genius, who followed up new notions as a more promising crop than would be afforded by old and approved seeds.

We hear of no serious complaint of the working of the cumulative plan of voting for members of the popular House of Representatives, and we believe it will probably fail for want of agreement between the two Houses.

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The State Treasurer asserts that the aggregate of the House appropriations will exceed the revenues of the State that may be applied to their payment by more than a million of dollars. The Democrats of the House deny this, and assert that the Treasurer wants the additional million for private speculation and to cover default in the Treasury. The House, therefore, sternly refuses to permit any of the banking fund revenues to be diverted to other purposes, but the Radicals of the Treasurer in the Senate propose to meet the difficulty by refusing to pass sundry of the charitable and miscellaneous appropriation bills passed by the House. If the latter body is possessed of manly firmness we suspect the Senate will yield. If not, the people will profit by the result.

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FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL THROAT DISEASES. WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES. A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

TO MAKE ENOUGH MONEY. In the next three months to keep you a year, or an employed person between the ages of 14 and 60, to make a fortune of \$100,000, or more, in a few days, or a week, or a month, or a year, or a lifetime, or a century, or a millennium, or a longer or shorter period, or a longer or shorter period, or a longer or shorter period.

MARKET REPORTS. BLOOMSBURG MARKET. Wheat per bushel, \$1.14. Corn per bushel, 75. Oats per bushel, 60. Rye per bushel, 80. Potatoes per bushel, 40. Apples per bushel, 30. Peaches per bushel, 20. Pears per bushel, 25. Plums per bushel, 20. Cherries per bushel, 25. Strawberries per bushel, 10. Raspberries per bushel, 10. Blackberries per bushel, 10. Currants per bushel, 10. Grapes per bushel, 10. Figs per bushel, 10. Dates per bushel, 10. Olives per bushel, 10. Almonds per bushel, 10. Pistachios per bushel, 10. Walnuts per bushel, 10. Pecans per bushel, 10. Cashews per bushel, 10. Brazil nuts per bushel, 10. Macadamia nuts per bushel, 10. Pineapples per bushel, 10. Oranges per bushel, 10. Lemons per bushel, 10. Limes per bushel, 10. Tangerines per bushel, 10. Grapefruit per bushel, 10. Watermelon per bushel, 10. Cantaloupe per bushel, 10. Honeydew per bushel, 10. Pumpkin per bushel, 10. Squash per bushel, 10. Turnips per bushel, 10. Potatoes per bushel, 10. Onions per bushel, 10. Carrots per bushel, 10. Parsnips per bushel, 10. Celery per bushel, 10. Cabbage per bushel, 10. Lettuce per bushel, 10. Spinach per bushel, 10. Broccoli per bushel, 10. Cauliflower per bushel, 10. Brussels sprouts per bushel, 10. Asparagus per bushel, 10. Green beans per bushel, 10. Kidney beans per bushel, 10. Lima beans per bushel, 10. Pigeon peas per bushel, 10. Black-eyed peas per bushel, 10. Soybeans per bushel, 10. Peas per bushel, 10. Lentils per bushel, 10. Chickpeas per bushel, 10. Mung beans per bushel, 10. Adzuki beans per bushel, 10. Broad beans per bushel, 10. Fava beans per bushel, 10. Vetches per bushel, 10. Triticum per bushel, 10. Barley per bushel, 10. Oats per bushel, 10. Rye per bushel, 10. Corn per bushel, 10. Sorghum per bushel, 10. Millet per bushel, 10. Buckwheat per bushel, 10. Amaranth per bushel, 10. Quinoa per bushel, 10. Speltz per bushel, 10. Emmer per bushel, 10. Enecho per bushel, 10. Triticum per bushel, 10. Barley per bushel, 10. Oats per bushel, 10. Rye per bushel, 10. Corn per bushel, 10. Sorghum per bushel, 10. Millet per bushel, 10. Buckwheat per bushel, 10. Amaranth per bushel, 10. Quinoa per bushel, 10. Speltz per bushel, 10. Emmer per bushel, 10. Enecho per bushel, 10. Triticum per bushel, 10. Barley per bushel, 10. Oats per bushel, 10. Rye per bushel, 10. Corn per bushel, 10. Sorghum per bushel, 10. Millet per bushel, 10. Buckwheat per bushel, 10. Amaranth per bushel, 10. Quinoa per bushel, 10. Speltz per bushel, 10. Emmer per bushel, 10. Enecho per bushel, 10. Triticum per bushel, 10. Barley per bushel, 10. Oats per bushel, 10. Rye per bushel, 10. Corn per bushel, 10. Sorghum per bushel, 10. Millet per bushel, 10. Buckwheat per bushel, 10. Amaranth per bushel, 10. Quinoa per bushel, 10. Speltz per bushel, 10. Emmer per bushel, 10. Enecho per bushel, 10. Triticum per bushel, 10. Barley per bushel, 10. Oats per bushel, 10. Rye per bushel, 10. Corn per bushel, 10. Sorghum per bushel, 10. Millet per bushel, 10. Buckwheat per bushel, 10. Amaranth per bushel, 10. Quinoa per bushel, 10. Speltz per bushel, 10. Emmer per bushel, 10. Enecho per bushel, 10. Triticum per bushel, 10. Barley per bushel, 10. Oats per bushel, 10. Rye per bushel, 10. Corn per bushel, 10. Sorghum per bushel, 10. Millet per bushel, 10. Buckwheat per bushel, 10. Amaranth per bushel, 10. Quinoa per bushel, 10. Speltz per bushel, 10. Emmer per bushel, 10. Enecho per bushel, 10. Triticum per bushel, 10. Barley per bushel, 10. Oats per bushel, 10. Rye per bushel, 10. Corn per bushel, 10. Sorghum per bushel, 10. Millet per bushel, 10. Buckwheat per bushel, 10. Amaranth per bushel, 10. Quinoa per bushel, 10. Speltz per bushel, 10. Emmer per bushel, 10. Enecho per bushel, 10. Triticum per bushel, 10. Barley per bushel, 10. Oats per bushel, 10. Rye per bushel, 10. Corn per bushel, 10. Sorghum per bushel, 10. Millet per bushel, 10. Buckwheat per bushel, 10. Amaranth per bushel, 10. Quinoa per bushel, 10. Speltz per bushel, 10. Emmer per bushel, 10. Enecho per bushel, 10. Triticum per bushel, 10. Barley per bushel, 10. Oats per bushel, 10. Rye per bushel