The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Jan. 27, 1871.

THE editor of the *Columbian* is necessarily absent from his post this week. The business of the office is left in the hands of Mr. F. R. SNYDER.

Southern Outrages.

The Legislature of South Carolina, a black-and-tar organization called upon the Radical Governor to say why he had not used the militia of the Commonwealth to suppress what they designated outrages against the laws in certain portions of the State. The Governor replies that he has no information of any organized efforts to override the laws of the Commonwealth; that cases have been reported, but they are individual instances of outrage or crime, which can be reached and punished by the civil laws. While this is the condition of affairs he declines to order out the militia, or confess that the civil power of South Carolinia is insufficient to protect all its people. He deprecates the use of the military power in a time of profound peace, and calls upon the Legislature to make the civil arm of the authorities more potent by the passage of proper laws. It is to be hoped that General GRANT will transmit this message of Governor SCOTT to the Senate by a supplemental report. It is an official picture of the condition of affairs in one portion of the South at least, and is worth all the Ku-Klux and raw-head and bloody bones stories which can be gotten up for a twelve-month. The sun of civil liberty is mounting higher in the South, and, in a short time, all the people will be basking in the full light of its steady beams.

The Supply and Price of Wheat.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The important fact is published that the stock of wheat at the four principal markets has greatly diminished since the European war commenced. On the 1st of January, 1870, Liverpool, New York, Chicago and Milwaukee held 15,423,000 bushels, while on the 1st of January, 1871, the stock was reduced to 10,645,000 bushels. It is also stated that the stock of wheat in London is a million bushels less than last year. This is explained by the constant drain of breadstuffs from the opposing armies. France and Germany not only cease to furnish Great Britain with what she needs, but themselves demand a larger supply than they have. The export demanded from the United States is, therefore, more peremptory than usual, as even the 50,000,000 bushels, we shipped during 1870, did not prevent a large diminution of the stock on hand in British markets. Since our last crop of winter wheat was not so large as that of the preceding year; and the actual stock in our own markets is not at present so large as usual it is not probable that prices of breadstuffs will decline, and the large exports will in some small measure supply the loss caused by the decline and dullness in cotton.

Election Ordered.

The Speaker of the House at Harrisburg has issued the writ of an election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Joseph A. Campbell of Frankford. It will be held on February 1st.

THE Wisconsin Legislature can fairly be called "cosmopolitan." Of 132 members 46 were born in New York, 8 in Pennsylvania, 9 in Vermont, 3 in Connecticut, 4 in Massachusetts, 5 in New Hampshire, 8 in Ohio, 2 in New Jersey, 1 in Maine, 1 in Michigan, 1 in Illinois, 1 in Missouri, 1 in District of Columbia, 13 in Prussia, 4 in Norway, 8 in Ireland, 2 in Scotland, 2 in Wales, 3 in England, 1 in France, 1 in Austria, 4 in Canada, 1 is a Brothertown Indian, and 4 are in Wisconsin "native and to the manner born."

PEACE has obtained another victory in the completion of the Mount Cenis tunnel, for a line of railroad between France and Italy. It was the conception of LOUIS NAPOLEON in the height of his power, and it would have been much better for him had he been willing to rest his reputation on this peaceful triumph than the uncertain hazard of war.

THE Radical party is fast decaying, and it requires the hardest work upon the part of the leaders to keep the wreck together. Many of the most prominent men of the once strong organization have spoken of the actions of the party with the greatest disgust, and have signified their intention to leave it altogether.

ONE curiosity of the census is that it exhibits the fact that the increase of population for the last decade has been largely in the towns. As for instance, in Ohio it is shown that the increase in population of the rural districts for ten years was only 70,000 while in the cities and towns it was 248,000. The same fact is noticeable in New England and elsewhere.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great drain already made upon the Prussian arms-bearing population, there are said to be at least 200,000 men in that country upon whom no call has been made. A Berlin paper, giving this information, says that the last levy of the Prussian landwher will be almost exclusively employed as garrison troops, and for guarding prisoners.

A BILL has been introduced into the Canadian Legislature for the adoption of compulsory education for the rising generation. A good example for the United States to follow, as the returns of 1870 will show at least 3,000,000 people exclusive of the recent freedmen, who can neither read nor write.

DEATH OF EX-MAYOR KEPNER.—Harrisburg has lost another of its most valuable citizens in the death of ex-Mayor W. H. KEPNER, who died last week of heart disease and congestion of the lungs.

IN the year 1870 the United States exported over one million gallons of petroleum, its value exceeding that of the flour exports, and but little less than that of the wheat.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has turned Democrat. Why didn't he come over when recruits were wanted? Kentucky, in particular, needs none.

The Women's Petition.

The petition of a thousand women, among them Mrs. SHERMAN, the wife of the General, which was presented to Congress, is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States, protesting against an extension of woman suffrage:

We, the undersigned, do hereby appeal to your honorable body, and desire respectfully to enter our protest against an extension of suffrage to women, and in the firm belief that our petition represents the sober convictions of the majority of the women of the country.

Although we shrink from the notoriety of the public eye, yet we are too deeply and painfully impressed by the grave perils which threaten our peace and happiness in these proposed changes in our civil and political rights longer to remain silent;

Because Holy Scripture inculcates a different and for us higher sphere apart from public life;

Because, as women, we find a full measure of duties, cares and responsibilities devolving upon us, and we are therefore unwilling to bear other and heavier burdens, and those unsuited to our physical organization;

Because we hold that an extensin of suffrage would be adverse to the interests of the working women of the country, with whom we heartily sympathize;

Because these changes must introduce a fruitful element of discord in the existing marriage relation, which would tend to the infinite detriment of children and increase the already alarming prevalence of divorce throughout the land;

Because no general law affecting the condition of all women should be framed to meet exceptional discontent.

For these and many more reasons do we beg of your wisdom that no law extending suffrage to women may be passed, as the passage of such a law would be fraught with danger so grave to the general order of the country.

Burning of the Steamer McGill.

The steamer T. T. McGill, from Cairo to New Orleans caught fire at "Shoo Fly" bar at 10 o'clock Thursday night, the 14th inst., and burned to the water's edge, her upper works being consumed in less than two hours. She had on board fifteen cabin passengers, fifteen deck and about ninety roustabouts and deck crew, making the total number on board one hundred and twenty, of whom seventy are all that are known to have been saved. The scene on board of the boat, after the fire broke out, was one of indescribable horror. Men, women and children were screaming and rushing to the forward part of the boat, crowding it to such an extent that many were pushed overboard, while others, frantic with fright, jumped overboard and were drowned. Some, while in the water, clung to the sides of the boat and were chilled so badly that when the yawls of the boat were sent to their relief they could not be induced to let go and make an effort to save themselves and reach the yawls which could not get close enough to release them on account of the intense heat. Some ten or fifteen persons were lost in this way, and others threw overboard cotton bales and planks, and, plunging in after them, tried to reach the shore, but the wind being strong and the water extremely cold, they perished. One negro saved himself by clinging to the tail of a mule, which carried him safely to shore. One white man had clambered on a cotton bale, when two negroes seizing it, the bale turned and all three drowned. Another man was on a bale of cotton and was carried by the eddy immediately under the guards of the burning vessel, where he was compelled to keep his head from burning by throwing water over it. One German and a wife, cabin passengers, saw their two children fall through the cabin into the burnining mass below, and then making their way to the guard jumped overboard locked in each other's arms. Thirteed Mexicans, *en route* to Texas, were burned in the after part of the boat while asleep. The first engineer attempted to attach the hose to the pumps but was prevented by the flames. He then made his way to the safety valve and, nearly blinded by smoke, opened it and prevented an explosion. Captain TOMPKINS, although repeatedly implored to leave the burning boat, would not do so until he had done all in his power to insure the safety of his passengers and crew. He remained on board till the flames compelled him to jump into the river, where he was undoubtedly drowned. At the time the fire broke out, the Yeager was lying at the shore four hundred yards below her, and immediately sent a yawl to rescue the McGill sufferers. With her yawl and the life boat belonging to the McGill, which had been taken to the shore by three of the deck crew of the McGill and abandoned, she succeeded in saving those whose names have already been given, besides two other gentlemen, capin passengers, and four Mexicans, who were sent down the river on a passing steamer. The officers of the Yeager report that forty-five persons were saved by their boats, making the total loss of life seventy. Captain THOMPKINS is undoubtedly lost.

A CONTEMPORARY defines revenue reform to be "the substitution of the internal taxgatherer for the tariff on foreign products, which protects our home industry." This is keeping entirely out of view the leading intention of the revenue reforms, which is, to so reduce the expenses of the government as to render only a small income necessary, and to collect that by a tax upon such articles as do not enter into the home necessities of the poor. At the present time, protection means the adoption of laws by which a few interests will be benefitted at the expense of the general business of the country. Tariffs are made by "Rings" of corrupt jobbers, and members of Congress vote for this or that rate of duty, as they are let into the arrangement. This is not a legitimate tariff, in any sense, and yet special interests raise the cry of protection to American industry, and thus blind the eyes of those who do not examine the question. These monopolists, in and out of Congress, oppose any reduction in the expenses of the government. They want the needs of the Treasury great, as an excuse for adding to the rate of taxation upon certain imports. But the Revenue Reformers will tear the mask from this fraud and show, that with a proper and honest administration of the government taxation of all kind could be reduced, and business men make a fair percentage on the capital and labor. It is the corruption and robbery of the Radical party which make both the internal tax gatherer and the Collector of the Custom House dues necessary at this time.—*Age.*

THE three robbers of the Central Pacific railroad express train in Nevada have been sentenced each to thirty years in the State prison.

Letter from Hon. George H. Pendleton.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, 1871.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., Chairman Committee, &c., Pittsburgh:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 31st ult., inviting me "to be present at the banquet to be given by the Young Men's Jackson Association on the 9th of January, and for that occasion and while in Pittsburg, to the guest of the Association."

I beg that you will express to the gentlemen of the Association my appreciation of the honor they have done me, and my very great regret that it will not be in my power to be present at their festival. The example of your Association is worthy of all imitation. We need not recur constantly to the memories of the past in order that we may properly appreciate and perform the duties of the present; and of all our anniversaries there is none whose recollections are more beneficent than the 8th of January. It recalls not only a victory of arms, but also a heroic personal character. The victory at New Orleans illustrated the annals of our country—the virtues of Andrew Jackson illustrated the history of our race.

Firmness, honesty, independence, love of liberty, an exalted patriotism, an abiding trust in the integrity and wisdom of the people were his characteristics and enabled him to appeal with irresistible force to the people for sympathy and support.

These recollections should be especially attractive to the people of Pennsylvania, for to your State he was indebted for a more hearty and unanimous support than any other except Tennessee.

The condition of the country, the exigencies and admonitions of the times, compel thoughtful men to examine closely the conduct of public affairs, and the character and policy of the men entrusted with their management.

What interest in the country is content? From which one of them all is there not well founded complaint?

The Commerce! The shipping swept from the ocean during the war, has not been replaced, and the trade of the country is carried under the flag of beligerent nations rather than under the neutral flag of the United States.

The manufacturing! It is true that the protective tariff policy has been so organized in detail as to defeat the very end which its friends profess to have in view. The materials have been so much enhanced in value to the manufacturer as to prevent the sale of the article produced.

Barter and Trade! Read the list of failures in every paper, and see how fatally the shrinking values are breaking down the active busy men of this generation.

Agriculture! What is the price of corn and wheat to-day?

Industry! Men are idle; wages have been reduced, and the scanty store laid by for sickness and old age is melting away in the presence of inactive capital and unoccupied hands.

Taxation! Reduced nominally, somewhat, is more onerous than ever. The amount paid though not so great is more valuable; and the exactions are more grevious as they are spent in paying a premium on the bonds which by law and in equity should be paid at par and enormous amounts of capital are unjustly exempted from taxation.

I know the tendency in all countries is to attribute every depression of every business interest to the government and to look to the government for relief. I do not sympathize with that feeling. The causes of disaster are generally to be found in a violation of the laws of trade and a disregard of the economy, and the surest relief is generally to be found is wise fore-thought and careful management. Yet it is true that the vast power conferred on the Treasury Department by legislation and by the collection and disbursement of immense sums of money, have made every interest in the country subservient to its control, and now more than ever before the government is responsible for the prosperity of the country.

If ever the industry of the country had cause to complain of an administration it is now. Capital has full power and controls absolutely in financial policy. By rapid contraction of the currency it has brought ruin and bankruptcy on thousands of the best men in the land. Every farmer who aided to put it in power voted to reduce the price of his wheat, and corn, and pork; every mechanic to reduce his wages and curtail his work; every merchant to diminish the value of his stock and increase the burthen of his debts. These results were all foretold. Men would not believe. Now they see.

I need scarcely remind you that one party has for ten consecutive years had possession of the government, and thus developed its policy and character.—Coming in on the assertion that he would have no policy contrary to the wish of Congress, the President of its selection has been beyond all others, an active and persistent advocate of his own measures, and has even ventured in a formal State paper to stigmatize as an act of folly an adherence to its own views by the Senate of the United States.

Pledged to reform, the supporters of the administration do not hesitate to charge on the President and his most intimate associates, the most flagrant corruption in his foreign policy, and the pettiest malevolence in the appointment and dismissal of the highest officers in the service of the government.

Invoking the confidence of all contending elements, and allaying of all passions by the aspiration "let us have peace," it has sent troops to New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware to control ballot-boxes, and to Georgia to intimidate the voters.

Avowing an honest disposition for civil service reform, it has displaced with contumely the Cabinet officer who has most persistently sought to establish it. Promising love for, and adherence to the Constitution, it has not hesitated to disregard its provisions whenever partisan interests or partisan malice has suggested such violation. Pledged to the support of the dignity of labor, it has made a surrender of political opinion and the right of a free exercise of suffrage, the price of obtaining employment, and refused to execute the laws of its own congress enacted in accordance with the demands of labor.

The government has been drawn away from the moorings in which it was anchored by our fathers in the past and is now drifting toward dangerous rocks.

Do we not need the virtues of Jackson to restore honesty and simplicity in administration, economy and integrity in expenditures; equality in taxation; appointment of good men to office; and an adherence to the fundamental maxim that the reserved rights of the States are as essential to our system as the delegated powers of the Federal government?

This duty belongs to the Democratic party; and to its performance by its organization, its principles, and its traditions, that party brings extraordinary capacity. Founded in the earliest days of the Republic, led by great men who have given to it the purity and loftiness of their own characters; taught by the wisdom of experience; inspired by love of country, it has survived the factions which spring up around. Fixed in its principles, it adapts their expression to the changing condition of human society, constant in its aims and purposes it seeks to attain them by the means best adapted to the exigencies of public opinion and the shifting phazes of affairs.

I speak in no mere partizan sense. I do not refer to particular men or measures. I treat party organizations and their measures as the necessary outgrowth of principles and politics in the government, and it is in this sense that I venture, even at your festival, to say that the prosperity of the people and the cause of good government demands the restoration of the Democratic party to power. The people give it to a majority will correct whatever error of principle or practice may have grown up within it.

I am my dear sir with great respect,

GEO. H. PENDLETON.

The New System of Education.

Among the plans of the Radicals for consolidating the country into a despotism, and robbing the States of their right to regulate their own internal affairs, is that of a National System of education. Like most, if not all, the political idiosyncracies that disturb the harmony of the country, this project had its birth in New England, and is put forth by a Massachusetts member of Congress named GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, That end of the Union is famous for wanting all public matters made over the same block, providing the Yankee block is used as a pattern. To give substance to his views Mr. HOAR has introduced a bill into Congress by which he proposes to establish a uniform system of education all over the country. It provides for the overturning of the common school systems of the several States, and the substitution of a National System in their stead. Among other things it provides for appointment, by the President, of a superintendent of Instruction for each State, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and as many division inspectors at a salary of $2,000 each, as the State has representatives in Congress, and a whole army of local superintendents at $3 per day. There are provisions for renting or building school houses, furnishing books, and taking property for school purposes where none can be had by voluntary contract. Such a measure would enable the party in power to maintain a political propaganda of about thirty thousand educators, and control about thirty million dollars worth of additional patronage. It provides for the collection of $50,000,000 annually by direct taxation for school purposes.

A system of this kind would prove both an engine of corruption and tyranny, besides giving to the general government powers that were never contemplated, by its founders, and which would ultimately destroy it. In Pennsylvania we have built up a system of public instruction, after nearly forty years labor, which is adapted to our wants, and we do not believe our people will consent to have it taken away by Congress. This is but a Radical plan to control the education of the country, thinking thereby it will aid them to bolster up their waning power. We do not believe the States are willing to surrender the power of education to the general government, and therefore look to a vigorous opposition to this objectionable measure.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

Important Decision.

THE XVTH AMENDMENT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court of the State of California has decided the XVth amendment to be unconstitutional. The question arose in a case entitled "The People vs. Brady," the exact import of which we are not apprised of, but its consideration involved the validity of the XVth amendment, and the court held it to be inoperative and void, for the reason that it was not within the scope of the powers covering the amendments, and because it had not been adopted in the manner prescribed by the constitution. There can be no doubt that this decision will be ultimately sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. It being a fact perfectly clear to every person familiar with the constitution, that in the incorporation of this amendment to the organic law, the legal requirements governing such cases, were not observed, either in spirit or letter.

We apprehend the time is not far distant, when such "wild cat" legislation as those series of acts termed "war measures," will be subjected to such a careful examination as will result in upsetting the legality of every one of them.—*Ex.*

THE query is started among some of the political friends of the President as to how Governor GEARY, with his advocacy of the ancient Democratic doctrine of the sovereign rights of States, can mingle in complete harmony with the Union League ideas, in such direct antagonism to this principle, and in close political relationship to the President, who so frequently and so thoroughly violates that doctrine. The wonder is expressed as to whether there was any allusion to the subject in the consultation which took place at the White House between the Union League committee, headed by GEARY, and the President.—*Washington Patriot.*

THE complaint comes from every quarter of New England that water is scarcer than ever. Wells are drying up everywhere, factories are stopping for want of power, streams are shrunk to the very lowest water mark, and a general apprehension prevails that the worst is not yet.

PARIS is transformed into a battlefield, in which the women show themselves as brave as the men.

The Indian Peace Commission.

The recent council of Indian Commissioners in this city has not been without a warning to the politicians of the Radical party. They have been told as plainly as resolutions can indicate that any nervous anxiety they may feel regarding the welfare of the savages may as well be suppressed, inasmuch as the commissioners (excepting Commissioner PARKER) are determined to run the Indian Bureau themselves, which they intend to do on the principle of ignoring secular objects as much as possible. The philanthropists express great independence of action, and assert that if they are interfered with in the business they have been commissioned by the President to execute, they will at once give up all authority and retire. In the several interviews which have been had with the President, the commissioners have received assurances that he will harmonize with them in all matters they may deem essential for the practical benefit of the Indians. The real Commissioner of Indian Affairs, General PARKER, is consequently, of slight importance, as he is subordinate to the Board of Commissioners and religious communities. In this connection it may be said that the replication of PARKER to the voluntary report of Mr. WELSH will be met by a rejoinder of charges more specifically expressed even than before. The Peace Commissioners do not intend to let the matter rest where it is, and some of them express confidence that the investigation must inevitably result in the retirement of that official.—*Washington Patriot.*

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

HARTFORD, Jan. 17.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. The present State officers were nominated by acclamamation. Governor, James E. English; Lieutenant-Governor, Julius Hotchkiss; Secretary of State, Thomas M. Waller; Treasurer, Charles M. Pond; Comptroller, Seth H. Logan.

The annual Convention of the Connecticut State Temperance Union, which commenced this morning, appointed a Committee to request the adoption by the Democratic Convention of a resolution in favor of a State Constabulary force to enforce the laws against the liquor traffic, gambling, houses of ill-fame, etc.

The resolutions of the Democratic Convention condemn the Federal Administration as unworthy the confidence of the people, believe in territorial expansion, but oppose such when occasioned or sought by fraud, violence, or intimidation, particularly in the case of San Domingo; endorse the removal of disabilities of all citizens and free schools, and condemn the granting of public lands to railroads and speculators,

King William Emperer of Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—To-day, exactly one hundred and seventy-nine years after the coronation of the first King of Prussia, William accepts the title of Emperor of Germany. The city to-day is covered with flags, and the steamers to-night illuminate.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.—A motherless child not yet six years of age, was terribly beaten, on Thursday evening, in Columbia, by Mr. and Mrs. John Hersh. By the testimony of the child, it seems that on returning from church, it was unable to answer a question concerning the text, whereupon Mrs. Hersh flew at her, kicked her and beat her, striking her with a fire poker and lifter, and otherwise abusing her.

The child as seen by your correspondent, is one mass of bruises. She is a sweet, little girl, and tells her story in a pittiful manner, which brings tears to the eyes of the hardest hearted. The child has been removed, and is now under the care of Mrs. Rowe, of Third street, where she for once knows a home. The fiendish pair had an examination to-day, before M. Clark, Justice of the Peace, and were bound over in $1,500 each. The citizens of Columbia are very much excited, and threats of lynching are freely uttered. It seems that after the poor innocent had been so beaten, it was not allowed to go bed; but obliged to stand, undressed, in a a corner during the entire night, and this, according to the child's own testimony, has not been infrequent treatment.

The man (or libel,) is treasurer of a Christian Church, and with his wife, freely admits that they have both whipped the child in such a manner as to bruise it badly. Where is the vengeance of Heaven that such things can be in a land of churches.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

JOHN MORROW, the California aeronautic enthusiast, is still engaged in perfecting his principle for the successful construction of an air-ship. He has devised an aerial navigator which he thinks will answer the purpose intended. It is twenty-seven feet long, ten feet in breadth, and ten feet deep. Its capacity is seventy-five pounds. The navigator carries a boiler which, on reaching a height of fifty or sixty feet, has to be replenished. An experiment was made with this invention a few days ago in San Francisco, which proved successful. He ascended to a distance of two hundred yards. Mr. Morrow has devoted ten years of study to the principle of aerial navigation. The trouble with the present air-ship seems to be the necessity of replenishing the boiler at intervals.

IN Douglas county, Minnesota, last week two men were setting traps near the centre of a large marsh north of Lake Miltona. Two others who had been following a bear during the day, came to the edge of the marsh at dusk, and discovering what they believed to be the bear in the marsh, both fired and killed two men who were arranging traps.

A GENTLEMAN just from Florida states that the orange crop upon the trees about Jacksonville, and for some distance above the St. John's river, were totally destroyed by the recent cold weather. The fruit was frozen solid. The trees, he thought, were not killed, though much injured. All the other tropical fruits were also lost, and a large part of the sugar cane. This is a severe blow to Florida, and a serious deprivation to outsiders who were looking for abundant supplies of fruit this winter from that region.

CALIFORNIA has already 2,500,000 mulberry trees, and is continually adding to the number. Good prospect for silk.

War News.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—9:30 A. M.—The German losses in the battles with General Chauzy are officially stated at 177 officers and 3,203 men killed and wounded. The French lost, besides their killed and wounded, 22,000 unwounded prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1 P. M.—A dispatch received from Versailles says that the French army under General Chauzy are retreating from Lavals and the German army in full pursuit, and already past the town of Viages, fourteen miles east of Laval. 2,000 additional prisoners have been taken. Alencon was occupied by the Germans on the night of the 16th.

LE MANS, Jan. 17.—[Special to the New York *World.*]—Alencon was taken yesterday by the Thirteenth Corps under the Duke of Mecklenburg.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A special dispatch to the London *Times*, from Versailles, the 17th, says Bismarck has been ill, but has partially recovered. Prussia is urgent for the assembling for the Conference.

The bombardment of Paris proceeds slowly, but steadily. The gunners systematically avoid firing on public buildings.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—[Special to the New York *World.*]—Bourbaki, after two days fighting, crossed the Lisaune six miles below Belfort. Von Werder is receiving reinforcements. A great battle was fought on the 17th, which resulted in the decisive repulse of the French who are now retreating. The German loss in three battles is 4,200; the French, 7,800. No guns were captured by the Germans, and but few prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Emperor William telegraphs to the Empress, under date of Versailles, Jan. 21, as follows: "Yesterday the enemy withdrew into Paris. Fifteen officers and 250 men were captured at St. Cloud. The number of unwounded prisoners captured at St. Quentin is 9,000, besides 2,000 taken in the town. The total loss of the French is 15,000. The enemy has withdrawn to Valenciennes and Douay. We have again occupied Cambria."

A BAIR TAKEN IN BY A FOX.—A week ago last Monday, says the *Advocate*, Washington Bair, of Spring township, being out hunting, his dog scared up a fox, which took refuge in a hollow stump fifteen feet high. Bair, on coming to the stump, set down his gun and climbed to the top for the purpose of reaching the fox. While on the top of the stump, the wood being decayed and rotton, broke from his hold, and the hunter fell inside, while the fox ran out, and he was thus left alone in a very uncomfortable situation—in fact in a trap. Nothing daunted, however, Bair took out his knife and set to work to hew his way out, which he accomplished after much whittling. He remained in this novel situation from Monday at 10 o'clock, till Tuesday night near midnight, over thirty-six hours.—*Perry County paper.*

SAYS the Carlisle *Volunteer:* A week ago, several families residing in New Cumberland, were seriously afflicted with symptoms of poisoning. As they used water for cooking from the same cistern, it was determined to find the cause if possible. The water was pumped out, and in the cistern was found a rat, which from its appearance, had evidently been poisoned. The family of Henry Retman were most seriously effected.

IT is hinted in Washington that a general reconstruction or the entire South upon an entirely new plan is shortly to be undertaken, by which it is hoped to prevent Radical reverses in the future. The only way we know to accomplish the desired object is to restrict the right to franchise wholly to Radical office seekers. A great deal of disloyal voting might be prevented in this way.

THE Washington *Reporter* says: In the latter part of March last, Mr. John L. Mustard, of Franklin township, sowed nine bushels of Ramsedell Norway oats on six acres of ground from which he harvested over four hundred bushels, and had the grasshoppers not seriously damaged the crop, he is well convinced he would have had about one hundred bushels to the acre.

THE greatest failure of the season has been that of Oliver Ames & Sons, Oakes Ames and Ames Company for making plows, &c., in Boston. Their joint liabilities, it is understood, amount to seven millions, but they claim twelve millions of assets. Oakes Ames is largely identified with the Pacific Railroad.

A SHOCK of earthquake occurred at Laconia, N. H., at half-past seven o'clock in the morning of the 17th inst. It was accompanied by a deep, rumbling noise, and was so severe at Lake Village as to jar houses, crockery, etc., and start logs from the ice in the bay. It seemed to move from east to west.

THE franking privilege cost the Post-office Department during the six months, ending June 30th, 1870, no less than a million and a quarter dollars, being the postage on ten million franked letters, and over two and a half million pounds of printed matter. It is about time that some of this outlay was stopped.

MRS. M. M. COLE shows a spirit of magnanimity and justice worthy of imitation by the strong minded of her sex. Addressing the Ohio Female Suffrage Convention, she said: "It may be some women are abused, but it is equally true that there are some men who are nearly henpecked to death."

THOS. BUSHNELL of Vermillion, Ashland county, is the proprietor of a hog which is three years and four months of age. He weighed in August last thirteen hundred pounds, and has been steadily improving up to this time. This delicate little porker is of the Chester White breed.

BUTLER'S Dutch Gap is to be cleaned out. It is said to be two hundred and fifty feet wide, and of sufficient depth for the navigation of vessels of any tonnage that can pass between it and Richmond. A contract, it is stated, has been made for the work.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.35
Rye "	1 00
Corn old "	90
" new "	80
Oats "	45
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	40
Eggs	30
Tallow	10
Potatoes	90
Dried Apples	10
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	18
Hay per ton	16 00
Iron—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$32@35
No. 2 " "	$29@30
Bloom	$30

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DEATHS.

REMLEY.—In Orange township, on Wednesday the 18th inst., after a lingering illness David Remley, aged about 61 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make the unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers ever published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address

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Will be ready for mailing by the middle of January, notwithstanding our great loss of type, paper, engravings, &c., by fire, which destroyed the Job Printing Office of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, 25th December, 1870. It will be printed on a most elegant new tinted paper, and illustrated with nearly

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And two finely executed Colored Plates—specimens for all of which were grown by ourselves the past season from our own stock of Seeds. In the originality, execution and extent of the engravings it is unlike and eminently superior to any other Catalogue or "Floral Guide" extant.

The Catalogue will consist of 112 Pages, and as soon as published will be sent free to all who ordered Seeds from us by mail the last season. To others a charge of 15 cents per copy will be made, which is not the value of the Colored Plates. We assure our friends that the inducements we offer to purchasers of Seeds, as to quality and extent of Stock, Discounts and Premiums, are unsurpassed. Please send orders for Catalogues without delay.

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NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the undersigned for subscription, advertising, or job-work, must make immediate settlement. Opportunities for this purpose will be given all, between now and the close of February Court.

jan.20'71-tf. C. B. BROCKWAY.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, S. S.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

In the matter of the Petition for Partition and Valuation of the real estate of William Pegg, late of Madison township, in said county, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the heirs and representatives of said deceased, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition and Valuation to me directed, I will go upon the premises of said deceased, situate in Madison township, in the county of Columbia, with a Jury by me to be summoned, on Saturday, the 26th day of January A. D. 1871, for the purpose of making Partition or Valuation of said real estate according to the commands of the said writ, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, Dec. 23, 1870-tf. Sheriff.

PATENTED DECEMBER 7TH, 1869.

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To Dyspeptics,