struction thus derived will polde you like a beacon through the de ates and difficulties of the present time. These reconstruction acts are invalid,

also, because they abrogated and de-stroyed existing State governments in all those States, which were le-gal, which had been set up by the peo-ple, which were existing and acting properly and rightly, against which no al-legation could be made that they were anti-republican in form, or that they

perty and rightly, against which no allegation could be made that they were
anti-republican in form, or that they
were disloyal and hostile in cosstruction or character. They were abrogated to make way for this nev system—a
thing which the people sust do themselves, for they, and they only, can
change their constitutions, or substitute
new for old ones.

Again, these reconstruction acts, and
the constitutions formed under them,
are invalid, because they adopt and recognize as and infamous eaths, antirepublican in their nature, and repugmant to the Constitution of the United
States. What are they? Under the reorganized governments in Arkauss,
Alabama, and in most of the other reconstructed States, each elector is reconstructed States, each elector is re quired, before he can vote, to swear that he accepts and holds to the political equality of all races of men, and that he will uphold that equality in future, the is to swear to this before he can vote! Loos at Ohio; isselent she gave forly thousand majority against negro suffrage. It was voted down in Minnesota. It was rejected in Michigan. It would be rejected in our State if submitted to a vote, as it would in New Jersey, and as it was recently in Connecticut. A majority of our men of the North could not honestly vote under these Southern estly vote under these Southern onstitutions; could not honestly quality themselves for the right of suffrage if they were transferred south. On f they were transferred south. On, hocking abuse of power! And yet to i-, who held these convictions upon ingro suffrage, the nathors of reconstruc-tion come and ask our votes, ask us to vote that if we removed to one of the Southern States we ought not to be per-

o freemen, and formidable to tyrants only." Away, then, with these strange and base oaths which political rascality has concocted, and political cupidity at-

partisan instrument, the Freedmen's Bureau. What has that been from the beginning but a political engine to arrange and muster votes, and to secure their being cast in the interest of the Radical parts? They be a secured to the Radical parts? their being cast in the interest of the Radical party? That has been the great office and function of the Bureau, and it performs it now. At the recent session of Congress it was provided that on the lat of January next the Bureau may be withdrawn. It is to be retained antil after the Presidential election, and meantime to be conducted with all the energy and power that political passion and political interest can inspire, to the end that Southern electoral voices may be cast in the scale of Radical Party and the scale of Radical Party? The position of this distinguished.

bitter fruits,
Again, besides the Freedmen's Bureau, which is an instrument of corrup-tion, disbursing food and clothing and other good gifts to men who are to vote in return for them, what have you? Military power located in those States, e; it will restrain freedom and is in the very nature of military power. It is the opposite of civil power the an-tagonist of voluntary action. Now, what ought we to require always at elecinfluences which may pervert or corrupt the action of the elector. In this state we have an old law which provides that no military company shall appear at a place of election; they are to be kept away. You do not allow troops at elections in Pennsylvania, where they might not do much harm. What can you expect when military might not do receive the state of Vermont, on the state of Vermont, on the state of Vermont, or What can you expect when military commanders, sent there for the purpose, commanders, sent there for the purpose, dominate and regulate elections in the South? What can a system built up under such domination be but a sham, a pretense, a falsehood, not a just emanation of popular power, but a thing imposed as well as proposed by despotic power, and exhibiting always the imperaction and evil of its origin?

CONCLUSION. Fellow-citizens, I have conduct myself mainly to this subject of reconstruc-tion because I desired to convey to you some of those strong impressions which one of those strong it. One explaresearch concerning it. One explanation covers the whole volume of Congressional action in regard to the South during the last three years. It has all been directed to the Presidential election of 1868. All that the majority in Congress have done, all that they have grouped but have not yet executed, has had reference to the Presidential election of 1868. But, instead of having accumbated for themselves a fund of credit with the people, a fund of popular power, to be used and wielded by them, what is likely to occur? Instead of obtaining, as a result of their mascrupations conduct, a sufficient body of Southern electors to balance off Northernones, and control the choice of President, they are likely to lose so much North and West that even Southern votes cannot save them from defeat, or aliay the nation covers the whole volume of Connot save them from defeat, or allay the election off seymour and Egair processing that their days are ended, their policy discarded; that they are convicted of bad motives and evil conduct, and are to be banished from the places of public power. Great application lie power. Great applause.

by President Johnson, and on the 25th of July, 1868, passed over his head. The freedmen's Bureau is as much in force have occasion to feel greater pride and greater satisfaction in any transaction in which we may engage than in contributing to the election of Seymour and Blair by giving to them the electoral vote, of our State. Let our work then be done with zeal and energy, and in the full confidence that our cause is the impression that the then be done with zeal and energy, and in the full confidence that our cause is worthy of all the efforts we can put forth in its support. I feel that here and elsewhere, wherever I go among the people of our State, I am among friends, who bave common sympathies, who feel that our cause is just and right and that under the blessing of Heaven it must and will triumph. [Great and continued applause.]

continued applause.]
Mr Buckalew retired, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Pennsylvania Senator and for Seymour and Biair.

of old John Quincy Adams, is again the the only one injured by the statement. Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1868.

er 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

Attention! Democrats!!

In order that cheap reading matter may be furnished the people until after the election, we make the following of-

That we will send THE COLUMNIAN from now until after the Presidential election to caps or (wenty you FIVE DOLLARS. This is only Twenty five cents a number-and just covers the cost of the paper on which it is printed. The paper contains each week sixteen large columns of entertaining literary and political news.

No Democrat is so poor but what h can give twenty five cents to aid in the coming contest, and he should see that his Radical neighbor has a copy.

Clubs should be formed at every Post

That Meeting.

THE Republican meeting held in this place on Tuesday night last, was a decided fixile. The speakers who had been announced failed to put in an appearsouthern States we ought not to be permitted to vote there; we ought to lose our citizenship and our manhood; we ought to be the serfs there, placed under the negro and the carpet-bagger, to be ruled indefinitely and according to their moyer, L'Velle and Knorr essayed the p'easure in the future! This is the appeal Radicalism makes to the men of Pennsylvania. It asks you to vote that you yourselves ought not to vote untess bound by oaths which deny your honest convictions.

This is a condition of suffrage in the South. I say it is anti-republican; it is in contempt of constitutional principles; it denies a right which is 'sacred were of the usual kind, expressing confidence in the success of the Republicans this Fall. Mr. Knorr regretted that Senator Buckalew could have found no tempts to enforce! better arguments than those he advanced on Monday night, which was unially unfair, unjust, and odious, because it is the product of fraud and force combined. Here is that gigantic political, of Mr. Knorr which is doubtless shared by most of his party who listened to those arguments. There is a horrible rumor that one of the expected and nonarriving speakers stopped on his road

spire, to the end that Southern electoral voices may be cast in the scale of Radicalism, and that a man with no "policy," who proclaims that he will have none, shall be chosen President, and the majority in Congress enabled to continue that system of unjust, unconstitutional and profligate government of which we now receive, and shall hereafter still more largely receive, the bitter fruits.

Robert F. Clark.

The position of this distinguished gentleman can no longer be misunderstood. On last Monday evening at the Court House he was selected as President of the meeting, and in a short but pertinent speech announced his concurrence that the beautiful to the permeable of the proposition of this distinguished gentleman can no longer be misunderstood. On last Monday evening at the continue that system of the continue that system of the meeting, and in a short but pertinent speech announced his concurrence grand Democratic rally at the Court in the Democratic platform, and his determination to support Seymour and Blair. Before and during the war, Mr. Clark was an ardent Republican, and held a commanding position in that Military power located in those States, and to keep it up, an army of 56,000 men, costing nearly one hundred militime of projections a year, retained in time of projections a year, retained in time of projections a year, retained in the South have, to a great extent, been coerced and controlled by force. That is indisputable, and it was not possible that it could have been otherwise. Military power freed from checks, from subordination to civilization; he was too good a lawyer to sustain their attacks on the Executive and on the Supreme Court, and with it attacks, from subordination to civilization; he was too good a lawyer to thousands of others he left a party. il authority, put to perform its pleasure thousands of others he left a party, to continue the most of the cases on the which under the lead of such renegade compel the execution of its will. That Democrats as Butler and Forney, was loading the nation down with taxes, and sapping the very foundation of our government. We are glad to announce ions? An absence of constraint, of all that Mr. Clark will at once take the

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 3/4000. The election in the State of Vermont, on Tuesday, resulted in a glorious victory for the Republicans. The majority will reach 30,000—a gain of ten thousand over Lincoln. The Senate and the House are entirely Republican. This is the first run for Grant and Colfax the parties. and over Lineals. The Senate and the House are entirely Republican. This is the first gun for Grant and Colfax.— Montour American

The above fully illustrates Radical veracity. It contains three barefaced, Divorse. distinct falsehoods;

1st. The majority instead of reaching slander. Verdist for Deft. 30,000, is only 27,000, a mistake of 3,000. 1 incoln, it is a less of 2,000,—a mistake tor to pay the costs.

of firing such "first-guns." They als gance. Settled.

THE Radicals are constantly stating zance, taking too much tax. Freedman's Bureas. This is not so, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

In the volume of Laws of the United Com. vs. Nathaniel L. Campbell. In-He Acts, No. 97, section 2, will be found the act extending the Freedman's Bureout ball for appearance of Deft. at next until three months ofter the Presidential Court. bitterness of that disappointment which they are to experience when the freemen of the country deliberately pass upon them and their acts, and by the be extended over another year or more, nizance Assault and Battery. Recogin the interest of the Radical party, nizance forfeited.

The design of the above is to convey the impression that the speeches were made on the same evening from the same stand, and in the interest of the Republican party-notsen word of which is true. But the "two lawyers" are not in the habit of telling the truth.—Re-nublican

Don't back out, Palemon. After advocating the negro cause for a quarter of a century, are you ashamed to be caught in their company?

We distinctly repeat our assertion, and can prove it if denied. Toe the JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the grandson mark; Remond, your eclored orator, is

THE national debt-the Radical lega-A MEMBER of the Democratic Legis- cy-if piled in dollars, one row up, a member of the Radical Legislature of eight miles high. White men, pay 1868 cost \$2,631! Immense Meeting in Bloomsburg.

PURSUANT to notice, a tremendous inathering of the Democracy of Columbia County was witnessed at the Court House on last Monday evening. Long before the hour appointed a steady stream of people came pouring into the new and enlarged Court room, and Columbia! new and enlarged Court room, and when the Band came in, the crowd accompanying it filled every available part, both of sitting and standing space After music by the Band, Hon. Iram Derr called the meeting to order and proposed

ROBERT F. CLARK ESQ. PRESIDENT. Mr. Clark was received with enthusistic demonstrations of satisfaction by the dense audience, and before taking his seat, made a neat and brief speech, which was received with applause.

John A. Funston Esq. Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, then moved the following Vice Presidents: VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Iram Derr, Hon. P. K. Herbine, Hon. Peter Ent, William Howell, Esq. Hugh M'Bride, James Kisner, Peter Helmbach, Adam Sult, C. F. Mann, Ieimbach, Ada Silas M'Henry.

who were elected and took their seats, Capt. R. J. Millard of Mifflin were choen as Secretaries.

The President then announced that SenatorBuckalew was present and would address the meeting. As the speech will be published at length, we will not attempt a summary of an argumentative review of the political situation, ocupying an hour and a half in its dethe utmost attention. It was a masterly statement of the case, and many persons regard it as one of the distinguished Senator's ablest efforts.

Gen. W. H. Ent, Democratic candidto address the meeting; the Chairman, Robert F. Clark, Esq.,) introduced him

with the following remarks: FELLOW CITIZENS: I shall be very happy to introduce to you Gen. Ent. I remember distinctly that when the rebellion broke out, General Ent was the first man in the county of Columbia to volunteer. He was not only the first man to volunteer, but he was the first man in the county to my certain knowledge who made an effort to raise knowledge who made an effort to raise a company to put down the rebellion, and the first man who did raise a company. (Applause.) He was in my office at the time, and I know what I state to be a fact; and I think there is no man here, whether he proposes to vote for General Ent or against him, who will have the hardihood to deny what I state. He not only raised his company and marched to the front, but he subsequently commanded the regiment of which it formed a part; and is company and marched to the front, but he subsequently commanded the regi-ment of which it formed a part; and is to-night as distinguished a soldier as Columbia county furnished during the war. [Great Applause.]

Gen. Ent made a telling and effective speech.
Sheriff Derr was then called out and sang in fine style the new song of "The Old Hat," which was received with

immense applause.

The President called for three cheers "Seymour and Blair"-three more for the State ticket, and Gen. Ent in particular. Three cheers were given for Senator Buckalew; and upon the call lowed by of Judge Derr, three more for the President of the Meeting. On motion, to music by the Band, the meeting ad-journed. It was the most successful and satisfactory meeting of any party ever held in Bloomsburg. The were out in large numbers, and added

MONDAY, SEPT. 7th 1868 Conyngham Twp.vs. F.R. Wohlfarth Henry Gable and John Siglinger. Rule granted to show cause why the judgment should not be opened.

Com. vs. Samuel Savage. Deft. and B. P. Fortner, his bail held in the sum of \$500 for the appearance of Deft. at next Sessions.

John Parker vs. Wesley Ruckle, Rule

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8th. Eliza Martin vs. Daniel Martin. Pub lication ordered of application for

Gideon Arndt ws. John U. Leiby Com. vs. James Braheney. Indict-2nd, Instead of a gain of 10,000 over ment Arson. Not a true bill. Prosecu-

John Laverns vs. James Braheny & Margazet Braheny. Plaintiff takes non

Drow Com. vs. Ruben Reegle. Indictment. Sattled.

Com. vs. Reuben Reegle. Recogni-George Soult vs. Sarah Soult. Alias subpoena awarded.

Com. vs. W. H. Reinbold. Recogni-Com. vs. Wm. Pursell. Indictment Assault and Battery. Not a true bill,

tlictment Forgery. A true bill, Rev. D. J. Waller and Deft. held in \$1,000 Court. Com. vs. Rebecca P. Fowler, Recog-

Com, vs. Joseph Vansickle, Indict ment, Larceny True Bill. Continued.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9th. Hannah Fruit vs. Robert C. Fruit. Freedmen's Eureau is as much in force | Divorce. Alias subpaena granted. Com. vs. Nathan Cromis. Indictment larceny. Verdict "Not Guilty." Com, vs. W. Yeager et al. Indict-

ment Assault and Battery. Not a true bill, prosecutor to pay the costs. Com. vs. Bruce Johnson. Recognizince Desertion. Court order Defendant to pay his wife \$15,00 a month for her support.

Wm. Brower et al vs. Jesse Bowman

of Mr. Jackson. SOME wag says that the Radicals mak s much fuss over Vermont as if this was the first time she ever strayed from the path of virtue. It's their first baby

THE Radical, and very loyal Assess or of Revenue, for Berks county, has been held to bail in the sum of \$6,000 \$70,000 an hour!—Over \$1,200 a minute! be procured. ature of 1865 cost the State \$1,269, whilst would be three hundred and ninety- for a charge of having entered into a member of the Radical Legislature of eight miles high. White men, pay conspiracy with a couple of Distillers, to defraud the Revenue.

Grand Mass Meeting At Orange-

THE PEOPLE TO THE RESCUE.

On Saturday last, in accordance with the published notice, the Democracy of Columbia County met in mass at Megargell's Grove, near Orangeville,—the same spot where three years ago the now historic "Nob Mountain Meeting" was held. The delegation from Bloomsburg and vicinity was mustered under the Marshalship of Capt. Brockway and E. W. Elwell, and was headed by the Bloomsburg Brass Band. It was the finest procession seen from this town for many years, and excited the envy of many a Radical as it marched through town with its music, and flags, and ban-

Upon reaching Senator Buckalew's residence, three rousing cheers were given for Columbia's favorite Son, and he, in company with Hon. V. E. Piolett, Capt, George W. Utt of Greenwood and Gen. W. H. Ent, and Hon. Geo. Scott there joined the column.

> AT LIGHT STREET a fresh delegation joined us, with appropriate flags and banners; and a fine frum corps put in its appearance. Just

> > ORANGEVILLE,

before reaching

the Brass Band from there met the Delivery, and listened to throughout with egation and escorted them through own, the two Bands playing alternatey. At this time the Fishingcreek. Greenwood and Jackson Delegations appeared, counting their men not by numbers, but by the mile! The two ate for Surveyor-General, was invited | Delegations united, and after a parade through the town dispersed for dinner. It took several hours to feed the multiude, and although Everett and Snyder iid their best, many were compelled to go to private houses, and quite a number patronized our Republican publi-

> can, Jacob Good. About 2 o'clock p. m., the meeting was called to order by E. G. Ricketts. Esq., who named for

PRESIDENT, Hon, John McReynolds. VICE-PRESIDENTS, Hudson Owen, Berwick; H. F. Everett, Benton; Wm. B. Koons, Bloom; Stephen Pohe, Contre; George Scott, Catawissa; John Zaner, Fishingereck; David C. Albert-son, Greenwood; Charles Nelhart, Hem-lock; Silas W. McHenry, Jackson; John Mordan, Mount Pleasant; Capt. States, B. M. Yantz, Mifflin; Isaac Me Bride, Madison: David Hildebrand, Orange; Benjamin Wintersteen, Pine; William White, Scott; Montgomery ole, Sugarloaf,

Secretaries. John F. Derr, Jack-son; Charles G. Barkley, Bloom; Cy-rus B. McHenry, Fishingcreek; Wil-iam Eyer, Greenwood; Col. R. B. Rick-

SENATOR BUCKALEW was then introduced to the audience, and delivered one of his cogent, logical speeches, explaining the iniquities of Radical Reconstruction, and the present state of our finances. He was fol-

HON. V. E. PIOLETT, OF BRADFORD, who made a telling speech which carried conviction to the heart and pocket every tax-payer. Wysox" evidently knew that appeal to interest and to reason carry far more weight than appeal to the passions Loud calls were then made for

BOBERT F. CLARK, ESQ., but he declined making a speech, stating that he had made appointments for other times and places, and would fill

them in due season. He concluded by introducing GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT, o made a brief speech, in the coof which he touched upon the questions at issue, and gave his views upon them. His speech was to the point, and did himcredit. The meeting then adjourned with rousing cheers for the candidates

and speakers.

Get Your Papers. THERE are thousands of menthroughout this State, scores of them within this county, who have declared their in tention of becoming citizens, but who have all along neglected taking out their naturalization papers. It is but a short time now until the election, and unless this matter is attended to AT ONCE, many of them will be prevented voting. In most counties the last court, before the election, will be held the last week of this month or the first of next. After that no opportunity will be offered, and the man who neglects or refuses to secure his papers will be compelled to forego the pleasure of voting for his favorite candidate. The time to attend to this matter is now. Get out your papers and be men. Have a voice in the affairs of your adopted country Be ready to assert your rights at the polls-to choose the men who are to make laws to govern you and yours. If you have your papers LOOK THEM UP. Place them where you will have no trouble in finding them on the day of the election. See that your neighbor, associate or acquaintance has his, and when the day comes, be ready to assist in crushing the foul spirit that in 54, and '56, as Knownothingism, attempted to ostracise you, because of your birthplace, and to-day, in order to succeed in making your people, and the white race generally, slaves to negro rule and a bonded aristocracy, would give the negro privileges that but a few years since it denied to you. BE NATURAL-IZED! GET YOUR PAPERS READY!

THE Tribune fairly leaps, howls, cuts pigeon-wings, and sings for joy over the "victory in Vermont," No stronger evidence could be given of the profound demoralization of the Radical party than these ridiculous demonstrations It is as if Burnside, after the tremendous defeat of our army at Fredericksburg, had issued an order of the day congratulating the country that Fortress Monroe was still in our possession! The rank and file of the Radicals may well lose heart and hope when their leaders insult their common sense by such Chinese devices as this for keeping Executor. Non suit entered on motion up their spirits.

> FACTS! facts! shouted Mr.Gradgrind. Here they are with reference to the manner in which the Radicals are in-Over \$20 a second. How long will the resources of the nation bear this

General Resecrans' Mission. The following is the the correspondence between General Rosecrans and the Southern leaders in the late war: LETTER OF GENERAL ROSECHASS.
WHITE SULPHUS SPRINGS, WEST VA.,
August, 20, 1808.

GENERAL; Full of solicitude for the future of our country I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condi tion, wishes and intentions of the people of the Southern States-especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic and self-sacrificing body of men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting "State Rights' to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us towards consolida tion ; and also that so great a country as ours even now is, certainly is to be, must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare

It is plain to us at the West and North that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union. largely increases the danger of centralism, swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our politiand tinancial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation it Christendom.

We know that our currency must b depreciated so long as our bonds are below par; and that therefore the vast business and commerce of the country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible, if not probable, to arise; such as from a failure of crops a local in surrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies, which may still more de preciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people and bring demagogical agi tation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villanies upon us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and they must share our fate

of good and ill. I believe-every one, I know, who reflects, believes-that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, re organize their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously and contentedlyat work invite capital enterprise and labor from elsewhere to come freely amongst them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our government bonds to a premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work. Lask—the officers na soldiers who fought for the Union ask-every thinking man of the great West and North asks--why it cannot be

ion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to attempt to the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to the people of the South, to intelligent whose sufferings have been protracted to the people of the South, to intelligent whose sufferings have been protracted to the people of the South, to intelligent whose sufferings have been protracted to the people of the South, to intelligent whose sufferings have been protracted to the people of the South, to intelligent whose sufferings have been protracted to the people of the South, to intelligent white people of the South whose sufferings have been protracted to the south white people of the South wh lead, and make their living off of these ignorant, inexperienced colored people; mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for guidance or government can be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent energetic white people give in to it or

nove out of the country. Now, I think, the Union army thinks and people of the North and West, I dare say, believe, there must be or there ought to be, a shorter or a surer way to get good government for all at the

South. We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern Confederay for four years, against gigantic efforts ought to be able to give peace, law, orler and protection to the whole people of the South.

They have the interest and power to employ, protect, educate and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The juestion we want answered is, are they willing to do it?

I came down to find out what the people of the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in a Confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it,

think of these things. I come to ask more. I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism 1 pere express unqualified confidence, and s many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also, what you are willing to do and of the officers and soldiers of the about it.

that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join in that written expression are willing to pledge the people of the South toa chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous, and s confiding, that we shall see in its sun shine the rainbow of peace in our polit-

ical sky, now black withclouds and impending storm. I know you are a representative mar in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be endorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South, but I creasing the debt of the nation, and should like to have the signatures of al this year, however, and they have a consequently the taxation of the peo-right to crow lustily.

| Consequently the taxation of the peo-ple. From June to July the public who concur in your views, and expresdebt increased at the rate of over \$53,- sions of their concurrence from the prin-000,000 a month !-Over \$13,000,000 a cipal officers and representative mer week !-Over \$1,750,000 a day !-Over throughout the South, when they can This concurrence of opinions and

wills, all tending to peace, order, and stability, will assure our Union soldiers

and business men, who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party politics, and take such steps, to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace, with all its

Very truly your friend. Springs, West Virginia.

REPLY OF GENERAL LEE AND OTHERS.

receive your letter of this date, and, in accordance with your suggestions, I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confided, and who are well acquainted with the public senti-ment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer.

With this explanation we proceed to give to you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject

to which you refer.

Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to african slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that those question were lecided by the war, and that it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms, and sought to resume their former relations with the United States govern-

The idea that the Southern peple are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feelings towards them. They constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor, the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty.

Self-interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, un-We are told by those who have con- de existing circumstances, necessary to rolled the government for the last four rach other, is gradually becoming apyears that the people of the South will parent to both; and we believe that but not do it-that if ever done at all, it for influences exerted to stir up the pasmust be done by the poor, simple, un- sion of the negroes, the relation of the educated, landless freedmen, and the two races would soon adjust themselfew whites who against the public opin- ves on a basis of mutual kindness and

regard, we have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

FARMERSH

THY THE

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

ALTA VELA FRIOSPHATE.

It contains three per cent, of Ammonia, an ample quantity to give activity without injury to the expension, and a large percentage of solutions of the contained of the contained and Seda Large conta

gard, we have the honor to be, ye pectfully and truly,
R. E. Lee, Virginia.
G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana.
Alex. H. Stephens, Georgia.
Alex. H. H. Stuart, Virginia.
C. M. Conrad, Louisiana,
Linton Stephens, Georgia.
A. T. Caperton, West Virginia.
John Echols, Virginia.
F. F. Stockdale, Texas.
F. W. Pickens, South Carolina.
Wm. J. Robison, Virginia.
Joseph R. Anderson, Virginia.
Joseph R. Anderson, Virginia.
C. H. Subee, South Carolina,
E. Fontaine, Virginia,
John Letcher, Virginia,
B. C. Adams, Mississippi.
W. J. Green, North Carolina
Lewis E. Harris, Virginia.
P. W. Daniels, Jr., Virginia.
P. W. Daniels, Jr., Virginia.
T. Sutherlin, Virginia.
A. B. James, Louisiana.
T. B. Brame, Georgia.
H. T. Russel, Georgia.
Samuel J. Douglass, Florida.
Jeremiah Morton, Virginia.
George W. Bolling, Virginia.
Theodore F. Conway, Virginia.
James Lyons, Virginia.
James Lyons, Virginia.

Democratic National Ticket.

POLITICAL.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

GEN, FRANCIS P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:

CHARLES E. BOYLE,

OF FAVETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL!

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT.

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE :

GEORGE SCOTT.

FOR COMMISSIONER :

WILLIAM GRIER QUICK.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY :

E. R. IKELER.

FOR SURVEYOR

ISAAC A. DEWITT

FOR AUDITOR

A. J. ALBERTSON.

VIGILANCE CONMITTEES.

К. Girton. Birwick—Isaiah Bower, A. D. Seely, Jacob Josson, Birlakchkek—C. F. Steele, John G. Jacoby, Al

HENTON J. J. M. Henry, T. Benton Cole, John

Wenner. InAVER - Moses Schlicher, H. Hinterliter, Geo

Drousbach, ENTIALIA-John P. Hannon, Thomas O'Ge

harty, John Ambri P. Hannon, Thomas O'Ge-CONNAULAN - Dr. F. R. Wolforth, Aaron Per-Son, R. Thomton, CATTAWISSA-- Br. J. K. Robbins Walter Scott, Adam Federoff, CENTRE-Abraham White, Samuel Neybart, Samuel Bower.

FRANKLIN-J. B. Knittle, H. J. Reeder, Moses W. M'Henry.

W. M'Henry.
PISHINGGREEK-M. A. Ammerman, Uriah
M'Henry, E. Unangst.
Girkenwood-G. W. Utt, Win. Kramer, Jos. R.

GHERNWOOD-G. W. Cir, Win, Kramer, Jos. R.
Pation,
HENLOCK-Wm, H. Shoemaker, Hugh M'Bride,
Z. Robbins,
JACKSON-Gee,
Huriman, Juo. M'Henry,
Emmund Saviage,
Loctist-Hon, P. K. Herbine, Daniel Stine,
Gern Howe.
M'AntsoN-Jas. Kisner, A. J. Carr, Hugh
M'Collum, Computell John Nies Chop. Fisher

PCollum, MAIN-U.J. Campbell, John Nues, Chas, Fisher MFFLIN-U.F. D. H. Montgomery, Samuel chwappenbelser, bane Latz, Montrolla-Peter Heimbach, J. F. Farensworth

eter Evans.
Mr. Pheasast—Thos J. Welliver, Juo Wa-

ch Jas, Johnson. BRANGE-Charges Conner.JE. G. Ricketts, W. H.

PINE-Joseph Shoemaker, Jos. Triblebis, An-row Whitmover.

drew Whitmoyer. ROAMINGCHERK-J, D. Honek, Wm. Dreisbach, Peter Levan. Scorr-Oscar P, Ent, Daniel Snyder, Cha's, H;

SUGAR LOAF—A, Laubach, David Lewis, Geo.

By order of Standing Committee, JOHN A. FUNSTON, Chairman, Bloomsburg, Aug. 21, 68,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The great amount of time consumed by the ladies in dressing and arranging their hair must make any article which would essen their labor particularly desirable. Ring's Vegetable Ambrowia leaves the hair in such condition as to render the dressing and arrangin; a very easy matter. It imparts to it that splendid glessy appearance so much admired, cleanses the sealp from dandruff and all humors, and prevents baidness; promotes its growth and restores gray hair to its original color. July 31,40

From the "ARGUS," Athony, N. Y. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

HOOFLANDS URBARAS INTERES.
We are not in the habit of noteling so-called
Patent Medicines; but we have no hesitation it
commending this valuable filters to the publiit is composed of none but the purest and besingredients, and the thousands of testimonial
to its first the manufacture of the first
of the Liver, general bebility. Fovers, and cosplaints arising from a Disordered Stomach,
"The Manufacture of the Liver and Indexesting from the complex and indexes the com-

The Bitters is entirely free from all intoxicat

Combines all the ingredients of the Bitters wir pure Santa Cruz Bum, orange, anise, &c, It used for the same diseases as the litters, in case

ox-David Lowenberg, J. H. Furman, Job

(Signed) W. S. ROSECBANS. General R. E. Lee, White Sulphur

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VA., August, 26, 1808.

ment.
Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and ordiality, we believe that ere this, old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed. As far as we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof.

ves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are for obvious reasons opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeding of cenmity, but from a deep seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence or other qualified them safe depositories, of political powers. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who for selfish purposes would mislead them to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people carnestly desire tranquillity and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement, as the most serious obstacle to their presperity.

They ask restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive micrule. Above all, they would appeal to their country, men for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justily been regarded as the birthright of every American—the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise, on ball of the Southern people, that they will faitfully obey the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succint reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and reciprocaling your expressions of the late Confederate army, that they will and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocaling your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, yerry repetifully and truly,

B. E. Lee, Virginia.

Po General W. S. Roscrans, Minister to

And 22, 55.

An extensive Assortment of men's and boy's Linke State Figure 1. The College State Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

Oried Apples. Pork LUMBER. Jemioek Boards per thousand feet IRON— No. 1 Scotch pig. No. 2

Philadelphia Markets. Ryk-Pennsylvania rye, † bus Conx-Yellow,

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CATILE fleet Cattle \$\infty\$ b.

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Hods \$\infty\$ bead Marriages.

\$140.814.15

SHELLIIA MMER-ROWER—On the lat inst., at residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Irwine, Mr. Alen Shelihammer, to Mis Lizzte Rower, both of Centre township.;

MILLER-WOOISS-On the 26th all, by Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, Wm. C. Miller, formerly Lieu-tenant of Battary B. Ist, Pa. Artillery, and Miss-Hattle Woods, all or Mount Jackson, Law-rence County, Da.

Our old friend Miller, the hero of 30 battles mos thaily been taken prisoner, and there is no hope of an exchange! We trust his fair captor will treat him kindly for our sake. She has also reato congratulate herself that she is out of th "woods," and under the care and prote kind "miller."

Deaths.

BAKER-In Scott twp., on the 27th uit., Lewis Baker formerly of this place, uged 2about as

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE A large and well assorted lot of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARRATUS

consisting in part of the following articles: one large instrument for taking photographs, two-lead rests, one background and side cloth, one pair small scales, one instrument to weigh it quids, one small stand, one large piece oil cloth, one lot of square dishes, two gun dishes, one los likoness cases and frames, three show frames 800 card mounts, 8 printing boards, glass funceisbottles, &c., being a complete list of all article-required to start business.

Price 350, For full particulars apply at Joseph I. Shuman's Motel, Ringtown, Schuylkill cc., Pa. Sept. 11, 88.

JONAS BITTNBENDER.

UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pieas of Columbia county to report facts with his opinion as to the propriety of granting the sale of the real estate of Mary John, a lunatic, for the purpose of paying debts and engagements, and the support and maintenance of said lunatic, will meet the parties for the purposes of his appointment at his office in Bioomstorg on the third day of September A. D. 1898.

Aug. 7, 68-84.

C. W. MILLER,
Auditor,

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A PSILNISTRATOR'S NOTICE,

THE STATE OF ANDREW MELICK, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Melick, late of Mt. Pleasant two, Columbia etc., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Jacob Melick of Mt. Pleasant, All persons having claims or demands ugainst the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

JACOB MELICK.

Sept., '08-66, MM, K. LONGENBERGER, Execut-

DUMPS! PUMPS FOR SALE. The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of thispiace and vicinity that he is prepared to farnish, at short notice, one of the best W000b-EN PUMPs for Wells and Cisterns ever offered to the public. They are guaranteed to throw more water in less time and with less laber than only other pump in this part of the country and they cannot be surpassed (or beauty or finish, or simplicity of arrangement, also combining cheepings and the control of th

BANKRUPT NOTICE. BANKRUPT NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN BUSERIET OF PENNSYLVANIA. Daniel W. Robbins a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a dissilarge from all his debits, and other cialms provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debits, and other persons interested, 10 appear on the 2kl day of Ropt., 1888 at 9 o'clock n.m., before E. Overton, Jr., Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, to show cause, it any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Section and Third meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of soid Act, will be find before said Register, upon the same day, at the same place.

Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District. Sept. 4/38-2w

BANKRUPT NOTICE, DANKRUPT NOTICE,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FORTHE WESTERS DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA Hearly H. Hunsberger, a Hankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 20, 160, having applied for a Discharge row all the debts, and other claims provable under an all the debts, and other claims provable under an all the debts, and other persons in the safety of the Cond., Notice is Herichy Given, Corter of the Cond., Notice is Herichy Given, Corter of the Cond., Notice is Herichy Given, Control of the Cond., Notice is Herichy, Given and the persons in the safety of the condition of the persons in the safety of the condition of the safety of the condition of the safety of the safet

Nortice IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice: that on the lith day of access, A. D. 1885, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Levi Kutz of the Borough of Berwick, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him are lordedon by law that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, do prove their dubes, and to choose one or more assignees of the belonging to the body of the said bankrupt of the body of the best of the said bankrupt. The bankrupt of the body of the best of the best of the best of the bankrupt of the body of the best of the best of the best of the bankrupt. The bankrupt of the

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE COMPLETE MANURE. The increased sales to farmers who are using it with highly satisfactory results is a sure guarantee of its value, Frice, 55 per ton of 40 bags 200 ibs cach. Send for a pamplied. Address parameter of its value, Frice, 55 per ton of 40 bags 200 ibs cach. Send for a pamplied. Address parameter of its value, Frice, 55 per ton of 40 bags 200 ibs cach. Send for a pamplied. Address parameter of its value, properly of Broadwoy, N. Y.

PUBLICS ALE OF There will be exposed to public sale, a farm study, bounded on the north by jands of John Haylord Branch Haylord Snyder, on the east by Mathies Appleman, county, bounded on the north by wind, of the county, bounded on the north by wind, or which is exposed to public sale at the residence of the underragned in transper toylors, is all on the west by Mathies Appleman, containing one hundred and nineteet acres and one bar and a specific on the farm first property, situated on Main Street, with its feet from and is deed in deepli, on which is crecical frame store frome, a good two story.

D W E L I N G H O U S E.

an lee house and a good barn. Also the following personal property; five head of horses, one spain or good carriage Horses, one spain or good carriage Horses, one spain or good carriage Horses, one four-horse wagon, one four-class sporting wagon, four-horse wagon, one four-class sporting wagon, four-horse wagon, one four-schose personal property; five head of horses, one spain or good carriage Horses, one read which can be added to the control of the property of the part of the p

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING PRINTING OF THE COLUMNIAN Steam

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ISATAB LONGENBERGER DECD.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Isatab
Longenberger, late of Beaver township. Commibla county have been granted by the Register of
commissa County to John Longenberger and
Wat, K. Longenberger of said Township, All per

mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Sept, 4,68-1y KLIAS SHUMAN, Catawissa Pa.