The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 39. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY, OF SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:
MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES, and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Black Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, all of every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. T. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, 1867.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an OMNIBUS LINE between this place and the different railroad depots daily (sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His omnibuses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accommodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Blundell's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Hooked in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also think it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay spear, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER, DR. P. C. HARRISON,
W. H. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DEFRICE, DANIEL NOYES,
H. DIEFENBLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN YOUNG.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	300,000
Putnam	500,000
Merchants	300,000
Springfield	500,000
Germania	500,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	600,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, Agent,
may 17-67-ly.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 4. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,000 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov27-ly.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

BENJAMIN GREEN,

Dealer in

CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
No. 33 North Second Street,
Philadelphia.

JOHN GILBERT. THEO. A. ROYAL.

GILBERT & ROYAL,

ESTABLISHED 1835.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Nos. 249 and 251 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.,
May 10, 1867-1y.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL,

This undersigned having leased and refurnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his bar stocked with Pure Liquors. The House is large and commodious, the building extensive and safe.

The House is located from seventy miles on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a pleasant place to pass the hot months of summer.

R. H. RAYMOND.

May 17, 1867-6m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbian County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in fitting up the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the cars at railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.

JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1867.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STORNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and careful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. may17-6m.

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25 & 27, BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city, is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every moderate improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.

may 11-67-6m. GEO. K. CHASE & CO., Proprietors.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his friends and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests exceed to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors except that popular beverage known as "*Mc-Ilvoy*," purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

(THE UPPER HOUSE,)

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

and his bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SOUPS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS, SHEEP TONGUE, ROLLED HAM, SWITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN,
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

and his bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 13, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Lovett, the Proprietor has put it in fine order throughout and furnished FAIR AND FAREFUL with the choicest liquors and most delicious fare. His stable is not excelled in the country; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. (jy19'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER, Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 18, 1867-1y.

To Hotel and Saloon Keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stoiner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

S. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. F. P. ARTMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 220 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(Nearly opposite James, Kent, Santer & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS, GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO, WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-1y.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a year if paid in advance; if not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,50	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	3,50	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	4,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	40,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00. Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robbins's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. LVELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CENTRALIA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. (sep29'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE,
A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Cronay & Jenkin's Building. (apr6'67-6m

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. R. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. (Jan 6'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Unangst's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. (my 24'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Cryer for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. (mar9'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

S. C. SHIVE,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, WINDOW FRAMES, &C.
MAIN STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. (apr12'67.

C. E. SAVAGE,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY,
Main Street, near the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Constantly on hand a fine assortment o
AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles
Particular attention paid to the repairing Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.
☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. (apr19'67.

Choice Poetry.

THE UNDER DOG IN THE FIGHT.

BY DAVID BARKER.

I know that the world, that the great, big world,
From the peasant up to the king,
Has a different tale from the tale I tell,
And a different song to sing.

But for me—and I care not a single fig,
If they say I am wrong or right—
I shall always go for the weaker dog,
For the under dog in the fight.

I know that the world, that the great, big world,
Will never a moment stop
To see which dog may be in the fault,
But will shout for the dog on top.

But for me, I never shall pause to ask,
Which dog may be in the right,
For my heart *will* beat, while it beats at all,
For the under dog in the fight.

Perchance what I've said I had better not said,
Or! were better I had said it more,
But with heart and with glass filled chock to the brim,
Here's health to the better dog.

A YOUNG WIDOW IN WEEDS.

Her shawl was as sable as midnight,
And her gloves were as dark as her shawl;
And her jewels—that flashed in the light—
Were black as a funeral pall;
Her robe had the hue of the rest,
(How nicely it fitted her shape!)
And the grief that was heaving her breast
Rolled over in billows of crape.
I could not help thinking the beauty,
In mourning the loved and the lost,
Was doing her conjugal duty
Entirely regardless of cost.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton to the People of Minnesota, delivered at St. Paul, July 11th—The Democratic Party, Past, Present, and Future—The Necessities and Duties of the Times.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

I THANK you for this friendly greeting. I have for a long time desired to visit these new Northwestern States. I had heard—who has not? of the fertility of their soil, of the beauty of their scenery, of the healthfulness of their climate, of the wonderful development, which has, as if by the magic of a fairy's wand, converted their forests into farms and cities. I had read from one who wrote with a master's power, of these great central plains, where the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi kiss each other before they separate for their long journeys to the oceans, above which the sun at its zenith seems to linger in admiration for a moment in its ceaseless course to the Pacific, where the icy blasts of the North are melted to cool breezes in the warm embrace of sultry winds of the South, and where under the influence of all that is beautiful in nature and all that is impressive in the character of a people made up of all the families of our Caucasian race, the soul of an American citizen rises to the full measure of his country's opportunities and his own duties. But I wished to see them with my own eyes, to know them by my own experience, that I might, by the intimacy of personal association, warm up still more, if that is possible, the fervor of my patriotism, and add one more to the unnumbered ties of affection and admiration and interest which bind my heart to my country. I desired especially to visit Minnesota, for, like him to whom I have alluded, I was one of those who aided in admitting her to the Union—[applause]—and welcoming her to the full possession of all the powers and rights and dignities of the original States. When your committee invited me to meet here to-day, vast numbers, not only of my countrymen, but of that portion of them who are one with me in a common political faith, one with me in opinion as to the true administration of the government, with the assurance they would give me a hearty welcome, I determined at once to gratify my wish. And so I came, threading the valley of the Miami, traversing the fertile farms of Indiana, the vast prairies of Illinois, the teeming green fields and picturesque lakes of Wisconsin, across the Mississippi with its castellated bluffs, across the upland plains of your river counties, carpeted with the most brilliant wild flowers, and laden with the weight of the coming harvest, to find in your attractive city, in this unequalled scene, at the very threshold of your peerless State, every promise of grandeur and beauty fulfilled, and every anticipation more than realized. (Cheers) In Ohio they are fond of telling us that the Democratic party is dead. The newspapers assert it, the stump speakers announce it, the State Convention annually preaches its funeral sermon and writes its epitaph. If their wishes were consulted it would not only be dead but damned also. (Loud Cheers.) The Democratic party dead!! Within a month I have been to the far East. I have seen the brave and constant and unflinching Democrats of Massachusetts. I have seen the Democrats of Connecticut jubilant over the result of the late conflict. (Cheers.) I have seen the Democrats of New York and Pennsylvania, and Ohio, marshalling their powers for the contest in October. I have seen the Democrats of Kentucky vigorous, unfaltering in the very midst of their fight,—and everywhere, whether in the East or in the South, or the great central States—in every condition, whether enjoying the fruits of victory, or gathering up their forces after the pressure of defeat, or putting on the armor for another struggle, I find it a living, vigorous, energetic party; and here a thousand miles away, in the great Northwest, I find the same party, sustained by the same courage, animated by the same hope, and vitalized by the same devotion to the principles and form of government which have for seventy years permitted a developement of individual liberty and collective prosperity without parallel in the history of the world. More truthfully now, perhaps, than ever before, may we say that our party is neither sectional nor local, but that in all the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf, there is not a State or county nor township, nor town, nor neighborhood, nor family, nor household, in which it has not an adherent and member. The Democratic party dead!! It can never die so long as free government shall exist. The active, vigorous being of the one is the essential condition of the existence of the other. So long as the human heart aspires to ameliorate the ills of life; so long as government is confided to the collective wisdom and will of the people, rather than to the unlimited discretion and irresistible power of one man, so long will there be a party which seeks to increase the liberty of the citizens and to diminish the power of the government; to enlarge the sphere of his active development, and to reduce the restraints which are imposed upon him; to gratify his hope of liberty, and to make effective his hate of tyranny. There is such a party in England to-day, and it wrests from government a large reform in the matter of representation. There is such a party in France to-day, and the thunders of the Tribune cause sleepless nights at the Tuileries. There is such a party even in Russia to-day, and the Czar grants amnesty to Polish patriots. (Cheers.) There is such a party in Austria to-day, and its leader exchanges every recognition of the right of the House of Hapsburg to the throne of St. Stephen for a concession to the rights of the people of Hungary. There is such a party in America to-day, and it insists upon the rigid adherence to the provisions of our written constitution, and to the primary elemental principle of the equality of the States. (Loud Applause) And never in all our history has the exigency of the country demanded from that party such an exhibition of all its strength, all its intelligence, all its virtue as now. For never—not in the corruption of slothful ease, not in a mad excitement of a difficult and doubtful war, have its institutions been so ruthlessly attacked, and its liberties so greatly imperiled. Its enemies have obtained possession of the powers of the government and wield them for its destruction. (Applause and dissent.) I do not speak unadvisedly. I mean what I say. I measure my words. I do not impute bad motives, nor question the sincerity of convictions. But I repeat it, they men who are in possession of the government are its enemies, and it is their deliberate purpose to overthrow its constitution and change its form. (Continued cheers.) Though I speak to a party meeting to-day, I wish to speak in no narrow, bitter, sectarian sense. Parties are inevitable where opinion is free. They are necessary where opinion is to be carried into legislation. They are beneficial when patriotism gives them direction, and moderation curbs their excesses. Their discipline and organization are the condition of their vigor. My experience in life begets more and more confidence in men's motives, and leads me to expect the most extravagant opinions as to policy, combined with the purest aspirations for the public welfare. Attached to the principles and organization of a great party myself, because my judgment approves them, I expect to find equal zeal for a like good reason in others. And, therefore, I desire not to wound sensibilities, but to appeal to the reason and conscience and judgment alone.

The foundation of the federal system, that which made its organization possible and its administration beneficial, is that the powers of the government are all granted, and therefore, are limited—that the States have equal rights and equal duties, are equals in their relation to the federal government, and equal as sovereign self-governing States; and yet we see ten States not only deprived of all voice in the government of the Union, but deprived of all powers of self-government and subjected to the will of military commanders. And we are told this is an incident and consequence of the war? Let us see. The war came upon us—I will not trace its cause or mark its progress—avowedly it was a war on the one side to withdraw from the Union; on the other side to maintain it. Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and Congress affirmed it. "Armed force," said Mr. Lincoln, "had disturbed the practical relations of the States to the federal government. That force must be met and overcome, and then, these relations will be restored." "Let members of the Senate and of the House return and be welcome to occupy the seats which they left vacant," said Mr. Seward—"the rights and dignity, and equality of the States shall remain unimpaired," said the resolutions of Congress. It would, perhaps, be too much to expect that in the midst of such a war, passion should always be restrained by reason, and all the acts of government be kept within constitutional limits. Certain it is, many illegal acts were committed. The rights of individuals were trampled upon, the rights of States were disregarded. But these acts were strenuously defended as being legal, or at least as being necessary. They were alleged to be incidental to a condition of war, and would cease when the war ceased. And if any of you ventured to suggest that this was not the teaching of history, you were delicately called copperhead, disloyal, and the idea that the object or effect of the war could be to change the Constitution or system of government was loudly and constantly denied. The war came to an end; the armies of the Confederates were defeated. The armed force was met and overcome. Sherman and Johnson met in North Carolina. Their truce dispersed the forces of the Confederates, and left in full operation the laws of the federal government over all the seceded States. This was the logical conclusion of the war. No plan of reconstruction, no amendments to the Constitution were needed. This broke down every barrier to the legitimate exercise of federal authority. This restored the Union. This re-instated practical relations of the States. But it was instantly rejected. Then the President developed his plan of reconstruction. It consisted of an amendment of the State Constitutions repudiating the confederate debt, and abolishing slavery throughout the States. The States adopted it, and yet the Union was not restored. Congress proposed the constitutional amendment of '66 whereby the States were to be made to purchase peace and power by the surrender of all control over the right of suffrage, and all objection to the civil Rights bill. And before these terms were fairly understood, Congress propounded another plan, and to see that the work was well done the new Congress met in extra session on the 4th of March; and to fill up any crevice which time might open through which one single ray of popular light might shine in upon the people, meets again in extra sessions on the 4th of July. This plan abolishes the State governments. It subjects the people to mere military despotism. It subjects the people to mere military despotism. It gives the right of suffrage to the enfranchised negroes, and takes it away from the white men. It degrades the State governments from their equality in the Union, and from their position as protectors of the rights of their citizens. It subverts and destroys the Constitution of the United States, and then holds out to the people the hope that if they will cheerfully acquiesce in these things, if they will not only patiently submit, but if they will with alacrity and zeal and gratitude appear to be happy to submit to them, then—unless Congress changes its mind unless another plan shall be suggested—unless the confiscation of Mr. Stevens shall be throught a fitting reward for superserviceable loyalty—they may be permitted to let negroes elect and administer a State government over them, and choose members who shall be admitted to seats in the Senate and House of Representatives. (Cheers.) And this is not all. The States thus held in military despotism, thus compelled by tyranny, as relentless as ever applied the rack or turned the screw, to change their own constitutions are then to be used to amend the constitution of the United States and to impose upon you in Minnesota, and you in Wisconsin, and us in Ohio, a government which we do not approve. Three-fourths of the States alone can amend the Constitution of the United States. Twenty-six States drive ten out of the Union. A majority of the twenty-six harass and oppress the ten until they will consent to change their constitution admit negro suffrage, surrender all reserved power, and yield implicit obedience to their will. They will then admit them to the Union and use their concurrent votes to change the federal Constitution so as to introduce negro suffrage and federal interference in the States. Do I state this too strongly? Congress meets now in extra session—at great trouble to its members, and vast expense to the people—and for what? For the single, simple, avowed purpose of conferring more absolute and despotic power on the military commanders. Great Heavens! Have they not enough power already? The civil government, the tenure of office, the rules of trade, the maintenance of order, the administration of justice, the writ of habeas corpus—are subjected to their will. The State officers must obey them or they will be removed. The courts must render judgment according to their dictation, or they will be closed. The sheriffs must execute the penalties they prescribe, or a file of soldiers will take their places. And Congress meets to give them more power on the eve of that very day when the colonies justified their separation from the mother country on the ground that the King "had affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power" (Continued cheers.) And they commence their work by excluding from Congress, without any good reason, without a decent pretext of palliation, the representatives from Kentucky. And why is all this ruin wrought? Is it to punish treason and make it odious? These are intelligent men—they know human nature—they have read history. They know that men will rebel when they have causes of discontent. They know that neither imprisonment nor stripes nor exile nor death restrain the people of Poland or Hungary or Ireland from rebellion. They know that the fear of these punishments will no more curb the efforts than it will quench the aspirations for freedom. They know that treason is the protest of liberty against tyranny. (Loud applause.) Is it to do justice to the negro and to accord to him the enjoyment of natural rights? If the negroes would assuredly vote with the Democratic party and thus restore it the power, would these gentlemen be so philanthropic and insist on negro suffrage as a condition of reconstruction? (Cries of no, not much.) Is suffrage a natural right? Where then is the authority to withold it from the minor, from the woman, from the alien? Life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are inalienable, and they are accorded to women, and minors, and aliens as well as men, and courts are open to their security to all alike. Does suffrage stand on the same footing? The States have the power to admit negroes to vote, and then they are counted in the election of federal officers. Why not argue the question before that tribunal? and thus accomplish the purpose if at all, in a constitutional manner? No gentlemen! These are not the purposes of this plan of reconstruction. It is to revolutionize the government. It is to destroy the States. It is to build up a great central government. These Republicans hate the constitution—they hate limitations on power. They hate to comply with forms; they cling to the idea of strong centralized power. They want a government so framed that it will feel the least impulse of the will of the majority, and so strong that it may instantly execute it. They prefer to confide to the absolute will of an unbridled and irresponsible majority the life, and liberty, and property of the citizen rather than to the care and protection of the States. They think that because they control the power of that majority now, they will wield it forever. The forget that ten years ago they invoked the States to pass personal liberty bills to protect them from the power of the federal government. They forget that when power is confided it is used as the passions of the times direct. They desire also to introduce a new political element into our system, and to hand over the absolute control of six States of the Union the largest wealthiness, the most productive of the South, to the lately enfranchised negro. It is not a question of negro voting only. It is the absolute surrender of these States the control and government of the negro. It is the transfer of political power to them. It is the substitution of their ignorance and incapacity and inexperience and passions for the discipline and experience of the white man. It is the degradation of the government to the level of these voters, and the destruction of the value and purity of the ballot by conferring it so lavishly on all sides. It is the exasperation and conflicting of the spirit of races by subverting their normal and accustomed positions and placing the intelligence and superiority of the one under the control of the numbers of the other. In one word, the whole system of reconstruction advocated by the Republican party—the test which they set up of loyalty and intelligence—consisting of suffrage on the negro in all the States, and the absolute transfer to him all the political power of six States. Is this wise? Is it statesmanlike? Shall it be adopted? Will it restore peace and order and fraternal feeling, and stimulate industry to repair the ravages of war? Will it conduce to that stability in legislation, that harmony in society, that hopefulness of the future which are essential to a prosperous community? I address you for the moment simply as Northern men, as a Northern community. I leave out of view the feelings and wishes and interests of the people of the South. I make no appeal to your sense of justice or your fraternal affection for men of our lineage and race. I address the question to your immediate and personal and material interests. Will it tend to increase the prosperity and happiness of this community? Will Minnesota, will the North, be made stronger or freer or more contented by pursuing to the very end, this change of our governmental and political system? (Cries of "No! No!" I have said this policy subjects six States to the domination of the negroes. They will have immediately the right of suffrage; they will have inevitably and necessarily the right to hold office. They will have greater political privileges than you confer upon women, upon your sons who are twenty years of age, upon intelligent and educated residents of foreign birth. They will have a majority of voters. Will the laws of the federal government affecting this community be more beneficent when they are subjected to the influence of such voters? Will the presence of fifty members of the House and twelve Senators, elected by such constituencies, inspire you with more confidence in the wisdom of the laws or the purity of the government? You are an agricultural people. Your products are bulky; they follow naturally the channel of cheap freights; your best markets are on the bank and at the mouth of the Mississippi river; your interests require that the communities whom you feed should be rich and prosperous and populous that their policy should be peaceful, and stable, and wise—that their industry should be active—their civilization advanced—their laws effective. Your advantage is to be found, not only in selling for money but in making exchanges for the products of their industry. Will the value or the pleasure of your intercourse be enhanced by this substitution of the negroes for the whites in political power? We are told that the interests of the North require harmony and repose, and that to secure these we must have guarantees against another rebellion. Will this change afford any guarantee? Will the negroes be always quiet and submissive and self-restraining? Will they possess always a reverence for federal law? Has there been no rebellion, no revolution in Hayti? Has England had no trouble in Jamaica? or is it a part of this plan of peace that they shall restrain the turbulence of white race, and be to them a perpetual menace. Guarantee of peace! President Arista in the height of his power at the head of the republic exclaimed "unhappy Mexico she is doomed to the agony of perpetual anarchy by the conflicts of her race." There can be no gurrantee except justice, good government, absence of all causes of discontent—aye even of discontent itself. And in the many wrecks which are strewn along the pathway of history, there is melancholy proof that even these will not always suffice. Eternal activity of the human intellect is the condition of its vigor. Repose is stagnation—stagnation is death. We need not wonder that its ceaseless motion fails sometimes in an upward and onward step. Its efforts are the parent of all progress. Its struggles put all things to the cruel test. Its touch is the great dissolvant of commingled truth and error and that it should sometimes stimulate to acts of apparent or even real evils, to causeless rebellion against our good and wise government is but the badge of its human infirmity. But suppose this work fully accomplished; suppose the government thoroughly consolidated; suppose the Constitutional Amendments adopted, and Reconstruction perfected on the basis proposed. It will be strong enough to execute the Civil Rights Bill, strong enough to execute the duties assumed to themselves now by the military commanders. It will have a large army and a large navy. The number of its civil employees will be increased, and they will be spread over and throughout the country, as well as collected at Washington. The power of the President will be vastly enhanced, and the subjects of the attention of Congress will be ten-fold multiplied. Will the government be better or safer or more economical than the one we have heretofore had? Will there be fewer taxes, or lighter burthens, or less corruptions? The taxes collected by the government last year were five hundred and eighty millions. Will they be less? The taxes collected by England amounted to four hundred and eighty millions. The taxes collected by France were three hundred and ninety millions. You pay one hundred millions more than England, one hundred and ninety millions more than France. Do you want this excess still greater? France has property, real and personal, as a taxable basis amount to forty thousand millions of dollars. Great Britain has property real and personal, amounting to thirty-six thousand millions. The United States have property of the same kind amounting to sixteen thousand millions. France and England pay no more local taxes, while the people of the United States, in addition to the sum I have stated, pay for the State and county and municipal taxes nearly two hundred and fifty millions. Will this change reduce our taxes? Do you believe our financial system will be improved? The national debt excee