The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 13, 1877.

GLEANINGS FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

According to the Auditor General's Report for the last fiscal year, the personal property of Columbia county, subject to three mills State tax for 1876 was $67,720; property subject to one per cent tax $34,410; amount of tax on watches $105; assessment of tax $652.26; population according to census of 1870, 28,761; taxables for the year 1876, 6,999. The State also paid for advertising proposals for supplies the extravagant sum of $11,385.10. Fish commissioners got away with $14,468.60. Our genial friend Quay, Hartranft's Secretary of the Commonwealth receives $500 as a member of the Board of Pardons; copying records $1,000; publishing historical papers, $2,500; services as Commissioner of Sinking Fund, $300, salary as Secretary $4,000 making the comfortable income of $8,300.

The Common Schools of Columbia county received from the State $6,539.13. For pensions and gratuities $40.

S. S. Child as Senate Librarian received $2,184.00. The office is a sinecure, as the Senate has no library, and Sol. is not disturbed in the practice of his profession. We don't know the Senate barber's salary. Other facts relating to our county were published in a former number of the COLUMBIAN.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR LATTA.

Among the many prominent Democrats named as proper candidates for the nomination for Governor we notice with pleasure the name of John Latta of Westmoreland. As a Senator and member of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, he won an enviable distinction for statesmanship, ability and honesty. In 1874 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, and has performed the duties imposed upon him by the amended Constitution with credit to the party and the State. His rulings as presiding officer of the Senate have been fair and creditable.

It should also be remembered that he represents a portion of the State that is entitled to more than a passing recognition in future conventions. Our Democratic gains have all been made west of the Alleghenies, yet the east dictated the nominations of Woodward, Clymer, Packer, Buckalew, and Pershing. With Latta as a candidate for Governor in 1878 we could go into the contest with a reasonable prospect of success.

Packard has done one reasonably decent thing by the expulsion of Pinchback from the Louisiana Republican organization. The Packard State committee has formally expelled Pinchback by a vote of 22 to 4. Now, if Wells would just rise up and have Packard expelled, and then Casey would turn in and have Wells turned out, and then Sloanaker would take a hand and have Casey tumbled overboard, and then Kellogg should tip Sloanaker out of the temple, and then Pitkin should oust Kellogg, and so on, until the whole crew of carpet-bag and scallawag plunderers had demolished themselves, there would be a rather small Republican party left, but it might be able to prove that it's possible for Republicanism and respectability to get within sight of each other in the State. Let the good work proceed. —*Times.*

Fred. Douglass was nominated by President Hayes to be United States Marshall for the District of Columbia, and the Senate confirmed the nomination. The duties of the office require him to act as master of ceremonies at the White House receptions, and to perform the duties of Sheriff for the courts. It may be that Hayes did not know that Frederick would have a place at his right hand when he received visitors on public nights, but some one else did know it, and there was strong opposition to his appointment to such a post. Douglass' name is rather unpleasantly connected with Freedmen's Bank crookedness, and a few other little jobs, and it looks as though Rutherford had made a mistake.

Evarts, Schurz and Key Favor Calling off the Troops.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The members of the Cabinet are very reticent regarding the tone of the discussion that engaged the attention of the Cabinet previous to the decision in the Louisiana case to-day. It appears that there was a disposition on the part of some of the members in favor of a withdrawal of the troops, the intimation being that Messrs. Evarts, Schurz and Key were inclined to regard such a course with some degree of favor.

WHAT BOB INGERSOLL THINKS OF CAMERON.

In a recent lecture delivered in New York, this Republican orator says:

The President has a right to select his constitutional advisers to suit himself, and the idea of men endeavoring to force themselves or others into the Cabinet of the President against, as it were, his will—why I would as soon think of circulating a petition to compel some woman to marry me.

A bill has been introduced in the House to punish improper assemblies upon the public streets, providing that any three persons who shall remain for a quarter of an hour in front of any public house or church, and shall engage in profane, obscene or loud talk, or in making invidious or abusive remarks, or in obstructing the highway, shall be guilty of misdemeanor.

The Extra Session to be in June.

After the disposition of the southern question the subject of the extra session was taken up for consideration. Several dates were suggested with reasons therefor.

It was finally decided upon for June 1, and the proclamation calling Congress together at that time will be issued in a few days.

The trial of the Huntzingers, of Pottsville, will take place at Reading at the April session of court. Seventeen new indictments have been brought against them, charging them with embezzlement, misdemeanor, making false entries, etc.

The supreme court reaffirms its decision (Judge Sharswood dissenting) that, under the law, a sale by sample is no warranty of the quality of the article sold, except when a special agreement is made, and suggests that, if the law does not suit the times, an appeal should be made to the legislature to change it. This course is open to the merchants, many of whom declare that business cannot be carried on with safety unless samples are held to control the quality of the goods bought.

DON CAMERON.

The *Republican* of yesterday says:

On Tuesday the Hon. J. D. Cameron was elected U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania by 13 majority in the Senate and 42 in the House over Senator Dill, democrat. Again the democrats are not satisfied. Why should they be, for the son is a worthy successor of an illustrious sire.

Of course the Democrats are not satisfied, for the reason that a more shameless act was never before committed in the halls of legislation than the election of Don Cameron to succeed his father in the United States Senate. That the son is a worthy successor of his sire is an admitted fact. Two more unscrupulous politicians do not exist. But that the Democrats alone are dissatisfied is incorrect. All respectable voters of this Commonwealth feel themselves disgraced by the wholesale purchase of the Legislature; we mean all except office holders. Below we give extracts from a few Republican papers on the subject. The leading papers of the country without regard to politics talk the same way.

From the Pittsburg *Telegraph*, Rep.:

Just let the men who have pledged themselves, who have sold their shivering souls in terror consummate the lastardly scheme on Tuesday next, and they will discover when they come before the people again, what the people think of their action. Let them go on now and complete the transfer and they will discover that there is a power which they cannot defy, a power which they cannot contemptuously ignore and trample upon. They will discover that to bargain for and deliver one hundred and thirty-two members of a Legislature is one thing, but to bind and rivet the fetters on four hundred thousand freemen is another.

From the Hazleton *Sentinel*, Independent.

If Don Cameron is elected United States Senator, it will date the downfall of the domination of the Republican party in the State of Pennsylvania. It will cause such dissatisfaction and work such disintegration that the party will never recover from the shock.

From the Lancaster *Inquirer*, Rep.

All the members of the Legislature from Lancaster county attended the caucus at Harrisburg and voted for J. Donald Cameron for Senator. The mildest statement that can be made in connection with this fact is, that in so doing they misrepresent their constituents.

From the Delaware County *Republican*:

We shall not stop to consider or discuss at present the effect that the election of the younger Cameron, under the circumstances, will have upon the future politics of the State. It is more, we believe, far more than the Republican party are prepared for or can stand. A revolt may take place, and if the course of the most influential newspapers in the State is any indication of coming events, resistance has already begun.

The Young Winnebago Chief.

At the ripe age of threescore and eighteen Simon Cameron retires from his chair in the United States Senate to plot mischief and play tricks elsewhere. In the good time coming when honest men shall be in a majority in the Senate, and when the great State of Pennsylvania shall begin to smash Rings and send public thieves to the penitentiary, the chair occupied by Simon through all these weary years will be taken out and burned, to get rid of the odor of rottenness which must ever ascend from it.

But for the present, Simon will be succeeded by his hopeful son, J. Donald, the young Chief of the Winnebagos, whose path thus far has been as tortuous and whose moccasins are said to leave as slight a print as his wily father's. He has been carefully brought up to regard himself as the hereditary chieftain of that predatory tribe, and has been educated accordingly. He has been surrounded from his earliest youth by the most expert and light-fingered of his father's people; and was employed at a very early age in the management of various attacks upon the public property of the State. He stands, therefore, at the head of the Winnebagoes, not merely in virtue of his natural heirship, but in virtue of his approved skill. He will succeed without the least disturbance. Bob Mackey, and Bill Kemble and Truax, and Rutan and all the lesser chiefs, whose lodges are bursting with plunder, acquired in many raids, have accepted him with great demonstrations of joy, and renewed their oaths of perpetual fealty at a mighty feast and war council on the Susquehanna. The tribe has been cautiously purged of all opposition to the ruling family.

There was an old chief, named McMichael, who had been pretty well battered in the wars, and who has long complained of the unequal division of the spoils, but he has had his tongue bored and been sent about his business. There was also another fellow named Forney, who was called the half-chief, and was never observed in the fight but was always seen elbowing his way to the head of the feast. He was a great whiner, and had frequently wandered away from the tribe in a huff; but he never failed to return when lean and hungry to feed around the kitchen and revel in scraps. This Forney remembered a contest of his for the chieftainey with the aged Simon, when he was overcome by the lavish distribution of wampum among his faithful followers, and he was now somewhat disposed to oppose the heir on account of that ancient feud; but nobody paid any attention to his doleful whimperings, and he has once more withdrawn from the tribe till his belly shrinks again. With these trifling exceptions, there is no trouble about the succession of the happy Winnebagoes.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Eclectic Magazine.

The *Eclectic* for April presents an admirably engraved portrait of William Black, the popular novelist, and in the letter press the editor gives a brief but appreciative sketch of his life. The literary contents of the number are as follows: "Geographical and Scientific Results of the English Arctic Expedition;" "A New Work on Russia," being a review and synopsis of Mr. Wallace's excellent book; a fascinating biographical sketch of "Edmund Kean;" "Great Storms;" "Recent Music and Musicians," with special reference to Mendelssohn; a scientific examination of "Mesmerism, Odylism, Table-Turning and Spiritualism," by Dr. W. B. Carpenter; "The Poet in the City;" "Inside the House of Commons;" "Harmony;" "Other Worlds and Other Universes," by Richard A. Proctor, B. A., F. R. S.; "Wits and Witticisms," and "The Jews in Europe." In addition to all these good things, there are three chapters of Mrs. Oliphant's interesting story of "Young Musgrave," and copious editorial notes on home and foreign literature, science and art.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond St., New York. Terms, $5 per year; Single number, 45 cents.

The Presidential family of Mr. Hayes consists of Mrs. Hayes and three children—Webb C. Hayes, aged 19 years; Fannie Hayes aged 8 years; and Scott Russel Hayes, 6 years. The two oldest of the four sons of President Hayes are away from home, one of them attending the Cambridge Law School, and the other is a member of the junior class of Cornell University.

The Path of Peace.

Nothing now stands in the way of the immediate fulfillment of the pledges as to the South given to the country by President Hayes in his inaugural address. Every barrier has been broken down; the verdict of the nation has been given in advance, and it only remains to let law and order resume their sway in the States which have so long known neither the one nor the other. There has been no disposition to hurry the President and his advisers. It was known that they, like all intelligent citizens, were perfectly well acquainted with the situation. Trusting in their good intentions the whole county has been patient and the good people of Louisiana and South Carolina have been content to bide their time, confident of an issue that seems to them inevitable on a fair hearing of their case. So great has been the change of public sentiment, even in the Republican party, that now there is hardly a newspaper in the land which is prepared to say that Packard or Chamberlain is entitled to recognition. The wail of Eliza Pinkston's toothless babe is borne no more on the morning breeze, and Packard's blower and Chamberlain's plain ive appeals for the boy be graves fall alike upon listless auditors. The Returning Board, once the hope of a great party, is disbanded for the season. Well, as a private citizen crosses his cotton field upon his old friend who now sits at the receipt of customs in Washinuffton, and beyond its payment asks only to be let alone in his snug berth as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. Kenner once more dispenses the spicy cock-tail and the aromatic punch to the dusky patrons of his saloon; Anderson has retired to his plantation in the canebrakes, and Cazenave chaffers over the price of burial cases as in the days before he became a hero. Kellogg afraid to return to the constituents whom he has branded as assassins and thieves haunts the gin palaces of Washington, grateful for a friendly ear into which he can pour the story of the offenses of a departed Senate. Corbin mourns the expense of a month at the Capital without the offset of Senatorial salary and mileage, and Patterson brings his gigantic intellect to bear upon the forlorn hope of a new election. Truly the glory of the carpet-bagger hath departed; the scalawag hath fallen into the sere and yellow leaf.

Another week will probably see the the fall of the curtain upon the drama of usurpation in the South. The course for the administration to pursue is so plain that mistake is impossible. There is no more occasion for a Southern policy than for a Western policy or an Eastern policy. Let the constitution of the country and the laws made thereunder be the guide of the President in dealing with South Carolina and Louisiana as in dealing with New York and Ohio. The whole country thrilled with indignation, even in the heat immediately following the Presidential campaign, when Ruger and his friends took possession of the Capitol at Columbia, and assumed the right to pass upon the credentials of members of the General Assembly and to eject those who were not provided with passports from the Superintendent of the penitentiary. Those troops are still in possession of the Capitol of South Carolina, while the Governor sits in a hired house to perform such duties as the military power deem not in conflict with a contract exacted at the point of the bayonet. In Louisiana a cordon of stacked muskets surrounds the State House, and the rightful Governor and Legislature may not pass it witnout defying the authority of the United States. In a few days President Hayes will fulfill his oath to support the laws of his country and execute the pledges still fresh on his lips by ordering these soldiers srom the Capitol to the barracks in either State. He need do nothing more. The rest will do itself. The usurpers will surrender their ill-gotten gains, and, impelled by consciousness of villainy, leave the prostrate States for new fields and pastures green. No blood will be shed. The legally elected officers will perform their duties unimpeded and with a care born of the knowledge that the eyes of the country are upon them. Life will once more be sacred and property be safe because crime is punished; taxes will be decreased and labor rendered more remunerative; free public education will be fostered because the funds collected for this purpose are no longer stolen; the State debts will be recognized and efforts made to pay them; laws framed to defeat the will of the people as expressed in elections will be repealed; States long deprived of the right of self-government will be brought into line with the other States of the Union, and a national spirit will be quickened throughout the South because the people will be made to feel that they are "peers, not vassals." Louisiana and South Carolina, purged as by fire, will stand forth rejuvenated, the Southern question will no longer vex a long-suffering country, and the whole land will share in the benefits of their new-born peace and prosperity.

With cheerful confidence we await this happy result. Its importance has not been exaggerated; the picture has not been overdrawn. No event since the surrender at Appomattox has been fraught with more blessings to the country than will attend the stroke of the pen that shall recall the soldiers of the Union from the work of partisans and lift the bowed heads of our oft-erring but too sorely punished sister Commonwealths, South Carolina and Louisiana.—*Times.*

Washington's tomb was recently opened in order to institute some necessary repairs. The unusual weight of the sarcophagus containing Washington's remains aroused the curiosity of the official who was superintending the work of removal, and it was decided to open the sarcophagus in order to ascertain the cause. This was done and the remains were found to be petrified; in fact a solid stone resembling a statue, the features perfectly natural, with the exception of eyes and ears, no trace of which can be seen. The body is of a dark leathery color, and may be said to be a soft sand stone, which would likely break should an attempt be made to remove it from the sarcophagus. Edward Baker, an aged colored man, who has resided upon the farm since he was a boy, and who assisted in removing the remains from the old tomb to the present one, stated that it is thirty-eight years since their last removal. At that time they had rested in the old tomb thirty-eight years, and were exhumed in a state of preservation beyond all expectation, being a solid compact mass, with the skin drawn tightly to the bones, petrification no doubt having commenced its work. The sarcophagus was again firmly closed and the repairs to the tomb completed.

There now seems no doubt that an extra session of Congress will have to be called, on account of the failure of the Army Appropriation bill. It is claimed that subsistence and clothing for the army could be furnished under existing law until the regular session of Congress, but the officers and men cannot be paid after June 30th, the end of the fiscal year, without an appropriation by Congress for the purpose. The total amount required to pay the army is $12,635,075. Although the men might be fed and clothed until December, the failure to pay them would cause great dissatisfaction and much privation, as they are forbidden by law to hypothecate their pay.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, March, 21st, 1877.

This has been one of the most exciting weeks of the session. On Monday night there was a sort of free fight in the House over the bill to prohibit the Sheriff of Philadelphia from appointing deputies to be present at election polls. A special session to consider this bill was ordered by a majority vote to be held on Monday night ten minutes after the hour of adjournment (11 o'clock) of the regular session. The Democrats insisted that it required a two-thirds vote to order a special session to consider any bill out of its regular order. The Speaker decided that it only required a majority. Then the fun commenced. The Democrats became frantic and denounced the Speaker as a "bull-dozer," a "fraud" and a d—d scoundrel." They shook their fists under his nose and told him just what they thought of him in language more emphatic than polite. But it was all of no use; the speaker *pro tem.* Mr. Hahn, of Philadelphia, smiled emphatically amid the confusion and the war-like demonstrations and in spite of the frantic objections of the Democrats, declared the resolution ordering a special session adopted. When the regular session closed, the Democrats went home and did not put in an appearance at the special session which met ten minutes afterward. So the Republicans had things all their own way and the bill in question was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence. It has not yet been acted upon by the latter body. Yesterday afternoon J. Donald Cameron was elected United States Senator by a vote of 116 for J. D. Cameron to 73 for Asa. H. Dill in the House and 41 for J. D. Cameron to 18 for Asa. H. Dill in the Senate. In spite of all the talk of a bolt on the part of some Republicans, Mr. Cameron received the vote of every Republican member present except Mr. Mapes of Venango, who did not vote at all. In fact the Republican vote was more unanimous than the Democratic, two Democrats not voting for the caucus nominee.

The local option bill came up in regular order and was summarily kicked out of the House on Thursday last. Its introduction and discussion caused the wildest excitement and for a time the House was nothing but a noisy rabble. The bill was amended so as to submit the question to a vote of the people of the whole State instead of by counties. The bill thus amended was defeated by a vote of 68 yeas to 109 nays.

As the session nears its close and legislation draws to a focal point matters of general political importance outside begin to engage the attention of politicians and numerous candidates are mentioned for the various State offices to be filled at the coming election. The officers whose terms expire under the workings of the new Constitution are State Treasurer and Auditor General, and by the inscrutable working of Providence that of Supreme Judge. The present incumbents of the two first offices are ineligible for re-election and consequently new men must take their places. The gentleman who will be the next Republican candidate for Supreme Judge is pretty well settled. Hon. J. P. Sterret of Allegheny will be placed before the people for election to the position which he now holds by Gubernatorial appointment. For Auditor General on the Republican side, several prominent gentlemen are mentioned; among them Howard J. Reeder of Northampton, Galusha A. Grow of Susquehanna, Edward Scull of Somerset and J. A. Passmore of Schuylkill.

For State Treasurer, the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, Capt. W. B. Hart, seems to hold the winning cards.

There was some talk during the last week of extending the session of the Legislature until the 31st of March, but most of the members seem so thoroughly tired of Harrisburg and its surroundings that I do not think they can bring themselves to the point of prolonging their stay for another week.

Monday was the last day upon which bills passed in the House could be transmitted to the Senate, and *vice versa*. The House is consequently now engaged in the consideration of Senate bills and the Senate is wrestling with House bills. There are about 400 bills still on the House calendars that cannot be acted upon during the present session. All these bills will retain their places on the calendar and the business of the next session will be taken up where it is left off by the present one.

B.

A warning story of folly and crime comes from a small interior town of Pennsylvania, where a young girl of respectable parentage the daughter of a bank cashier—opened "correspondence with a view to matrimony" with a stranger in New England, to whom she was subsequently married, without the knowledge or consent of her parents. The married couple lived together for several years, but last week a first wife, who had been deserted, with her children, when the husband married his matrimonial correspondent, visited him at his home, and establishing her claims to protection, the second wife was in turn deserted. She felt disgraced by the result of her girlish folly, and, driven to despair, killed herself, ending in a tragic manner a story full of warning to those who are tempted to enter into any kind of relations with a stranger, and particularly such a solemn relation as that of marriage.

EFFECTS OF BLUE GLASS IN NEVADA.—It will afford Gen Pleasanton considerable gratification that his blue glass remedy is being thoroughly tested in this vicinity with eminently satisfactory result. A friend of ours was induced to place a pane of the material in the front room window, and during that week the roof stopped leaking; the blue rays vaccinated two of the children; and an importunate creditor, while approaching the house to collect a bill, fell down and broke his leg. In another case where it was tried, the head of the family informed us that he played pedro all night without being stuck, and his mother-in-law died the next morning. Among the numerous instances which have come to our knowledge of the beneficial effects produced by blue glass may be mentioned that of the President of the Sazerac. He carries a piece around in his pocket, and came very near going to church once, and has only been drunk twice since he commenced the practice.—*Austin (Nev.) Reville.*

The civil rights bill should be enforced at the White House. Fred. Douglass has been appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, but he is not to officiate at the presidential mansion at public receptions as white marshals have always done. Is Mr. Douglass a peer or a vassal? The electoral commission should be called together at once to determine the exact official status of the colored functionary. Though Fred's color and hair may be *aliunde* the immortal eight would in all probability decide that Mr. Hayes has no right to go behind the certificate of his appointment for the purpose of denying him the rights of a marshal of the District of Columbia.—*Patriot.*

Republican Precedents to Hand.

Somehow chickens will come home to roost. Many years ago, when the Republicans had overwhelming sway in both branches of Congress, and there were indications of a close House thereafter, a wild partisan act was passed, giving the Clerk of the House absolute control of every disputed seat pending the election of a Speaker, and Clerk McPherson, while keeping within reasonable bounds in his construction of the law, naturally resolved doubts in favor of his party. The emergency of a close House or a very small or doubtful Republican majority, the fears of which made the dominant party commit the folly of passing such a dangerous law, never arose to enable the authors of the measure to reap its fruits; but now when the power of the House has passed into the Democrats, the emergency arises on the other side, and the partisan Republican chickens sent out long ago are about to come flopping back to roost at home just when they are least wanted by their friends. The result of the election in New Hampshire, where the Republicans have certainly gained one and possibly two Congressmen, makes the House so close on an honest classification that neither party can count on a positive majority. It would be Democratic by two or three, should Stephens be able to take his seat and all the Democratic chairs be filled; but no party in these days of eight-to-seven politics would run such narrow chances in losing control of the House when its opponents opened the way and instructed it how to make itself entirely secure. Clerk Adams will, of course, follow Clerk McPherson and leave all contested seats off the roll to be called in the election of Speaker, and it has been no severe task to have plenty of Republican seats contested, so that while the people have elected a Democratic majority of two or three to the House, the Republican set for its organization enables the Clerk to swell that majority to a dozen or more. The Republicans will complain as the Democrats complained before, but the Democrats will elect their Speaker all the same under the patent Republican act, and then studiedly complaisant Republican precedents by putting in every Democratic contestant who can bring the shadow of a title to the place. Eight to seven.—*Times.*

Life of St. Patrick.

Last Saturday was St. Patrick's day. Almost as many countries arrogate the honor of having been the native soil of St. Patrick as made a similar claim with respect to Homer. Scotland, England, France and Wales each furnish their respective pretentions.

Ireland's apostle was born in the year 372, and when only sixteen years of age was carried off by pirates, who sold him into slavery in Ireland, where his master employed him as swineherd in the well known mountain of Sleamish in the county of Antrim. Here he passed several years, during which time he acquired a knowledge of the Irish language, habits, etc. Escaping from captivity, he was successively ordained deacon, priest and bishop, after many adventures reaching the continent; and then once more, with the authority of Pope Clementine, he returned to Ireland to preach the gospel to its then heathen inhabitants.

A popular legend relates that the saint and his followers found themselves one cold morning on a mountain, without a fire to cook their breakfast or warm their frozen limbs. Unheeding their complaints Patrick desired them to collect a pile of ice and snowballs, which having been done he breathed upon it, and it instantly became a pleasant fire—a fire that long after served to point a poet's conceit in some love-lorn lines.

The greatest of St. Patrick's miracles was that of driving the venomous reptiles out of Ireland and rendering the soil forever afterwards so obnoxious to the serpent race that they instantly die on touching it. Colgan seriously relates that St. Patrick accomplished this feat by beating a drum, which he struck with such feryor that he knocked a hole in it, thereby endangering the success of the miracle. But an angel appeared and mended the drum, and the patched instrument was long exhibited as a holy relic.

When baptizing an Irish chieftain, the venerable saint leaned heavily on his crozier, the steel-spiked point of which he had unwittingly placed on the great toe of the converted heathen. The pious chief, in his ignorance of Christian rites, believing this to be an essential part of the ceremony, bore the pain without flinching or murmur, though the blood flowed so freely from the wound that the Irish named the place Struthfhuil (stream of blood.)

Poteen, a favorite beverage in Ireland, is also said to have derived its name from St. Patrick; he, according to a legend being the first who instructed the Irish in the art of distillation. This, however, is, to say the least, doubtful; the most authentic historians representing the saint as a very strict promoter of temperance, if not exactly a teetotaller.

The shamrock, or small white clover, is almost universally worn in the hat, over all Ireland, on St. Patrick's day. The popular notion is, that when St. Patrick was preaching the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish, he used this plant, bearing three leaves upon one stem, as a symbol or illustration of the great mystery.

A Proposed Swindle.

The cabinet met shortly after ten o'clock this morning, and remained in session until 1:20. There was a long consultation on the southern question, and great diversity of opinion expressed.

The facts and statements laid before the administration by both parties are so conflicting in their character that it was determined, before any definite action was taken in the matter, and with a view of getting reliable information, to send a commission of eminent citizens to Louisiana to investigate and report upon the situation in time for the extra session of congress. It is understood that the commission will be composed of Vice President Wheeler; Senators Davis and Hoar, Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina; and ex-Governor Joe Brown, of Tennessee. Meanwhile orders will be sent to General Augur to maintain the present status of affairs, and prevent any collision between partisans of Packard and Nicholls.

Tweed and Sweeny.

It is definitely stated by parties in interest that negotiations are pending for the release of Wm. Tweed from jail on the same conditions as those is the case of Elbert A. Woodward, viz., the surrender of his property to satisfy as many claims against him as possible, and his appearance as a witness when required, against other members of the ring. Tweed's evidence is needed more especially in the suits against Sweeny, and in this connection it is stated that the agreement of the attorney general guaranteeing Sweeny immunity from arrest during a certain period will prove of no avail. The agreement does not affect the courts, and will not, it is said, prevent court officers from executing their processes in the Sweeny case. A gentleman well informed in these matters, is authority for the statement that Sweeny will not be allowed to leave this city until the suits against him are settled, whether he testifies in other cases or not.—*N. Y. World, March 21.*

Items.

The U. S. Senate adjourned *sine die* on the 17th.

The total bonded debt of Lycoming county is stated to be $184,584.52, and the total indebtedness $192,008.56.

The Diamond mines at Wilkes-Barre are caving in, and it is feared the whole colliery will be ruined, thereby throwing out of work a large number of men.

Jacob Ziegler, better known in all parts of the State as "Uncle Jake," has joined the grand army of the Murphy invaders.

A party of emigrants from Stockton and Hazleton, Luzerne county, will sail for Australia on the 13th of April.

An organization has been started at Shamokin Dam, Northumberland county, with the title of the Fishermen's Association of Pennsylvania, whose object is to remedy the defects of the present fish law.

Side cut kid gloves are the latest novelties. The slit is left in the outside seam in a manner that throws the buttons on the outside of the wrist and obviates the slit in the palm.

The monied men of Lock Haven offer $20,000 to any responsible person or persons who will erect a rolling mill, forge or steel works within the limits of that city, at a cost of not less than $60,000.

Ex-Governor Emory Washburne of Massachusetts, died at Cambridge on Sunday last, aged 78. He was governor seventeen years ago, and subsequently professor of law in Harvard University. He was the author of a number of legal works.

The latest invention in smokers' articles is an electric cigar lighter. It is a small steel instrument resembling a pistol, with a woolen wick running through the barrel. By adjusting and pressing on the trigger, enough electricity is produced to ignite the wick.

A new daily paper is to be started at Lancaster by Hon. John B. Warfel and J. M. W. Geist to be called the *New Era*. The paper will be Republican in politics. This new enterprise will furnish the anti-Cameron Republicans of Lancaster with a mouthpiece through which they can make public their joys and griefs.

Mrs. Hayes' second reception was given on Saturday, and was very fully attended. The East Room was brilliantly lighted, and was additionally attractive by reason of the animated throng of promenaders. Many Senators took the opportunity of paying their parting respects to the President and Mrs. Hayes.

Dancing is going out of fashion. A few years ago young ladies considered it extremely mortifying to be obliged, from the want of a partner or from a less important reason, to keep their seats through a dance, but at present it is *comme il faut* to remain quiet at least part of the evening. Flirtations are said to be more numerous than ever.

The trouble at Scranton was concisely stated last week by a stalwart man who said to the mayor, "your honor, I have a family of eight children who have been living for two weeks on bread and water. They now have the water but the Lord knows where the bread is coming from. I must have bread inside of forty-eight hours, whether I get it by fair means or foul."

There is a report of the appearance of Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and Dull Knife, with from 1,000 to 2,000 lodges of hostiles, forty-five miles from the Crow Agency, threatening it. The Crows are stated to have stamped on learning of the approach of their foes. A white man was killed by the Sioux on the Yellowstone river. Companies F. and G. of the Second Cavalry have been sent to the rescue.

The poor of Scranton are suffering for bread, and on the 17th inst., a meeting of citizens was held for the purpose of appointing auxiliary committees to take charge of the different districts of the city, with a view to ascertaining the names of the needy and affording them prompt assistance. It is said there are 5000 destitute persons in that city. Liberal subscriptions were made, and supplies were sent in and distributed among the suffering families.

A very large meeting of miners who have been employed in the collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., was held Friday at Wilkes-Barre. Committees were appointed to ascertain the feeling existing generally among the men in Lehigh coal regions. Strong efforts will be made to get the men elsewhere to co-operate and inaugurate a general strike. If the plan fails the miners in the committees referred to are to report at a mass meeting to be held on Wednesday.

The Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company was one of the roads that went into the hands of a receiver about two years ago, and was sold to the holders of its first mortgage for $551,000 at public sale, and there were given in on account of the purchasers $400,000 on first mortgage bonds, leaving $151,000 to be paid in cash. Unable to meet this payment the bondholders made a pool, and the road being put up again, was sold in March of last year. The amount that was contributed was over $161,000. The auditors, after a careful examination, have authorized the distribution of the surplus, amounting to $10,791, amongst the bondholders in the pool. The name of the new corporation will be the Sunbury and Lewistown Railway Company.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

News from Japan, per steamer City of Peking, says there is an insurrection in the province of Satsuma. The insurgents are believed to be mostly men of the Samsuri or gentry class, who are dissatisfied with the condition of comparative obscurity in which the great social and political changes have left them. Their number is variously estimated at from three to ten thousand. It is currently reported that their movements are directed by the celebrated statesman and soldier Saigo Elder, brother of the recent commissioner to the Philadelphia exhibition. Of this rumor, though confidently reported on all sides, no positive proof is given.

Large bodies of troops and strong naval forces have been sent against the rebels under the general command of the imperial prince Arisugawa, the emperor's uncle. Collisions have already taken place at Kumanto, the chief city of the province adjoining Satsuma, into which one band of insurgents penetrated. The results of these actions are absolutely unknown. The government is withholding all information. Wild and confused reports of every kind are in circulation, but the above are the only authentic facts thus far received.

Mysterious Disappearance of Ex-Mayor Oakey Hall.

The New York *World*, March 21, announces that Ex-Mayor Hall has not been seen since last Friday afternoon, when he was at his office in the *Tribune* building. His family and friends, unable to account for his absence, are in great distress about him.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Up to twelve o'clock to-night no information has been received as to the whereabouts of Ex-Mayor Hall. All the principal hotels, club houses and residences of friends have been visited. There is nothing but gossip and theories.

Marriages.

WOLF—WHITENIGHT.—On the 17th inst. at the Lutheran parsonage in Bloomsburg, by the Rev. John McCron, D. D., Mr. William Wolf to Miss Emma Whitenight, both of this place.

FAHRINGER—KLINE.—At the Lutheran parsonage in Catawissa on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Wm. G. Leitze Mr Harman Fahringer to Miss Rachael Kline, both of Locust.

MEXELL—BOGART.—In Shickshinny on the 14th ult., by Esquire Post, Mr. Bradley Mexell to Mrs. Martha Bogart, both of Hollenbend, Luzerne county.

MCKAMEY—COCKLIN.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Beach Haven, on the 1st inst., by Rev. A. Lutz, Mr. L. B. McKamey of Espy, to Miss M. C. Cocklin.

GOOD—WHITEBREAD.—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Creek, Jacob Good to Miss Emma J. Lee Whitebread, both of Hollenback township.

Deaths.

HARTMAN.—In Oskaloosa, Mahaskee county, Iowa, on the 23 inst., George W. Hartman, aged about 35 years.

He was a son of the late George Hartman, of Hemlock and moved West about 35 years ago.

EVES.—In Orange Hill, March 15, Mrs. Rebecca Eves, aged 73 years, 10 months and 14 days.

KLINE.—In Orangeville, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Mary Kline, aged 84 years, 7 months and 7 days.

DIETTERICH.—In Fair Haven, Carroll county, Illinois on the 11th inst., of heart disease Mr. Jacob F. Dietterich, aged 56 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The above was formerly a resident of Bloomsburg.

ORVIS.—In Bloomsburg on the 19th inst., Josephine E. Orvis, daughter of E. E. Orvis, Esq., aged 9 years and 25 days.

FRY.—In Mifflin township on the 20th ult., Lavina wife of Reuben Fry, aged 62 years and 20 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.80
Rye "	.80
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.40
Flour per barrel	8.50
Cloverseed "	5.00
Flaxseed "	1.75
Butter	.30
Eggs	.14
Tallow	.11
Potatoes	1.00
Dried Apples	.06
Hams	.14
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.27
Timothy Seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.40 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.40 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.60 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$5.40 "
" Bituminous "	$4.50 "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—MILLWRIGHT, AN ACTIVE, ENTERPRISING MAN to act as Agent in Columbia county for the KELLER MIDDLINGS PURIFIER, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. Address,

B. B. ZIMMERMAN & CO.,
Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
March 23, 1877-2w*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of John McAnall, Executor of Hannah Baird, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of the Executors of said deceased to and among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of M. E. Jackson & Son, in Berwick, on Saturday, April 14, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons are hereby notified to make known their claim before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
March 23.-4w. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ANDREW GINGLES, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration, on the estate of Andrew Gingles, late of Main twp., Columbia county, deed., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrators of Columbia Co., Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

B. F. ZARR, Bloomsburg.
W. T. SHUMAN, Main twp.,
March 23,'77-6w.* Administrators.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 13th DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1877,

a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John S. Sterner, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on the petition of himself; that the payment of any debt, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Bloomsburg in said District, on the 4th day of April, A. D., 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Exchange Hotel, before E. N. WILLARD, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

JOHN HALL,
March 23, '77-2w U. S. Marshal for said District.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Nehemiah Reece, Bankrupt.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of Nehemiah Reece of the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, of said District, adjudged Bankrupt upon petition of his Creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at