

ISSUED WEEKLY, EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Subscription prices: In Advance, \$1.00 per Annum.

Advertisements: For each line, per week, 10 cents.

Job Printing: The Columbian is a printing and book binding establishment.

Columbia County Official Directory: President Judge—William H. Hughes.

Church Directory: Rev. J. P. Smith, (Supply).

Bloomsburg Official Directory: Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Finston.

Metropolitan Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Presbyterian Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

ISSUED WEEKLY, EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Subscription prices: In Advance, \$1.00 per Annum.

Advertisements: For each line, per week, 10 cents.

Job Printing: The Columbian is a printing and book binding establishment.

Columbia County Official Directory: President Judge—William H. Hughes.

Church Directory: Rev. J. P. Smith, (Supply).

Bloomsburg Official Directory: Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Finston.

Metropolitan Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Presbyterian Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Evangelical Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church: President—Rev. J. P. Smith.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876.

DR. A. L. TURNER, Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Walker's.

DR. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office, North Market Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. R. F. GARDNER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office above J. Schuster & Son's Hardware Store.

SAMUEL KNORR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets.

E. E. ORVIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Brewer's building, second floor, room No. 1.

C. R. & W. J. BUCKLEW, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Office on Main Street, first door below Court House.

R. F. & J. M. CLARK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Office in the Columbia Building.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Office in the Columbia Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Bucklew.

H. & R. LITTLE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Office in the Columbia Building.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Office in the Columbia Building.

WILLIAM BYSSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in the Columbia Building.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa. Second Floor, Proprietor, Accommodations first class.

CENTRAL HOTEL, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, JOHN LAYCOCK, Proprietor.

NEW SALOON AND RESTAURANT, The most improved and most approved pattern of the day.

C. M. BROWN, Removed his Boot and Shoe Store from Brown's Hotel.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN AND LOCKSMITH, Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, The Largest and Best in all respects in the county.

W. HOWELL, DENTIST, Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg.

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, and all other goods in his line of business.

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN, at the new tobacco store on Main Street.

WAR SITTING, In greatest comfort enjoying the fragrant weed.

BULL OR HIS SCALPING-KNIVES, June 20, '76.

FREARS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ATLAS, Ins Co. of Hartford, Connecticut, Capital, \$2,000,000.

G. W. & H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

W. M. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main Street.

B. DALMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second Street, Hoopland Building.

W. M. L. EYRELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office opposite Columbia Deposit Bank.

NOTICE, From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost.

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the leading insurance companies.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE, Sold by all Druggists.

Poetical.

LOVE'S RUSE.

"Let me in 't' cried Cupid, knocking At the door of you."

THE OLD PASTOR'S DISMISSAL.

"We need a young man to stir the people And lead them to the fold."

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's Ointment.

Particularly adapted to all forms of skin diseases.

ITCHING PILES.

Is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration.

SWAYNE'S PANACEA.

Is the most certain cure for all the remarkable cures.

IS YOUR HAIR FALLING OUT?

If so do not fail to use The most London Hair Color restorer.

ORANGE BLOSSOM SOAP.

For the face, hands, and all parts of the body.

THE UNDESIGNED.

representing several of the leading insurance companies.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists.

that they might rob them more easily and thoroughly, and he had no more claim to the title of Count than that of Grand Cham of Tartary.

All this, however, did not come out until long afterwards, and possibly might never have been known but for one of those indications resulting from what poets love to call "the master passion."

In 1837, at the beginning of winter, Count and Countess Ferneli found themselves domiciled in elegant apartments in the Rue de St. Honoré, Paris, receiving their friends with the same courtly grace and generous hospitality.

Among their most constant visitors was a young Englishman named George Renwick, second son of a noble family, but exceptionally rich—by right of an inheritance on his mother's side—for one in his generally unenviable position.

The young Englishman was too beautiful to be prudent. He rode with the Fernelis in daytime, went to the opera with them in the evening, and gambled with the Count—generally losing heavily—at night.

Did the Count suspect the real reason of the young man's almost constant presence at his house? That no one could answer. If he did, he gave no sign.

One of these witnesses—Baron Gierstall, a German—also testified that a fortnight previously the Count had mentioned to him his loss of a valued dagger, which he described in his description rather accurately.

On the third day after the Count's arrest, the Countess, who had meantime remained in strict seclusion, sent a servant with a note to an obscure room in the Quartier Latin.

At seven o'clock the student entered his room, picked up the note, read it, and uttered a cry of joy. Then he busied himself preparing for his visit.

At 9 o'clock a woman tapped at his door. She was dressed as a grisette, expecting that she wore a veil, with which grisettes, on those days at least, were seldom known to hide their pretty faces.

When she revealed her features, she was—Countess Ferneli. The student sprang toward her with an exclamation of affection, and was about to take her in his arms, but she repulsed him.

"Stop," she said; "I must first know if there is blood upon thy hand!" The student stopped, changed color, and replied: "I know not."

"Thou knowest, angel of my life, that the Count still lives, but it is not my fault that he does. Thou hast not yet done thy part!" "Where is the knife I gave you?" "It is locked up—hidden away."

"In the young Englishman's heart," exclaimed the Countess, impatiently, interrupting him, "do not deny it. I read assassination in thy very face!" "And if I did," responded the student, dropping in his passion the affectionate "tu-tu-tu," "your treachery was what sealed his fate. You had led to me. You swore to me that you returned my love; that you would be mine if your husband were not in the way that you would be mine if I would kill him, after you had given him a sleeping draught that he should never wake again."

"So he wishes my head chopped off, does he? Well, I wish to see his head chopped off. They chop us both at once, for do you see?—he is my principal! my enemy!"

your presence when you had not expected it, and I learned that it was not Ricardo that you loved, but your pale young Englishman.

I had agreed to do your wish, but not that it might free you to accept the embrace of another lover. No, I was not such a fool. I determined that he should first be well out of the way.

The woman listened throughout without a word, then dropped into a chair near her with a sobbing cry, "Oh! fate is pitiless in its retribution!"

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Both the Countess and Ricardo Pocolini were placed in confinement, and both confessed their agency in the tragic occurrence of the death of Mr. Renwick, in substance the same as had been outlined in their conversation.

Table with columns for advertising rates: One inch, two lines, three lines, four lines, five lines, six lines, seven lines, eight lines, nine lines, ten lines.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X, NO. 34. COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876.

Speech from Senator Wallace. The following is a full synopsis of the great speech of U. S. Senator Wallace, of this state, on the motion of Senator Morton to print extra copies of the President's recent message to the Congress.

He said he would not attempt to palliate or defend the Hamburg outrage. He would rejoice to have it judicially investigated and the perpetrators of the outrage punished. He spoke of the troubles in the South, and said one cause of them was that the Federal power constantly interfered there and would not allow the people to control their own affairs.

Home rule was the best rule, and if Federal bayonets were taken away from the South there would be peace and order. He then alluded to the statement of his colleague (Mr. Cameron), made a few days ago, in regard to Mollie Maguire's Pennsylvania being Democrats, and said they were men of both political parties, and some of them were unqualified citizens. He was humiliated to admit that these men had honeycombed many counties with crime.

He said in his State, prosecutions against the Mollie Maguire were being pressed, and law and order was being restored in that old Commonwealth by Democratic officials. He then referred to the statement recently sent to the Senate by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing a list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.

He said that the list of defaulting public officers since 1824, and argued that it was unfruitful and unreliable. He quoted from the remarks of Messrs. Morton and Anthony, to show that they themselves did not put any confidence in this statement, yet campaign speeches were made based upon it.