The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday October 13, 1871.

THE ELECTION--RESULT.

If the telegraphic reports are at all reliable (and they no doubt approximate the truth) the Republicans have carried their State ticket by a majority ranging from 10,000 to 20,000. They have also a majority in the lower branch of the Legislature and possibly in the Senate.

Philadelphia is reported as giving 10,000 Republican majority. If so, at least the half of it is clear fraud.

ROCKAFELLER is elected Judge in the Northumberland district and SOUTHER in Schuylkill.

Columbia county has acquitted herself within high honor, electing the whole Democratic county ticket and giving M'CANDLESS and COOPER about 1,800 majority.

OHIO.—The Republicans claim to have carried Ohio by 30,000 majority. Returns meagre.

IOWA.—The Republicans claim to have carried by a greatly reduced majority.

AMONGST a people so upright as those of Columbia county, the election of course passed off peacefully and there are no special incidents to notice that we have as yet heard of. The industrious editor's feelings, when an election is over and the result ascertained, are akin to those of the farmer when his harvest is gathered and his crops (good or bad) are safely housed. And if the editor of this paper should follow the example of the farmer and labor but lightly or indulge in such recreation as circumstances will permit, for a brief period, we hope the readers of the COLUMBIAN will not complain. The paper will not be neglected but for a time to come it will not receive the close attention that has been devoted to it for nearly a year past, nor will its columns for that time be so largely filled with the editor's own writings. We expect, however, to produce a paper as interesting as usual and our business will in no wise be neglected.

THE telegraph is busy with noting the progress of the great fires now ravaging the Northwest. In addition to local and minor losses of life, the latest intelligence from the "seat of flame" is that the village of Pensaukie, in Wisconsin, has been burned, with a loss of thirty lives. The fire area includes portions of the States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. The terrible results and power of these desolating fires are due to the great drought now prevailing throughout the West and Northwest, which, says a despatch from Chicago, has not been human power seems unable to arrest the progress of the devastating flames, the people of the stricken section can hope for relief only from the coming of heavy rains.

THE HIGHEST Democratic majority heretofore given in Bloomsburg was 18, for PACKER, in 1869. Previously SHARSWOOD had 16, and SEYMOUR had 12. So that the majority of 43 now given in our town to M'CANDLESS for Auditor General, is a fine one and most gratifying to our party friends. The old Republican majority of 75 to 100 in Bloomsburg is completely demolished and the scale turned decidedly the other way! This is the work of the last five or six years and there has been zeal, prudence and sagacity shown in this most effectual and satisfactory work by those who have led our party in its local triumphs and relieved the country districts from the necessity which formerly pressed upon them of overcoming a hostile majority in the county town.

COL. LEWIS W. WASHINGTON, the head of a branch of the family to which the first President belonged, died on October 1, after a brief illness of congestive fever, at his residence near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. He will be remembered as the most conspicuous of the gentlemen who were seized and held as hostages by John Brown in his famous raid on Harper's Ferry, in October, 1859. He possessed a valuable collection of relics of Washington, among others the elegant sword sent by Frederick the Great with the inscription "From the oldest general in the world to the greatest."

The Land Grab Swindle.

Between the fourth of March, 1869, and July, 1871, President GRANT has approved bills, passed by a Radical Congress, swindling the people out of 167,000,000 Acres of the public lands—more than seven times the area of the entire State of Pennsylvania. All this enormous amount of land was granted to Railroad Companies and land monoplies, and was given for no consideration in return. The public lands should be kept for the poor man,—for the actual settler and pioneer, and not bartered away by radical politicians.

THE amount of public lands which the Republican party has given to the various monopolies, rings, and jobbers already exceeds *two thousands of millions of acres.* Estimating its present value at one dollar and a quarter an acre, the donation amounts to two thousand five hundred millions of dollars—more than our entire national debt.—*Washington Patriot.*

A RADICAL Congress has given to JAY COOKE and other monopolists more land of the people than all the wealthiest barons of the feudal ages ever owned. Yet working men are daily insulted by being asked to vote for a party who have robbed them and their children of their heritage in order to increase the despotic power of capital.

Texas Election--Democratic Victory.

The returns indicate that the Democrats have carried Texas by 30,000 majority! All four of the Democratic candidates for Congress are elected by decisive majorities. In the present Congress the delegation stands three Republicans and one Democrat.

Mexico.

MEXICO, September 12, via. Matamoras.—Juarez was installed President last night, amid a great excitement. Pedro Martinez has issued a pronunciamento, near Galena, in Larrallon, and another in Casalea. Generals Marquiz Perra and Escupera, and Colonels Rojas and Dalli, have pronounced against Juarez in Sinaloa.

MEXICO, September 20, via Matamoras.—All is quiet here. The President's message is conciliatory, but firm. It recommends material improvements, the building of railroads, and the protection of the coast, and also sanctions the making of treaties with foreign nations.

MATAMORAS, October 2.—There is another great revolution in Mexico. The State of Nuevo Leon takes the lead. The famous General Pedro Martinez pronounced in Galiena against Juarez. The movement was immediately seconded by Generals Jecomina and Trevino, Governor of Nuevo Leon, together with all the State authorities and several other chieftains. Their combined forces are said to be marching on Camargo and Matamoras, with the view of occupying the Custom-house on the frontier. The first step taken by the authorities of Nuevo Leon was to throw into prison all the employees of the Federal government. It is expected that this movement will be seconded by the neighboring States, and that the revolution will become general. General Porfirio Diaz is reported to have said that he would march against those who should pronounce against the Juarez government, but his loyalty is much doubted. Matamoras and the frontier are yet quiet; nevertheless, the merchants feel very anxious about coming events. Generals Pafoira and Cortina have issued proclamations to the soldiers under their respective commands, and to the citizens on the frontier in general, to stand and fight for the Juarez government. Great preparations are being made in Matamoras for the defense of the city, if attacked, and all the cavalry has left for the front. The telegraph is only working as far as Mere, and no further news is reported at this hour. Great excitement is reported from all parts of Mexico on account of such stirring news.

THE discrepancies in the accounts of our national debt as issued from the different departments have been noted by the Democratic press, but our Republican friends, in their excessive honesty, are too much taken up with Tammany frauds to bestow a line upon the State or national stealings. The *Public Ledger* has examined into the figures of the administration, and the money article has the following:

"It is one of the misfortunes attending a perfect knowledge of all public finances that they are almost invariably brought into our political contests, and the figures so tangled and confused by the contending parties as to most completely conceal the truth. There is nothing supposed to be so effective in producing desirable political results, on either side, as financial sensations. A case in point is now before the country for consideration. On one side a committee professing to represent the administration has published what is claimed to be an exhibit of the books of the treasury; and feel quite well satisfied that what is said in relation to the A Washington correspondent, however, has taken the trouble to compare this exhibit of the finances, just issued, with the monthly, quarterly and annual statements of the secretary of the treasury, and he finds that there is a difference in expenditures of $17,269,508, and that the receipts published by the committee as being $119,131,455 were really but $101,001,916. He also finds that the executive expenses of 1869-70 exceed those of 1867-68 by $101,907,430—making a difference in the two statements amounting to $157,488,634. It is also found that the claimed reduction of internal taxation of $62,000,000 per annum is wholly an exaggeration, such taxes, in fact, having never had an existence. By comparing the statements of Secretary Boutwell and Treasurer Spinner, ending July 30, 1870, the figures show the following disparity:

Principal of public debt unpaid July 1, 1870, (Boutwell)	$2,477,672,137
Principal of public debt unpaid July 1, 1870, (Spinner)	2,367,841,648
Difference in statements	$109,830,511

"That this is no error, and that $109,630,511 have been added to the national debt, an analyzation of the monthly reports shows. In the fact of discrepancies like those who can trust the truth of the old proverb that 'figures can't lie.' They do differ terribly, and come to conclusions very widely apart."

A Contrast.

The contrast between the Democratic and Republican parties was never better shown than in their course regarding the several defalcations that have been exposed of late.

As soon as it became known pretty positively that the Tammany leaders had been guilty of stealing from the city treasury they were denounced by the whole Democratic press. The Democratic leaders of the State of New York took prompt measures to prove that the party organization had no sympathy with their crime, and no class of men are more severe in their strictures upon the dishonest officials than the active men of the Democracy.

Contrast this with the attempt of the Republicans to shield EVANS, the defaulter, with their excuses for and denials of the every-day corruption at Washington and with their attempts here at home to silence the investigation of our county finances.

Democrats denounce rascality wherever it shows its head—Republicans only when it takes place among their opponents. Democrats show no favor to thieves, even in their own party—Republicans screen their defaulters and help them to evade the penalty of the law.

Herein is one of the main differences between the two parties.—*Erie Observer.*

VICTORIA'S HEALTH.—The gravest apprehensions are expressed in England in reference to the health of Queen Victoria. They do not refer so much to her physical as to her mental condition. The death of the reigning sovereign is a contingency that sooner or later must come, and the Prince of Wales stands ready to assume the sceptre, as many an heir has succeeded a dying monarch heretofore. But the mental alienation of the sovereign is a much more difficult matter for the Government to deal with, especially as Her Majesty has always been jealous of her prerogatives, and is now more so than ever. For many months the Queen has been fevered and irritable, and the public are beginning to think of the tendency to insanity which is hereditary in her family, and to fear the worst in her own case. The latest letters and telegrams from England all point to this as an absorbing topic of discussion in England, and it is regarded as somewhat probable that, if Victoria's ailments continue and increase, the Government may find it necessary to secure her abdication. There is an universal feeling of regret at the sad condition of so estimable a lady—a feeling shared alike on both sides of the Atlantic—but the good of the millions who populate the British Empire, and, possibly, the integrity of the realm itself, may soon require Her Majesty to retire from the active labor of a reigning sovereign.—*Ledger.*

From the N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO IN ASHES!

One Hundred Thousand Homeless Persons Appealing For Aid.

MILLIONAIRES RENDERED PENNILESS IN A DAY—ALL THE PRINCIPAL BANKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, NEWSPAPER OFFICES, AND A SCORE OF CHURCHES DESTROYED—MANY VESSELS BURNED—THE FIRE STILL RAGING.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The most terrible conflagration that ever occurred in the United States has been in progress in this city for nearly 24 hours, laying the whole business portion of the city and one fifth of all the buildings in ashes.

The fire broke out last evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in a barn in West Taylor street, and owing to the inflammable nature of its contents, the building was wrapped in flames before the firemen arrived. From this insignificant source sprang this terrible calamity.

The portion of the city where the fire originated was built up almost entirely of wooden buildings, closely packed together, tenanted by carpenters, cabinet makers, coopers, varnish manufacturers, interspersed with lumber yards and stores of other equally inflammable materials. The wind was blowing a terrible gale and the devouring element spread so rapidly that all attemps to stay its ravages proved fruitless.

The fire soon reached Clark Street, upon which the greater portion of the fine business blocks were situated, all of which are destroyed. The Court House which was 20 years in building, was swept away in 30 minutes. The Sherman House, opposite the Court House, the new Pacific Hotel, which was soon to be opened, and said to be the largest in the world; and, indeed, every hotel in the city is swallowed up in the sea of fire. When the fire reached State Street toward the lake, an attempt was made to stay its progress by blowing up the buildings in the vicinity of Field, Leiters & Co.'s magnificent dry goods establishment, but this only seemed to add to the fury of the flames. From State Street the fire advanced with unabated fury to the North Division, and scarcely a vestige of the 8,000 buildings on that side of the river is left. Taking a south-easterly direction, the fire swept through Madison avenue and Monroe Street, extending a distance of about one mile and a quarter, devouring in its advance *The Tribune* building, Crosby's Opera-House, McVicker's Theater, and hundreds of the finest business houses in the city. West of the Court House, embracing Lasalle, Wells, and South Water Streets, upon which a very large portion of the business was concentrated, everything is swept clean. The space burnt over covers an area of more than five square miles, while the value of the property destroyed is simply to be conjectured, some placing it at $100,000,000, and others even more than this.

It was about 1 o'clock this morning when the fire crossed the river at Adams Street bridge and soon destroyed the gas works, and then spread itself in every direction. More than one-half the population are now pushing through the streets in vehicles which are obtained—every one who can, in fact, and in household treasures in their arms and on their backs in utter confusion, not knowing whither to go. Fearful suffering must follow, and almost immediately. Full 100,000 people are at this moment homeless and houseless, not knowing where to lay their heads or get anything to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

At noon, the whole business portion of the city from Harrison Street north to Chicago avenue, and east of the river to Lake avenue, was devastated, embracing a district three miles in length to a mile or a mile and a half in width. The flames swept through the city with the rapidity of a prairie fire, and many persons must have perished.

At this hour (6 p. m.) the awful work of destruction still goes on with relentless fury. From Harrison Street in the south to Division Street in the north, and from the river to the lake, an area of four miles long by one mile wide, the flames have swept everything before them.

The streets in the districts still unburned are lined for miles with such household goods as have been saved from destruction. Most generous offers of assistance in money, food, or anything wanted are coming in from almost every city and town throughout the country by telegraph. The Mayor has responded to several offers, asking that cooked food be provided as soon as possible. Firemen are on their way here from Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other cities. The water works are entirely destroyed. Buildings are now being blown up on the line of the fire to attempt to arrest its progress.

It is believed that the spread of the fire southward will soon be stayed at Harrison Street; but on the north side there is no diminution of its fury, and the entire division of the city is evidently doomed to utter destruction. There are grave fears that the flames may spread to the west side of the north branch of the river, and the inhabitants of the streets nearest the river are already moving to places, it is supposed, of greater safety. The Western Union Telegraph Company have now six wires, working east and south, running into a temporary office at the corner of State and Sixteenth Streets. The North Western Railroad Company are running trains on both its branches, which are crowded with fleeing citizens. It is now positively asserted by some that the water-works are still intact, but the water has been shut off from the South and West Divisions, on account of the quantity being used on the north side. A trustworthy gentleman, just arrived from the North Division, brings the joyful intelligence that the water-works are uninjured. God grant that it may prove true!

It is impossible now to give even an approximately correct statement of the losses, but a faint idea may be formed when it is stated that every bank in the city except two small savings institutions, one on Twenty-second street in South Division, and one on Randolph street in West Division, is destroyed. All wholesale stores, all retail establishment, the Postoffice, the Court House, the Chamber of Commerce, every hotel in South Division except Michigan avenue Hotel, which, standing on the extreme southern limit, escaped, though it is badly scorched, every newspaper office (*The Tribune* building which was supposed to be fire-proof having finally succumbed), every theatre, the six largest elevators, the immense depots of the Michigan Southern and of the Illinois Central Railroads (both the passenger and freight depots of the latter), more than a score of churches, and much of the shipping in the river—all are destroyed.

Men who were millionaires yesterday morning, are nearly penniless to-day; but more terrible than all is the awful certainty that many human beings have perished in the flames—how many, no one can tell. Perhaps no one will ever be able to tell; but it is known that some have perished, and there is only a heart-sickening fear that the victims of the fiery monster may be counted by scores.

Hundreds of horses and cows have been burned in stables, and on the north side numbers of animals, though released from confinement, were so bewildered and confused by the sea of fire which surrounded them that they rushed wildly to and fro, uttering cries of fright and pain until scorched and killed.

Any attempt at a description of the scenes of this appalling calamity would be idle. The simple fact that the once great City of Chicago is nearly destroyed, that hundreds of millions of active capital here have vanished, and that nearly one-third of Chicago's inhabitants are houseless, is enough. Any attempt to embellish would be mockery.

As this awful day draws to a close thousands of anxious eyes watch the clouds of smoke, which still roll over the burned district, with evident dread that a sudden change of wind may turn the flames upon that portion of the city yet spared. There seems, however, little cause for apprehension, and reenforcements of firemen from other cities are constantly arriving. Col. F. F. Wilson, Superintendent of the Telegraph, as in receipt of dispatches from leading cities announcing that aid will soon be provided for the sufferers. Col. Clowry of St. Louis telegraphs that $70,000 have been subscribed by the merchants there. Cincinnati promises $200, and Cleveland is proportionately generous. All this and a great deal more will be needed to relieve the immediate pressing wants.

Everything is doing by Gen. Stager and his assistants to keep up communications for the citizens and press with the world outside. Col. Geo. T. Williams, Superintendent at Cincinnati, reported promptly for duty this morning. About three-fourths of the United States mail was saved and taken charge of by Col. Wood of the Postoffice service.

LATER.—The flames of the South Division were finally arrested by blowing up and demolishing several buildings on Wabash avenue and Congress street, by Lieutenant-General Sheridan. The District burned over in the South Division embraces everything from the main branch of the Chicago River to the Lake, and covering about one hundred blocks. This district contained all the leading business houses, the banks, insurance offices, hotels, &c.; also a large number of churches, including St. Mary's, Trinity, First Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian, St. Paul, Swedenborgian, &c. The Methodist Church, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, is saved. The Michigan Avenue Hotel, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Congress street, and the Congress Hall, directly adjoining, on Congress street, are saved. Michigan-terrace, on Michigan avenue, embracing the residence of Gov. Bross, the Hon. John Young Scammon, S. C. Griggs, Peter L. Ross, and other leading citizens, is completely destroyed.

All the newspaper establishments are totally wiped out. *The Tribune* building resisted the fire for several hours, but finally yielded, when M'Vicker's Theater, immediately adjoining, which also withstood the raging element, wholly succumbed. In fact all the buildings in the district which claimed to be fire-proof shared the same fate of those which could make no such claims. The great Central depot at the foot of Lake street, became a heap of rains. About 9 o'clock this morning most of the passenger cars of the Michigan Central, Burlington and Quincy, and Illinois Central Railroad were moved on the breakwater and saved. West of Clark street, in the southern division, the fire extended south as far as Polk street, sweeping everything before it. The distance burned over here is some three blocks wide and over half a mile in length, numbering about 20 blocks. The buildings were generally of the cheaper character, embracing saloons, small shops, poor residences, etc. The district burned over on the west side commences at Taylor street, running from De Koren to Jefferson. The fire ran thence four or five blocks north, and then moved diagonally toward the river, and, finally, the west limit was established on Clinton street, and reaching thence to the river. It moved in this line northward until it reached the North Western and West Side depots, where it stopped, a distance of nearly two miles from where it started. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, depots were in this district, and are destroyed.

Almost the entire Northern Division, from the main branch of the Chicago River to Lincoln Park, nearly two miles in length and one mile in width, is completely destroyed, including the water works, a large number of elegant churches, &c. This district embraces almost the entire business portion of the city.

The territory south of Harrison street in the south division, reaching out many miles, and covered almost entirely with dwellings, mostly of the better class, is untouched, and may not be regarded as safe from injury.

For miles and miles, in every direction, the sidewalks, lawns, vacant lots, and front yards of dwellings, are filled with people who have escaped from burning houses, taking with them only a scanty amount of furniture and clothing. The sight is truly a harrowing one. These people must receive immediate relief, or many will perish from exposure and starvation.

As already stated, it is utterly impossible to make an approximate estimate of the entire loss, but it can scarcely fall below $150,000,000. Of course, but a fraction of this amount can be recovered from insurance.

Gen. Sheridan has to-day telegraphed to St. Louis, to the Missouri depot there to send at once 100,000 rations. He has also telegraphed to Omaha for two companies of soldiers and 100 tents. He will also order another 100,000 rations.

Mayor Mason has issued a proclamation calling a meeting to-night in the West Division to see what the citizens can do for the relief of the sufferers. There are at least 100,000 people who know not where they can find enough provisions to satisfy their hunger.

A later rumor from the North Division says the devastation is less wide spread than heretofore reported. There are 500 deaths reported.

OCTOBER 9—11:03 P. M.—The telegraph office improvised in the southern part of Chicago, as it was supposed beyond the reach of the flames, has been abandoned, and communication with the city is again suspended. It is expected that another office will be opened during the night at a point two miles south of the last place of refuge.

The operators, before leaving their instruments, reported that the wind had veered around to the north and was driving the flames back and southward. The fire had already reached the neighborhood of the office, and the men were compeled to flee. Their last words were, "There now appears no hope of saving the southern portion of the city.",

LATEST!

The fire has been finally subdued. 500 soldiers are on duty. This precaution was necessary; for, remarkable as it may seem, there were fiends who still sought to extend the disaster. Two men, caught in the act of fireing houses on the West Side, were arrested and immediately hung to lamp-posts.

From the Perry County Democrat.

The Duty of Democrats.

Fidelity to party consists in unwavering devotion to the principles and an earnest support of the candidates of the political organization to which one belongs. Without thorough organization and honest effort on the part of individual members of such organization, no party can hope to succeed. Such fidelity as was illustrated by the noble Roman guard who stood at his post at Pompeii when the molten flood of Vesuvius rolled down and overwhelmed all who did not flee before it, and who after eighteen centuries had elapsed was taken from the ruins, still standing in his martial position, a statue of devotion to the trust reposed in him, is the kind of fidelity to be admired in the Democrat who never swerves from duty but is at all times and under all circumstances found standing squarely up for his party's nominees, battling for the cause of truth and civil liberty; always to be relied on, and never found absent or wanting when his services are needed.

But all parties have their chronic grumblers—men who are not satisfied with *any* ticket, and who seem to take special pleasure in finding fault with county conventions for not having consulted them as to their particular choice of candidates. To satisfy them would be an utter impossibility.

This class of voters take delight in annoying candidates and expect to be coaxed and flattered by both sides up to the day of election, when, if they vote at all, a doubt remains as to which party they condescended to favor with their ballot.

Of this class not a few are standing candidates for office and wonder why they are never honored with a nomination. They seem either not to know, or forget, that "curses, like chickens, usually come home to roost." Want of fidelity to party is not a good passport to party favor, and it is passing strange that some men are so long learning this important fact.

There is another significant point connected with this subject. All men are prone to place too exalted an estimate upon their influence with and how high an individual stands in his party, or what his influence may be *inside* the political organization to which he is attached, the moment he stands convicted of having attempted to strike down any regular nominee of that organization, his influence with or over those who attach importance to party usages, is gone, and his only refuge is inside the lines of the political enemy, where he usually goes and is not unfrequently flattered and petted to his hearts's content, and where he can do those with whom he formerly affiliated less harm than he had formerly done by his fretful wailings and unmeasured discontent when a professed member of their organization. Such acquisitions to a party, however, seldom add much to its strength; for, unless rewarded to the full extent of their imagined importance, their discontent will soon manifest itself and discord and dissension follow in their trail.

Democrats, there are hundreds of good, honest Republicans that have become disgusted with the corruption and extravagance of their party leaders and who feel like assisting us in redeeming the State from Radical misrule. There are, also, hundreds of other likewise good, honest Republicans within our county limits, who do not know or will not believe, the recent disclosures of monstrous Radical frauds, which, did they believe, would hasten to join us in the great work of political redemption. See these men personally, furnish them with the proofs of Radical rascality, convince them of the truth of these outrageous robberies of the State and National treasuries, and, (not in the spirit of party disputation,) calmly reason with them as to what should be their duty. Appeal to their good sense as citizens of a proud old Commonwealth that has been disgraced and dishonored by the men now occupying high positions, to assist you in bringing about a change of public officials—to come to the rescue in this the hour of the State's dishonor and hurl from power the party that has forfeited their respect and is no longer worthy of their confidence or support.

Do not rest satisfied, that there is not much work to do. The State must be redeemed. Honest men are needed at Harrisburg to put a stop to the wholesale robbery of the people's money. Corruption must be rebuked and the hardy yeomanry from the hills and valleys of every part of this broad old Commonwealth owe it to themselves and to their children, without regard to party associations, to come to the polls in their might, and with thunder tones sweep from power and place the men who have brought this great reproach upon the name and fame of the State we are all so proud to own. Let the grumblers go; they may see their own folly before they have departed beyond the pales of the old party to which they profess to belong; but look well to the voters who stand waiting for your hand to be extended to welcome them into our line where they can assist in restoring the good old times of Economy and Reform.

IT is announced that a combined effort is to be made upon Congress this winter to induce it to pass a "Declaratory act," affirming the right of women to vote, and that this pressure is to come from Mrs. Victoria Woodhull and those who sympathize with the woman-suffrage movement. It is also mysteriously hinted that Senators and Representatives are pledged to the movement, in sufficient numbers to attach some importance to the scheme of the woman-suffragists in their attempt on Congress. A lively, but perhaps not very profitable, time may therefore be expected at the coming session among the ranks of the friends of female suffrage when Mrs. Woodhull shall establish herself here in her new quarters.—*Washington Patriot.*

"THE public," said President JEFFERSON, "will never be made to believe that an appointment of a relative is made on the ground of merit alone, uninfluenced by family views; nor can they ever see with approbation offices, the disposal of which they intrust to the President for public purposes, divided out as family property."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Republican journals demand that Thiers shall take prompt and vigorous action for the suppression of Bonapartist conspiracies. The continued agitation in the Algerian provinces of France, causes a feeling of weakness, lest the government may not be exercising the necessary vigilance and energy in suppressing the troubles which it is feared may grow to such proportions as to cause serious embarrassment and expense, or even necessitate the abandonment of the colony.

LONDON, October 8.—The *Observer* gives a flat contradiction to the reports of underhand manœuvres of the Bonapartists in France for the restoration of Napoleon.

PARIS, October 8.—Dombroski, who was the leader of the mob in the attacks on the German residents in Lyons, has been arrested, tried, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of 100f. Lambrecht, Minister of the Interior, died suddenly, this morning, at his residence, while dressing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 7.—A sharp newspaper war is in progress here on the subject of literary piracy. Correspondents are very severe on American publishers of British productions, and an international copyright law is universally demanded. Contracts have been entered into for the construction of steamers for a fortnightly line between Antwerp and New York, via Dover.

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 7.—Advices received here from Melilla state that the revolt of the Kabyles menaces only the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey, who has sent troops to restore order. The Spanish garrison of Melilla will take no part in the operations against the Kabyles, unless some insult is offered to the Spanish flag. The cause of the outbreak was the establishment of a Moorish Custom House on the coast.

MADRID, October 7.—Senor Balagnor, Acting Minister of State, has telegraphed to Valmaseda, Captain-General of Cuba, that the necessary reinforcements will be promptly dispatched to uphold the National authority, and to preserve the integrity of the Spanish dominions.

NORTH GERMANY.

BERLIN, October 8.—Pungor Quertier, the French Minister of Finance, accompanied by Counsilor Ozsnee and Counts Fenelon and Alon, arrived today at the Royal Hotel, and, at noon, visited the French Embassy. It is rumored that Count Von Arnim has been summoned to Berlin.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, October 8.—Three hundred workmen in Ghent, are on a strike and demand a reduction of a day's labor to ten hours, and wages to be unchanged. They also demand double pay for work done over time.

ITALY.

ROME, October 7.—Two convents have been occupied by Italian troops, the inmates having quickly withdrawn. The Italian parliament will be opened about the middle of November.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 7.—The progress of the cholera has been checked, and the alarm which was felt concerning the spread of the epidemic is subsiding.

UTAH.

ARREST OF BIGAMISTS—NO FEARS OF TROUBLE—MINING NEWS.

SALT LAKE CITY, October 7.—A warrant for the arrest of George Q. Cannon, editor of the *Deseret News*, and one of the Apostles, and chief aspirant for the succession to Brigham Young, was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal to-day, but has not yet been served, probably because Mr. Cannon was engaged at the Mormon Conference. The charge against Cannon is for lewd lascivious cohabitation with several different women. He will doubtless be taken before Judge McKean, on Monday. It is expected that the defense in this case, as in that of Brigham Young, will be that these extra women are wives of the defendant, whereupon the charge of bigamy will be preferred, and proved under the Congressional law bearing upon the subject.

Nothing remarkable occured in the Mormon Conference this morning. The addresses were moderate, but everybody was expecting a speech from Brigham Young. He will preach to-morrow, if well enough. Everything is quiet, both, as regards political and ecclesiastical matters. The people ridicule the idea of a disturbance or outbreak, and are as safe here as in New York or San Francisco; perhaps safer. Eight thousand dollars in refined silver bullion and over $100,000 in base silver bullion were received here this week. $150,000 in bullion was sent East by Wells, Farago & Co. The heaviest mining transactions have been made here this week that were ever known in Utah, the amount being over $2,000,000.

SALT LAKE CITY, October 7—4:30 P. M.—George Q. Cannon and Henry W. Lawrence, a "God-le-ite" and prominent merchant of Kimball, have just been arrested by United States Marshal Patrick, and held for appearance at this term of Court. The charge in both cases is for lascivious cohabitation with several women, under the Utah statute. Thomas Hawkins was arraigned to-day before Judge McKean, on the indictment for adultery, growing out of polygamy, the charge having been made by his first wife. He pleaded not guilty. The United States Attorney gave notice that he would be ready for trial on Monday next.

There was vehement incendiary talk in the Tabernacle this afternoon, principally by Mackensie, one of Brigham Young's secretaries.

IF Mr. BOUTWELL were a farmer, and managed his business on the same principle he conducts the Government, he would sell his horses, ploughs, harness and seed-wheat, and apply the proceeds in paying off a mortgage on his farm which had ten years to run; and at the same time, keep a large amount of cash on deposit in bank on which he received no interest. At present he is redeeming bonds *due in* 1881 to save six per cent. interest, with money which is worth to the people ten per cent., and which is wrung from them at a sacrifice which only the exigency of a great national calamity would justify; while one-fourth of the whole receipts—over one hundred millions—lies idle in the Treasury, drawing no interest. These bonds are held in Europe and the money necessarily goes abroad.—*Washington Patriot.*

GEORGE O. EVANS was surrendered to the Pennsylvania authorities on the eve of the election—not in time to make any damaging statements. What he will now do remains to be seen. It is said he will *peach* unless the Radicals arrange to screen him from punishment.

The Boards of Arbitration Under the Treaty of Washington.

The four boards of Arbitration under the Washington treaty are now completed, although it is possible a fifth Commission may yet be constructed. The first and most important of these is the Alabama Commission, consisting of five members, which meets soon at Geneva. This deals with the subject of privateering, and will have to decide whether Great Britain exercised due diligence to prevent the escape of the Alabama and other confederate pirates from her waters, and whether she evaded her obligations in allowing them to recruit and refit at British ports. If the Board decides that such default occurred on the part of England, a gross sum is to be awarded for distribution among the sufferers as compensation for damages; or, if the Board shall be unable to agree upon the amount it is to be fixed by another Commission, convoked by the members of the Geneva Board, who shall assess the damages by actual inquiry and proof, its decision being final. Should this alternative Board be convented, it will sit at Washington, New York or Boston, or at all of those places, if necessary. The second Commission convenes at Washington, and will have to decide upon all war claims of the citizens of the United States against Great Britain, not within the consideration of the Geneva arbitrators and the claims of British subjects upon the United States. No claims of British subjects who resided in the Southern States during the war; no claims for slaves, nor of blockade runners, are, however, to have admission. This Board consists of three members, and will also hold sessions at New York and Boston. The third is the Fishery Commission, having one member for England and one for the United States. It will have to determine whether any compensation is due to the Dominion of Canada from the United States for surrendering its fishery privileges, and adjudicate the amount should the question be decided in the affirmative. This commission is to meet at Hartford. The Fourth Commission, of which the Emperor of Germany is sole member and arbitrator, will have to settle the question of our Northwestern boundary, involving the Straits of Haro and Vancouver's Island, with some territory about San Juan. We notice that a rumor has obtained currency to the effect that England will claim pay for all captured blockade runners, upon the ground that the paragraph in President Lincoln's proclamation of blockade, directing that vessels attempting to enter Southern ports should first be warned off, and only captured upon a second attempt, was never revoked, nor ever observed. We do not, however, place any confidence in this report. A distinct understanding was reported to have been had between the members of the Commission that the Twelfth article of the treaty applied only to property destroyed by our armies, or illegally seized.

IT is the boast of Grant's administration that the public debt has been reduced about two hundred millions of dollars, in the two and a half years that he has been in office. But the Radicals are not entitled to any credit for the people reduced the debt by paying taxes for that purpose. The people ought to be thankful, however, that the Radical thieves did not steal all the money, not leaving a dollar to reduce the debt with. During the time Grant has been in office there have been paid into the treasury mostly from taxes $1,100,000,000. Admitting that $200,000,000 have been appropriated towards paying the public debt, what has gone with the other $900,000,000?

MARRIAGES.

GILBERT—FRUIT—On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev. H. Wilson McJ. Edwin Gilbert of Hazleton to Miss Mary J. Fruit of Jerseytown, Pa.

DIEHL—HUTTER—At the residence of the bride's parents, near Bloomsburg, on the 5th inst., by Rev. William Horn and Miss Amanda M. Hutter, all of Columbia county, Pa.

LEWIS—KLINE—On September 30th, by James W. Ritchey, J. P., at his office, Mr. John L. Lewis, of Sugarloaf township, to Miss Sarah Kline, of Fishingcreek.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1 40
Rye " "	1 00
Corn " "	80
Oats, " "	60
Flour per barrel	8 00
Onions "	5 00
Flaxseed "	1 50
Butter per pound	25
Eggs "	22
Tallow "	10
Potatoes per bushel	1 00
Dried Apples "	10
Ham "	17
Sides and Shoulders "	14
Lard per pound	14
Hay per ton	18 00

FIRST WHAT TIME HAS SANCTIONED.—The maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of the divinity, may in some cases be open to doubt, but the testimony of honest and enlightened witnesses extending through a series of years, and all to the same purport, is worthy of credence, admits of no question. Upon such testimony the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an antidote and cure for many ailments is based. During the twenty years that it has been before the world, innumerable preparations intended to compete with it, have gone up like rockets, and come down the extinguished sticks. Meanwhile the progress of that incomparable tonic has been swift and steady—always upward and onward like the eagle's flight. Its introduction produced a revolution in therapeutics, and it proved to be one of those salutary revolutions that cannot go backwards. To-day Hostetter's Bitters is one of the most popular remedies in christendom, and commands a larger sale than any other medicinal preparation, domestic or imported, on this side of the Atlantic. As a cure for dyspepsia, bilious disorders, nervous affections, general debility, and as a preventive of epidemic fevers, it takes precedence of every other remedy. This fact should teach the ambitious country dealers who endeavor to foist their local abortions on the public in its stead, how futile their small attempts to delude the community must necessarily be. Where the game fish have failed there is no chance for the "suckers."

New Advertisements.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. N. B. Work delivered free of charge. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.
oct13'71-tf. P. O. Box 297.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States, For the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of Aaron Fulmer, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

It is ordered that a second general meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt be held at the office of M. Whitmoyer, at Bloomsburg, Pa., in said district, on the first day of November, A. D. 1871, at ten o'clock, A. M., before E. Overton, Jr., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 21, 1867.

M. WHITMOYER, Assignee.
oct13'71-tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishing to retire from business now offers at private sale his entire property situated in Orangeville, consisting of a one-half interest in the well known

FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

together with the Engine, Lathes and other Machinery belonging to the same, also the entire stock now on hand, together with a valuable pair of horses, and the wagons, sleds, Harness, &c., also six town lots on which is erected a good frame dwelling, also, twenty-five acres, known as the Dr. Loff property about ten of which are cleared, the balance timbered.

Prices reasonable. Possession given at any time to suit purchasers. Apply to or address,

WILLIAM SCHUYLER, Orangeville, Columbia co. Pa.
oct. 6,'71-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF RIGHTER W. BOWMAN, DEC'D. Letters of administration on the estate of Righter W. Bowman, late of Orange township, Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to Elizabeth W. Bowman and John M. Welsh, residing in Orange township, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

ELIZABETH W. BOWMAN, JOHN M. WELSH, Administrators.
oct 13,'71-6w

RHODE FOUNTAIN PENS for sale cheap at this office.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrators of Junius Hess, deceased, on the premises on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2d, 1871,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain messuage, being the mansion house and tract of land, situate in the township of Sugarloaf, in said county, bounded by other lands of said deceased on the south and west, by lands of James Hance and William Davis on the north and by lands of Joshua Savage on the east, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less. The house is a good Hotel stand, a good well of water close by the door, and on