The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1867.

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

THE REMOVAL OF SICKLES.

We have heretofore noticed the removal of General Sickles from the command of the military district composed of the States of North and South Carolina. His place is filled by Gen. Canby who is transferred from the command of the Washington Department. Gen. Canby has assumed command, and Sickles under the order of removal has left Charleston for New York. A main cause of this change was the unlawful dictatorial and outrageous attempt of Gen. Sickles to destroy the Jurisdiction and powers of the Court of the United States in his district, upon a judgment recovered in the Circuit Court, held by Chief Justice Chase, in June of the present year, in North Carolina, on an execution issued in due course of law to the Marshal of the district. All proceedings under the writ however, were prevented and forbidden by the military officer in command in that State. And thus the regular administration of justice was brought into contempt. This interruption of the judicial authority of the United States was persisted in until finally the President in view of his duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, removed the offending General from command. The Courts of the United States are not to be further defied in North Carolina or elsewhere within the United States, but the Constitution and laws are to have uninterrupted and complete operation as in former times, so far at least as the President can secure that result.

Chief Justice Chase, when holding his court at Raleigh, declared expressly that the National Courts were reinstated in their full authority as to all matters within their jurisdiction in that State (North Carolina) and in other States of the So uth. Again he decided in express terms "that the military authority does not extend in any respect to the Courts of the United States."

These important declarations by the Chief Justice made and published in June last are decisive upon the question of law raised by the conduct of Sickles. He had no power to interpose with the Courts of the United States "in any respect," or for any cause whatever, and his attempt to do so was despotic and shameful.

Several of the military commanders in the South appear to have swollen enormously since being assigned to command that section of the country. Sickles and Sheridan have both become notorious for riding in magnificent coaches, arrayed in all the fineries of rank and with splendid attendants, they have resided in magnificent houses, seized by them for their use and luxurious enjoyment, and they have issued decrees and orders in true imperial style. But their unjust and arrogant rule may be claimed as the natural fruit of the reconstruction laws exacted by Congress. For the Congressional majority intended by those acts, to break the spirit of the South not for the purpose of rendering the people obedient or devoted to the Federal Government, but to render them subservient to the radical party and obedient to its behests. To this end negro suffrage was let loose with all its demoralization, and passionate partizan soldiers put in command to control the whole proceeding of reconstruction.

It is not strange then, that we should see the Courts of the United States defied, and the grossest injustice practiced in the registration of voters by whom reorganization is to be accomplished. In nearly every State negro majorities are manufactured upon the lists of registration and then by military order the selection of jurymen is to be confined to these Africanized lists, thus putting the administration of justice as well as the management of political institutions into the hands of the ignorant and subservient element of the population.

Very naturally the managers of this great iniquity are unwilling that the Courts of the United States should have any jurisdiction or power in all that section of country, because they might interfere in various ways with the progress of despotism and party management. In view of the facts now made manifest to the country, all honest and fair men must rejoice that by the removal of Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles, some respect is paid to popular right, and some attempt made to vindicate the true principles of Republican Government from despotic invasion.

REPUDIATION.—There is we notice, the usual effort on the part of the Radical papers, to create the impression that success of the Democratic party will in some way lead to repudiation and the taxing of the Bonds of the Government. To show that this charge, so vehemently urged and insisted upon, from time to time, and which has doubtless had its influence, is wholly false, it is only necesary to refer to the past history of our party to find that as a party, we have nowhere, under no circumstances, favored repudiation, or violations of the public Faith. Democrats may and do regard the enormous debt created by the war, as being wholly caused by fanaticism and radical corruption, but they will insist upon its payment to the utmost farthing.

THAT ADDITIONAL STATE TAX.—We were not aware until recently that our county had been called upon to contribute its share of the increased State tax. It seems a demand has been made by the Radical officers at Harrisburg, for arrears of tax, chiefly for 1866, of $4,614.84. This it a strange proceeding on the part of the officers of the State—it seems so much like what our country people call "an after clap." A similar demand for increased taxes over the amount already assessed will be made for 1867, and thus our people will be called upon to pay over $8,000 of taxes most unexpectedly. We hope the Attorney of the Commissioners will examine the legality of their demand. That has been the course in some of the counties, we notice by the papers.

EX-GOV. CURTIN, who has been spending the past few months in Europe, has arrived at his home in Bellefonte.

ADDRESS

OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The coming contest is one of very great importance, not only in its immediate effects upon the policy of the State, but in its bearing upon the future, and in its relation to the coming Presidential election. Undoubtedly the course of the Radical leaders has been such as to seriously disaffect many of their former followers. Whatever affinities have heretofore existed, they are not prepared to follow in the alarming crusade against all Constitutional protections and guarantees, and convert our beautiful system of Federal government into a consolidated despotism; they are not prepared to admit that Congress has the right to make the negro a voter in Pennsylvania; thus overriding and setting at naught our own State Constitution; they are opposed to that Radical State legislation which places the negro on an equality with the white man, and makes it criminal to furnish him with a special car for his accommodation; nor do they desire to see a man pledged to administer the decrees of his political party, upon the Bench of our Supreme Court.

These and other considerations are operating silently but powerfully upon many persons, who upon past issues, voted against the Democratic party. The dead past must bury its dead. We can all very easily see that the living issue of to-day is the one upon which elections will turn. The question whether ten Southern States shall be subjected to the local domination of the blacks; whether the fifteen thousand negroes in Pennsylvania shall be on political equality and hold the balance of power, and thus actually control the legislation of the grand old Commonwealth. These are some of the questions which must now be met and decided. Let us address ourselves everywhere to these things, and not waste our time and energies upon matters, which the inexorable logic of events have already settled.

A majority of the people of Pennsylvania are convinced that the principles of the Democratic party are correct; and that its candidate for Supreme Court is able, honest and trustworthy. They know too, that on all those questions of personal rights, Constitutional prerogatives, limitations of the Government, and the just sovereignty of the people, the position of our party is sound and right.

We are, in view of these facts, clearly of opinion that success in Pennsylvania is easily within our reach, if we do our whole duty. And that duty consists in the active personal exertion of every individual member of the party. These political contests are not won by the great leaders whose names fill the newspapers, so much as by the quiet but efficient working of individual Democrats in each election district. It is there and by them, that the battle is fought and won. Let each man feel himself interested, make himself acquainted with facts, lose no opportunity of urging them upon the consideration of his fellow citizens, labor earnestly, constantly, nor remit his exertions for a moment, until seven o'clock on the evening of the election; and then, when the telegraph announces the glorious news of the election of Sharswood, he can say with pride, satisfaction and truth, it is in part my work.

The party has claims upon each individual member. When the bugle has sounded for battle, he is a recreant Democrat who does not step into the ranks and labor for the victory. The Committee trusts that no man in the county will be found wanting; but that there will be a united and earnest endeavor to secure a larger majority than has ever been cast heretofore in Columbia County. Great battles are won and closely contested elections carried by individual bravery and personal exertion; and we call upon every man to do his full duty, and the battle is won and Pennsylvania redeemed.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Chairman.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

THE Standing Committee at its recent meeting adopted an address, selected three Democrats in each District to act as a Vigilance Committee; to whom instructions will be sent by the Standing Committee; and directed the address and the list to be published in all the Democratic papers of the county.

Beaver—B. Zimmerman, Allen Mann, Charles Michael.
Benton—J. J. M'Henry, Rohr M'Henry, I. K. Krickbaum.
Berwick—Isaiah Bower, Hudson Owen, J. S. Sanders.
Bloom—D. Lowenberg, P. Billmeyer, J. B. Casey.
Briercreek—Wm. Lamon, J. G. Jacoby, J. C. Smith.
Catawissa—M. V. B. Kline, Dr. J. K. Robbins, J. H. Cressy.
Centre—C. H. Dietterick, H. D. Knorr, Andrew Freas.
Centralia—J. B. Knittle, P. Killeen, T. O'Gerharty.
Conyngham—Wm. Goodman, D. T. M'Kiernan, Dr. Wohlforth.
Fishingcreek—D. M'Henry, David Savage, John Sutton.
Franklin—David Knittle, Washington Parr, H. J. Reeder.
Greenwood—Isaac Dewitt, John Leggott, A. J. Albertson.
Hemlock—W. H. Shoemaker, Capt. I. Leidy, Jackson Emmett.
Jackson—Daniel Young, Silas M'Henry, Henry Wagner.
Locust—Gera Hower, John Snyder, Daniel Stine.
Madison—Capt. W. J. Allen, James Kisner, A. K. Smith.
Maine—U. J. Campbell, W. T. Shuman, M. Grover.
Miflin—A. Schweppenheiser, Dr. Montgomery, J. H. Hettler.
Montour—Noah Mouser, P. Heimbach, James Farnsworth.
Mt. Pleasant—Wm. Miller, Wm. Howell, John Mordan.
Orange—Dr. Megargell, Col. Kline, Moses Everett.
Pine—John F. Fowler, John Lore, Luther German.
Roaringcreek—John D. Houck, N. Dreisbach, Amzi Craig.
Scott—P. Ent, B. F. Reighard, J. Lake.
Sugarloaf—Alinas Cole, Andrew Laubach, G. Moore.

By order of the Committe.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Chairman.

SOME fellow writing to the New York *Times*, says that *after having a conversation with* Gen. Grant, he thinks that Gen. is *loyal*. Just think of the impertinence of a man doubting the loyalty of Grant, the general in chief. It is because Grant is the Secretary of war to President Johnson, that Radicals doubt his loyalty and would destroy him. According to the Radicals nobody is loyal except themselves. Bah.

CHICAGO is dying off at the rate of 140 per week.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SEPTEMBER SESSIONS, 1867.

(*Concluded.*)

IN our report last week we committed an error in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Sylvester Hoffman. We should have said, that this was an Indictment found at May Session, 1867, for rejecting the vote of a qualified voter, and that since Hoffman was held to bail for his appearance at this session. That between the said sessions and before the trial, Gov. Geary made out and signed a pardon for said Hoffman, which was filed, and thereupon he was discharged from his recognizance.

Com. vs. Henry Urtwine—Indictment assault and battery. A true bill.

Com. vs. Chas. W. Stout—Indictment assault and battery—a true bill. Jury called and sworn. After hearing the evidence the Defendant withdraws the plea of not guilty and pleads guilty. Sentence of the Court that the defendant pay a fine of ten dollars and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the County Jail, and pay the costs of prosecution. Traugh and L'Velle for Com. Barkley and Brockway for Defendant.

Com. vs. I. W. Haus—Indictment for threats found at May Session last. Defendant having died previous to this Session, his bail H. Mowery discharged from his recognizance.

Com. vs. Jos. Welsch—Indictment fornication and basterdy—a true bill. Defendant pleads guilty. Usual sentence.

Com. vs. J. Wilhelm—Indictment maliciously disturbing a meeting convened for religious worship. A true bill. Defendant pleads not guilty, issue and rule for trial. Jury called and sworn. Verdict of the jury finding the Defendant guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of $5.00 and costs of prosecution. Traugh and Whitmoyer for Com., Brockway for Def.

Com. vs. Jas. Henwood—Indictment willfully and maliciously setting fire to a hay shed. True bill. Def. pleads not guilty. Issue and rule for trial. Jury called and sworn. Verdict guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. Clark and Traugh for Com. Freeze for Def. Sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Com. vs. M. Snyder—Indictment larceny, not a true bill. County to pay costs.

September 5. Judgments taken on this day—also arguments heard.

Com. vs. E. W. Lemon—Charged with having deserted his wife. On motion of Mr. Clark, Def. discharged.

Com. vs. Jas. Gunnings—Recognizance making threats. Recognizance of Def. and Daniel Dickson his bail forfeited, to be respited on appearance of Def. at next session.

Com. vs. Patrick Killeen—Indictment assault and battery. A true bill. County to pay costs.

Com. vs. Robert S. Howell—Recognizance assault and battery. Recognizance of Def. and Samuel Kressler his bail, forfeited to be respited on appearance of Def. at next session.

SHERIFF'S DEED.

To Geo. Gilbert for thirty acres of land more or less, situated in Fishingcreek township, as the property of Geo. W. Mosteller. Consideration $100.

To Stephen Thomas, for lot of ground in Conyngham township, as the property of Wm. Lavelle. Consideration $25.00.

To Geo. Pealer, for 100 acres of land more or less, situate in Fishingcreek township, as the property of Sylvester Pealer. Consideration $750.

To Jacob Stine, for 56 acres of land more or less, situate in Locust township as the property of John Perry. Consideration $950.

To Jos. M. Freck, for lot of ground in Borough of Centralia, as the property of Emanuel L. Betterly. Consideration $2,301.

To Chas. S. Cox, for 107 acres and 78 perches of land situate in Roaringcreek township, as the property of Geo. Hartzel. Consideration $30,00.

An application for the sale of the real estate of Jos. Houten deceased. Rule granted to show cause why an order of sale should not be granted.

September 6—On motion of Mr. Clark, C. B. Brockway was appointed Commissioner, to take the depositions of witnesses in the proof of the specific performance of contract between Abraham Schweppenheiser and the heirs of Solomon Eckroth, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Clark, C. B. Brockway was appointed commissioner, to take the depositions of witnesses in the proof of the specific performance between Geo. Spade and the heirs of Solomon Eckroth, dec.

On motion of Mr. Clark, E. H. Little appointed commissioner to take the depositions of witnesses in the proof of the specific performance of contract, between Nelson M'Carty, and the heirs of Jas. Ralston, dec.

On application of Mr. Clark and on petition for the sale of the real estate of minor children of S. E. Fowler, dec., C. G. Barkley, appointed auditor to report facts, with his opinion of the same.

On application of Mr. Clark and on petition presented for the sale of the real estate of Eunice Schmeck, at private sale. Wm. H. Abbott, appointed auditor to report facts with his opinion of the same.

John Crouse vs. Philip Crouse *et al.* Common Pleas. Writ of Partition. Return of Inquest confirmed absolutely, and on motion of Mr. Clark, rule granted on all the parties named in the writ, to appear the first Monday of December next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate described in the return at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold, personal notice to be given to all the parties residing in Columbia County, and to those residing out of the county by publication in one of the newspapers published in the town of Bloomsburg, for four successive weeks prior to the first Monday of December next, and a copy of the paper containing said notice to be sent to the address of the parties out of the county, where their residence is known.

Robert J. Lyon, Admr. vs. Wesley Lyon. Appeal from award of arbitrators by defendant. Little for Piff. Whitmoyer for Deft. On motion of Mr. Little rule granted to show cause why the appeal should not be stricken off.

Com. vs. Chas. Cadman—Recognizance, this was a case in which the Deft was held to bail by J. M. Chamberlin Esq., for his appearance at this session. The Deft. made application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon which a hearing was held before Judge Herbine, and Deft. was discharged.

Com. vs. John J. Hammel—Recognizance selling drink to minors, etc.

On motion of Mr. Clark, order of sale as to the residue of the real estate of Baltis Appleman, dec'd. Continued.

September 7—Peter Beaver vs. Patrick Killeen—Certiorari by Deft. Clark for Piff. Marr for Deft. Certiorari withdrawn by Deft. On motion of Mr. Clark judgment for costs.

Wm. Goodman vs. Patrick Killeen—(Same as above.)

In the matter to the exceptions to the Auditor's report making distribution in the estate of Peter Eveland, dec'd. On motion of Mr. Barkley, O. C. Kahler appointed to take depositions of witnesses to be read in evidence on the hearing of this case.

In the matters of the petition of sundry inhabitants of Espy, praying the Court to revoke the license of John J. Hummall. Witness heard, Court decline to revoke the license at the present session, for the following reason: The Deft. is bound in recognizance to appear at next session and answer the charge of selling liquor to minors, etc.

(FOR THE COLUMBIAN.)

A LITTLE ADVICE.

I've been a-thinking, Palemon John,
What a glorious world were this,
If each would mind his business more,
And mind his neighbor's less.

Of public wrongs and perjuries
You do not say a word,
Because the Sanford Conovers
Belong to your own herd.

The city of Jerusalem
So clean was always kept,
Because each honest citizen
Before his own door swept.

'Tis thought if you would now begin
To mind your own affairs,
That possibly your neighbors might
Contrive to manage theirs.

You in this county well are known,
For many things you've done;
No man will so disgrace a son
As to name him Palemon John.

—*Buckwheatown.*

COMMUNICATION.

LE RAYSVILLE, September, 3, 1867.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Thinking perhaps a line from this section, might not be wholy without interest, must be my excuse for writing you at this time. The Radicals have made their nominations, for County officers, and have a pleasant little fight among themselves, for Representative. Landon of Tunage tax notoriety claiming the right to nominate a man for the Legislature for his own especial benefit in aiding him to the U. S. Senate and on the other hand a few party hacks have been striving for the nomination. On the whole, things look well for the conservative element and many Republicans heretofore accustomed to go it blind are now beginning to see whither they are drifting. We shall give Sharswood our full and undivided support with a goodly number from the Republican party. Every lover of his Country and Constitutional liberty and every one who desires the perpetuity of our free Institutions should not fail in giving Sharswood a hearty support, and in this section although as intensely Radical as any in the State, the feeling against Democracy and conservatism has in a great measure subsided, and unless the Radicals can get up some new tune their mission is ended. In fact their stock in trade has about "played out" to use a common expression and Republicans are asking me every day. Do you suppose the Republican party intend to impose negro Suffrage upon the North? and then say "were I certain of it I would never again give them my vote." In fact there are many symptoms of a change in public sentiment in this section, notwithstanding P. John has a half dozen copies of his splashy sheet in Bradford county. Since the COLUMBIAN has been enlarged we think it has no superior as a County paper in the State.

Very Respectfully,

S. W. BUCK.

A RADICAL SOLILOQUY.

WELL, I declare, things assume an aspect by no means satisfactory to our cause. Who would have thought three years ago, by this time the Copperheads could possibly hope to meet with any prospects of success. We tore down and gutted their Press, arrested, incarcerated and exiled them. We called them traitors, secessionists, and rebel sympathizers. We said they ought to be hung and done all in our power to break down their party. We would not associate with them. We quarreled with them without a cause, and would not concede to them the right of opinion. We rejoiced when they were troubled, harrassed, and driven about with bayonets. We laughed when their women and children mourned at these bitter prosecutions, and mocked when their fear came. Notwithstanding all our vituperation and abuse, aided by the military and money power combined, their party seems to be irresistable, and I fear we shall lose the election, and then our cause is lost. After all, Andy Johnson executes the laws faithfully, and I thought he was a traitor. Gen. Grant's protest against the President's order to remove Sheridan, made me leap for joy. The President's reply was so reasonable and convincing that I felt quite uneasy. When Grant issued the order I gave up the ghost in dispair, I fear our corruption and plots will be investigated and our evil designs brought to light, and Sharswood, (I secretly believe the best of the two men) will be elected to the Supreme Bench. All these thoughts give me pain, but I will resist to the bitter end. The negro, I care nothing more about than any one else, only he is a good hobby to use for election purposes, and that too, I fear is about played out.

BENTON.

HOLDERS of five-twenty Bonds receive their interest in Gold, not by reason of any law requiring its payment instead of paper, but because gold had been the uniform currency of the Government under all administration since Jackson, up to the advent of Greenbacks.

It would be well for the holders of bonds to remember this, and even if there was a positive law on the subject, what security have they that the radicals will not, to suit them purposes, repudiate it, as they did in the case of the holders of Pennsylvania State bonds a few years ago.

GOVERNOR HELM died at half-past twelve on Sunday, at his residence near Elizabethtown. His funeral took place on Tuesday, just one week from the day of his inauguration. His death having occurred during the first year of his term, the law makes it the duty of the Chief Justice to order another election for Governor, to be held on the first Monday of August next. Meantime, all the powers and duties appertaining to the office must be exercised by Lieutenant-Governor Stevenson.

He was a man of acknowledged ability and would have made a creditable governor.

GLORIOUS NEWS

Maine, Vermont, Montana, California

DEMOCRATS TRIUMPH!

(FOR THE COLUMBIAN.)

GOOD AS GOLD.

Have you heard from California, boy
The glorious land of gold;
Where Democrats were plenty in
The happy days of old?

These happy days have come again
And negro suffragettes
Are growing on the *blackest* seats
Front seats are for the whites.

"Ten thousand," says the telegraph
is our majority;
Well done, the glorious land of gold
Hip, hip, and three times three!

We send you greeting, brothers;
Until October wait,
And we'll follow your example,
In the glorious Keystone State.

We'll set old Stevens back a bit,
Our boys are all enrolled,
And we send a greeting, three times
To the glorious land of gold.

—Ch[illegible].

IN California Haight's majority still increasing as the returns come in. It is now 8,000.

THE Democrats have carried Montana, electing the Delegate to Congress, and having a majority of the joint ballot in the Legislature.

IN Main the Democrats gained heavily. The Republican majority last year was 27,258; this year it will be less than 15,000, showing a large gain to the opposition.

IN Vermont the republican majority has been reduced. The Democrats elected twice as many members as they did last year; and for the first time in ten years, a member of the State Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Complete returns from 13 counties and partially from 28 counties make Haight's majority nearly [illegible]. Nine counties to hear from, will add a small vote, and will, probably increase Haight's majority.

THE Democratic Luzerne County Convention nominated Hon. George W. Woodward, for Congress, and Gen. Edmund L. Dana, for State Law Judge. They will both be triumphantly elected, and are capital selections.

The balance of the Ticket is as follows: for Assembly, Wm. Bren, James M'Henry, S. F. Bossard; Prothonotary, Michael J. Philbin; Clerk of the Courts, Col. Samuel Coleman; for District Attorney, D. Shone; for Treasurer, Neil M'Gee; for Jury Commissioner, Nathan Fisher.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

QUITMAN, Georgia, August 20, 1867.

EDITOR QUITMAN BANNER:

IN your issue of the 9th inst., you were pleased to call attention rumor that I had announced myself a candidate for Congress, at the next election. Your paragraph was not authorized by anything I said on the subject, but, premature, as it was, I am disposed to complain, or deny the fact. I then had, and still have a desire to make the issue fairly and squarely with those who are playing upon the negro element and who would make the instrument of securing, for themselves, place and power in the prevailing programme of despotism, ruin and ruin. I am not ambitious for notoriety of a Candidacy for Congress, nor would I consider myself elevated to a post of honor were I elected a seat in the present Congress; but considerations of the gravest moment to my own race, and to the country at large impel me to the conviction, that the surest remedy for Radical evils, is for the South to return colored Representatives, in preference to strengthening Radical vote by sending any of the white representatives at present among us. I am sufficiently posted in the political affairs of this country to know it is utterly impossible for any white man, from the excluded States, who any claims to respectability, intelligence or statesmanship, to obtain a seat in either House of Congress. The patriotism, intelligence and virtue of the white race at the South are ostracised; great intellects of the country are under the ban of Radical proscription and the descendents of the Fathers of the Republic and the champions of constitutional Liberty, are no longer permitted to bring to the councils of the nation the inspiration they derive from the hallowed memories, patriotic things and immortal virtues of the great and glorious ancestry. This description affords the most conclusive evidence of a determined purpose, on part of the dominant party, to suppress truth, and to employ such instruments only as are capable of being used for the propagation of error and perpetuation of party ascendency.

There is nothing more certain than that there can be no reconstruction under existing legislation, except on the radical basis, and the entire radicalization of the South States; which, in my humble judgment, means anarchy, war, and the ultimately destruction of the colored race on this Continent. Of course ruin will rest to the whiterace, and the whole country must suffer untold evils in the end of our destruction. It is, therefore the duty of every honest man at the south, black and white, to look this question squarely in the face, and if possible, avert the impending ruin.

It is not improbable that colored delegates to Congress will be rejected; but it is folly to ignore or blink the fact, that we now constitute a part and parcel of the political machinery of the Government and the correlative right of holding office is an inherent part of the American system and must follow, as the night the day the right to vote. These are the paramount attributes of citizenship in a republican Government, and especially so in America. The franchise has been conferred upon my race, either a matter of right, or for the purpose using us as instruments to carry out the schemes of the Radical party, at oppressing the white people of the South. I do not believe it was bestowed in love, or upon considerations of right; and the means employed to control our action verifies this conclusion. We are expected, aye required to consult and co-operate with three classes of persons in carrying out the reconstruction measures, and in promoting to office individuals who are tolerated by the Radicals themselves, only because there are capable of doing the dirty work less vile refuse to do. We are not permitted to heed the counsels of the wise and the good of our own land, either in matters affecting our own domestic welfare or the good of the country at large; but a base, nauseating feast is prepared for our digestion, and we are not only affectatedly lead up to the high carnival, but menacingly *instructed*, and impertinently *commanded*, to drain each cup to the lees, and to swallow down all the ingredients of the Radical cauldron. We are not expected to have opinions of our own, or to indulge the poor privilege of free and unrestrained exercise of the suffrage bestowed upon us: Empowered to vote, we cannot be voted for: Urged to the exercise of the most important and most sacred privilege of citizenship, we learn from the very zeal of those who so eagerly clamor for our suffrage, that their vaunted friendship is but another name for self-interest, and party trickery—that the vote! *the vote!* is the charm that tunes their harp of a thousand strings, and that secured, the music, as the dancing, and the sweet means of the festival, will be exclusively appropriated, while the voter will be politely informed that his services can be dispensed with until the next election.

And with whom are we so earnestly and so cordially pressed to participate? I have said there are three classes. First, we are supposed to be base enough to stoop to a slimy association with renegade rebels, who in 1861 were blatant and rampant Yankee-eating secessionists,—who in the hour of their country's peril deserted her standard, and who, by way of excuse for their infamous conduct, drifted into what was then termed toryism, and now side with the Radicals, because, like Benedict Arnold, they have no friends on the other side. The second class is composed of that lower stratum of society, which is turned to the surface only when violent commotions throw up the filth they feed on—the spawns of humanity, that never had a thought, a principle, a country, or a God, and who are only useful to the Catalines and Robespieres of civil revolutions, as so many machines, to throw up hats and shout huzza. Such were the fellows that found refuge from enrolling officers in the Southern swamps. Too cowardly to fight under the Stars and Bars, they are found fit and worthy tools for the persecution of the disarmed and defenseless; and admirable gas pipes to hiss out hosannahs to the vulgar vanity of their sort from the mountains of the victor. The third class of our would-be-copartners in the business of reconstruction, are the scrapings of a ground swell of New England fungi; and from the specimens that have come South to grow respectable on the "Nigger vote," and get rich by picking up little things, such as spoons and the like, I am very much inclined to the opinion that a most harmonious and lasting brotherhood may be established between them and Class No. 2. Such individuals, in the days of slavery, would have been kicked out of the meanest darkey's cabin in the Slave States, and it is to-day an undeniable fact that their status is far below the standard of respectability, even among the colored people they have succeeded thus far in imposing upon. Too low, and mean, and contemptible at home to be entrusted with any office of honor, trust or profit, they are here to offer their *patriotic* (?) services and virtuous (?) example for our moral elevation and political advancement; and supposing the negro to be, at least, a little bit lower in the scale of humanity than themselves, they come with the confident expectation and impudent boastfulness that Sambo and Simon, Peter and Pollux, and all the rest of us small fry darkies, will at once see in their august personages the veritable champions of our freedom, and fly on the wings of gratitude and love to glorify and reward them—at the polls—for many "hair breadth 'scapes" the imminent deadly breach" while bleeding and dying to set us free.

They know that we are in the alphabet of letters, and their object is to take advantage of our general ignorance and universal credulity; and by pandering to our evil passions, and the vices incident to ignorance among all races, they expect to alienate us from the only true friends we have on the habitable globe and array us in political and deadly strife against our former masters and protectors.

Such are the three classes who, we are told, are to be our future friends and legislators, and with whom, it is said by radicalism, it is our duty to unite in a political organization for the reconstruction of the South. May the Gods forbid it! If the black race of the South have neither the virtue nor the intelligence to feel the wound, surely they have *pride* enough to rouse some feelings of resentment to the deep and damnable insult conveyed in the programme that names them as the *fourth* class in the catalogue of infamy.

If the colored man is worthy of and entitled to the elective franchise, it is very clear that he is also entitled to a place in politics in proportion to the numbers he brings to the support of the successful party; but it is not upon this self-evident proposition that I now announce my determination to test Radicalism to the very core on the question of admixture of races in the Halls of the National Legislature.

Neither I, nor my colored friends, nor the intelligent right-thinking white men of this country, are willing to trust their honor or interests in the hands of any one of the three classes referred to; they and I believe it is far preferable to select some reliable colored man, and meet the issue at once and directly in the only way that it can be done under the reconstruction measures.

For these, and many other reasons, Mr. Editor, I have at the solicitation of many gentlemen of both races, consented to the use of my name; and though it is now before the country, my ambition is not at all overweening, and I shall cheerfully counsel with my friends throughout the District, as to the plan of the campaign, the most available candidate, etc., and will most gladly yield the field to a better selection.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. FICKLING

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 10
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 25
Flour per barrel	12 00
Cloverseed "	7 00
Flaxseed "	2 25
Butter	30
Eggs	25
Tallow	12
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	15
Beef	10
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	12 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18 00
Rent, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" " " "	7 00
Siding " "	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, September, 12 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 7.50
Northwestern extra "	8.00@ 9.00
Northwestern family "	10.00@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7.50@8.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8.50@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	10.00@14.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	15.00@17.00
Rye Flour "	5.00@5.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus	$2.25@2.35
" amber " "	2.40@2.45
South Penna. " "	$2.30@2.35
California " "	2.30
" white " "	$2.35@2.40
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1.30@1.32
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.20@1.22
White, "	$1.20@1.24
OATS—⅌ bus	68@.70
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$24.00
Mess Beef, "	27.00
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ lb	8@.9c
Smoked Hams "	20@.22c
Shoulders ⅌ lb	12@.13c
Lard, ⅌ lb	12@.13c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	$8.00@9.00
Timothy seed ⅌ bus	$3.50
Flaxseed "	$2.85@2.90
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$41.00
No. 1 American	38.00
CATTLE—Best Cattle ⅌ lb	10@11c
Cows, ⅌ head	$60@75
SHEEP—⅌ lb	6@7c
HOGS—⅌ 100 lbs	$10.00@10.75

MARRIED.

BATES—CASLOW—At Danville, Pa., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. G. M. Rhoads, D. D., Mr. John H. Bates to Miss Eva Caslow, both of Bloomsburg.

KLINE—DELONG—On the 1st inst., by William Belles, Esq., Mr. Abner Kline to Miss Susan Delong, all of Orange township.

WATERS—ROARBACH—In Catawissa, on the 5th inst., by Rev. D. Beckner, Mr. George W. Waters, to Miss Sarah Roarbach, both of Catawissa, Pa.

CASE—BOZELL—In Greenville, on the 31st by Rev. Nathaniel Spear, Mr. Benson G. Case to Miss Harriett Bozell, both of Benton, Pa.

DIED.

KELLER—In Shamokin township, Northumberland county, on the 31 inst., George Kelberger 62 years.

LEWIS—Sept. 8th, Charles Henry, son of Abijah and Mary Lewis, aged 1 year and 21 days.

WARR—In Bloomsburg, Sept. 3d, 1867, Howard Grant, son of James and Mary Warr, aged 1 year 5 months and 3 days.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS CHALFANT,
MONTOUR COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,
MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER,
JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOS. J. WELLIVER,
MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB HARRIS,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

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CALMNESS AND TRANQUILITY

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"I have used the Nervine, and find myself much benefited by it, particularly in the increase of strength and care of those trembling sensations. My costiveness also seems to be entirely cured. [Letter to Dr. Tucker.

"The medicine you ordered (Dodd's Nervine) we have taken three bottles of. It is a good thing. My wife says she had rather have one bottle of it than forty doctors. She is certainly better. Leucorrhea cured; don't fell the dragging down so much; bowels more easier, and in a better nervous condition every way."

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