The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1871.

Rally! for True Democratic Principles!

The dereliction of Democratic conventions and Democratic leaders in avowing correct positions on vital active questions, is forcing the formation of new parties peculiarly interested in those issues. The workingmen's party is an example. The Democratic party of former days was peculiarly the champion of the laboring and producing interests of the country, while its various opponents were always the champions of aggregated capital. In the abstract this is true now. But our Conventions have become so cowed by successive defeats, and those who force themselves into the lead of the party so timid, that they think only of *conservatism* (that devilish subterfuge which opposes all measures to correct present evil and is in favor of nothing but bawling about the "sacredness" of national debts) or some smart trick or dodge in the shape of a "new departure" by which to avoid the fire of the enemy—trundle bed patriots who skulk from the vigor of manly struggle lest defeat *may* follow—men who would be victors without the triumph of a single principle rather than run the risk of a defeat in the effort to establish that which is correct!

The principles of the Democratic party require that the public lands should be held for the sole use of actual settlers, and that they should be appropriated to no other purpose whatever.

The same principles are hostile to every form of National Banks or Banking, and require the issue of simple treasury notes to meet such emergencies as can not be supplied by specie.

The same principles are opposed to all complicated forms of government and laws, which fill the country with hordes of officials, tax gatherers, spies, pimps and loafers, to suck the substance of the people.

The same principles require that all projects of improvement and development that can be reached by such effort shall be left to individual enterprise; and that corporations shall only be resorted to in cases that are manifestly beyond the reach of individual effort; and that even then they shall be securely curbed in their powers.

The same principles require that in levying taxes *all property* of whatever kind or nature shall bear its equal share and that none shall be exempt; and that in the levying of tariffs they shall be so adjusted as to bear lightly upon articles of prime necessity and heavily only upon luxuries, and upon all in proportion to their value.

The same principles regard all government as merely a necessary evil that is only to be tolerated so far as to restrain men from injuring each other, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned; and that its power shall be limited to these subjects and its own protection.

The foregoing are mainly the leading characteristics of the Democratic party and we cannot conceive for the life of us why our conventions of recent years overlook or shun them. If vigorously advocated and faithfully pressed at all times, there would be no occasion for the formation of labor unions and workingmen's parties, and these would become powerful auxiliaries that would give victory to the Democracy at all times. At least, if defeats would occur they would only be of temporary character and at worst would only prove a momentary interruption.

Oh, for another great brave JACKSON, to rally the masses around their interests and to crush the miserable bands of corrupt and timid demagogues that have got into the lead of great parties!

Delegate Elections.

The Democratic Delegate elections for Columbia county will be held on Saturday, August 5th—one week from to-morrow. The voters have had ample notice—the candidates have long been before the public—abundant opportunity is given to every Democrat to express his choice. Let every Democrat attend the elections and see to it that honest and fit men are elected to represent them—men who will give fair expression to their will and keep the best interests of the party constantly in view.

No party can be uniformly successful at elections, or long maintain an existence, unless it preserves its unity. A divided party is sure to go to speedy destruction. Unanimous acquiescence in nominations fairly made is therefore a necessity to success and to continued existence. Under the efficient rules of the party in Columbia county unfairness is impossible, and full expression is necessarily given to the will of those who elect the delegates. Of course the voice of those who do not attend these elections is not heard, for they do not utter it, but these are bound in all fairness to yield gracefully to what is done by those who do act, in order that union and harmony, the strength and vitality and power of the party, may be maintained.

Of course the Radicals will fuss about "rings," about management, &c., and they will sympathize in well affected tears over the misfortunes of the defeated, &c., &c. But the fact is that there is no such a thing as a Democratic ring in Bloomsburg, and if there was it would be impotent for good or evil, or to effect any thing, under the stringent rules adopted by the party. That some candidates must be defeated is very certain—"when two men ride a horse one must ride behind"—but the defeated of this year may be the preferred of the next, and the friends of each will want the support of the friends of the other at some period. A kindly and brotherly feeling, therefore, is the only safe rule of action and the only one that can make a party strong. Let all, then, turn out to the delegate election, let each express his voice, and when the majority has selected a ticket, let it be unanimously supported, whoever may be placed upon it. All the candidates announced are worthy men and deserving of support if nominated.

THE proposed amendment to the Constitution making the State Treasurer elective is not to be voted on this fall, as stated in many papers. If it passes another Legislature then it will be submitted to a vote of the people.

An Aggressive Campaign.

We have heard much talk about that. We have read much of it in print. But we see no action. No giant thunder wakes patriotic nerves to action. Faint clattering about contemptible "departures" ruffle little rills a moment now and then—a moment later all is slumber and quiet repose again. Where are the committees on the conduct of the campaign? Why don't they marshal the issues, with accompanying exposures, and detail the facts and figures to the public?

Why don't they hold up to the public view the fearful, wasteful extravagance and corruption of the Federal government, and give the facts and figures to prove them?

The extravagance and outrage of the Federal Congress in lavishing thousands and tens of thousands of acres of the people's public lands upon corporations, and other sheer waste of them?

The enormous and unjustifiable appropriations by the Radical Congress, and waste and theft of government officials; why are not these with detail and proofs brought prominently to public view?

Why are not all the Radical acts and laws carefully compiled, reviewed, and their oppressive character exposed?

The ballot box is grossly debauched by various laws and practices; the Federal Courts are equally debauched and corrupted, the jury system is vicious, citizens are depleted of their means by scoundrels without official position who infest the Federal Courts and control results, pockets are thus filched, justice is derided and its courts are made a mockery, yet nothing is done to expose and prove these facts to the public!

The President is off to the races, patronizing gamblers, at least by his presence, the Vice President at home pittifully begging the public to look at him, the heads of departments are scattered to the winds, the Lord only knows where, and the whole government is actually in the hands and under the immediate direction of a Confederate Major of the staff of the rebel Gen. TOOMBS! Yet those whose special business it is to expose these things stand with their hands in their pockets, possibly contriving schemes to get them into somebodyelse's!

The Secretary of the Treasury hords a hundred millions of gold constantly in the Federal Treasury, while the people unnecessarily pay gold interest upon that immense sum, but not a word is said because this is for the interest of the bankers and brokers and shavers who live and grow fat by it.

The whole power of the Treasury department is used to draw in greenbacks, upon which no interest is paid, and interest paying obligations are issued or kept afloat in their stead, to accommodate the capital of the country and increase its gains, while the people are oppressed by the scarcity of money for business purposes, and high rates of interest are thus maintained!

The country is becoming filled with note shavers and shaving shops to drain the unwary and the unfortunate of their utmost farthing and to oppress and crush all debtors. The government looks on complacently and encouragingly, and the politician dare not chirp or he too will be crushed, or at least derided, defeated and disgraced. Can not a party rise to the level of this emergency, o'ertop and overwhelm it! Did all courage die when ANDREW JACKSON ceased to breathe? Can not an epistolary hero and statesman like JEFFERSON be reproduced?

Our State affairs are overlooked or neglected. The acts of the Radical Legislatures, their injustice, corruption, wastefulness and oppression are left unscanned. Corporations actually possess, as if in fee simple, the whole political power of the State, and the politicians fear to attack or expose them. They buy up and subsidize the press as well as Legislatures, they intimidate all whose ambition aspires to public positions, they oppress labor and shift the taxes upon the shoulders of the great mass of toilers. They revel in power and wrong and yet are unheeded!

The State has acquired a Sinking Fund of $9,500,000 to pay off its debt. This sum is tightly locked up in the Treasury. The corporations have a matured scheme to seize it—yet scarcely a word of protest is uttered, the county conventions of the parties do not mention it, but few newspapers make observation regarding it, the people themselves do not act and do not seem to care whether the men for whom they vote for Legislative positions are for or against the thieving proposition!

These are only some points of importance. Why do not those who get off so much gab about "aggressive campaigns" take up the subjects and press them upon public attention? There is too much feebleness in those who hold the prominent positions—CROWD ON THE CANVASS AND FORCE THE BATTLE TO FURY, if you would either have or deserve to have victory! Let there be an exhibit of fire, and energy and vigor! Neither timid, weak or slothful people, or tricksters, ever achieve great things. Let the State Executive committee arouse to action!

Republican State Nominees.

What of them, Stanton and Beath? We see their names at the mastheads of Republican papers—that's all.—*Four Quarters.*

The Republican papers have frequently been challenged to give the military record of CAMERON'S candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, but so far they are as reticent as though their heroes had never smelt powder! Will any body favor the public with an account of the battles in which they won their laurels! It is hinted that neither of them were ever within the sound of a rebel gun, but of the truth of this no positive information is given. STANTON was a Surgeon, but he is stigmatized as a "contract Surgeon"—a mere medical suttler, who, like all of his class, was careful to keep out of harm's way—a speculator upon the blood of the country, who had a keener eye upon its purse than upon armed enemies. If this be true it is mockery to set him up as a soldier candidate.

BEATH is said to have been a Lieutenant of a darkey squad. Those troops were not proverbial for bravery or heroism—they rather fondly clung to the rear and to the garrison. They were the "pet lambs." No officer won distinction at their head. Was BEATH ever in a battle? Let the public be enlightened. He is said to have lost a leg in the war. If so, he must have a military history of some extent. Even though STANTON has none let the public be enlightened as to the clerk of the coal operators.

Tickets and Voting at the Delegate Election.

At the instance of many gentlemen interested in the due and orderly conduct of the approaching delegate election we print tickets for use by voters thereat, and can supply them to any extent required. We will also print blank forms of returns for the use of the election officers and furnish them on proper application during the coming week.

The general form of ticket as printed with blanks for the insertion of names, is as follows:

TICKET.

FOR DELEGATES.

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FOR MEMBER STANDING COMMITTEE.

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INSTRUCTIONS.

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A different form of ticket can of course be used, the rules of nomination being complied with or observed in preparing it; but the above form we think will be found most convenient for general use. It can be readily filled up so as to express completely the intention of each voter at the election.

But it may be well at this time to state distinctly and clearly how tickets may be filled up and how votes for delegates and instructions to delegates may be given by the people. If in doing this we shall, to some extent, repeat explanations heretofore made, our excuse must be our earnest desire to have a fair and intelligent election in every district of the county.

VOTING FOR DELEGATES.—The first blank in the ticket will be filled up according to the number of delegates to be chosen in a district and with reference to the union or division of votes in selecting them. If but one set of delegates shall run in a district, or a voter shall desire to vote at all events for the whole number to which the district is entitled, the delegate blank will be simply filled up with as many names as the whole number of delegates to be chosen from the district. In other words, tickets will be filled up just as tickets always have been, with the names of a number of delegate candidates equal to the entire number to be elected from the district. It will be quite unnecessary in such cases to add to each name the words "one vote," though their addition will be harmless. Whether they shall be added or not, the election officers will score one vote to each candidate on the ticket according to their duty under the rules.

Now we suppose that in each of one-half the districts of the county, but one set of delegates will be run. This will happen whenever the people are entirely united upon the candidate in whose favor delegates are to be chosen, or whenever it shall be agreed or understood that the delegates shall be divided between candidates without a contest.

But in many cases even of contest in districts, one or both parties to the contest will vote for the full number of delegates. They will strike for the whole and will not desire to concentrate their votes upon a smaller number. In all such cases also tickets will be filled in with the full number of names as above mentioned, and nothing more will be necessary.

But where there shall be no united opinion, nor agreement for the division of delegates, and the friends of a candidate shall be of opinion that they are entitled to *a part* but not all of the delegates from the district, then the 5th rule of nomination comes into play. Under it the voter can give all his votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected and thus a part of the voters in a district, can (if a considerable number,) get their due share of delegates. In all such cases the delegate blank in our form of ticket must be filled in not only with a name or names, but also with a designation of the number of votes given to the person or each of the persons voted for for delegate.

Our election districts are severally entitled to two, three or four delegates, the number to each being proportioned to its Democratic vote at the last Governor's election. Now in a district of two delegates, the voter may give his two votes to one candidate and to do so he should fill in his ticket in this form:

A. B.....2 votes.

In such a district the friends of a candidate for a convention nomination ought not to run two persons for delegate on a contest unless they have a two thirds vote in the district; for a minority exceeding one-third can certainly elect the second delegate.

Sugarloaf township is entitled to two delegates. Now suppose that in that township 100 votes are to be polled at a delegate election and that the voters are divided in their preference between A. and B. (who are candidates for some leading nomination) in the proportion of 60 for the former and 40 for the latter. The question is, ought A. to carry both delegates in Sugarloaf or but one? Let the figures be examined and we will get an answer. Divide 100 (the number of votes,) by 2, (the number of delegates,) and we get 50 voters for a delegate.

Now give one delegate to A. and 50 of his voters may be struck off from further consideration because their claim to representation has been fully met. Then the voters left, stand as follows:

A.—10——B.—40, and the next question is, shall we give the second delegate to the 10 voters or to the 40? To state this question is to answer it. Upon every ground of justice and of common sense the second delegate should go to the 40 voters who really constitute the *second majority* in the calculation and then the general result will be that we will have 90 out of the 100 voters of Sugarloaf actually represented in convention instead of but 60. This result is perfectly secured by allowing each of B's 40 voters to cast his two votes for one delegate under the 5th rule of nomination.

In a district entitled to three delegates where a voter shall desire to vote for but one, he will fill up his ticket in this form:

A.—B.—3 votes, and if he shall desire to vote for but two, then A.—B.—1½ votes, C.——D.——1½ votes.

In either case he will use his three votes in the manner best calculated to secure fair representation to himself and his friends in the Convention.

Fishingcreek and Locust each elect four delegates and each voter in those districts may give his four votes to one, two or three candidates for delegate. The manner of filling in tickets will occur to every intelligent person, and need not be enlarged upon in this place.

The second blank in our form of ticket will be filled with the name of one person for member of the county Standing Committee, as each district is entitled to one member.

A considerable space is left under the head of "Instructions" to be filled by each voter according to his pleasure, or this division of the ticket may be voted in blank or cut off whenever the voter shall not desire to vote instructions. Inasmuch as the issue in selecting or voting for delegates will generally be upon a single office, candidates for *other* offices will often feel compelled to resort to instructions in order to test their strength and receive a proper support in convention. This plan of voting instructions is by no means a perfect one, but it was an old one and was not abolished by the new rules. It seems necessary to retain it until some better plan in the nature of a substitute for it, shall be proposed.

Letter of Gen. McCandless.

The Radical papers publish the following letter of Gen. MCCANDLESS. We suppose it to be genuine. We see nothing in it that in the least reflects upon the writer's patriotism. On the other hand it proves the author's devotion to the Union as established by the great fathers who founded it:

No. 520 Walnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 21st inst., informing me of my promotion to the position of Brigadier-General of volunteers. This appointment I decline to accept. In order that my motives for so doing may be clearly understood, I will state that when those who administer this Government re-adopt the original intention of prosecuting this war for the restoration of the Union, I, together with hundreds of officers and thousands of men—at present out of service—will be found ready and willing to return. Until such time, I consider the post of honor to be the private station.

WM. MCCANDLESS.

To Brig.-Gen. L. THOMAS, Adjutant-Gen. U. S. A., July 30, 1861.

Concerning Instructions.

The 15th rule of nominations provides, that "Delegates instructed by the voters who select them, shall obey their instructions in Convention, &c." It will be seen by this rule that delegates can be instructed only by the voters who vote for them and not by others. Therefore, when two delegate tickets are run in a district the instructions upon any one ticket will apply only to the delegate or delegates named thereon, and the election officers in such cases should score and count the instructions upon the two kinds of ticket *separately* and report them accordingly.

Instructions to a delegate, in order to be binding, must be given to him by a majority of those who vote for him and by no smaller number.

The Radicals are preparing to carry Philadelphia in October by employing Maryland negroes to work on the streets, commencing about the middle of September, and by appointing election officers who are adepts at altering returns and stuffing ballot boxes. It is supposed several thousand voters may be imported. There are ways of preventing these frauds if our friends in the city will apply themselves to the subject. Country politicians universally remark the surprisingly loose, ineffective and careless manner in which city elections are conducted. One-half the care and attention bestowed upon country elections would effectually prevent large frauds at least in the cities. We hope the subject will receive better attention than it has ever received.

THE Tunkhannock *Republican* thinks we would be inconsistent to support an advocate of the "new departure" for office. Sapient! We never yet met a man who did not entertain some opinion or other that we esteemed erroneous. Should we therefore refuse to support anybody for office? The *Republican* gets off a vast amount of silly blab about its conscientious temperance convictions and opposition to all dram drinkers, yet it is an admirer and supporter of Gen. GRANT—a perfect lover of the bibulous hero. In that "knavery" is rather perspicuous—and so are long ears!

Political Prohibition.

The political prohibitionists have issued a call for a State convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 9th of August, for the purpose of nominating pledged prohibitionists as candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, and effecting a thorough organization in every Senatorial and Representative district in the State. Heretofore the prohibition organization has been used merely as a bob to the Radical kite and we suppose that is the purpose now.

THE energetic agent of "Hoofland's German Medicines," Mr. W. M. CRANE, is in town decorating our fences with large bills and distributing circulars. Mr. EVANS, the proprietor of these medicines, has made a large fortune by putting a good and reliable medicine before the public, and his success is mainly due to the use of printer's ink, being a most liberal advertiser!

IN France all the elections are held on Sunday, the Theatres of cities are all open, and it is also the day set apart for horse races and military parades. Yet in such a bagatelle country as that they talk about establishing a republic!

Are We Not Debased?

It is sometimes queried whether governments are instituted for the benefit of officeholders, or offices are created for the public convenience or service, and subject to the Supreme laws of the State. Since the Radical party has obtained control of public affairs the government at Washington is essentially a government conducted and administered for the uses and benefits of officeholders. The limitations of supreme law are subordinated to the demands of officeholders for legislation that will help them to hold on to fat places. Laws, whose tendency is, and whose necessary results must be, to change our form of government from a republic of States to a central and consolidated state, are enacted, not because the people desire such a change, and not because any crisis of civil commotion is at hand, but simply and solely because such revolutionary enactments are expected to serve the uses of administration officeholders. Whatever it may be in theory, it is clear that in practice the Washington idea of government is an institution supported by contributions of the people for the benefit of officeholders.—*Valley Sentinel.*

Public Purity.

The days when Abolitionists were not permitted to lecture were "days of infinite public purity"—and the indignation of the Philadelphia *Day* at the *Columbian* for declaring the fact in no wise affects the truth of the assertion. Then the first men of the nation were at the head of the departments—then men who were the peers of the members of any legislative body in the world crowded the halls of Congress—then Presidents scorned to accept presents, and if one had stooped so low he would have been scorned by all the people; and if he had appointed men to office who had made him large or small presents he would have been promptly impeached and execrated by every tongue that uttered his name—then members of Congress would have been literally kicked from its floors and socially outlawed had they dared to vote public lands to corporations and then become the recipients of whole townships or any part of them, as they now do—then Presidents did not devote the summer months to watering places and horse races, as Gen. GRANT now does, nor did officials grow rich in public places, nor were public offices stocked with relatives, as they now are. Then unpatriotic action was insulted, driven out, punished and contemned promptly by the most efficient means at hand, and brawlers and demagogues had no place in the public affections. Then people universally despised a man who lacked integrity and no one upheld or excused him, much less did constituencies re-elected him to office, as is now done. Then cadet peddlers, and bigamists, and adventurers, and negroes, and members without constituencies or homes, had no place in Congress, talent without integrity was not honored, and honorable position was rarely attained but by merit. The galleries of the Congress and the Legislatures were not then filled by borers, corporations did not buy up and control these bodies, and legislative corruption was unknown. Mere pigmies and carping politicians did not then usurp the places of Statesmen, measures were passed or rejected upon their merits and not submitted to partizan caucusses for decision, and legislators were at least supposed to vote as their consciences dictated. The degrading spectacle of a Federal Senate or House of Representatives without a single first class statesman in it (or a dozen of them for that matter) did not then daily disgrace the nation in the eyes of the world, as is now the case, nor did Yankee carpetbaggers represent States in Congress whose white citizens were denied the right of suffrage, now exercised by their slaves.

But enough—it is not necessary to repeat the whole chapter of crime, of folly, of blunder, and of corruption and debasement, to prove that the days when the appearance of an abolition lecturer was the signal for popular indignation and outbreak were "*days of infinite public purity compared with the present.*" That broad fact will outlive the Allegheny or the Alps and will exist co-extensively with eternity.

Vice in High Places.

"Pet" Halsted, whose murder in a house of ill fame in Newark, N. J., on Sunday, the 23d inst., by another libertine, is the latest sensation, was the pet of the White House and a power behind the throne during the Lincoln Administration. He could make and unmake Generals without regard to their qualifications, and his control over the Presidential household rendered him equally influential as a lobbyist in both houses of Congress. He was the first to make war against General McClellan and finally prevailed upon the President to "swap horses" against his own convictions. He was the gallant of the female President to theatres, concerts, circuses, &c., which led to much scandal at the time, and this unbecoming intimacy was only cut off by his disgraceful death; for we see it stated that upon Mrs. Lincoln's arrival from Europe recently, he went down the bay to meet her in the steamer. Unlike the Lincolns, Halsted was an accomplished and polished man, just the one to impose on simple-minded people suddenly elevated as they were, and we trust his sad fate may be a timely warning to many others following in his course. It revives many recollections of the Lincoln Administration that had better be forgotten, but may save us from another equally as bad. Let General Grant immediately dismiss the horse jockeys, stock gamblers, defaulters and sporting men generally who have him in their hands and betake himself to better company. It cannot be expected of him to make the White House what it was previous to the Lincoln invasion, but he can, if he will, improve it somewhat by excluding from it those whose morals are subject to sharp criticism. He is now going at loose at Long Branch forgetting all the duties of his high office, indulging in horse-racing, fishing and dissipation generally, and his best friends (who are not in office) admit that instead of being a model for the ambitious young men of the country he is setting a very bad example by his mania for pleasure-seeking and money-making.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

Salary and Dealings.

This is how "our public servents" and others live at the National Capitol as related by "Steele Penne," a Washington correspondent. The people may think it a trifle strange how a Congressional salary can be made to go so far, but "close figuring" is everything:

Senator Cameron and his wife board at the Arlington Hotel, and pays $450 per month, a very small sum for a Senator. Senator Fenton, who stops at the same place, pays $1,000 a month. S. S. Cox pays $1,200 per month, and the other evening he gave at his boarding-house a $1,500 dinner. How long will a member's salary last at that rate?

Mr. Huntingdon, the Cashier of the First National Bank, gave a dinner to the Japs, where there were 20 persons present at $50 per plate, or in the aggregate $1,000. Dr. Helmbold, of Buchu notoriety, was here for two weeks, and paid $96 per day for board and lodging. A parlor and chamber in the second story of a first-class hotel, here rents for $450 per week, or $2,000 per month. Many of the Senators and members who keep house live much more extravagantly. Senator Chandler lives at rate of full $33,000 per year, and Gen. Butler spends four times his salary as a member. One of the colored members pay at the rate of $150 per week and the expenses of others are probably as great. The other three colored members go it on the economical, say $300 per month.

AN armed band of negroes, under the head of a well-known negro desperado, recently way-laid a Sheriff's posse in Robeson county, North Carolina, who were in the discharge of official duty, and killed three and wounded four of the officers. This will not be displayed in large type at the head of the Radical press of the North, nor will it be made the subject of special inquiry by Morton's Ku-Klux Committee. Why not? The law was defied and officers butchered.

THE latest ticket out is GREELY for President with TOOMBS of Georgia, for Vice.

Mad Dogs.

MRS. CAROLINE E. WHITE, President of Woman's Branch of Pennsylvania Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, thus refers to an article in the *Press* headed "Mad Dogs," and beginning as follows:

"As the heat of summer advances, the danger from rabid dogs increases," etc. It is certainly time, in view of all that has lately been said and written upon the subject, that this old superstition with regard to mad dogs should be done away with, should not lend itself to keeping alive unjust and cruel prejudices. In the spring of last year a convention was held in Paris of the medical profession throughout Europe, and all the newest discoveries of the greatest lights among the disciples of Esculapius were discussed and made public. The result of their investigations in the disease called hydrophobia were published and were enumerated as follows: *First.* Hydrophobia is a disease of very rare occurrence. *Second.* It is more common in winter than in summer. *Third.* The use of the muzzle is calculated to induce hydrophobia. In a lecture delivered on this subject in Baltimore last summer, the lecturer, a gentleman who had devoted much time and attention to the study of this disease, repeats the above mentioned facts and adds: "Fits are a certain sign that hydrophobia does not exist in the animal suffering from them." In a conference with S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., he affirmed it to be the result of all investigations that hydrophobia was more likely to occur in winter than in summer. Now with regard to the first statement of the convention of physicians in France, that hydrophobia is very rarely met with, we have abundant facts in our own experience to support that theory. The late president of the gentlemen's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, S. Morris Waln, examined the books of the Pennsylvania Hospital from the time of its foundation, about ninety years ago, to the present time, and, in the record of maladies which had existed there, found *one* case of hydrophobia. The dog-catchers of our city, who are constantly coming into contact with the dogs, and who (before our society substituted nets for the lassoes in use for their apprehension) were bitten every few days, sometimes in a very severe manner, never knew a case of hydrophobia among their number, nor was there ever even a report of such nature. Surely, if the bite of a dog is so exceedingly to be dreaded, these men who are bitten so often ought to experience the dire effects resulting therefrom. Then, in the name of justice and humanity, let this crusade against these unoffending animals cease. Let it not be said that the streets of Philadelphia are a hunting ground for these humble, devoted friends of man, and that they are only seen but to be made the target for a policeman's pistol. Our society takes up those running at large in a legal and proper manner.

THE RIGHT DOCTRINE.—The late Democratic Convention of Kentucky, which represented nearly all the white people of that State, adopted a declaration of principles, which declares, among other Democratic doctrines, that the Democratic party of the State pledges itself to put down all infraction of the law, whether Ku-Klux or others wise, by the power of the State Courts and the stern administration of the State laws. This is the legitimate and only constitutional method by which such offenses can be dealt with. The States have always been competent to do this in the past, and can be trusted for the future. The position assumed by the Democrats of Kentucky on this subject illustrates what has always been manifest to unprejudiced men, that all parties in the south condemn lawlessness, by whomsoever committed, and are ready to put it down, without need of federal intervention.

THE Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.,) says: "Let the young men of the country, who are soon to be charged with its custody, look about them and see which is the true side to take, and elect to stand by the written Constitution; write personal liberty indelibly upon their banners, so that it will shine above them through storm and deluge; champion the cause and party of State and personal sovereignty; judge between pretentious names and infamous practices under them; surrender no vested and inalienable right at the bidding of the tools of tyranny, and scorn the bribes of truckling scoundrels who would put liberty up at a price, and the right will yet triumph over the wrong, and our institutions be rescued from their threatened danger."

What Great Statesmen Thought of State Rights.

THOMAS JEFFERSON in his letter to Mr. Madison, of May 12th, 1800, said in relation to the party in favor of the "alien and sedition laws," that their principles tended "*directly to a change of the Federal government; to evict the State governments; consolidate them into one; and to monarchize that.*"

JAMES MADISON said:—"*Take away State rights and let the builders of monarchs be asked what further materials they need to complete their system of government.*"

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL said:—"*No political dreamer ever was wild enough to think of breaking down State lines and compounding the American people into one mass.*"

THE Republican press, taking it for granted that $226,000,000 of the national debt have been paid off by the administration, call it "Grant's work." One would suppose that it was the tax-payers' and not the tax-collectors' work. If the taxes should be doubled and five hundred millions more paid, then upon this principle Grant would be entitled to still more credit for his work! It is very easy for one to pay an obligation if the money to do so is furnished by others; but it is funny in that case to say the payment was the work of the messenger who merely handed the money over. In order that Grant may do this work, the people are being taxed to death, and business is everywhere stagnant.—*Erie Observer.*

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says it is estimated that each Ku-Klux witness costs the country about two hundred and fifty dollars, and many of them much more. There are hundreds of radical rounders in this city who will swear to Ku-Klux outrages in all parts of the South for half this sum. Why not employ them? Their testimony would be cheaper, and just as veritable as Southern carpet-baggers and scallawags.—*Age.*

GRANT has a young fool of a fellow, named Black, acting Governor of Utah. Wanting to spread his brief authority, he issued a proclamation forbidding the Mormon Militia to parade on the 4th of July, and called on the United States troops to enforce his orders. The consequence was, there came near being a collision, which was prevented by the army officers and Mormon officials. One fool can do more harm than an hundred wise men can repair in an age.

IF the French Communists have not altered their ideas of government, they will make bad colonists, in any portion of the world. We are not particulary anxious to dot around, in this Republic, men who shoot ministers of the Gospel, burn houses and destroy works of art in order to establish the basis for a free form of government. The Radicals have traveled far enough in the direction of Communism for us.—*Age.*

THE rival candidates for Governor of Kentucky do their canvassing in a sensible way. Gov. Leslie, the Democratic, and Gen. Harlan the Republican candidate, travel in the same carriage, speak to the same crowds, eat at the same table, and when accommodations are limited sleep in the same bed.

A deputation of German, Dutch and Austrian bankers are on their way from Europe to this country, for the purpose of making an examination of the route, condition of the work and financial prospects of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This enterprise claims an unusual amount of interest in the commercial and financial circles of Europe, and the present movement is intended to put the whole matter before them in a proper light.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has preached a sermon in which he ranted and raved about the New York riots much after the style for which he was distinguished during the Kansas troubles.—The conviction that there is no hell, which Mr. BEECHER entertains of late years, has not made any perceptible change in him. He is the same violent bigot and vain sensationalist no matter what may be his creed.

A PROSPECT is now on foot to have a State Department of Agriculture established at Harrisburg, with a commissioner, chemist, entomologist, geologist and mineralogist. The estimated cost to the tax-payers is $10,000 a year. It would make four comfortable offices with not much to do. How would it benefit the farmers?

SENATOR SCOTT says that even the negroes summoned to witness before the K. K.'s smelling committee "refuse to testify properly." That is, the negroes refuse to perjure themselves merely to please Radical political gamblers. This K. K. investigation will prove an elephant on the hands of Grant & Co.

SAVANNAH papers complain of pick-pockets who rob ladies' pockets "as clean as a developer ever swept a State treasury." The "developer" is a sort of a person who goes down South to "develop the resources of the country" by picking up any stray offices or anything else that may happen to be laying around loose.

THE Radical party promised to reduce taxation. They did not do so. They promised to do away with the Income tax. It is still collected from the people. We hold them to their promises. They will never redeem them. A reduction of taxation is the death of the Radical parto

CAMERON has pronounced sentence of outlawry upon all the friends of Curtin in this State. As the Senator sits by the ear of the President, like the serpent by the ear of Eve, the Curtin men will not even get a bit of the prohibited fruit.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania railway, is broken down and completely prostrated by overwork. His physicians have ordered him to go abroad for a year, if he desires to live. His situation is pronounced precarious.

As an evidence of their overwhelming love for the laboring men, the Radical State Convention nominated for Surveyor General the secretary and servant of the coal monopolists.

IT is said that Mr. GREELEY'S friends are taking such steps to bring him out for the Presidency, as will convince all men that they "mean business."

BOUTWELL'S new loan is an acknowledged fizzle, although it was considered rank disloyalty, three months ago, to doubt its success.

THERE is a proposition to send the French Communists to this country. Don't want them—we have bad men enough already.

HON. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana has announced his intention to withdraw intirely from political life at the close of his present term in Congress.

The degree of L. L. D. has been conferred on Hon. Jeremiah S. Black by the faculty of the Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg.

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,
CENTER TOWNSHIP.

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

TREASURER,
JOHN LEGGOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM LAMON,
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.
HIRAM F. EVERITT,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JAMES BRYSON,
CENTRALIA.

A CARD.

TO THE THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Being requested by a number of my friends and acquaintances throughout the county, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, I would, therefore, say, that I will accept the nomination by the Democratic County Convention, providing they honor me with their support. And would further say, should I be elected I will fulfill my duty honestly and with the best of my ability and impartially. I am fully aware there is a prejudice existing amongst a number of citizens throughout the county against a man from the town of Bloomsburg, but they do not consider the matter in my estimation as they should. As we have not had a commissioner from our township for a number of years, and as our district is entitled to the candidate, I think it no more than justice we should have one. And I also think that we are entitled to more officers in our township than they are in others, as we have by far more voters and pay a great deal more taxes than any other township in the county. I am decidedly opposed to canvassing the county for electioneering purposes. I think that every voter knows how to vote without being lectured by every candidate in the field. There has a great deal too much of it been done in the past, and I hope it will be abandoned in the future. And, in conclusion, I would say to my fellow-voters, that they must not expect to see me on an electioneering tour throughout the county, but, at the same time, not forgetting that I am a candidate when you come to cast your vote.

Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
S. C. SHIVE.

June29c*

MARRIAGES.

HEFLER—BROWER—On July 19th, 1871, in Bloomsburg, by Rev. B. F. Allemon, Mr. Wm. C. Hefler, of Danville, Pa., to Miss Nina Brower, of Bloomsburg, Pa.

BURGER—ASHTON—On July 23d, 1871, by Peter Swank, Esq., Mr. Elijah Burger, of Locust township, to Miss Sarah Ashton of the same place.

MOUSER—HERTZEL—On the 25th, inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. John Mouser, of Cooper township, Montour county, to Miss Mahala Hertzel, of Main township.

DEATHS.

CREVELING—In Espy, July 18th, 1871, Emma Bolerma Creveling, aged 2 years and 17 days.

New Advertisements.

MAP OF THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG.

In the matter of the Map of the Town of Bloomsburg. } JUNE 19TH, 1871.

Ordered, that notice be given by publication in two newspapers published in said town that the map made by Samuel Neyhard exhibiting the boundaries of said town and of its Streets, Lanes and Alleys has been placed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and will be presented at the next term of the Court for Appeals under the third section of an Act of Assembly passed—1871.

By the Court,
WELLINGTON H. ENT,
Clerk Quarter Sessions.

The Act of Assembly referred to in the above order of Court is "A Supplement to the Bloomsburg Act of 4th March, 1870," the 34 Section of which is as follows:

SECTION 3. That the map of said town of Bloomsburg now being made by Samuel Neyhard, under the authority of the town council, exhibiting the boundaries, streets, lanes and alleys of said town, shall when completed be submitted for correction and approval to the court of quarter sessions of the peace of Columbia county and the same when approved by said court shall be filed of record and thereupon and thenceforth the roads, streets, lanes and alleys set forth on said map shall according to their location thereon be held and taken to be public highways, subject however to the provisions of the fourth section of this act. The said court shall hear and consider any complaint or objection made to it by any citizen of said town or owner of real estate therein, against the correctness of said map or the location of the lines or parts thereof prior to the approval of the same and may take such order thereon and make all such decrees relating thereto as shall pertain to justice and to the public interests and convenience and the said court when application shall be made for the approval of said map shall order public notice thereof to be given in at least one newspaper of said town for at least four weeks prior to the next succeeding term of the court and shall defer further action upon such application until the said succeeding term. The said map at all times after the approval of the same by the court and any copy or duplicate thereof whether upon the same or other paper of smaller scale duly certified to be true and correct by the clerk of the said court and verified by the court seal, shall be receivable in evidence in any suit, prosecution or proceeding whatsoever in which the same shall be pertinent and shall be held as conclusive evidence of the true location of the boundaries and highways of said town as established at the date of its approval and as prima facie evidence of the situation and boundaries or limits of lots, out lots, farm lands, canal wharves, buildings, railroads, bridges and structures of said town at the same time so far as the same shall be set forth, delineated or mentioned on said map.

By order of the Town Council,
E. MENDENHALL, Pres't.
F. C. EYER, Sec'y. July 28-71-6t.

WANTED TEACHERS