The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1871.

The Rules of Nomination.

We spread out at full length before our readers this week the rules regulating nominations in this county as adopted by the Democratic County Convention of December 28th, 1870, and also the apportionment of delegates to districts under the said rules. The nominating Convention will meet on the second Tuesday of August, the delegates thereto to be chosen on the Saturday before.

Upon several of the rules of nomination some observations at this time may be useful and proper.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

The 18th, 19th and 20th rules contain stringent but just provisions to insure sound votes at delegate elections. Inasmuch as these are new rules they were very properly made prospective by the December Convention, and they will come into full force only at future delegate elections. Thus full notice is given that forfeiture of the right to vote at delegate elections will be enforced against all persons who shall hereafter oppose the nominations of the party. But it is not to be understood that these prospective regulations repeal or dispense with any past rule or usage as to the qualifications of voters at delegate elections. Heretofore, no person has been qualified to vote at a delegate election who was not a legal voter in the district where he offered to vote, or who was not known and recognized as a member of the Democratic party, and repeated opposition to party nominations and especially to leading ones, was always good cause for rejecting a vote. The new rules are simply more definite and stringent than former rules or practice, and none of the former requisites for voting have been abolished or dispensed with. The 7th rule is very similar to those which follow in its spirit and general objects. It requires fidelity from all persons who desire to become candidates for nomination, disqualifying them for a given period in case they shall oppose the nominees of the party at any future election.

INSTRUCTION OF DELEGATES.

Rule 15th is a very important one, and gives form to a just principle of representative responsibility. Delegates instructed by the voters who elect them must obey their instructions, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. This sharp, just rule requires no remarks for its vindication. It speaks for itself and will command general approval. But it may be observed here that instructions are to be reasonably understood and construed. When given in favor of a candidate for nomination they will not prevent the withdrawal of his name if done by authority or in a regular manner by consent of the Convention. The rule only means that while he remains a candidate delegates instructed for him cannot betray him or withhold from him their support. It is further to be observed, that instructions to a delegate must be given by the voters who elect him and not by those who vote against him. For the principle is that the delegate represents only the persons who vote for him; that he owes to them and to them only complete fidelity and obedience.

DUTY OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

The Judge and Clerk who hold a delegate election in any district, are, by Rule 6, to keep an accurate list of voters at the election and also a tally of the votes polled, and they are to make return of those papers to the county Convention along with their certificate of the result; and by Rule 15th they are also to report all instructions given at the election. These duties should be carefully attended to by all election officers. As the rules require the election to be by *ballot*, no marking or any form of open voting should be permitted.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled under the rules, appears in the table of apportionment. The distribution is based upon the vote for Governor in 1869 and results in a convention of 67 members, which is an increase of 14 over the former number. The Convention will not be too large for the convenient transaction of business and the moderate increase in the number of delegates will afford fuller and more satisfactory representation to the people. Upon a strict principle of numbers three or four of the smallest districts would be entitled to but one delegate each, but there were several good reasons for allowing them a more liberal representation. As they had two delegates each under the old rules they would not have been satisfied with a smaller number under the new. If they had but one delegate each, the new plan of voting would not apply to them and therefore would not operate equally throughout the county. These and other considerations, justified the allowance to them of two delegates each by which the whole number of members in Convention was made to be 67 instead of 63.

MANNER OF VOTING.

All delegates must be elected by ballot as under the old rules. Tickets, written or printed, are to be used containing one or more names, not exceeding in number the number of delegates to be chosen from the district. But the voter has a new and valuable privilege never enjoyed by him before. Under the 5th rule he may give his votes to one candidate or any smaller number of candidates than the whole number of delegates to be chosen from his district. He is not compelled to vote in this manner but he may thus vote if he shall think proper. It is a right of which he cannot be deprived and which he may assert under all circumstances. This rule is but an application of the principles of common sense and of even-handed justice to delegate elections, and if it shall be fairly applied it will do more to purify and improve our system of nominations than any other possible change of rules or practice.

When the friends of a candidate in any district are numerous enough to claim a part of the delegates (one or more) but not numerous enough to claim them all, they can confine their votes to the number they are entitled to and certainly elect them. That is, they can take what belongs to them and no more. One good effect of the new rule will be to divide the delegations from populous districts like Bloomsburg and Locust in any case of serious contest, and thus prevent them from having an overwhelming or undue power in nominations.

Platforms and Principles.

The last National Convention which assembled at New York, on July 4, 1868, and which was the last authoritative exponent of Democratic principles, passed the following resolution:

"And we do declare and resolve, that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection of the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several states, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each state respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any state of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the states will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a federal union of co-equal states.

At the State Convention which assembled in Harrisburg, July 14th, 1869, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge, the following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote:

Third—That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, is opposed to conferring upon the negro the right to vote; and we do emphatically deny that there is any right or power in Congress or elsewhere to impose negro suffrage upon the people of this State in opposition to their will.

These are the principles of the Democratic party to-day and upon that platform we stand. From it no drivellers shall ever drive us.

To permit the federal government to usurp the rights of the States so far as to regulate and determine the qualifications of their voters, is to revolutionize the entire political system of the nation, and to surrender all State government to a centralized national government at Washington. The accomplishment of this end is the complete destruction of the powers of the States, and hence of the large and perfect liberty heretofore enjoyed. We would then be governed by a central power at Washington, controlled by the combined money power of the country, differing in immaterial form only from the government of Great Britain. When the Democrats assent to that, what is left of Democracy? What to contend for from a Democratic standpoint?

If the 14th and 15th amendments are adopted then centralization is accomplished—awaiting only a few years for perfection. But the question arises, are they adopted? We say not because fraud can never become valid, unless assented to in regular form. The Constitution plainly requires that amendments can only be submitted for ratification to the States by a vote of two-thirds of Congress. When so presented they only become operative when approved by three-fourths of the States. Now these amendments were only submitted by two-thirds of partial Congresses—fragmentary Congresses which refused to admit several of the States to representation. They were ratified by various frauds, the most glaring of which was the refusal of the rump Congresses to permit the people of several of the States to be represented in their Conventions and Legislatures. To support amendments effected in this manner is to disregard the plain and binding provisions of the Constitution itself. Under these circumstances it is impossible to be faithful to the Constitution and to support the amendments too.

Nor does the right exist, under the form of amendments or otherwise, to subvert the government. If even two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the States with all their people duly represented, should adopt an amendment abolishing the office of President and substituting a King, hereditary or otherwise, nobody would be bound by the act, because authority for such act could not be assumed under the form of amendment. Just so is it with these amendments which subvert the rights of the States and of the people as guaranteed by all the acts which formed the Federal government. They are both farce and fraud, and have no respectable claim to be considered a part of the fundamental law of the land.

Party politicians can no more give them validity than the Jackdaw could make himself a Peacock by borrowing feathers of the latter. Those who attempt it but repeat the fable.

Death of C. L. Vallandigham.

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM fatally wounded himself by a pistol shot at a hotel in Lebanon, Ohio, on the 15th inst. The telegraph says he was counsel for M'Geehan, who is on trial for the murder of Myers, and was preparing his argument. He had an empty and loaded pistol lying on the table, and was showing how Myers might have shot himself. He unfortunately picked up the loaded pistol instead of the empty one, which went off, the ball passing through the abdomen. He died the next day.

Mr. V. was a very able man, and since he is dead both friends and enemies give him credit for the most perfect honesty of motive in all the relations of life. Even when it was deemed necessary to traduce every prominent Democrat in the land, Mr. V.'s private character was never attacked so far as we know. He was, unfortunately for him, one of those men whose vigorous and peculiar intellects accomplish injury to friends rather than to enemies. Although of late years he had the reputation of an extremist in politics, his firmness and reliability was always doubted by those who knew him best. He was able but imperious, and if his measures did not command present success he was ever ready to immolate every thing in the hope that then something new could be turned up that would bring success. His recent "new departure," which has been so blindly followed by the scheming portion of politicians, is an example in point. Because the Democracy would not accept his counsel to arm against the ultraisms of the Radicals he was for accepting the most pernicious and destructive of their measures, in the hope that upon minor points they might be beaten.

His calamitous death is to be regretted, but by it the Democracy of Ohio and the whole country lose a very troublesome friend—honest, able and impracticable. He was near 50 years of age.

THE West Chester *Jeffersonian* will be kind enough to regard the editor of the *Columbian* with hat in hand. We trust he will find it convenient to attend the next meeting of the Democratic Editorial Association.

2d Senatorial District.

The Radicals have nominated ELISHA W. DAVIS for Senator in the 2d district of Philadelphia. He has served much in the Legislature and was always in every corrupt ring he could creep into and was generally a ring master—foulest amongst the foul. Possessing only a low order of intellect he was yet one of the most successful in corruption. The convention that nominated him is denounced as a rowdy concern of most disreputable character, but that does not relieve the Republican party from the odium of electing base bad representatives. The worst members in the Legislature are forced into it by Radical nominating conventions. Wherever they are strong they select men who are or will become thieves when elected. In the case of DAVIS they know their man, his corruption and his capacity to corrupt. If they elect him they can not plead in extenuation that they did not know the character of the man, for he has long been well known as a Legislative corruptionist who voted for every vile measure that was put upon its passage. By electing him, they place their whole party upon a level with him and advertise to the public that they are no better than he, and that they uphold the bad practices that prevail in the Legislature.

Unless it be in one or two Legislative districts in Philadelphia, the Democrats never nominate such candidates—open, well known corruptionists. If they elect bad men it is because they are deceived. On the other hand the Republicans are in the constant habit of reelecting the very worst men that disgrace our Legislative bodies. And this very fact constitutes a main feature of the respective parties.

IF VALLANDIGHAM'S ghost can read the newspapers just now, and if it has not yet forgotten earthly impulses, it must be either greatly amused or horrified at the expressions of sympathy and admiration which literally fill the columns of the Radical papers. Even terms of extravagant eulogy are indulged in. Where *traitor* was once the word *patriot* stands now! Why this wondrous change? Simply, Mr. V. a short time ago agreed to bow to ebony and admit the African to equality! That is now the touch-stone of Radical respectability.

The Radicals made the term *traitor* almost respectable by constantly applying it to honorable men, and especially to the truest friends of the Union. They used to exhaust the vocabulary of nastiness in abuse of VALLANDIGHAM, who was ever a firm friend of the Union but since VAL'S death they have discovered a new light! No longer afraid of him they now extol him as a pattern of propriety and excellence, and as an example of pure and lofty patriotism! Moral—Radical denunciation is praise!

The Nine Million Steal.

The difficulty in the way of legislation last winter prevented the thieves from stealing the sinking fund nine millions. The fact that several of the prominent actors were to be up for reelection, also had its influence. But the plunderers have not given up their game. As the Constitutional convention will prevent any legislature after the next from committing the robbery, of course the work is to be accomplished next winter. Let every honest constituency see to it that they elect none of these thieves this fall. If you want to save the nine millions to pay the State debt *do not vote for one of them*. Look to it now, when you have power, and pledge your candidates to oppose it.

OUR generous and chivalrous friends of the Harrisburg *Patriot* have lived long enough in the world to have ascertained, with due diligence, that it is the part of good breeding only to speak for others when authorized to do so. To quote distinguished statesmen as favoring ideas about which they have never spoken is scarcely within the line of gentlemanly propriety so characteristic of the *Patriot* when it treats subjects upon which it is sane. In our humble way we have always esteemed Judge BLACK and Mr. BUCKALEW as being competent to speak for themselves, and it is not palpable that an angel stands in their way. At least neither of them have been in the habit of employing others to speak for them.

THE 9th resolution clackers strain every point to justify themselves. Why don't they obey their own resolution, which "deprecates" the discussion of the subject? Some philosophers have an idea that the way to successfully oppose and defeat an opponent is to prove the fallacy of his arguments and positions but the gentry here referred to steal the Radical theories and then employ their time in attempting to justify them. Wherever you stand, gentlemen, let the Rads do their own justifying. They are as good at it as you are, have been in the business longer, and probably seriously believe what they say—an advantage you do not possess.

Dr. Stanton's Services.

Let us have light! That Dr. STANTON, the Radical candidate for Auditor General, was a Surgeon in the army and that he was once promoted by his uncle, is undoubtedly true, for the pay rolls attest it. But it is asserted that he was never in hearing of a rebel gun, and expended all his patriotism at Columbus, Ohio, and other safe places. How is this, Messrs. Radicals? Give the public the history of your candidate and particularly detail the battles at which he was present. Let us have light! Uncles might promote nephews without merit.

Gen. McCandless' Military Record.

That Gen. M'CANDLESS fought bravely, efficiently and continually through the severest battles of the war, and retired only when severely wounded, the Radical press do not deny. But they say he refused to accept a General's commission because he was opposed to the war. Our recollection, though not clear, is different. We think he refused because it was signed by LINCOLN or STANTON, or both. If so, he exhibited pluck and just pride. Where is his letter? It was published in full—let it be reproduced.

THE Radicals have lost every department of the State government of New Hampshire. The Democrats have the Governor, a majority of the Governor's Council, and the control of both the Senate and House of Represntatives. This will do in a State, which for thirteen years remained under Radical rule.

Editorial Hilarities.

The Pennsylvania editors have at length determined to enjoy the world they live in as well as other people, and to this end as well as a keen eye to their interests, have organized associations to promote the object. The first of these bodies, the Democratic Association of editors, assembled at Bellefonte on the 13th inst. where they had a most happy time. Their official proceedings were only interesting to themselves. The feature of the occasion was the hospitality extended to them by the good citizens of Bellefonte. In the afternoon they were treated to a ride to the top of Nittany mountain, from a point of which they had a splendid view of Penn's valley, one of the largest, richest and finest valleys in the State. In the evening they were treated to a fine trout supper—a trout, ice cream and strawberry banquet—which was attended by the principal citizens of the place. Wine flowed freely yet the utmost decorum prevailed. Toasts were given and short responsive speeches were made by several gentlemen, and the utmost good feeling prevailed throughout. Bellefonte will ever be kindly remembered by the Democratic editors of the State.

On the next day the editorial association without distinction of party assembled at Williamsport. The remarkably good looking and genial editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, H. G. SMITH, Esq., president. After business they were toasted and welcomed, treated and excursioned, and generally buttered and basted by the citizens of Williamsport. They visited Minequa Springs in Bradford county, Watkins Glen, N. Y., &c., and had a happy time generally.

On both occasions the attendance was good, yet it was much regretted by those present that *all* were not there. In future it is hoped every editor in the State will be present at each of these associations.

We may here remark that the best report we have seen of the entire proceedings of the Democratic association was made by Mr. W. C. WARNER of the Titusville *Courier*.

The Freedom and Dignity of the Press.

To publish any other than a perfectly untrammelled, outspoken and independent Democratic paper has never been within the nature or gifts of the editor of the *Columbian*, and whoever expects any other by him will be disappointed. "To speak his thoughts is every freeman's right," and every proper editor's duty, and we decidedly object to and rebel against the doctrine that conventions of politicians—whether composed of seedy and beggared patriots or of better ilk—can change the principles of a party. The principles of the Democratic party and of the writer are those enunicated by its great leader and founder, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and these will endure for all time despite the machinations of politicians or others.

As to the duty of the press in such emergency as exists at present, we quote and endorse the following from the *Clinton Democrat*, an able and vigorous exponent of true Democracy, to wit:

Some of our Democratic cotemporaries are meeting the discussion of the ninth resolution of the Cassidy platform by a kind of gag-law argument, in attempting to silence discussion by asserting that it is the duty of the majority, and, therefore, that the press should "shut up" and submit in silence to this expression of the scheming will of a majority of the late State Convention. They ought to place themselves on higher grounds, for that position is unsound and untenable. It has for its basis the unrepublican idea that a Democratic Convention can do no wrong. If carried out to its final consequences, it would result in suppressing free discussion—would muzzle the press, and give dictatorial powers to a comparatively insignificant and sometimes ignorant few.

The principle enunciated by Jefferson was "that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression."

This was written in reference to the voice of the people, and enunciated a principle of Democratic government. It has been taken up and made to do good service as a matter of party discipline, and when applied to the nomination of candidates, it is the safest and best rule that has been suggested. When a convention crystallizes public sentiment in the form of resolutions, it is the voice of the people speaking through their accredited representatives, and, so recognizing it, the press has been found uniformly supporting and commending them. But when conventions make declarations outside of Democratic principles and at variance with the unbroken history of the party and press, and especially when they are sprung upon the people in a cabalistic manner without previous warning or discussion by speakers or the press—they go outside of the rule of discipline and arrogantly assume a right that does not and should not belong to them. It is unreasonable to demand of the press to keep silent under such circumstances, though it may be policy on the part of the movers to urge it.

Those who would suppress discussion are trying to warp a great principle of Democratic government into a mere disciplinary rule, and make it do service for a few by silencing discussion. It is wrong, and we repudiate the position. We yield to none in support of Democratic principles, nor would we offer factious opposition; but we hold the freedom of the press too high to subscribe to such a doctrine. We are of those who do not believe in the infallibility of Democratic or any other conventions of men.

The press have a right to and should discuss the acts of their own representatives in the spirit of criticism when necessary as well as of applause. The freedom of the press requires it, and the integrity of that opinion it would mold commands it. The people are the government, and in the crucible of public opinion alone should all public measures be tried, and the press, as the medium of that opinion, would fail in its duty if it shrunk from a fair discussion of the platform and allowed itself to be be forced into the contemptible, insignificant position of blind fuglemen of whatever may be dictated by a party convention. Yield all becoming obedience to discipline, work hard for party success, but never give up or surrender one jot or title of the liberty of the press!

SMITH, the negro cadet, having been again sentenced to dismissal from the Military Academy, by the Court Martial who tried him for his offenses, has been again the subject of political favor. His sentence has been commuted to "one year's reduction from his standing at the Academy." Thus the great object of keeping him there is achieved. That is one of the great Radical triumphs of the times.

THE State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will meet at Harrisburg, on the 8th of August next. A grand parade of the order will be held on Wednesday, the 9th. Excursion tickets will be issued on all roads leading to that place.

State Appropriation.

That our tax paying readers may know the disposition made of their money by the State Solons, we give the items in the Appropriation Bill passed by the last Legislature. The aggregate amount is nearly six millions of dollars:

Governor	$5,000
Secretary of the Commonwealth	3,500
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth	2,250
Auditor General	3,000
Surveyor General	2,800
Attorney General	3,000
Adjutant General	2,500
State Treasurer	5,000
Superintendent of Common Schools	2,500
State Librarian	1,200
Assistant	900
Superintendent Public Printing	1,000
Governor's Private Secretary	2,000
Governor's Messenger	900
Gov's postage, telegrams, stationery, &c.	2,000
Secretary of Commonwealth's office	17,775
Auditor General's office	19,475
Land Department office	21,350
Attorney General's office	3,200
Auditor General's office	15,041
Pensions and Gratuities	100,001
Common Schools	695,000
Expenses of Department	8,721
Soldiers' Orphans' Department	523,000
Salaries of Judges	215,000
Expenses of Legislature	375,000
Public Printing	50,000
Interest on Funded Debt	1,700,000
Deaf and Dumb Institution	30,000
Pennsylvania Blind Institution	33,000
Western Insane Asylum	35,000
Harrisburg Insane Asylum	70,000
Danville Insane Asylum	250,000
Pennsylvania Training School	23,000
Philadelphia House of Refuge	37,000
Western House of Refuge	25,000
Eastern Experimental Farm	2,000
Chaplain Senate	900
Chaplain House	500
Harrisburg Fire Companies (7)	700
Eastern Penitentiary	83,650
Western Penitentiary	29,358
Board of Public Charities	4,600
State Library	9,013
Military Claims	40,000
Philadelphia Centennial Celebration	5,000
Chambersburg Damages	300,000

Presidential Prospects.

[From the Washington Patriot.]

Although a year may elapse before candidates will be regularly presented for the Presidency, public interest begins to turn in that direction already, and speculation as to the probable result has taken a wide range. Notwithstanding the violent opposition which exists in the Republican ranks to the President, and the disaffection of many of the most respected leaders of that party, the renomination of Gen. Grant may be assumed as a fixed fact. We accept it as such, because the whole patronage and power of the administration will be exerted to that end, and this united influence is strong enough to control the political organization, in spite of any resistance that may be made.

There have been great changes since 1868, when General Grant received the electoral votes of twenty-six States, and Mr. Seymour of eight, including Georgia. At that election, Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, casting an aggregate of twenty-three votes, were not represented; so that, counting Georgia, but thirty-four of the thirty-seven States were recognized as in the Union. Of the popular vote, General Grant received 3,012,833 and Mr. Seymour 2,703,219, showing a majority of only 309,584 for the former. This result may be well considered remarkable, in view of the popularity which attended to a successful soldier, supposed to be moderate in his political opinions, and the condition of the country at that time.

Great changes have occurred since 1868. Nine States, which gave General Grant 110,761 popular majority, have become decidedly Democratic; and some, like Pennsylvania, may be regarded as most likely to follow that direction, while others still should be classed in the doubtful category. After calmly surveying the whole field, and with no desire to deceive ourselves or to mislead others, we have come to the conclusion that, with ordinary discretion, the election of a Democratic President next year may be regarded as reasonably certain. This expectation is predicated upon the adoption of a wise and comprehensive policy by the National Convention, and the selection of candidates who in themselves, will reflect the sound opinion of the country, and deservedly command the public confidence. Feeling sure in regard to both these facts, it only remains to demonstrate the proposition. We take, as a basis of estimate, the States which are now in the Democratic line, or which are conceded by all competent and candid men.

The next Electoral College will be composed of thirty-seven States, with an aggregate of three hundred and seventeen votes, and necessarily requiring one hundred and fifty-nine votes to elect the President. Our present distribution is as follows:

Democratic.		*Republican.*		*Doubtful.*	
Alabama,	8	Iowa,	4	Arkansas,	5
Delaware,	3	Kansas,	3	New Jersey,	7
Georgia,	9	Maine,	7	Ohio,	21
Florida,	3	Mass.,	13	Mississippi,	7
Kentucky,	1	Michigan,	6	Penna.,	26
Louisiana,	7	Minnesota,	4	Connecticut,	6
Maryland,	7	Rhode Island,	4	Illinois,	16
N. Y. City,	22	S. Carolina,	5	Nebraska,	1
Oregon,	3	Vermont,	5		
N. Carolina	9	Wisconsin,	5	8 States,	91
Penn.,	26				
Virginia,	10	19 States,	66		
California	5				
Indiana,	13				
Missouri,	11				
Nevada,	3				
N. Hamp.,	5				
West Va.,	5				
Texas,	6				
19 States,	161				

It will be observed from this calculation, that if every State placed in the doubtful column was conceded to the Republican candidate, it would still be defeated by five votes in the Electoral Collage. But we claim, with entire confidence, at least one half of the doubtful States, with Pennsylvania at their head, as will be demonstrated in the coming State election. With anything like a fair vote, Arkansas is certain. Connecticut and New Jersey may be relied upon, and we do not hesitate to count Mississippi. Under ordinary circumstances, Ohio, Illinois, and Nebraska would be naturally classed on the Republican side, and we are frank to say the chances incline there unless the quiet reaction which is extending imperceptibly over the country shall make a strong impression on those States. At the last Congressional election the great majority of 51,150 which Illinois gave General Grant in 1868, was reduced to a few thousands.

Of the nineteen States assigned to the Democrats, Louisiana and Florida, only casting ten votes, may be objected to. There is no doubt but the public sentiment in both being lagely Democratic, but it is possible that the disgraceful agencies, by which Arkansas has been cheated out of her just rights, may control those States. Our belief is to the contrary. There is hardly a doubt, after Pennsylvania shall speak out next fall, and foreshadow the election of a Democratic and Conservative President, that all these carpetbag governments will tumble to pieces and their "loyal" rulers be the first to worship the rising sun.

A RUMOR has been put in circulation that when Victor Emanuel enters Rome as the King in the capital of Italy, the Pope will leave it for an Asylum in Corsica. This is idle gossip. The Pope will not quit Rome, unless driven out by the acts of Victor Emanuel, and then under protest.

Hon. Warren J. Woodward.

The Democratic Convention of Berks county, by a unanimous and cordial vote, renominated Hon. WARREN J. WOODWARD for President Judge, and it is stated that this action meets the unanimous approbation of the people of the county without regard to party. Although this is a high and rare compliment, it is what those who know the merit and ability of the man expected. Upon being informed of the action of the Convention, Judge W. appeared before it and returned acknowledgments in the following graceful terms:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I have cheerfully accepted the invitation of your committee to appear before the Convention, to express the gratification I feel from the nomination that has just been made. It would be mere affectation to receive it with the appearance of an indifference which I do not feel.

For ten years I have been performing the duties of President Judge of this Judical District. A nomination for the same office at the end of this period by representatives of the party whose representatives nominated me ten years ago, is an honor to which I could not of course be indifferent.

I have made some effort to be here at this time. It has seemed to me to be right that a candidate for a judicial office should have the opportunity to meet the representatives of the mass of the people of the county on just such an occasion as this. A Judge cannot meet men in the usual business of life. He is shut out of general business intercourse, and he cannot take part in ordinary political action. It is only proper, therefore, that he should embrace the opportunity of a nomination like this to express his acknowledgments for the services that have been rendered him, to the members of the Convention and the people they represent.

The nomination enables me to express the sense of the obligations I have felt during my connection with the business of the county, for the constant support I have received at the hands of the people. They have been ready to overlook imperfections, errors and mistakes. They have allowed to me the benefit of every doubt; and have always given me credit for a purpose to serve them to the best of my ability in the position to which they placed me. In the same connection, it is but just and right that I should take the same opportunity to acknowledge the magnanimity, courtesy and forbearance with which I have been treated by the members of the Berks county bar. My relations with these gentlemen have been as pleasant as the relations of Judge and counsel could possibly be; and I have always felt that in all my intercourse with them and the community, I have had unusual ground for self-congratulation.

For the kindness, confidence and support I have received from the people of the county, I am deeply grateful, and for the honor that has just been conferred upon me, I desire to return my cordial thanks to the members of this convention.

WHEN HOLDEN, the Radical Governor of North Carolina, was impeached for various misdemeanors in office, and removed, the papers in his interest cried out political persecution. In that case a majority of the Legislature was opposed to the Governor. But what excuse will be offered for Governor BUTLER of Nebraska? He, like HOLDEN, has been impeached and removed from office. But it cannot be said that the movement was a Democratic one; for it originated in a Radical House and was followed by conviction in a Radical Senate, against a Radical Governor.

It is worthy of note, that justice is at last reaching the men who, having been invested with power by force and fraud, used their authority to rob the people of their money—and their rights.

IMPORTANT facts have transpired in relation to the resolution passed by the Radical Convention in this State, indorsing GRANT. It appears that this resolution was twice offered in the Committee, and twice rejected by an almost unanimous vote. It was next offered in open Convention, where the members did not like to vote against it, and allowed it to go through. The sense of the Convention was evidently against General GRANT, and it is said the counter current was set running by Senator CAMERON. The old trickster does not want the President to think he is too strong in Pennsylvania. That might detract from the power and influence of the Senator at the White House.

THE "new departure" of a small majority in the late Democratic Convention need not necessarily alarm anybody. The same trick was played by a convention that assembled at Pittsburg in 1849, whereby the Democratic party was made to declare for the Wilmot proviso. That action had no effect on the party or the ensuing election, but was promptly and unanimously repudiated by the conventions that followed. Such will be the fate of the present absurd departure.

THE Radical party has lost two more shining lights—Governor Butler, of Nebraska, impeached and removed from office for divers crimes and misdemeanors; and ex-Congressman C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, convicted of bigamy. Such wholesale dispensing of justice should be stopped, or Ben. Butler may be convicted of theft and Grant found guilty of violating the Constitution by accepting bribes and presents, and so on until the Radical party is left without a leader.

DR. STANTON spent a large portion of his term of military service as a contract surgeon in Columbus. For this he was promoted by his relative at the head of the War Department. In accepting the nomination for Auditor General from the treasury ring he has entered on another and a quite different contract. This is to audit their accounts with the people of the Commonwealth. But he will discover in this last case that it takes more than the ring to make a bargain.

IT is gratifying to see the laboring men take such a decided stand against the dominant party, and it augurs well for the success of our cause. By a kind of delusion, many were taken into the so-called Republican party, but having been with it long enough to learn its real intentions, they have left it, and in being so have given it a serious kick, from which it is groaning quite lustily through its party organs.

COUNTY Commissioners MCGEE and NEELY of Pittsburg, Penn., who pleaded guilty to receiving bribes for granting liquor licenses, have been sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000 each, with one year's imprisonment in the work house.

INDICATIONS of a renewal of the insurrection increase in Paris. The citizens openly insult the soldiery, and fears are entertained that the scenes of bloodshed will be re-enacted in the doomed city.

Columbia County Convention Rules.

The Convention elected for the express purpose of revising the rules to govern future conventions and nominations in Columbia county met at the Court House in Bloomsburg on the 28th day of December, 1870, and unanimously adopted the following, to wit:

I. The annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at 1 o'clock p. m., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before at the places of holding the general elections in the several election districts, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of a ratio.

IV. The Standing Committee shall whenever necessary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, together with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

VI. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election.

VII. All cases of disputed seats in Convention shall be disposed of openly by vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

VIII. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may depute another, if he fail to do so his colleagues in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the district in attendance.

IX. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

X. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

XI. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Conventions.

XII. The standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any five of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

XIII. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected.

XV. Delegates instructed by the voters who select them shall obey their instructions in Convention, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. All instructions shall be reported by the election officers.

XVI. Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall entertain and put to vote motions for the election of a President and two Secretaries for purposes of temporary organization.

XVII. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election; but this rule shall apply only to cases of opposition to tickets hereafter formed.

XVIII. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate election that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State elections within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or has corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

XIX. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing to take effect in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge or approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

XX. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured in future, either to himself or to any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext; upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in Convention until determined.

XXI. None of these rules shall be altered or rescinded at a regular annual Convention, unless by a vote of two-thirds of all the delegates present.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES UNDER THE SECOND AND THIRD RULES ABOVE:

	1869. Votes for Packer.	Delegates.
Beaver,	190	3
Benton,	185	3
Berwick,	68	2
Bloomsburg, East } " West }	300	3 2
Briarcreek,	154	3
Catawissa,	135	2
Centralia,	132	2
Centre,	184	3
Conyngham, North	124	2
" South	48	2
Fishingcreek,	245	4
Franklin,	54	2
Greenwood,	166	3
Hemlock,	154	3
Jackson,	115	2
Locust,	232	4
Madison,	186	5
Main,	109	2
Mifflin,	196	3
Montour,	74	2
Mt. Pleasant,	93	2
Orange,	137	2
Pine,	95	2
Roaringcreek,	54	2
Scott,	143	2
Sugarloaf,	132	2
	3714	67

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,
OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

[The following persons have been named for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention. All who are announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
E. J. McHENRY,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.
JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM SHAFFER,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE
JOHN K. GROTZ,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.
DAVID DEMOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
IRAM DERR,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,
JOHN LEGGOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM LAMON,
BRIARC