The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, April 9, 1875.

Senator Cameron some time ago organized an excursion party to go to Mexico after the Congressional adjournment. He and Morton, with some other Radicals, some southern Democratic Senators who were to be inveigled into it, Tom. Scott and attendant railroad magnates of lesser hue, some other useful personages and sundry correspondents and puffers were to make up the party. Its ostensible purpose was to have a lively time—its conjectured purpose to look out some grand speculation of which to despoil Mexico. Gradually the Democratic Senators withdrew, and finally not much was left but the leading Radicals and their attendants. A government vessel was laced at their disposal to convey them from New Orleans to Vera Cruz. But Mexico was saved! The yellow fever broke out (Providentially?) at Vera Cruz in most malignant form, and the government vessel, instead of going to that city, was headed along the coast of Florida, to be launed finally in some Atlantic port. As the parties are known along that line their power for depredation will be materially circumscribed!

Moody and Sankey, the revivalists who are creating such a furor in London, preaching to audiences numbering from ten to twenty-five thousand persons, crowds so great that thousands cannot get near enough to hear, are both Pennsylvanians, from the western part of the State, neither of whom was educated for the ministry. In fact, Moody does not seem to have had school education at all, of any account. The New Castle *Gazette*, published in the place they are from, says: Whatever may be said of Sankey, no one can accuse him of ever having attempted to mix politics with religion. He is an intelligent christian gentleman, a singer of the highest excellence, and in point of mental culture far superior to Mr. Moody. How a man like Moody who violates one or more rules of syntax in every sentence that he utters can have excited any other feeling than disgust among intelligent and refined auditors such as he has found in England, Scotland and Ireland is something which we cannot explain. Mr. Sankey, however, is quite a different man, being a correct speaker an accomplished vocalist, and a gentleman of pleasing and graceful manners.

Hard Times—Cause and Remedy.

All the difficulties about hard times are strictly political—the direct result of the legislation of the country. There has been no extensive epidemic, no great destruction of property, the crops of the country have been exceptionally good, the weather all that could be desired and the blessings of Heaven as freely showered as ever. There is nothing materially wrong but extravagant, senseless legislation and bad government. These are therefore the sole cause of the hard times. To obtain relief a change must be sought. We must have old fashioned Democratic Presidents and Governors who will veto all extravagant legislation and take the business of the country out of the hands of corporations and return it to individual enterprise.

Business may pick up—we believe it will—through the inherent power of plentiful crops and public confidence, but there can be no permanent and full relief until the cause of the trouble is removed. That can only be done by a complete and entire change in the persons and principles that control the government.

A Democratic State Newspaper.

Unmistakably, an able and well conducted, high toned, fearless and out-spoken Democratic daily newspaper, that was taken and read generally by the active members of the party throughout the State, and contributed to by the leading thinkers of the party in every locality, would be of the greatest possible advantage to the party in adding to its prosperity, aiding in its success, and maintaining the purity of its principles and holding its representatives to the standard of its doctrines. Philadelphia and Harrisburg are the only places where such a paper can be maintained. It should discuss all public measures, pending before the people or the Congress, and more particularly those before the Legislature, with candor and freedom, fully and fairly, and carefully give all votes of the people's representatives upon them, and any other information relating to them. It should be a sort of attorney for the people as against all adverse interests. If published at Harrisburg, its report of Legislative proceeding should embrace only such propositions as were of general public interest and a complete abstract of the daily debates and votes, and under all circumstances be a good *news* paper.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, to a large extent, has filled this bill. It is a good paper for news, in brief form. Its discussions of many public measures are written with force and justly rank as decidedly able. We have failed to agree with it in its treatment of many prominent men in and out of the party, and also as to some measures it has advocated, and others it has condemned, but more particularly as to its failure to discuss and denounce some pending Legislative measures and conduct. But, in spite of all that, and some personal rancor it has occasionally exhibited, we are free to say it is a good paper and in some respects an able one.

There is nothing that so props a paper and gives it energy and power, even ability and general interest, as ample and generous support. Nothing is more encouraging to right action and well doing. Locally Harrisburg is not distinguished for the aid it gives to newspapers. Any paper published there must look to the people of the State for its principal support. A thoroughly independent Democratic paper there, which would treat all members of the party fairly, especially those that are prominent, that would be a thorough and earnest attorney for the people in all matters before the Legislature, and that would discuss all public measures with the ability the *Patriot* constantly exhibits as to those of a Federal character it sees proper to discuss, would be of incalculable benefit to the people of the State and would impart a vigor and tone to the Democracy that would make it invincible. What is practical in the case is to make the *Patriot* all that it should be by extending to it such support as would enable it to comply with all the expensive demands of a thoroughly appointed first class daily. Our suggestion is for a united effort by the party to extend its circulation and thereby increase its facilities for usefulness and encourage its efforts for the promotion of correct government. In behalf of any State paper that falls below that standard we have no suggestions to make. Give the *Patriot* 50,000 subscribers, and it will be seen how it will be improved and of what great benefit it will be to the party.

The Arrest of Lawnsbury.

The brief account we gave of the arrest of Jos. Lawnsbury last week was mainly correct, except that the provost marshal attempted to arrest him in 1864 at 12 o'clock at night. We now have the statement of the prisoner himself, who says that early in the morning, as he was descending from his garret stairs a man came up the other stairs and fired at him, the ball taking effect in his left arm. The assaulting party was not in uniform, had not informed him of his business, and Lawnsbury did not know who he was. When fired upon and wounded in his own house, Lawnsbury grabbed his rifle (standing behind a door) and shot at his assailant, wounding him mortally. Lawnsbury denies that he has ever lived in concealment or assumed any other than his own proper name. After spending some time hauling lumber in Michigan and New York State, (three years in all) he removed to Emporium, Cameron county, when he purchased the property at English Centre, Lycoming county, and where he was arrested. Emporium is in an adjoining county to Clearfield, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, through which hundreds of Clearfield people pass and re-pass every year, and being but a small village would afford no concealment.

All the talk about difficulty and danger in making the arrest is therefore flummery, and of a piece with the additional nonsense that Mr. Buckalew and Mr. Wallace had advised Lawnsbury to resist the draft! The latter says he never saw Mr. Buckalew but once and never spoke to him. He also says he did not see Mr. Wallace for a year before the shooting of Col. Butler. Of course neither of them advised him or any body else to resist the draft. At the time of the death of Butler not much sympathy was felt for him because he had shortly before shot and killed a woman for the reason that she could not or would not tell where her husband was, the allegation being that he was concealed. He claimed that he merely pointed the pistol at her to frighten her into confession, and it was accidentally discharged. However that was, the pistol was fired and entering the woman's neck killed her instantly.

This late arrest, we take it, is simply to give a little notoriety to a worthless detective, or a desperate attempt to revive a little political war capital. Lawnsbury has been taken to Pittsburgh for trial by a Federal court. At best that would be little else than mockery, as by that court we are informed he can be only tried for resisting an officer. Murder, except upon the high seas, is a State crime and can be tried by State courts alone.

It is sheer tom-foolery about this man Lawnsbury having any political secrets to develope.

Mr. Galbraith, of Erie, and the Gubernatorial Candidacy.

We present below a letter written by Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith, of Erie, in regard to his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor. It presents views and facts that ought to be well considered and acted upon by the public with reference to all candidates for important offices. It fully sustains the views we have always advocated in the columns of the COLUMBIAN, that all personal desires and ambitions should be thrown to the dogs and that men should be nominated solely with a view to their fitness and the enhancement of the public interests. The declination appended is not such as to prevent his nomination if the party chooses to confer it upon him, and that is the attitude demanded by patriotism:

F. M. ROBINSON, ESQ.—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your letter of Saturday, I have to say, that while I would look upon the Gubernatorial nomination as a high honor, especially so if it came unsought, yet I cannot consent to be formally brought forward as a candidate or to be placed in the attitude of seeking the position.

You know my opinions as to the usual way in which party nominations are made, and that I have been at all times outspoken in my decided opposition to the setting up of our State Conventions in advance in the interest of particular individual aspirants. I regard it as one of the growing evils in our party politics that almost uniformly the honors are carried off by those who are most clamorous in asking for them, and most industrious in the manipulation of caucuses and local conventions and local politicians, and in the use of those other means and appliances now only too well known in the ordinary party management. The more determined the aspirant and the more persistent he is in urging his own claims, the more likely he is to win

The contest for nomination is often more bitter and prolonged than the canvass for election before the people afterwards. The man whose self-respect, or tastes, or business pursuits prevent him from active participation in such a struggle is most infallibly beaten out of sight when he comes before the Convention; or if he should happen to be chosen, it must be by accident. And thus it too often occurs that our State Conventions, of both parties, instead of reflecting the wishes of the rank and file of their constituents, assemble only to carry out an already carefully adjusted and fore-ordained programme, with which the people have had in fact but little if anything to do.

These views will, I know, be considered by many as old-fashioned and impracticable, but they are my own, and you will see, therefore, that it would be impossible for me, with consistency, to take any other course than I have indicated. To remain merely passively and nominally in the field would be only to subject myself, as matters are, to misapprehension, and probable defeat; while to engage in the contest that has already begun, and that must continue until the question is finally determined by the Convention to be held here in September, I cannot. I cheerfully accept, therefore, the only alternative that remains to me, and withdraw myself from the list of candidates entirely

You will please make known this determination to my friends in your county in any way you may see proper. Thanking you sincerely for the very cordial expression of esteem and preference contained in your letter, I remain

Very truly yours, &c.,
WM. A. GALBRAITH.

ERIE, March 29th, 1875.

Ex-President Johnson's Speech.

The ex-presidential Senator, who has long filled the public eye of the country, and who excited a hungry desire to hear him, spoke at length on a great outrage—President Grant's conduct, or rather criminal misconduct, in Louisiana. The starting point is the attempt of the Granite Senators to plaster over with thickened whitewash the monstrous usurpation of the President in the entire Louisiana business, from the approval of the unlawful midnight order of Darell, the drunken Judge, down to the brutal "banditti" dispatch of Sheridan, indorsed by "all of us."

In his opening, Mr. Johnson said that it was not his intention originally to take part in the discussion, but things had taken such a turn that he felt he ought to say something. What he would say, however, he premised, grew out of no party bias or partisan feelings; "but it is upon the ground that the resolution proposes to cover acts and measures which I think are clearly in violation of the organic law of the land and without authority." The Senator then proceeded to enumerate his objections to the resolution, which briefly are, first, that the Senate had no right to consider such a resolution, the session being an extra one; and, second, because the resolution indorsed a monstrous wrong, usurpation, despotism, Third Termism. To show that Grant did not act in the dark, he cited the Tennessee gubernatorial legislation imbroglio of 1865, when General Thomas asked if he could grant the use of troops to the Governor to compel recusant Assemblymen to attend the session, and was told "No." Then, referring to the most harrowing page in the Louisiana story, Mr. Johnson said:

But there is another fact or another circumstance in this law of thought—a great fact, as I conceive it, and that is that in 1867 Gen. Sheridan was in command of the Fifth Military District, as it was called at that time. In consequence of his mismanagement of that district he produced so much dissatisfaction and such was his officious interference and such were his oppressive acts that there was one general wail—one unanimous murmur came up from that section of the country, and that was for his removal. He was removed from the command. I merely refer to this fact to show that these parties now engaged in the work of usurpation, in the work of tyranny, in the work of violating the organic law of the land, that it is not a new thing to them. * * *

Now the query comes up in this distracted condition of affairs in Louisiana, Why is it this man has been selected and sent back to this people who before condemned him and prayed for his removal? Why is it that he was sent back there? It was known that he was the source of irritation and dissatisfaction when he was there before, and yet he was sent again. A man who was obnoxious to the whole country, except a few persons who may have been interested in a particular line of policy or measures, or something they wanted to accomplish. Why has he been sent there? Was it for the purpose of irritating them? Was it for the purpose of driving the people to acts of violence? Was it for the purpose of getting up insurrections, mobs and riots, and the cry was to be raised that the Southern people were in revolt, and in the midst of that cry, and the prejudice of one part of the country being incited against another, to go into a Presidential election? It is very easy to see what the result would be. No, let us have peace. I know the determination of that people. Their great object is to be restored back into the Union upon an equal footing with all the other States, and that is all they desired—a fair participation in the legislation of the country. I will tell some of those who are acting behind the curtain, and who are clinging to power, that it can be obtained by popular consent and not by the approval of their public acts here. We will have a system of terrorism, and in the midst of a war cry they will triumphantly ride into the Presidency for a third Presidential term, and when this shall have been accomplished that will be the end of the liberties of this country.

These sentiments—no, not sentiments but clean cut truths—drew from the galleries, as well they might, a vigorous round of applause. This was promptly checked by the President and Mr. Johnson proceeded. He turned his attention to the gifts and third term usurpations, and said: "Yes, it is my honest conviction that a third term for the President of the United States violates the example set by Washington, which has become a part of the Constitution by the general acquiescence and approval of the people, who would look upon its violation as a sacrilege." He next said it would have been a fortunate thing if the framers of the Constitution had prohibited officers of the Government from receiving gifts from citizens as well as from foreign powers, princes, &c. With fierce force he drew attention to the following resolution, passed by the House of Commons in 1695:

Resolved, That Sir John Trevol, Speaker of the House of Commons, for receiving 1,000 guineas from the city of London, is guilty of a high crime.

And Mr. Johnson added that a resolution of similar import would be more suited for Senate consideration at this time than the one before it. The President's action in sustaining Kellogg was set forth by Mr. Johnson to be a palpable violation of the Constitution. He next, with the savagery of real earnestness, dwelt upon Sheridan's "pleasure tour" in Louisiana last year. He declared Grant's stretch of authority in the premises as Cæsarie, and said:

It is time the country was awakened and considered these things. If the excitement has been so high in times gone by that many things have been overlooked, I think the time has arrived, and I trust the excitement has gone down, and that the American people can return to the organic law of the land. * * * If we can go back to the times of Cromwell, when an officer rode into Parliament Hall, booted and spurred, and drove out members of the Parliament, we can find a parallel case. There stand the military with bayonets—the Legislature is qualified and go into power surrounded by them. May we not well inquire, "What meat does this our Cæsar feed upon that he hath grown so great?"

In conclusion, Mr. Johnson declared his belief that the Empire was ahead, that the Administration was drifting it thither, and that the constant effort, as shown by Force bills and such like, was to get beyond the control of the people, to tear to pieces the Constitution. Speaking of President Grant Mr. Johnson said: "See the power he has asked for. We see him gathering power in every move. In every phase of his Administration there is a desire to get beyond the control of the people, to get from under the Constitution, which is nothing more or less than the combined and expressed will of the people, and if it shall be violated it will overturn the Government itself." He closed by saying:

"Instead of the resolution now before the Senate, I would go to him with the language, if I was permitted to prepare the resolution, that Cato used to the embassador of Cæsar when the embassador approached him and asked him to capitulate, saying that his name would be second to none but that of Cæsar; I would say to this Emperor, I would say to the dictator, what Cato said to the embassador: 'Go and tell the Emperor to disband his legions and restore the liberties of the people!'"

A Remarkable Disclosure.

In the course of a recent speech by Mr. Dickey, of Venango, in the Legislature, he made a rather remarkable statement which he vouched for as truthful. It was to the effect that three charters granted by the Legislature some years ago to pipe and transportation companies had been consolidated, forming a general pipe company, with roving powers to lay pipes anywhere in the State The managers of this company threatened to lay a pipe line direct to Philadelphia from the Butler oil fields, and flaunted their powers in the face of the combination of pipe lines and railroads that now control oil transportation in this State. This brought the latter monopolists to terms, and they were now paying to the persons holding the charters ten thousand a month, or one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year, on condition that they would refrain from building pipe lines under the charter. The officers of this corporation, now known as "The Pennsylvania Transportation Company," were Henry Harly, of Titusville, President; Senator George K. Anderson, of Crawford county, Vice President, W. H. Kemble, ("addition, division and silence,") Secretary and Treasurer.—*Honesdale Herald.*

This is a clear steal of $120,000 a year. The Pennsylvania railroad pays it directly to the parties, and in turn adds it with a large addition to the price of oil, and at last the people pay it in a doubled or larger form. Of course this one little swindle does not cost much to any single individual, but it is only one of thousands of similar impositions. While the Republicans controlled the Legislaion of the State they plastered the statute books with an indefinite number of just such corporations—such bald swindles—and in almost every thing that people purchase they are taxed more or less to pay them. It is high time that a Governor and Legislature should be elected who will take up this matter of corporations and special privileges and rid our statute books and the State of all that are not directly a public necessity.

VICTORY!

The Tidal Wave Still Rolling On!

CONNECTICUT OVERWHELMINGLY DEMOCRATIC!

Cheering from all Quarters!

Notwithstanding the superhuman efforts of the Grant administration and their great confidence in a favorable result, the usually doubtful State of Connecticut has gone Democratic by a majority that is both overwhelming and astounding! Not only is Gov. Ingersoll re-elected by a largely increased majority and the Democratic ascendancy in the Legislature maintained (last year it was said to be accidental) but two Democratic Congressmen are gained by large majorities and the only Republican elected escapes by a few hundred votes! The following are the latest despatches:

UNPRECEDENTED DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, April 6.—Returns from all parts of the State show Ingersoll, democrat, for governor, to have 9,523 majority over Greene, republican, and 6,856 majority over both the republican and temperance candidates.

Landers, democrat, for Congress, has 488 majority over Hawley, republican, and Phelps, democrat, 1,599 over Kellogg, republican. The entire democratic State ticket is elected by a large majority, and both branches of the Legislature are largely democratic.

CLEAN DEMOCRATIC SWEEP IN COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, April 6.—Official returns show that Heitman, democrat, for Mayor, is elected by 618 majority. The democrats have elected all the other city officers, and five out of the eleven councilmen.

CLEVELAND DOES NOBLY.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—The democrats carried their entire ticket here yesterday by majorities ranging from 1,000 to 2,000, the Mayor reaching the latter figure.

THE RESULT IN TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 6.—The election here yesterday resulted in the success of the republican ticket, with the exception of Police Judge. Manx for Mayor has 160 majority. The rest of the ticket have majorities of from 100 to 150.

OTHER MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The Democrats elected their ticket at elections in Ohio yesterday, in Zanesville, Troy, Lima, Bucyrus, Tiffin, Akron, Sandusky, Ashtabula, Norwalk, Tremont, Crestline, Dayton, Wooster, and all excepting the Mayor in Chillicothe. In Springfield, Xenia, Urbana, Mansfield, Wilmington, Youngstown, New Vienna, Elyria, Alliance, Salem and London, the Republicans and Independents were successful.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, April 6.—At Adrian yesterday the Democrats elected Kimball for Mayor, and the balance of the ticket is about equally divided between the Democrats and Republicans. At Coldwater the Democrats elected their Mayor and the Republicans the rest of the ticket.

THE DEMOCRATS CARRY AUBURN, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 5.—Charles F. Darston, a Democrat, was elected this evening as City Attorney. He is the first Democrat ever elected to that office in this city.

The Miner's Strike.

Much excitement prevails in the anthracite coal mining regions because of the general strike of the miners against a reduction of wages. While violence has been freely threatened but little has been actually committed. Gov. Hartranft very properly refused to call out troops while the power of the Sheriffs had not been exhausted, but two divisions have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for marching at the shortest notice. In obedience to a dispatch from the Governor, Sheriff Grover visited Centralia last week but found no occasion for exercising his powers there. The general opinion seems to be that there will be no violence the Sheriffs can not control, and that the strike can not last more than a month or two. The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

HARRISBURG, PA., April 3

State of Pennsylvania:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth, have caused this proclamation to issue:

Whereas, It is represented to me that in the counties of Luzerne and Schuylkill, certain evil-disposed persons have combined themselves together in violation of law, causing terror to law-abiding citizens, and placing life and property in peril by their tumultuous and disorderly conduct, and with force and arms are intruding upon the rights of individuals and corporations, and preventing well-disposed persons from the pursuit of their lawful employment and vocation; and, whereas, it is made the duty of the Executive to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Now, therefore, I, John F. Hartranft, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, do command all such evil-disposed persons in the aforesaid and other counties to disperse and depart from further unlawful combinations and demonstrations, and to return without delay to their homes; and all such persons are hereby notified that if they fail forthwith to comply with this command the Sheriffs of said counties shall call for whatever military aid may be necessary to preserve order, protect life and property, and enforce obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this third day of April, in the year of our Lord 1875, and the Commonwealth the ninety-ninth.

By the Governor. M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Mexican banditti create much trouble along the Rio Grande. They make incursions into Texas and run off whole herds of cattle to the Mexican side, where they are safe with their booty. If Texans were what they used to be they would put a stop to that business. Lest they be called Ku Klux, however, they have appealed to the Federal government for troops, which have been ordered to their relief. That would be an excellent field for Gen. Sheridan to exercise his peculiar military talents. It is stated that more cattle have been proved to have been lost already than the State of Texas ever contained! A border war with Mexico is possible. A war with any body would be desirable to the Radical leaders just now.

The retirement of Treasurer Spinner will necessitate the counting of all the coin in the Federal Treasury. This will demonstrate the truth or falsity of the statement made for several years past that there exists a large deficit. Spinner's honesty has never been questioned and there is therefore probably no foundation for the rumor.

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NURSERY RHYME:—
Two Hud. congressmen sitting in the sun,
Long comes Section day—now there is one.

The Senate has endorsed Grant, and now the third-termists are looking around for somebody to endorse the Senate.

The Ringsters of the lobby went home from Harrisburg in the same plight of Pharoah's second series of kine—too lean to make a shadow.

The Monroe *Democrat* advocates the nomination of Hon. Samuel S. Dreher as the Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, this year.

Ben Butler has written a letter, in which he says saloons and barber-shops are private branches of business and do not come under the provisions of the Civil Rights law.

Henry Ward Beecher once publicly boasted (if he did not publicly thank God) that not a Democrat was in any manner or form connected with Plymouth church. The Democrats now have good reason to be thankful such was the case.

Vice President Wilson says that Grant was opposed to the Civil Rights bill as long as it helped his Third Term scheme, and in favor of it when he found that his opposition was injuring his chances.

The encouraging view which the press of the country generally take of the business out-look for the coming season, is very satisfactory. So let everybody take heart and work earnestly for the good time coming.

Democratic Congressman-elect Jones, of New Hampshire, announces his intention of going to Washington an honest man and coming back honest. "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

It is a fact to which the people of Pennsylvania cannot too often revert that under Democratic administration fifteen years ago the ordinary expenses of the State government were less than $400,000 per year, and now they are over $1,000,000 per year.

The spring business outlook in Philadelphia is said to be encouraging and the general tone cheerful. A good trade is expected from the agricultural regions in the Middle States, and it is thought that the opening of navigation will show an improved condition of business affairs in the west.

The Philadelphia *Evening Herald* says, To Philadelphians, the day for the adjournment of the legislature has always been one of silent, inward prayer." There is good reason for praying in Philadelphia when her roosters return to her, and Harrisburg has cause for loud thanksgiving.

There is a prospect of Zack Chandler, of Michigan, being sent as Minister to Russia. Just the man to send to a cold climate, because the whiskey he will naturally imbibe will keep him from freezing. In roughness he would be a nice companion for the Russian bear.

Grant is beginning to get uneasy as Ex-Senator Blaine's Presidential stock seems to be advancing. The Pennsylvania Ring have taken Blaine in charge, as was shown by the recent grand reception at the house of Gen. Bingham in Philadelphia, at which Cameron, Gov. Hartranft, Kemble, and many others heretofore Grant men were present.

We haven't had all the cold weather on this side after all. Dr. De Haas, the American Consul at Jerusalem, sends the information that for the first time known to the present inhabitants the cold weather was so severe as to form ice. The Arabs having never seen ice before, were completely puzzled and could not understand "why water should change into glass."

Senator Christiancy thinks it would require a good many regiments of United States soldiers, to repeat the Louisiana programme in Michigan. He holds to the old doctrine that a Federal Judge, drunk or sober, cannot determine who shall be Governor, or what members of the Legislature are entitled to their seats in a sovereign State. Nobody ever questioned this plain proposition until this creature Grant undertook to run the Government as he would a regiment of Yahoos.

The administration throwed its whole weight into the Connecticut canvass. In New Hampshire the third term was repudiated from the outset, and the party was left to its fate; but in Connecticut the battle was a third term battle, and the true precursor of the fate of that policy. As the load proved too heavy in that State the star of the President has attained its zenith and begun its descent to the horizon.

For the COLUMBIAN.

Horse Breeding.

MR. EDITOR: Feeling a considerable interest in the breeding of horses, in this section of the State particularly, and the country generally, I furnish the annexed article from the legislation of our sister State of New York, hoping you will publish it, and thus call public attention to the subject. In fact, something of the matter indicated, should be done here, that we may no longer suffer from imposition, and be so often compelled to declare our disbelief in the benefits of blood. Time and again our country has been cheated, by being induced to invest in ordinary, or almost worthless stock, under the name of some fashionable and highly extolled strain of blood, whilst we were not getting one ounce in a hundred of it, and often none at all. It does seem the credility of man has no limit, unless when restrained by law, else there would not be so many peddlers of common and much mixed cabbage seeds under names that excite so much expectation, only to meet with disappointment and consequent disgust. Let the public understand the great principle in nature that "like begets like," and therefore, that all stock should sail under their true colors.

W. H. S.

An Act for the Better Preservation of Horse Records:

SEC. 1. Any person or persons owning or keeping a stallion for breeding purposes shall be required, before advertising the services of said stallion, to file a certificate with the County Clerk of the county where said stallion is owned or kept, stating name, color, age, size, together with pedigree of said stallion, as full as attainable, and the name of the person by whom said stallion was bred. Any person who shall neglect to make and file the certificate required by the provisions of this act, or who shall, wilfully, make and file a false certificate of the statements aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction. It shall be the duty of the District Attorney of the county wherein said stallion is owned or kept, to commence an action for the recovery of the forfeiture hereby allowed upon his receiving satisfactory evidence that such an advertisement has been made, and that the certificate has not been filed as herein required, or that a false certificate has been filed; said action to be brought in the name of the People of this State. In all actions wherein the penalty prescribed by this act shall be recovered and collected, one-half thereof shall be paid to the person furnishing the proof upon which such recovery was procured, and one-half shall be paid to the Treasurer of the county for the support of the poor.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.40
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.75
Oats "	.50
Flour per barrel	8.0
Cloverseed	6.00
Flaxseed	1.80
Butter	.35
Eggs	.20
Tallow	.09
Potatoes	.60
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.18
Sides & Shoulders	.14
Lard per pound	.14
Hay per ton	15.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	5.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF SOLOMON BUSS, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Solomon Buss, late of Fishingcreek township, county of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to John Wenner, of Fishingcreek township, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JOHN WENNER,
April 9-75-6w Administrator.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Notice of Intention to Apply for Charter.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon the First Monday (being the 3rd day of May next), at 9 o'clock, p. m., the undersigned citizens of the town of Mt. Pleasant, Methodist Episcopal church, near Centreline, in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., intend to apply to the Judge of said county, at the Court house in Bloomsburg, for a charter, incorporating said trustees for the purpose of holding and managing the church property, agreeably to the rules and form of discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States.

E. W. M. LAW,
G. L. LAW,
PHILIP HARRIS.

April 9 1875 3t

A FORTUNE FOR $1.

WYOMING MONTHLY STATE LOTTERY.
Chartered by Act of the Legislature.

1 Prize, $50,000 1 Prize, $25,000
1 Prize, 20 000 1 Prize, 10 000
70,755, Prizes amounting to $200,000

Agents Wanted. Send for Circular. Address,

ALLEN & CO.
Sole Eastern Agents, 79 Nassau St.,
(1 Chance in 3.) New York City.
April 9 1875 3w

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

HAVING been informed that some Salesman or Proprietor of an Iron Foundry, has been reporting among the trade that we had gone out of the STOVE BUSINESS, and had boxed up all our patterns, we offer the above reward, to any one who will furnish us with the name of the party so reporting, that will lead to his conviction, as the story is false in every particular, while the fact is we are continuing by adding new patterns to our present stock, and shall be pleased to receive and fill all orders sent us.

STUART, PETERSON & CO.
April 9 1875 3w Broad and Noble Sts., Phila.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. H. STRICKLAND

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of

PIANOFORTES,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,

always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock.

REPAIRING AND TUNING,

also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9 75-1y

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Judge of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. IRAM DERR and ISAAC S. MONROE, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Feb., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 3d day of May next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 3d day of May with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 9th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and in the ninety-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

(L. S.)

Sheriff's Office.
Bloomsburg, April 9—tc MICHAEL GROVER, Sheriff.

Juries for May Term, 1875.

Bloomsburg—M. K. Appleman, Chas. Kunkle, H. L. Dieffenbach.
Beaver—Isaac Harrier.
Briarcreek—Charles Reed, Daniel W. Kelchner.
Benton—John Kline.
Centre—H. A. Sweppenheiser, Stephen Pohe, Daniel Whitmire.
Hemlock—Samuel Rounsley, Hiram Recce.
Jackson—Benjamin H. Fritz.
Locust—Lewis Lee, Ed. Kremser.
Montour—Philip Foust.
Mt. Pleasant—Joseph R. Sands.
Main—Stephen Deiterich.
Madison—William Masteller.
Orange—Jonathan Forst.
Pine—Lafayette Unger, John Gordner.
Scott—John White.
Sugarloaf—Ezekiel Shultz.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Bloomsburg—John C. Jones, John Penman, James L. Hess, R. R. Vanatta.
Beaver—Jonathan Hauck, Peter Shellhamer.
Briarcreek—Geo. Belford, J. B. Martz.
Catawissa—N. C. Hartman.
Centre—B. A. Deiterich.
Frank in—Daniel Dean.
Fishingcreek—Jacob Weimer, Jas. E. Jones.
Greenwood—Thomas Wright, Clark Merrell, Elisha Harvey, Jonas Little, Henry A. Sutter.
Hemlock—John Gobb, Lafayette Pursell.
Locust—Christian Small, Rolandus Herbin George Beyer.
Main—Andrew Glasier, Joseph Geiger.
Mt. Pleasant—Joseph Crawford, Matthias Shaffer.
Millim—Daniel Boal.
Montour—Wm. H. Weaver.
Pine—Ira Pursell.
Roaringcreek—Joseph Levan.
Scott—Philip Angle, Daniel Moury, Alem Vanil w, James Pullen.
Sugarloaf—John Cole.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloomsburg—Jesse Coleman, Eli Jones, Morris Sloan, Casper T. Thomas, Louis Bernard, John R. Clifton.
Beaver—Henry Hinderliter.
Berwick—Isaiah Bower, William Foust.
Centre—Daniel Jamison.
Catawissa—S. B. Deiner, William Miller, A. B. Cleaver.
Centralia—Robert Bryson.
Fishingcreek—Daniel Gordner.
Franklin—William E. Bower.
Greenwood—George Greenly.
Jackson—Wm. Williams, Zepeniah Butt.
Daniel B. Stephens, Reckie Cole, Wm. Brink.
Locust—Daniel J. Stine, John Billig.
Montour—Isaac Maury.
Mt. Pleasant—Howard Grimes, D. Stroup.
Millim—Stephen Erwin.
Madison—Parker Kester.
Orange—Aaron Patterson, Jacob Beasley, Abram White.
Pine—John Lockard.
Scott—Harry Fournsend, George W. Johnson, Silas D. Edgar.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT MAY TERM, 1875.

William Yoley vs Oliver E. Yoke.
Wm. T. Sharman vs D. H. & W. R. R. Co.
H. L. Dieffenbach vs C. B. Brockway.
Nathan Bachman vs William Tyson.
John J. McIlhenny vs Jonas Doty and Miron Fellows.
Reese J. Hilbert for use of O. B. Mellick vs Alonzo Dodge.
G. R. Fowler's Adm'r. vs W. E. Baker.
G. R. Fowler's Adm'r. vs S. & W. Baker.
Leander Cornan's Adm'r. vs. Wm. Appleman.
Christian Wolf vs The North & West Branch R. R. Company.
Stephen H. Wolf et ux. vs The North & West Branch R. R. Co.
Joseph Carl assigned to Solomon Helwig vs Mahlon Hamlin and Solomon Helwig.

SECOND WEEK.

Bradley & Gordon vs Beckley & Phillips.
Bradley & Gordon vs Beckley & Phillips.
Thatcher & Gearhart vs Daniel Snyder.
Jacob Evans' heirs vs William J. Cox.
Thatcher & Gearhart vs D. Snyder & Co.
The Union Band of Catawissa vs Charles Schmick.
William Thomas vs Isaac J. Fisher.
Peter Kline vs Martin Langer.
Sarah A. Petrikin et al. vs The Town of Bloomsburg.
William Snyder's Adm's. vs The Town of Bloomsburg.
D. S. Mogan & Co. vs Samuel Johnson.
William F. Andrews vs D. F. Seybert.
William Harris vs The Berwick Rolling Mill Co.
First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs Charles Lee et al.
First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs Jesse D. Rice.
Eli Kendig vs J. D. Rice.
A. T. Rider vs Jonas Doty.
John Heacock vs Jonas Doty.
Fayette Dribblebiss vs Ewes & Co.
Purdue, Markle & Grier vs H. G. Creveling.
First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs. George Cavanee et al.
William Appleman vs Henry Lohman.
Charles M. Marple's Exrs. vs Enos Jacoby.
Thomas J. Galbraith, Assignee vs Lindley W. Wooley.
Samuel J. Case vs Jonas Doty.
William Gibbons vs Jonas Doty.
M. G. Hughes vs Jesse D. Rice.
M. G. Hughes vs Oscar P. Ent.
L. P. Davis vs Jonas Doty.
Jesse Hartman vs Jonas Doty.
Vastine Boone vs H. G. Creveling.
John J. McIlhenny vs D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
Stacy John vs H. G. Creveling et al.