

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR. BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1866.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It hath been the good and worth custom of the Commonwealth to set apart, annually, a day for the special acknowledgment of the goodness of the Almighty, and for expressing, by the whole people, at one time, and with a common voice, the Thanks and Praise which throughout the year are springing from the hearts of men; therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth, do, by this my Proclamation, recommend that the good people of the Commonwealth observe Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do then assemble in their respective churches, and places of worship, and make their humble thank-offering to Almighty God for all His blessings during the past year.

For the abundant gathered fruits of the earth;

For the thus far continued activity of Industry;

For the general preservation of health; And especially for that, in His Divine Mercy, He hath stayed the threatened Pestilence.

And, moreover, that they do beseech Him to continue unto us all His blessings, and to confirm the hearts of the people of these United States, that by the lawful force of their will, Deeds of good, Justice, Wisdom and Mercy may be done.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-first.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS.

THE lesson taught by the late elections is one which we hope, in all future contests, will be heeded by the Democratic party. The great mistake they have made we propose briefly to state, and at the same time show the importance of more liberal action in the future.

The Radicals are excessively jubilant over the results of the late elections, and hold them up as emphatic endorsements of their peculiar policy. There never was a greater mistake when people accept this as the logical result of the canvass. The votes cast for the Radical candidates were given for a different purpose.

The late war is at the present time a most important feature in the elections. The people emphatically endorse that contest, and are consequently precise in their selection of candidates for whom to vote with a good record in this respect.

The Democrats have failed to take advantage of this feeling in their selection of candidates; but have nominated men who, while they did not oppose the war, were lukewarm in its support. We saw this in our own State in the late election, and the lesson has just been repeated in New York. We do not mean to say, however, that the candidate for Governor in this State was morally an opposer of the war, for we do not believe it; but this was the general belief, and it was easy under such circumstances to increase this belief to a positive conviction.

It was the same in New York. Mr. Hoffman, when Recorder, was a favorite with all parties, for he proved himself a most upright judge, without that feeling for political friends in rendering a judicial decision which is so conspicuously a part of the judicial system of New York. But with all his popularity as a judge, he failed as a candidate for Governor, mainly for the reason we have before stated. The same charge could not be made against Governor Fulton, and he was elected.

If the Democrats in this State as well as in New York had nominated a man like General Dix he was a candidate at the nominating convention in the latter State, and we believe was the favorite with the late Dean Richmond, a life-long Democrat, and a clear-headed politician, who would doubt his election? The Conservative Republicans of that State desired his nomination, and would have united with the Democrats in his election. But it was necessary that the Democratic party should be alone in its supremacy; and we see the result.

It was the same way at the last session of Congress, on the vote in the House for the infliction of negro suffrage upon the City of Washington. A modification of the bill was made by Mr. Hale (Republican), of New York, qualifying the party that should exercise the privilege. A motion to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, after it had been made in the instruction, was defeated by a vote of one Democrat, opposed by thirty-five Conservative Democrats, thirty-five Conservative Republicans, and three Conservative Republicans by this vote, the Democrats united would have elected six, and the Republicans in their hands.

Two colored men are elected to the Legislature, one in Charleston and one in Boston.

The Mahoney Gazette says that there are sixty new buildings going up in that borough, which will be finished between this and the first of December.

movement of open hostility to the President in Congress. The importance for a union of all the friends of the President is as great then as now, and that course which the more effectually secures this, is the one which we have indicated.

To the friends of the President there was much in the late elections of a flattering nature. Their great strength was shown in an unequivocal support of the President and the policy which he has proclaimed. With inexceptionable candidates, this course will be sure to succeed.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE following is the result of the election in New York, as given in the New York Times:

Table with columns for COUNTY, REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRAT, and TOTAL. Includes counties like Albany, Broome, Chautauque, etc.

NEW JERSEY. Hill, Republican, is elected to Congress over Rogers by about 4,500 majority.

Charles Haight, Democrat, is elected in the Second District by a majority of over 200.

The Legislature, in both branches, is Republican.

The Congressional delegation will stand three Republicans to two Democrats—a gain of one.

DELAWARE. Newcastle County gives 189 majority for Hiddle.

Kent County gives 321 Democratic majority.

Sussex County is not complete; but enough is known to fix the Democratic majority in the State at 1,000—a gain of 500.

MICHIGAN. Michigan elects the entire Republican Congressional delegation.

Beaman's majority in the First District is 4,301—a Republican gain of over 200.

In the Second District Upson's majority is 6,850—a gain of 230.

In the Third District Blair's majority is 3,281—a gain of 607.

In the Fourth District, as far as heard from, Ferry has 2,100 majority.

In the Fifth District Trowbridge has 1,260 majority.

In the Sixth District meagre returns give Briggs 2,000 majority.

The Republicans gain largely throughout the State.

In Wayne County, which includes Detroit, they elect the Sheriff, Prosecuting-Attorney, and Recorder, and gain two State Senators and three Representatives.

The Common Council of Detroit stands three Republicans, nine Democrats, and one Workingman. The Republicans gain four members.

MARYLAND. Congressman Phelps, Conservative, is re-elected from the district composed of the thirteen upper wards in this city, by 973 majority over Stewart, Republican.

Archer, Conservative, is elected from the district composed of the other wards and the county, by over 2,000 majority, over John L. Thomas, Republican. No returns have been received from other Congressional districts.

The Conservatives have probably made a clean sweep of the eighteen Assemblymen and three Senators from Baltimore, which will give them both Houses of the Legislature by a strong majority.

MASSACHUSETTS. A large vote was thrown to-day in the election of State officers, members of Congress, and Legislature. The Republicans, as usual, have had it all their own way, and give increased majorities over last year, when Bullock received 70,000 votes, against less than 22,000 opposition.

We have returns from one hundred and thirty towns, which give Bullock 37,000 majority, and at this rate the majority in the State will be from 65,000 to 75,000.

These one hundred and thirty towns elect 130 Republicans, 9 Democrats, and 4 Independents to the Legislature. The Senate is Republican entire.

The Republicans elect their full Congressional delegation of eleven members to Congress, by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 6,500.

In the Third District Ginery Twitwell has about 3,500 majority; Hooper in the Fourth district, has 4,500; Butler, in the Fifth, 4,000 to 5,000; Banks, in the Sixth, 5,000 to 6,000; Boutwell, in the Seventh, about 4,000.

Returns from the other Congressional districts are of about the same tenor. The Republicans are enjoying themselves in Faneuil Hall with music and speeches.

Two colored men are elected to the Legislature, one in Charleston and one in Boston.

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THE AUSTRIAN EVACUATION OF VENICE.

THERE was a tramping of feet along the narrow passage beside my hotel, at four o'clock this morning. As the foot-falls grew fainter and fainter, there was a hoarse word of command, and a hurrying forward of the rearward files. Then there was a dead silence again, and we had the last of the Austrian in Venice. At five o'clock I found the National Guard in possession of St. Mark's; the field-pieces at the corner of the canal palace had been taken away, and a group of shivering spectators had collected under the colonnade, where not a sign of the iron railings could now be detected. It was very cold, cold even for an October night in England, but there was clear starlight overhead, and promise of fine weather during the festival. How well that promise was fulfilled, and how the first day of freedom was as bright and cheerful as the most sanguine could have hoped, Venice will long remember. By eight o'clock the city was partially decked with tricolor flags, the public impatience would not be restrained, and by half-past eight there was an immense concourse of people assembled at the Palace of St. Mark, with every eye bent upon the tall red flagstaff of the old republic. A space had been cleared immediately around their pedestals, and a hollow square formed by the National Guard kept open this space. At the foot of each flagstaff was a huge tricolor bearing the cross of Savoy and a royal crown upon its centre, and ready bent for hoisting. More and more people came; the minutes were counted with breathless eagerness. Now there was a murmur and a clapping of hands. The first stroke of nine—the second. In the name of united Italy, hoist away. "Bravo! bravo! Thank God!" cry the people near me. "Our martyrs are with us this morning," said a white-haired gentleman, turning aside to conceal his eyes, while the boys throw up their caps and shout, "Long live the king!" As at Verona it is the old folks who are most affected. Wave out upon the breeze, stately flag, and assure them it is not a dream. But they need no assurance. An exultant thunder of human voices has drowned the sound of music, and presently those antique palaces, which are awakening to renewed life, echo back the still louder thunder of artillery. I may be fanciful, but I seem to see the winged lion with less of quaint grimness about his aspect as he watches the arrival of an Italian fleet, and the departure of the last remaining barbarian keels.

An Italian fleet is steaming up the harbor right gallantly. Flash after flash issues from the dark sides of the vessels, and white smoke goes curling up to their gay comparison of streamers. Could anything be better timed than this arrival? It raises the popular enthusiasm to a frenzy of delight, and promises ample protection to the commerce of the city. Every one betakes himself to the water front, cheers ring long and loud when the cannon has ceased to fire, and flags are dipped in token of salute. One by one the vessels cast anchor, and gondolas decked with tricolor bunting glide around them as so many spirits of the sea. My gondolier is very happy. He surveys the vessels critically from stem to stern, and nods his satisfaction. They will do, they are fine craft, and there is no lack of brave fellows on board them. He ought to know something about that, for he has fought against the Italian fleet. "Against them?" said I. "Were you then at Lissa?" "Yes, signor, unhappily I was." My gondolier looks grave for a moment, but continues with a smile to tell how he was pressed into the Austrian service, and how little he liked it. The Venetian conscripts were sorry to see their countrymen beaten, but it was the case of a bullet through the head for any one who faltered. "There were military creatures on board, who knew nothing of salt water, or of any water at all, for that matter, and they kept guard over the sailor men." He was glad to be safely out of such a service, and hoped that his brother would soon get home. "Seven years in an enemy's ship was no slight penance."

The grand canal, at one o'clock this afternoon, presented a scene which you might search over the world in vain to equal. The varied architecture of the palaces on either side, with flags, carpets, and tapestry hung out from the windows, enhanced the effect of the procession which passed between them. Gondolas of every size, darting forward in a many-colored squadron, led the way. There were crews in carnyval costume—red and blue and green—with straw hats, lined jackets, and white pantaloons. There were red sashes and blue sashes, velvet caps and silken streamers, tricolor scarfs, tricolor cockades, and velvet cushions trimmed with silver lace. The ear blades glinted in the sparkling water, and the smooth, sharp bows appeared serried to disturb its surface. Thus passed the head of the procession, and handkerchiefs were waved and cheers rang out in honor of the show. Then there was an interval of silence until the main body of the procession, and then the handkerchiefs were waved with redoubled energy. The cheering swelled into a continuous roar from window, wharf, and balcony. Venice was receiving the invited guests. The main body consisted of heavy barges crowded with Italian soldiers, which were towed and pushed very slowly from the railway station to St. Mark's. The band of the National Guard came first, followed by a detachment of the same corps, by bersaglieri, and by infantry of the line. "Long live our soldiers!" was shouted from the shore. "Long live the Venetians!" was answered from the barges. Flowers were thrown by fair hands, which often could not throw them far enough. And the soldiers cheered and the officers bowed profoundly, assume bright hose-faces, and waved their hands, or of flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes. Now the

procession passed under the bridge of the Rialto, and the crash of many voices was well-nigh deafening. Now it was waited for by the light squadron in advance, which had out-stripped it by a quarter of a mile. The iron bridge was passed, and there was a struggle against a fresh head-wind as the procession emerged into the open harbor. How beautiful was the water front of free and happy Venice, with tricolors everywhere displayed, and with thousands of citizens packed as closely as they could stand to see the soldiers land! The flags, the sunshine, and the motley crowd were worthy of the bygone Doge's procession. Church bells clanged, and trumpets sounded shrill, while, strange as it may seem, the people had breath enough to cheer.—Correspondence London Times.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY IN SAXONY Reduced to a Peace Footing.

RUINED ALLIANCE OF SPAIN AND BRAZIL.

MASSACRE OF AMERICAN SEAMEN ON THE COAST OF COREA.

NEWS BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

AUSTRIA. The Military Reforms. VIENNA, Tuesday, November 6. THE project for military reform in Austria includes universal liability to serve in the army, the use of breech-loading arms, and other measures.

PRUSSIA. The Prussian Army in Saxony Reduced to a Peace Footing. DRESDEN, Tuesday, November 6. A royal decree reduces the Prussian force in Saxony to a peace footing.

SPAIN, BRAZIL, AND PARAGUAY. Rumor of an Alliance Against Paraguay. LISBON, Tuesday, November 6. THE rumor of an alliance of Spain with Brazil against Paraguay is denied.

ENGLAND. The Nicaragua Railway. LONDON, Tuesday, November 6. EARL DERBY has encouraged the deputation on the subject of the Nicaragua Railway.

COREA. Massacre of Forty Americans. LONDON, Tuesday, November 6. THE American vessel General Sherman got ashore at Corea. Forty persons on board were murdered by the natives.

BY STEAMSHIP TO OCT. 28.

THE steamship Java, Captain Moodie, left Liverpool October twenty-seventh, and Queenstown October twenty-eighth, and arrived at Halifax Tuesday morning.

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament Further Prorogued—Excitement on Ritualism—The Cattle Plague, etc.

THE British Parliament had been formally further prorogued until November twentieth.

Mr. Snyder, the inventor of the breech-loading rifle bearing his name, and whose case was attracting considerable attention, died suddenly on the twentieth ultimo.

In absence of any political excitement the subject of ritualism in the Church of England was being freely discussed. The London Times was daily flooded with correspondence on the subject.

The cattle plague returns had dwindled down to only twenty-nine cases in one week.

A public meeting was held in Liverpool on the twenty-ninth, under the auspices of the United Kingdom Alliance, for the suppression of the liquor traffic, in order to welcome Neal Dow. The hall was crowded, and the reception of the guest was most cordial and enthusiastic.

Admiral Mundy will succeed Sir James Hope as Commander-in-Chief of the North American Station.

The short-time movement among the Lancashire cotton manufacturers was making progress, and indicated a large decrease in production.

Sir Hugh Cairns had been honored with a grand banquet at Belfast, on the occasion of his retirement from the representation of that city.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS. Hopeless Condition of Princess Charlotte—Conflicting Statements Concerning Maximilian.

A letter, professing to be authentic, details the malady under which the Empress of Mexico was suffering; she labored under a fixed idea that her attendants were in a conspiracy. She was allowed to see no one but her doctor and former confessor. Physicians are said to have given up almost all hope of her recovery, and greatly apprehend the effect of a nervous fever.

condition of the French army. He also gives the rumor that the whole French army will quit Mexico at the same time. Sixteen screw ships-of-the-line, and the same number of frigates fitted out as transports will be ready to sail for Vera Cruz in the course of November, and that the Austrian frigate Elizabeth is placed at the order of Maximilian, who is expected to return to Europe.

On the other hand, the Paris Patrie states, on the authority of letters received from Trieste, that the Elizabeth is to take the Empress back to Mexico; that her health is sufficiently improved to justify hope of a speedy recovery; and that physicians think by returning to her husband she will receive the care and attention likely to complete her cure.

EUROPEAN NEWS. ADVICES BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH AND BY STREAMSHIP.

Progress of Military Reorganization in Austria.

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A telegram from Trieste, dated October twenty-seventh, says: "The condition of the Empress Carlotta is unimproved. Maximilian telegraphs his approval of the course pursued by his physician at Miramar; but says nothing of any intention on his part to leave Mexico."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is conjectured that the condition of the Empress will induce Maximilian to modify the resolution he had expressed of remaining in Mexico after the de-

parture of the French army. He also gives the rumor that the whole French army will quit Mexico at the same time. Sixteen screw ships-of-the-line, and the same number of frigates fitted out as transports will be ready to sail for Vera Cruz in the course of November, and that the Austrian frigate Elizabeth is placed at the order of Maximilian, who is expected to return to Europe.

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soon as they can get to that point or some other that may be designated.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES. The resting-places of the Union soldiers who died during the rebellion are to be marked hereafter with cast-iron headblocks, instead of the wooden ones at present in the National Cemeteries. The name, number, etc., of each soldier is to be cast in raised letters. The Quartermaster-General has accordingly invited proposals for furnishing the cast-iron headblocks. About two hundred and eighty thousand of them are required.

IT is denied, by both the President and the Secretary of War, that they have given any orders to Major-General Sheridan not to arrest any of the parties accused of having committed murders on the thirteenth of July, at New-Orleans.

ON the request of the Senate of the United States and the recommendation of General Grant, the President has appointed Colonel Albert J. Meyer to be Chief Signal Officer of the regular army. Colonel Meyer organized and commanded the Signal Corps of the army during the rebellion, and was the originator of that branch of the service.

A WELCOME TO CONGRESS. The soldiers and sailors of the Union, of this city, at their meeting to-night adopted a resolution appointing a Committee to issue a call, which will at once be prepared, for a mass welcome to Congress, on Saturday, December first.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS. Secretary McCulloch was engaged on Monday in closing his report for submission to Congress. The other members of the Cabinet are also engaged on their reports, and will be through generally on Wednesday last.

OUTRAGE BY NEGROES. It will be remembered that a few days since we adverted to the murder of Mr. Hull, of Arkansas. We have since been furnished with full particulars. It seems that on last Tuesday, the twenty-fifth of October, late in the afternoon, a Mr. Hull, a highly estimable, respectable, and peaceable young gentleman, of Deas County, was most foully and brutally murdered, in cold blood, and without provocation, by two negroes. The facts and circumstances, as far as we have been able to learn them, are that Mr. Hull was peacefully and quietly passing on horseback along the public highway, unattended by danger, and unsuspecting harm, when these two fiends suddenly stepped out from their place of concealment, and having in their possession double-barrelled shot-guns, instantly fired, the contents taking effect in the neck of the horse on which Mr. Hull was mounted, and before escape could be effected by the young man, the second and third barrels were discharged by the dastardly wretches, taking effect in Hull's body. Instant death ensued. The murderers at once proceeded to strip the body of everything valuable, after accomplishing which they dragged the lifeless remains of their murdered victim across the levee, concealing it in the weeds and brush, and at once proceeded to make good their escape.

This horrible deed was perpetrated about nine miles above Red Fork, in the vicinity of Floyd Smith's Landing, on the Arkansas River. The two ruffians who perpetrated the outrage belonged and were working on the Goodlow place, near the scene of murder. They are still at large, but our agriculture has been unfortunately for the past three seasons. The estimate for the present year, now nearly complete, will not vary much from 143,000,000 bushels, showing a small percentage of decrease, which is fully compensated by the comparatively superior quality of the grain, as was predicted in a preceding number. This is 10,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1859, and is with 5,000,000 of a product in proportion to the increased population. The diminution in the South is more apparent. The estimates point to less than 17,000,000 bushels in the eleven States heretofore unreported, a fraction less than five tenths of the crop of 1859. It is worthy of remark, in connection with the diminution of the three past seasons, that the wheat crop of England has been likewise deficient since 1864.

The California wheat harvest, of which little mention has been publicly made in connection with the present crop, is excessive. In 1860 the product of the young State was nearly 6,000,000 bushels; now it is seriously claimed by leading California agriculturists that the surplus for export will be nearly double that quantity. It is evident that the entire wheat crop will exceed, by several millions, that of 1859, when the yield was reported at 173,164,924 bushels. Then there were five and a half bushels to each individual. In 1860 the estimates point to five bushels to each inhabitant. There is then no ground for apprehension of scarcity, and little excuse in the amount of the crop for starvation prices.

The yield of oats is extraordinary, and the quality excellent. The indications point to an increase from 171,497,072 bushels in 1859 to 271,912,635 in 1860. It is the only crop in the South that maintained an equality with the last census report.

Hay is less in quantity than in the previous year by from one to two tenths, but is better in quality.

An analysis of the Southern returns up to October first do not warrant a reduction of the former cotton estimates much below one and three fourths millions of bales, though it is too early for final estimates. Increasing severity of damage from insects is reported.

ROBERTSON'S GENERAL AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

A communication from Signor Romero, Mexican Minister, was forwarded to Congress on Saturday last, notifying the latter that General Sherman and Hon. L. D. Campbell, our Minister, will meet the Jarez Government at Vera Cruz as

soon as they can get to that point or some other that may be designated.

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