The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Oct. 21, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

The Election at Home.

We are compelled to commence our remarks upon the recent election in its local aspects by saying, that every district and county candidate whose name was borne upon the Democratic ticket in this county and to whom there was any opposition, *was defeated*. There was not one exception. A fact so startling and one which we suppose is unexampled in the history of the County demands attention; it cannot be pushed out of sight or passed by as simply disagreeable or unimportant and therefore to be forgotten as soon as possible. The lesson which it teaches is to be fully understood; the instruction to be drawn from it is to be kept in memory at least until better results shall be obtained in future contests.

The Democratic candidate for Congress fails of election by only 121 votes, and five times that number of Democratic votes are unpolled in this county! We gave SEYMOUR two years since 4022, and now with an increased vote give our candidate for Congress but 3464, including at least 60 or 70 Republican votes received by him in Catawissa and other districts. Six hundred sluggish and unhopeful voters staid away from the election and by their absence caused our defeat. Capt. BROCKWAY ran well in all the other counties of the District and ran well here upon the vote polled. The few votes lost by him in Bloomsburg and Berwick were more than made up in other parts of the county, and upon a reasonably full vote his county majority would have exceeded 2000. As it is, we must submit to a result which was as unnecessary as it is mortifying, and can only look to the future for a reversal of this self-inflicted defeat.

The result upon Representative is not a party failure nor significant of future weakness. For although the successful candidate was supported by a majority of the Republican voters of the district, the election really turned upon local and personal considerations rather than political. The decision distinctly was that Montour county should have the Representative at this time and that her choice of a candidate should be respected. In fact the vote given to Judge RUPERT, though given under cover of a nomination of technical regularity made by the conferees of this county, may be considered as in the nature of a protest, and as provoked or occasioned by the Senatorial contest of 1869. A majority of the Democrats of this county withheld their assent from the election of Mr. CHALFANT, but they will be in a position to judge his public conduct fairly and will be more disposed to approve than to condemn.

The reasons for the success of Judge MONROE in obtaining an election to the place he now holds by appointment, are various. The office of Judge is not considered to be as strictly political as most others; the Major (as he is familiarly called) was but lately appointed to the Bench, and at the instance mainly of Democrats; he appears well in Court and is intelligent and accommodating in the transaction of county business, and besides he has a pleasant temper and a popular address. It was remembered also, to the Major's credit, that at a Republican Convention in the Court House, within a year or two, he paid his respects in pretty plain language to the Bloomsburg ring of radical office-holders, printers and lawyers, and left them with the public declaration that "*he did not belong to their party.*" Besides the foregoing considerations, we believe there was an impression that the Democratic nominee was better suited to some other office than the particular one for which he had been nominated. But we confess that after taking into view all these particulars, we are unable to state to Mr. YOHE and his friends any reason for his defeat, (after a regular nomination,) which appears to us or will appear to them to be completely sufficient and satisfactory.

The nominee for Sheriff was defeated upon a close vote by a Democratic Volunteer. This office is very often keenly contested in the counties of this State, but in this county it is not lucrative in ordinary times. The large number of candidates for nomination the present year, was one cause of difficulty in the election, as there was necessarily more of disappointment than usual caused by the selection of a candidate. And it was objected to the nominee that he did not purpose to discharge the duties of the office in person, but to continue the former incumbent therein as his deputy. But the principal cause of defeat was the charge that the nomination was procured by the corruption of the Centralia and Conyngham delegates at the County Convention.

This charge, which, if true, would have justified revolt from the nomination, and open opposition to it, was, we believe, unjust. As we understand the facts, and that too upon reliable information, the delegates from Centralia and the Conyngham Districts *were elected for Millard*, and a part of them at least were instructed for him.

How absurd to charge a candidate with buying his own delegates! to accuse him for obtaining what was justly his due! The almost unanimous vote given to MILLARD in those districts at the regular election also goes to prove that the people there were truly represented by the votes given by their delegates in Convention. We do not write this for the purpose of controversy, nor to revive unnecessarily the questions of the canvass, but in the interest of fair play and in justice to men who though beaten ought not to be disgraced. The gentleman elected Sheriff, will no doubt make an attentive and energetic officer, and he owes his election mainly to his great diligence and perseverance in the canvass. Most men would have failed under the same circumstances.

This much by way of explanation and exculpation. We trust the Democracy of Columbia will see to it that no explanations for defeat will be required hereafter. They should make their nominations with the utmost care and then give them hearty and unanimous support.

The Election of Councilmen in Northumberland Borough.

In Northumberland Borough at the recent election, there was a Republican majority of 10 for Burgess. Very properly each party nominated only three Councilmen although six were to be chosen, because the free vote applied to the election of those officers. The result was that the Democrats, giving each two votes to each of their three candidates elected them, but one of the Republican candidates was beaten by a Republican Volunteer. As this case illustrates the working of the free vote, we give the facts as we understand them to have occurred. At the Republican meeting to nominate Councilmen, a gentleman who expected to be nominated was defeated by the arts or influence of a personal enemy who immediately afterwards boasted of the achievement. The friends of the beaten man became indignant and concluded to rectify the injustice done by electing him as an independent candidate. The free vote afforded them the ready means of accomplishing their purpose, and they proceeded at the election to vote plumpers of six votes for their friend and carried him through the contest triumphantly. Without disturbing the results of the election generally, they carried their man and secured representation for themselves in the council according to their desire.

Bolting a nomination under the new plan of voting means then that commonly the bolters can obtain their due share of power and no more, and that the whole election cannot be turned upside down or changed throughout by them. One-sixth of the voters of Northumberland can elect one councilman but they cannot disturb the other voters of the town in choosing the remaining five. Under the old cut-throat majority rule the bolters would have been compelled to form a combination with the opposite party, or to trade or buy votes, in order to succeed; the whole election would probably have been muddled or disgraced, and one party or the other would have carried more than its share of the officers to be elected. The new plan insures justice to all, prevents intrigue and corruption, preserves the orderly action of parties, cuts off the main mischiefs of bolting, and encourages the selection of good men as candidates. So far as we know, wherever tried, its success has been complete both as a workable plan and as one productive of good results.

We append the vote for Councilmen in full:

Wm. T. Forsyth	328
James Tool	301
A. H. Stone	291
Wm. H. Leighow	319
Benj. Heckert	224
James McClure	207
Hiram Young, Ind	561

Republicans in *italic*. McClure being the lowest is the defeated candidate. The vote for Jury Commissioner in the borough, stood—Republican, 213; Democratic, 185.

Vote for Directors of the Poor for the Bloom Poor District.

	Miller.	Kramer.	Ikeler.	Schuyler.
Bloom. E.	232½	222	226½	163½
" W.	132	123	223½	108
Greenwood,	227	235½	346½	127½
Sugarloaf,	180	180	12	10½
Scott,	151½	145½	364½	12
	933	906	1173	493½

Stephen H. Miller and William Kramer, Democrats, and Johnson H. Ikeler, Republican, are therefore elected, for three year terms commencing on the first day of April next. These officers being chosen on the plan of the free vote, pursuant to a special act approved March 28th, 1870, it was inevitable that they would be divided between the two political parties according to a just principle of representation. The majority in the district would be able to elect two and the minority one. The Democrats therefore voted tickets in the following form:

"Stephen H. Miller, 1½ votes,
William Kramer, 1½ votes."

The Republicans nominated two candidates also, and tickets for them were prepared in the same form; but as they had not votes enough to elect both they finally concentrated their vote mainly upon Ikeler, as shown in the above return. The election at last became to them a question of choice or preference between their own candidates, and the result shows that they preferred Ikeler. It is here shown that the free vote not only divides offices fairly between parties, but enables voters of either party, in certain cases, to choose between their own nominees and to correct any blunder made in their nomination. The truth is, that the new plan of voting is so flexible as well as just that it readily adapts itself to any state of facts at an election, and gives to the voter that complete freedom of action which is necessary to his judicious exercise of the right of suffrage. In this case, where three Directors of the Poor were to be chosen, allowing each voter to give his three votes to one, two, or three candidates, as he might think fit, enabled each party to take what belonged to it and to handle its votes in the most convenient and effectual manner to that end; and it also afforded the ready means of correcting a blunder made in the selection of candidates. This election also furnishes another proof of the convenience and accuracy with which fractional votes may be polled, counted and returned in all cases where their use shall be found desirable.

Congressional Vote.

We give below the official vote of the District, by counties. But slight difference will be noted between this and the table published by us last week.

Bradford, Rep. Majority		3,049
Columbia, Dem.	" "	1,754
Montour, "	"	471
Wyoming, "	"	276
Sullivan, "	"	424
		2925
Republican Majority,		124

Mr. MERCUR is clearly indebted to the Negro vote for his election, and White Men have the questionable satisfaction of knowing that their Representative in Congress holds his seat in virtue of the newly gained power of the sweet scented African!

Western Elections.

In OHIO the Democrats gain two or three Congressmen. Amongst the defeated Republicans is Gen. Schenck, one of the ablest men in Congress.

In INDIANA the Democrats carry the State for the first time in many years, gain several Congressmen, and elect a majority of the Legislature.

IOWA has gone for the Republicans by a greatly diminished majority.

Standing Armies.

The nations of Europe are fast learning how fallacious it is to rely on standing armies. The United States inaugurated the policy of trusting to the people in every emergency, and, though the old world has refused to be taught by example, it is now learning by experience, that the people who give prosperity to a nation in time of peace, are its surest defense in war. Robert Lowe, English Chancellor of the exchequer, recently delivered a speech, in which he said:

There is another lesson or consequence still more agreeable. What we have been witnessing is the destruction of a most gallant standing army by what is not a standing army, but an armed nation, and that not altogether by the superior qualities of the men, but by the enormous preponderance of numbers which the fact of their being an armed nation has given them. I think I hear in that the knell of standing armies, many of the large standing armies of the Continent. If they cannot protect the nation against war with such a country as Prussia, whose troops have to be called from the counter, the loom and the plough, of what use are they? It seems to me that any nation that wishes to be protected against invasion and against destruction must not only rely on a standing army, if for no other reason than because its numbers are necessarily limited, but it must put arms in the hands of the people and trust to them as Prussia trusts for the defense of their own land. If that be so, see the blessed results which will follow from it. One is freedom. A nation which is armed, and on whose answer to the call depends the safety of the country, must necessarily be a nation of free men. They will be armed, and their sovereign must govern in accordance with their wishes, or he will not get their support when he gets involved in difficulty. It seems to me that this is a return to the sort of rude liberty enjoyed in the middle ages, when the king was kept in order by the fact that all his subjects had arms in their hands, and would not suffer themselves to be oppressed beyond a certain limit. Then there is another good effect, and that is, that such an organization is mainly useful for defensive wars. Had not the heart of the Prussian nation been in this war it would have been vain to expect from it the extraordinary efforts it has made, and it would have been impossible for the people to assemble in so wonderfully short a time. If the people are to be consulted, the people will only fight when they see it to be to their interest, and I think they will only see it to be for their interest when it is for the sacred idea of protecting their common country.

Whatever may be the end of the contest, it must be evident to all that Prussia entered upon it with no desire to acquire territory, but merely to defend herself from invasion. These things seem full of promise for the future; they seem to promise more enlarged freedom in the future than exists at present; they seem to hold out fair promise, if not for universal peace, at least for the prevention of such wars as this we are now witnessing. If kings must rest upon their people, if they depend upon them and not hired soldiers, they must govern according to the will *of the people. If that be so these things* may compensate for a great deal of the bloodshed and horror we have seen.

The Sunbury Election.

In the borough of Sunbury at the late election, most of the borough and ward officers being electable under the new plan of voting, there was a partial division of them between parties. The Chief Burgess and the Second Burgess were respectively voted for at large, under the majority rule, and were of course carried by the Republican majority of the town. But to most of the other officers the new rule applied. Each of the two wards elect annually two assistant Burgesses and four members of the Town Council, besides their proper Ward officers. We give some results in the West Ward from the election returns before us, which show, however, only the votes given to candidates who were elected. (Republicans in italic):

WEST WARD.

Republicans, 247; Democrats, 110.

ASSISTANT BURGESSES, (2).—*John Bourne*, 277; George Hill, 217.

COUNCILMEN, (4).—*N. F. Lightner*, 306; *J. W. Frilling*, 293; *Jacob Renn*, 273; Thomas M. Pursell, 219.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, (2).—*Fred. Merrill*, 237; P. F. Zimmerman, 210.

STREET COMMISSIONERS, (2).—*Chas. Gossler*, 252; Charles F. Martin, 236.

In the East Ward, (Republican, 210, Democratic, 107), the minority carried one of the four Councilmen and perhaps one or two of the other officers.

In the voting given above, the Democrats in each case generally gave two votes to one candidate, and in the case of the four Councilmen, the Republicans gave one vote and one-third to each of three. An intelligent gentleman writing from Sunbury says:

"Every one I conversed with is in favor of even extending this system of voting and are well satisfied with it. Both Republicans and Democrats are favorable to it."

Congressmen Elected.

The following is a complete list of the members of Congress elected at the late election, to wit:

1st District—	Samuel J. Randall,	D.
2d "	John V. Creeley,	Ind. R.
3d "	Leonard Myers,	R.
4th "	Wm. D. Kelley,	R.
5th "	A. C. Harmer,	R.
6th "	E. L. Acker,	D.
7th "	Washington Townsend	R
8th "	J. Lawrence Getz,	D.
9th "	Oliver J. Dickey,	R.
10th "	J. W. Killinger,	R.
11th "	John B. Storm,	D.
12th "	L. D. Shoemaker,	R.
13th "	Ulysses Mercur,	R.
14th "	John B. Packer,	R.
15th "	Richard J. Haldeman,	D
16th "	B. F. Myers,	D.
17th "	R. M. Speer,	D.
18th "	Henry Sherwood,	D.
19th "	G. W. Schofield,	R.
20th "	Samuel Griffiths,	D
21st "	Henry D. Foster,	D.
22d "	James S. Negley,	R.
23d "	Ebenezer McJunkin,	R.
24th "	Wm. McClelland,	D.

Representative Vote.

	Columbia.	Montour.	Total.
Chalfant,	2450.	1580.	4030.
Rupert,	1945.	123.	2068.
Abbott,	622.	627.	1249.

Chalfant's maj. over Rupert, 1962.

HARRISBURG elects a Democratic Mayor by 150 majority, which is a large Democratic gain.

Township Officers Elected.

BEAVER—Justice of the Peace, Nath. Bredbender, Jr.; Constable, Andrew Shuman; Supervisors, Tighlman Rittenhouse, Nathan Bredbender, Jr.; Poor Overseers, Fred. Hossler, Reuben Shearman; School Directors, Peter Farver, Allen Mann; Assessor, Allen Mann; Asst. Assessors, Daniel Singley, Sr., Samuel Nungesser; Judge of Election, Isaac Klingerman; Inspectors, David Bredbender, Daniel Singley, Jr.; Auditor, Andrew Shuman.

BENTON—Constable, Samuel Appleman; Supervisors, E. Shultz, Geo. Keeler; Poor Overseers, R. Gibbons, Jacob Woolever; School Directors, Thomas Davis, Elias McHenry; Assessor, J. R. Keeler; Asst. Assessors, Geo. Keeler, T. Davis; Judge, P. Sutton; Inspectors, A. Hartman, S. Krickbaum; Auditor, Peter Kase.

BERWICK—Town Council, Isaiah Bower, Morrison E. Jackson, Geo. B. Thompson, Garrick Mallery, Henry M. Hockman, M. W. Jackson; School Directors, W. H. Woodin, C. B. Jackson; Judge, Richard Thompson; Inspectors, Geo. W. Wells, Wm. M. Bredbender; Overseers, O. H. P. Kitchen, Benjamin Hicks; Constable, Levi Kutz; High Constable, Henry Ruch; Assessor, Alex. Thompson; Asst. Assessors, C. G. Jackson, D. C. McHenry.

BLOOM—Justice, J. M. Chemberlin; Constables, M. C. Woodward, Baltzer Laycock; Assessors, John K. Grotz, Jos. Sharpless; Asst. Assessors, F. C. Eyer, Samuel Shaffer, Sr.; School Directors, Chas. W. Miller, J. K. Edgar; Auditors, John B. Casey, F. P. Drinker, E. P. Lutz; Judges, East Bloom, E. C. Barton, West Bloom, Caleb Barton; Inspectors, West Bloom, M. Coffman, J. W. Chemberlin, East Bloom, John C. Jones, Freas Brown.

BRIARCREEK—Judge, Isaac Bower; Inspectors, J. B. Mosteller, W. Walp; Constable, G. G. Hosler, Assessor, L. J. Adams; Asst. Assessors, G. M. Bower, Daniel Rombach; Supervisors, N. Sitler S. E. Smith; Overseers, Thomas Adams, Chas. Reed; School Directors, S. E. Moyer, Geo. P. Learn; Auditor Wm. Lamon.

CATAWISSA—Justice, Stephen Baldy; Constable, H. F. Clark; Supervisors, J. Strous, Jos. Hartman; School Directors, S. D. Rinard, Isaac Seesholtz; Overseer, Able Thomas, Clinton Ellis; Auditor, M. V. B. Kline; Judge, J. M. Hawley; Inspectors, Charles Kreigh, C. E. Margerum.

CENTRALIA—Chief Burgess, Anthony O'Donnell; Council, Miles McNally, M. Hines, M. Goff, David Black, S. E. Van Buren; School Directors, Richard Kealey, David Camp; Constable, Philip Heveron; Assessor, Daniel W. Lenihan; Asst. Assessors, Thos. Coddington J. J. Hoagland; Judge, David Welsh; Inspectors, James Ryan, A. B. Fortner; Auditors, Thomas Murphy, Patrick Killeen, W. H. Price.

CENTRE—Justice, Samuel Deitrich; Constable, H. D. Knorr; Supervisors, Daniel Neyhard, Samuel Bower; Overseers, Wm. Shaffer, Wm. Miller; Judge, Adam Hill; Inspectors, Hiram Witmire, L. W. Wooley; Assessor, H. J. Deiterich; Asst. Assessors, Edward Hartman, Isaac Witmire; School Directors, Edward Hartman, W. H. Hess; Auditor, Jesse Hoffman; Town Clerk, Samuel *Neyhard*.

CONYNGHAM, N.—Justice, Anthony Welsh; Constable, Wm. Heffron; Supervisors, Patrick Bradley, Jas. Brennan; School Directors, John Curran, P. McDermott; Assessor, Peter Luby; Asst Assessors, Wm. Goodman, Pat. Grennan; Overseers, Martin Flanegan, Pat. Burke; Auditors, A. Rooney, D. Cosgrove; Township Clerk, John Morgan; Judge, Martin Purcell; Inspectors, Michael Shaughnessy, Michael Foye.

CONYNGHAM, S.—Judge, John P. Hannon; Inspectors, Thos. Brannan, Michael Brannan.

FISHINGCREEK—Justice, A. J. Kline Constable, Solomon Buss; Assessor, J. C. Runyan; Asst. Assessors, Hiram Hess, Jacob Wenner; Supervisors, I. Labor, John Hide; Overseers, David Yost, Micnael Beishline; Judge, R. B. Bright; Inspectors, Frank Wolf, S. C. Creveling; School Directors, Geo. Follmer, L. M. Creveling; Auditor, E. J. McHenry; Town Clerk, L. M. Creveling.

FRANKLIN—Justice, T. B. Cherrington; Judge, W. Parr; Inspectors, Sylvester Hower, Jonathan Loreman; Supervisors, Jacob Loreman, Wm. G. Fisher; School Directors, J. Fortner, C. L. Artley, P. G. Campbell, Danl. Hower, *all tie*; Constable, Thomas Hower; Auditor, M. W. McHenry; Assessor, Wm. Teple; Asst. Assessors, Danl. Zarr, Clinton Mendenhall; Overseers, John Reeder, Geo. Hartman, Solomon Artley, Reuben Knittle, *the last three tie.*

GREENWOOD—Justice, A. J. Albertson; Judge, Samuel B. Kisner; Inspectors, W. P. Ikeler, J. F. Derr; Assessor, H. W. Banqs; Assistant Assessors, James Vanhorn, Samuel Musgrave; Supervisors, John K. Musgrave, Aaron Reece; School Directors, Wesley Morris, A. H. Kitchen; Auditor, J. H. Ikeler; Overseers, Isaac Haycock, Parvin Eves; Constable, J. V. Gillaspy.

HEMLOCK—Constable, Wm. F. Faust; Assessor, H. D. McBride; Asst. Assessors, John Appleman, M. A. Girton; School Directors, Jackson Emmett, Jno Hartman; Overseers, Eli Ohl, Seth Shoemaker; Supervisors, Hudson Girton, Isaac Leidy; Inspectors, Low Hartman, Wm. Reichart; Judge, Jacob T. Deitrich; Auditor, N. P. Moore.

JACKSON—Justice, James W. Kitchen; Constable, Elisha Robbins; Supervisors, Samuel Young, F. Wile, Judge, D. Poust; Inspectors, John P. Hess, Wm. Young; Overseers, E. Savage, W. Albertson; School Directors, U. Shultz, Mathew McHenry; Assessor, John L. Hess; Asst. Assessors, A. J. Derr, Hiram Baker; Auditor, B. F. Savage; Town Clerk, W. L. Manning.

LOCUST—Supervisors, John Kline, J. Long; Constable, Soloman Fetterman; Judge, Wm. Kline; Inspectors, John Herner, Samuel Mears; Overseers, C. Small, Jas. Helwig; School Directors, Harman Fahringer, Isaac Fisher; Auditor. R. Herbein; Assessor, Gera Hower; Asst. Assessors, Benj. Wagner, Jacob Herner.

MADISON—Constable, Isaac McBride; Supervisors, Hugh McCollum, George Beagle; Judge, Jno. Allen; Inspectors, S. S. Runyan, Joel L. Moser; Overseers, D. A. Watson, Wm. Demott; School Directors, John Kramer, Sam'l P. Demott; Assessor, John P. Mills; Asst. Assessors, Richard Fruit, Wm. Demott; Auditor, Sam'l S. Lowry.

MAIN—Constable, Rudolph Shuman; Judge, J. R. Jameson; Inspectors, Franklin Shuman, Jacob Fensterm acher; Supervisors, Jno. T. Shuman, D. S. Brown; Overseers, Rudolph Shuman, Michael Grover; Assessor, William. T. Shuman; Asst. Assessors, Wm. Fisher, J. R. Jameson; School Directors, Dan'l Miller, Jos. Hartzell; Auditor, Jacob Shugars.

MIFFLIN—Justice, I. K. Schweppenheiser; Judge, Stephen H. Swank; Inspectors, Reuben Fry, J. W. Yohe; Supervisors, Philip Creasy, Abraham Schweppenheiser; School Directors, Jacob Gruver, Michael Feterolf; Overseers, Adam Miller, Lewis Eckrote; Assessor, Alfred W. Hess; Asst. Assessors, Christian Wolf, Isaac Andrews; Constable, Peter J. Lantz; Auditor, D. H. Montgomery.

MONTOUR—Constable, Henry Lazarus; Supervisors, Sam'l Giger, J. A. Roberts; School Directors, John G. Quick, J. A. Roberts; Overseers, Isaac Mowry, Peter Heinbach; Assessors, Isaiah Deitrich, Joseph Mouser, Lewis Roth; Auditor, John G. Quick; Judge, Peter Heinbach; Inspectors, James Quick, Philip Faust.

MT. PLEASANT—Constable, Joseph Ikeler; Supervisors, Thos. Christman, Philip Miller; Assessor, Mathias Gilbert; Asst. Assessors, William Howell, William Ikeler; Judge, John Wanich; Inspectors, Robert Howell, John Vance; School Directors, Isaac Appleman, Samuel Hartzell; Auditor, Wm. Miller; Overseers, Gabriel Everett, Elias Howell.

ORANGE—Justice, William Belles; Constable, M. C. Keller; Judge, Geo Appleman; Inspectors, U. H. Eot, Sam'l Henry; Assessor, D. M. Megargle; Asst. Assessors, David E. Hayman, Aaron Patterson; School Directors, Thos. McHenry, John Keller; Supervisors John Herring, Daniel Kline; Overseers, E. J. Bower, Reuben Belles; Auditor, H. R. Kline.

PINE—Justice, L. A. German; Constable, James Dreiblebis; Judge, John Bruner; Inspectors, Thomas McBride, Shedrack Eves; Overseers, John Gordner, Benjamin Wintersteen; Auditor, John F. Fowler; Assessor, Jos. Shoemaker; Assistant Assessors, Enoch Fox, Jacob Dreiblebis; School Directors, John Gordner, Joseph Dreiblebis; Supervisor, John Lockart.

ROARINGCREEK—Constable, Jacob Longenberger; Supervisors, Joseph Levan, Henry Hoffman; School Directors, Chas. Dyer, John C. Myers; Overseers, John Rarig, John Mowery; Assessor, Franklin Yocum; Asst. Assessors, Daniel Rarig, Chas. Dyer; Auditor, Wm. Rhodes; Inspectors, Samuel Cherington, Josiah Rhodes; Judge, Elias Rarig.

SCOTT—Constable, Samuel Kressler; School Directors, J. R. Faus, J. H. Creveling; Supervisors, Daniel Snyder, Samuel Hutchison; Assessor, H. H. Brown; Asst. Assessors, Thomas Creveling, jr., O. P. Eut; Judge, James Pullin; Inspectors, R. S. Howell, Thomas Creveling, sr.; Auditor, G. W. Creveling.

SUGARLOAF—Justice, Henry C. Hess; Supervisors, C. L. Moore, Andrew Laubach; Judge, C. L. Moore; Inspectors, John Kitchen, Alex. Hess; Auditor, George Moore; School Directors, Montgomery Cole, B. F. Kretzer; Assessor, J. B. Hess; Assistant Assessors, Jesse Fritz, Montgomery Cole; Constable, William A. Kile.

European News.

The Prussians have not yet commenced the bombardment of Paris, but have captured Orleans and several other important points. The French Provisional Government is constantly sending out bombastic statements, which are repeated and enlarged upon by the city sensational papers of New York and Philadelphia, and which serve only to confuse and mislead those who are simple enough to credit them. Earnest efforts to effect a peace are said to be now making by the principal powers of Europe, which it is hoped may prove successful.

LATER.—As we go to press it is stated that Metz has capitulated, the terms including peace, with the son of Napoleon III as Emperor, and Marshal Bazaine as Regent!

AN immense demand for breadstuffs is anticipated from both France and Prussia immediately after the close of the war, and American grain-growers and factors naturally look for a large share in the profit. They need not, however, expect to monoplize it, since the preparations in Russia to meet this demand are said to be on a large scale. A letter from Odessa, bearing date September 8, says that the quantity of cereals stored at that point, and awaiting the close of hostilities, is great beyond all precedent. British capitalists are said to have embarked extensively in the speculation. It is not unreasonable to hope that American interests may be furthered by the prospective demand for breadstuffs; but the facts we mention clearly indicate the danger of overestimating this advantage.

CHAMPAGNE, it is believed, will be very scarce for several years, in consequence of the districts producing that wine and the great depots of Rheims and Chalons, with their millions of bottles, having been occupied by the German armies. This year's vintage is destroyed, and the damage to the owners of the vineyards, the wine makers, and the merchants, it is calculated, will exceed twenty millions of dollars. Of course the sham-pagne wines will still be produced, and in greater abundance than ever, so that the manufacturers of cider will profit by the war.

A CINCINNATI woman named Heckett was divorced from her husband, their four children being left for him to take care of, when she, fearing they would not be brought up in they way they should go, attempted to poison them on the 9th inst. As her efforts to create a quadruple funeral failed, she has been arrested. She says they are getting mighty particular about children in Cincinnati since they found by the census that Chicago was the largest.

THE Radicals boast that they have collected from the people four millions more in the shape of taxes for the quarter ending September, 1870, than they did for the same quarter in 1869. So much the worse for a tax-ridden people who can neither afford to be taxed $100,000,000 per annum beyond the expenses of the government, nor pay thousands of idle vagabonds who steal half the money they collect.

Columbia County Official Election Returns--Held October 11th, 1870.

DISTRICTS.	Congress. Brockway, D.	Congress. Mercur, R.	Judge. Yohe, D.	Judge. Monroe, V.	Assembly. Rupert, D.	Assembly. Chalfant, D.	Assembly. Abbott, R.	Sheriff. Millard, D.	Sheriff. Smith, V.	A.D. Com. Reeder, D.	Jury Com. M'Bride, D.	Jury Com. M'Anall, R.	Cor. Houck, D.	Aud. Lee, D.
Bloom East	175	151	87	198	211	84	27	207	110	179	178	149	182	182
" West	104	159	50	180	152	71	16	143	107	110	109	151	110	110
Benton	164	49	99	57	65	139	2	55	144	164	164	46	164	164
Beaver	153	14	107	56	33	119		82	83	151	154	12	152	152
Berwick	45	147	33	148	22	149	2	36	157	47	46	147	47	47
Briarcreek	140	44	135	47	144	39		99	82	137	137	38	137	137
Catawissa	183	160	35	280	20	148	161	139	184	159	151	191	151	151
Centre	147	67	106	83	131	71	5	119	96	149	149	63	149	149
Centralia	127	88	1	175	69	63	81	204	2	127	125	84	126	126
Conyngham N.	129	3	4	128	3	128	3	132	1	131	131	3	131	131
" S.	74	1	2	73	20	54	1	74	1	74	74	1	74	74
Franklin	46	42	23	26	14	24	35	18	60	38	46	43	46	46
Fishingcreek	226	44	201	46	79	177	11	147	110	226	226	43	226	226
Greenwood	173	154	106	169	96	137	80	106	205	175	175	150	175	175
Hemlock	164	56	77	123	34	183	2	93	182	166	167	55	166	166
Jackson	106	10	102	10	67	37	9	40	71	106	106	10	106	106
Locust	206	95	81	185	103	120	78	130	157	209	*208	93	207	208
Maine	103	9	62	40	1	103	7	19	92	101	102	8	101	102
Madison	159	34	100	72	47	136	5	57	131	160	153	34	157	157
Mifflin	180	46	143	62	201	24	1	110	116	182	182	46	182	182
Mt. Pleasant	81	43	57	44	37	84		29	92	84	84	43	83	83
Montour	80	40	51	65	43	45	30	35	80	81	81	40	81	81
Orange	110	46	74	73	52	108	1	112	44	116	117	42	115	114
Pine	88	33	67	7	54	51	2	9	111	91	90	32	91	91
Roaringcreek	51	34	27	28	22	29	34	16	67	57	52	33	35	52
Scott	125	131	124	114	107	122	25	198	57	126	127	129	126	126
Sugarloaf	122	10	123	8	118	5	9	113	16	121	121	9	121	121
Total	3464	1710	2077	2527	1945	2450	622	2465	2558	3467	3455	1649	3441	3459

Five votes were cast for V. E. Piolett, for Congress, in Bloomsburg.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

EDITOR OF COLUMBIAN, *Dear Sir:*—Thinking something from Harrisburg might prove acceptable to you and your readers, I at once proceed to communicate some facts connected with our late election.

The prominent feature of our recent city election, was the election of the Democratic nominee for Mayor, WM. R. VERBECK, who overcame the overwhelming party vote of the Republicans in this city, and was elected by a majority of 162 votes over Colonel WM. JENNINGS, the regular candidate of the Republican party.

Mr. VERBECK is an old inhabitant of this city, highly distinguished for his philanthrophy and his patriotism. In the unstinted exercise of those virtues, he materially impaired his pecuniary means, which were ample. He also expended a great deal of money in his efforts to improve his native city and eventually became poor in consequence of his noble endeavors in the cause of humanity and of his country. It was under these adverse circumstances that the Democrats in this city nominated him for Mayor, and the people at large generally responded to that nomination. For, notwithstanding the very imperfect organization of the Democrats, who fought, in this campaign, more like raw militia than well drilled regulars; notwithstanding the vile and brutal abuse which the *Evening Telegraph* daily vomited from the cess pools of its filthy office upon an unoffending and defenseless man; notwithstanding the utter poverty of the candidate; WM. K. VERBECK was triumphantly elected, at which the people greatly rejoice, because they feel they have achieved a great moral victory.

As regards the Democratic party here and elsewhere, they may derive some wholesome lessons from the result of this election. They may here realize the immense importance of nominating to office, not only competent men, but also men whose irreproachable character will command public respect and confidence and give to their cause an earnest of victory. For, whatever may be said to the contrary, private virtue will, even in these degenerate days, extort the admiration of even those who have not the courage to imitate it.

Another most useful lesson which the Democracy may learn from the election of VERBECK, is, that an honest man, however poor, may be elected to office without the corrupting appliance of money! This, in these times of relaxed political morals, is a great and important fact, worthy of being submitted to the serious consideration of every Democrat and of every honest Republican in the country. Especially as, of late years, certain individuals in our party, have preached with but too much success, the infamous doctrine, that none but rich men ought to be nominated to office, because of their pecuniary ability to purchase their election.

That such a monstrous doctrine should for a single moment, receive the countenance of the Democratic party, is one of those strange anomalies which from time to time, come to confound the stoutest believers in the infallible conclusions of sound logic. For, could it be believed that the great body of the Democracy, which consists of working men, mechanics, farmers and men in moderate pecuniary circumstances, would voluntarily exclude themselves from office and consent to sink to the degrading occupation of hewers of wood and drawers of water for the special behoof and benefit of a few rich men who might condescend to assume their party name as the shortest and easiest road to power and political distinction? Could it be supposed, that the Democratic party would consent to sink itself into the cloaca of those infamous and corrupt practices at elections, for which we so justly denounce our political enemies? And lastly, could it be believed that the Democratic party (emphatically the poor man's party), would be so stupid as to divest itself of its invulnerable armor of principles founded upon immutable truth and justice, to rush naked in mortal combat, against a foe, armed to the teeth with all the corrupting influences of aggregated and individual wealth? As well might a poor man at an auction hope to enter into successful competition with a millionaire, for the purchase of any article upon which the latter had set his heart. It is to be hoped the Democracy will, upon reflection, repudiate this abominable heresy, which practically excludes from any important office nine-tenths of the men composing our party, and which was cunningly devised by a few political sharpers whose object was to line their own pockets by imposing on the generous credulity of the rich candidates whom they had set up for the sole object of skillful plebotomy. The shortness of my paper admonishes me to close in the midst of a subject sufficiently prolific to cover two or three more sheets. Should this prove acceptable, I may hereafter resume the subject.

"JUNIUS."

To a wild negro having turned up in, Louisiana, who goes naked, lives in the woods, and is unknown to everybody, the Detroit *Free Press* thinks the President will offer a Cabinet position.

The Result in the State.

The Congressional delegation stands 13 Republicans to 11 Democrats. The Harrisburg *Patriot* makes the Democratic majority on the aggregate vote about 2,000, but the Philadelphia *Age* claims about 8,000. Considering the large addition of Negro votes obtained by the Republicans, this result shows an overwhelming Democratic gain of White votes. The Legislature stands as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Radicals	17	56	73
Democrats	16	44	60
Radical majority,	1	12	13

The last legislature stood as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Radicals	18	60	78
Democrats	15	40	55
Radical