

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1865.

THE COLUMBIAN has the largest circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also much larger than any of its contemporaries, and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Attention! Democrats!

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

That we will send THE COLUMBIAN from now until the Presidential election, to each of twenty-five Democrats. This is only twenty-five cents a number, and will cover the cost of the paper on which it is printed. The paper contains each week several columns of entertaining literary and political news.

No Democrat is so poor but what he can give twenty-five cents to aid in the coming election, and he should see that his Radical neighbor has a copy. Clubs should be formed at every Post Office.

1840-1860.

There are many good people in this country, who remember the contest between Harrison and Van Buren in 1840. The Democrats had been in power since 1820, and as a matter of course, Whig orators, and the Whig press, were loud in demanding a change. Business was prostrated, for the country had not recovered from commercial revulsion of 1837. The currency was demoralized, and above all the cry of a standing army was raised against Mr. Van Buren, because his Secretary of War, Mr. Polk, had recommended the organization of an army of five hundred thousand militia, throughout the United States, to be simply in readiness for emergency, but in other respects he was unemployed, and at no other expense to the Government.

This was quite enough at that day, to shake the faith of thousands of Democrats, and they abandoned our party, and Harrison of course was elected. We recall this scrap of history, for the purpose of inquiring of the Whigs of 1840, whether there is not a thousand time greater cause for change now, than there was at that time, and whether it is not their duty to vote for Seymour, Blair and Reform?

DEMOCRATIC meetings to be held in Columbia county at the following times and places:

Whichever the place is not named, the meeting will be at the regular club rooms for the township.

Benton, Friday, Sept. 15, at 1 o'clock p. m., Speakers—Robert F. Clark, Esq., Col. J. G. Freese and others.

Espy, Saturday, Sept. 19, at 7 p. m., Robert F. Clark, Esq.

Catawissa, Saturday, Sept. 19, at 7 p. m., Discussion—Capt. Brockway & Whitmoyer.

Hudson Twp., Club Rooms, Monday, Sept. 21, at 7 p. m., Wm. H. Shoemaker, Esq.

New Media, Monday, Sept. 21, at 7 p. m., Discussion—Capt. Brockway & Whitmoyer.

Buckhorn, Tuesday, Sept. 22, at 7 p. m., C. G. Barkley, Esq.

Pine, Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 7 p. m., C. W. Miller, Esq.

Sugarloaf, Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 7 p. m., Capt. Brockway.

Berwick, Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 7 p. m., Robert F. Clark, Esq.

Malville, Thursday, Sept. 24, at 7 p. m., C. W. Miller, Esq.

Heaver, Friday, Sept. 25, at 1 p. m., Col. John G. Freese, Robert F. Clark, Esq., and others.

Midlin, Saturday, Sept. 26, at 1 p. m., Robert F. Clark, Esq., John G. Freese, and others.

Heller's School House, Madison township, Friday, Sept. 25, at 7 p. m., C. G. Barkley, Esq., Wm. H. Shoemaker, Esq., James' School House, Mount Pleasant township, Saturday, Sept. 25, at 7 p. m., Wm. H. Shoemaker, Esq.

Iola, Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 1 p. m., Col. John G. Freese, E. R. Ikeler, Esq., and others.

Montour Township, Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 7 p. m., C. G. Barkley, Esq.

Brier Creek, Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 7 p. m., Milton M. Traugh, Esq., C. W. Miller, Esq.

Rohrsburg, Saturday, October 10, at 7 p. m., Robert F. Clark, Esq., Col. John G. Freese, and others.

The Vigilance Committees will announce and make necessary arrangements for the meetings. Democrats, attend! Republicans, you are invited to come and hear the real issues of this important campaign fairly discussed. The ladies are cordially invited.

JOHN A. FUSTON, Chairman, Dem. Com. Bloomsburg, Sept. 15, '65.

RADICAL papers are as usual, before elections, filled with accounts of assassinations of so-called Union men, in the South.

The latest one reads in this wise: "Negroes in Arkansas have been shot down by dozens, and loyal men sleep in forests instead of their homes, for fear of assassination. Murder, riot, and intimidation are daily practiced in many parts of the State."

This would be awful, if true, but it sounds so much like the accounts we used to get from Kansas, about the time John Brown flourished there, that we know more than suspect that it is made up for a purpose, that is, to influence the public mind against the people of the South. But suppose it is true, how but the Radicals are to blame for such a state of things? It is the fruit of Radical rule.

WHAT has any one gained by the overthrow of the great old party that ruled the country so wisely since the days of Jefferson; except the holder of the office? The annual cost of the U. S. tax collector, and the great increase in the price of all we eat, drink or wear, by reason of indirect taxation, is a vivid reminder of the fact that times are not as they were. Secret and out-bound associations, and stupid speeches about rebels, traitors, and the like, will not pay our taxes, or make the crime of the Radical party the less, for having been the cause of all.

Congressional Conference.

At a meeting of the Conference of the 14th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming, at the Pennsylvania House, in Harrisburg, on Thursday, 10th day of September, 1865, the following named gentlemen appeared as Conferees, claimed seats and were admitted to the Conference: Bradford—Andrew Menardi and Edward Herrick. Columbia—M. E. Jackson and Richard Fruit.

Montour—W. D. Weidenhamer and J. C. Ammerman.

Sullivan—John H. Lawrence and Michael Meyler.

Wyoming—C. D. Gearhart and John Lee.

On motion of Andrew Menardi, M. E. Jackson, of Columbia county, was elected chairman of the conference, and Michael Meyler and Edward Herrick, Jr., Secretaries.

Motions for candidates for Congress being then in order, Andrew Menardi nominated Col. V. E. Piollet, of Bradford; J. C. Ammerman, nominated H. K. Rhodes, of Montour; John H. Lawrence, nominated Hon. George D. Jackson, of Sullivan.

On motion, the nominations were then closed.

Michael Meyler presented a letter from Hon. George D. Jackson requesting his name to be withdrawn, and positively declining to become a candidate at this time—and in obedience to his wishes, the committee on his name withdrew. The ballots being then taken—Col. V. E. Piollet received six votes, and H. K. Rhodes four. Col. V. E. Piollet having received a majority of the votes was declared the nominee of the Conference.

On motion of C. D. Gearhart, the nomination of Col. V. E. Piollet was made unanimous.

On motion of J. C. Ammerman, a committee was appointed by the Chair to wait upon Col. Piollet and introduce him to the Conference.

The committee consisting of the Montour conferees, J. C. Ammerman and W. D. Weidenhamer, having performed their duty introduced Col. Piollet.

Who, upon being introduced by M. E. Jackson as chairman of the Conference, and the result of the Conference communicated to him in Mr. J.'s usual happy manner, Col. Piollet in a few judicious remarks accepted the nomination, and said he should endeavor to fulfill, so far as in his power, the expectations of the people, nominating him—and who he believed could elect him.

Mr. Rhodes having been called upon made a few remarks, thanking the members of the Conference for the votes given him, and fully endorsing the action of the Conference in making the nomination of Col. Piollet unanimous.

On motion of C. D. Gearhart, the next Conference was fixed to be held at Tunkhannock, on the Thursday following the first Monday in September, 1870.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference be published in the Democratic papers of the District.

The Conference then adjourned.

M. E. JACKSON, Chairman.

Michael Meyler, Edward Herrick, Jr., Secretaries.

Camp-Fires Burning in Old Columbia.

MILLVILLE.

On Friday evening last, Capt. Whitmoyer and Brockway fulfilled their engagement for a joint discussion at Millville. The use of the Academy Hall was kindly granted them by Prof. C. W. Walker. Although the evening was stormy and unpleasant, the Hall was crowded to excess, three-fourths of the audience being Republicans.

The meeting organized by selecting Samuel Scattergood as President, Jacob Demott and Wm. Robbins, as Vice-Presidents, and Isaac Thomas and A. P. Young, as Secretaries. The speakers were listened to patiently, while the champions of the two parties advanced their respective principles.

BENTON.

The same gentlemen held their joint debate at this point on Saturday evening. An appropriate stand had been erected, and a large number of seats prepared, but not half enough to accommodate the multitude which gathered in from miles around. It was undoubtedly the largest meeting held at Benton for many a year. The speakers went over substantially the same ground they did at other points, except the "Richmond Conference" were touched upon more lightly by Capt. W. than at Berwick or Millville. Esq. Rhoads presided over the meeting.

HEMLOCK.

At the Club Meeting on Tuesday Evening, the Democrats raised a beautiful pole nearly one hundred feet high, and after greeting it with three cheers adjourned to the Club Room, which was at once filled to its capacity. Col. Freese addressed the Club, exposing the views and pretensions of the Radicals, and tracing their history as a party, from the days of the elder Adams to Hamilton to the present, and proving them to have been ever actuated by the same principle, of the plunder of the public funds and the public power. The Club will make a good return of votes in October.

THE Indian savages are still busy murdering white people on the frontier. Hundreds of men, women and children have been driven from their homes, because an army of 50,000 men, costing annually one hundred millions, is in the Southern States helping the Radicals to force negro equality, and negro rule, on the white people. How long will honest Republicans support a party so utterly corrupt, and unwilling or incapable, of defending our brave countrymen on the frontiers, from savage Indian? Vote for Seymour, Blair and Reform.

It is estimated that there were 99,000,000 gallons of whiskey made in 1867, in the United States, and of course with a tax of two dollars on each gallon the Government ought to have received \$198,000,000 from that source. So it is easy to see here it is that, according to Mr. Wells, a Radical, about TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS collected from the people, never reaches the treasury.

SCRANTON, September 12.—Theodore Strong, of Pittston, was today nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the twelfth District.

Court Proceedings—Continued.

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 10, 1865.

Jacob Shoemaker vs. Michael Coone. On motion, Samuel Knorr as Auditor in the above case Continued.

Wm. Fritz Esq. On motion the appointment of E. H. Little as Auditor Con.

Daniel Morris vs. George Leib. On motion the appointment of John G. Freese as Auditor Con.

Com. vs. Samuel Leib. Indictment selling liquor on Sunday, not a true bill and county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. John Slinger. Recognizance selling liquor on Sunday. Recognizance of Leib, and Daniel Collings his bail forfeited to be respited on appearance of Leib at next Session.

Com. vs. Conrad Freland. Recognizance selling whiskey on Sunday. Recognizance of Leib, and Ruben Wasser his bail forfeited to be respited on appearance of Leib at next Session.

THURSDAY SEPT. 10th.

Com. vs. Philip Mowrer. Court direct that Leib, be released from payment of all except \$25.00 of the monthly due to be paid to his wife as ordered heretofore.

Jacob Wenner's est. On motion appointment of C. G. Barkley Esq. as Auditor Con.

Com. vs. Franklin Hagenbuch. Recognizance Fornication and Basterdy. Settled by parties.

Com. vs. John T. Hanly. Recognizance Selling Domestic Wines without license. Settled by parties.

Com. vs. John Miller. Recognizance neglecting and refusing to maintain his wife. Settled by parties.

Com. vs. Alfred Yetter. Indictment Assault and Battery. Settled by parties.

Adam Lutz est. On motion C. W. Miller Esq. appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Executor among creditors.

Sylvester J. Faux vs. Mary Green. Partition. On motion Court order and direct the Sheriff of Columbia County to execute the real estate described in the writ of partition to public sale on the premises.

John Balzer's est. On motion Court order a sale of the real estate described in the writ of partition, and appoint Peter Herimbach and Daniel Bailor Trustees.

Solomon Hartman's est. On motion rule granted on the heirs to appear at next Court and accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

THE Inquirer yesterday published the following account of life in the South, and under the benign influence of Radical reconstruction:

SAVANNAH, September 3.—A white boy who mysteriously disappeared, has been found murdered by negroes near the city. His gun and clothing were gone, and it is supposed he was killed for a verdict rendered that he was killed by some persons unknown. There is much excitement in the city, and parties have been formed to protect the body. They met armed bodies of negroes, who halted them with precision. Parties are now out scouring the country in search of the murderers.

Robberies and assaults on white people, by negroes, on the roads leading to this city, are of hourly occurrence.

The negroes in and around this city are thoroughly organized, drilled, and well armed.

DON PIATT, a leading Radical of Ohio, admits in his newspaper of June 1st, 1867, that from the hour of Lincoln's first inauguration, up to his death, the thieves were all in office. The amiable old President cracked jokes over the rascality, and said that in his opportunity, he had to run his hand into a sack of fifty snakes to find one evil. The Rump Congress have passed a law, taking from President Johnson, all power to these Radical thieves out, and of course there is no relief except from the defeat of Grant, and the election of Seymour and Blair.

HENRY L. DAWES, a Radical Member of Congress from Massachusetts, declared in a speech in Congress in 1862 that in the first year of a Republican administration, which came into power upon the professions of retrenchment and reform, they have PLUNDERED THE PUBLIC TREASURY, well high above the sum of \$100,000,000, the current yearly expenses of the Government under Mr. Buchanan.—How can any honest man, support such a party?

MATTERS TO BE ATTENDED TO.—Every Democrat must go to work, actively and honestly from this time on. Never was there a better prospect of success; the enemy is evidently tottering under the heavy blows it receives. The issues are all against the Radical party, and the honest men among them are in a deep study what to do; thousands believe the leaders to be corrupt, and that there must be a change. Rally, Democrats, rally, the enemy is flying.

THE British army of 200,000 men actually costs less money than our army of 50,000, under Radical rule. The British Government expends for all purposes \$250,000,000 a year, including interest upon their debt, and we expend \$400,000,000.

Just think of it, our Government, in time of peace, under Radical rule, expends about \$100,000,000 more, yearly, than the expensive aristocratic Government of Great Britain!

THE Radical papers are making a great fuss, because the Legislature of the State of Georgia, turned out all the negro members, on account of their being ineligible under the State Constitution. Let them howl; they will see some more of their black laws upset, before they are much older. Daylight is breaking, and the iniquities of Radicalism, are becoming apparent to thousands of honest Republicans.

A MAN named Leslie, who recently kept a dance house in New York, is now a leading carpet-bag Senator in the Legislature of Georgia, and rampant for Grant and Colfax.

This is the class of men Radicalism has raised to power in the South, and yet Senator Wilson blasphemously proclaimed that the Radical party was built on the "Rock of Ages."

HON. SANFORD E. CHURCH of New York, very good authority on such a subject, stated in a recent speech that there was more drawn from the people of this country, by way of taxation, than the whole net productive industry of the nation.

Why a Change is Needed.

THE National debt is now twenty-six hundred million of dollars. Leo surrendered on the 9th day of April, 1865; the National debt on that day was twenty-three hundred and sixty-seven millions.

In three years of peace the debt has increased two hundred and thirty-three millions.

The people have paid into the Treasury in those three years, fifteen hundred and twenty millions. In 1865, \$561,572,000; in 1866, \$490,634,000, and in 1867, \$471,700,000.

The official statements show that in the last two months the debt has increased \$13,258,508.

All of this money came from the earnings of the people, and should have been applied to paying the debt; for it is a mortgage upon all of our property, and encumbers and oppresses us in our business.

Every article that enters into our daily use and consumption is taxed to raise this money. The poor man's tea pays twenty-five cents in gold; his sugar, four cents; his coffee, five cents; the leather out of which his shoes are made, the matches with which he lights his pipe, the shovel, the pick, the hoe, and harrow, all bear their share of these taxes, and all these increase the cost of living.

The system of taxation is more severe on the poor than the rich—for the necessities of a man (and not his property) are taxed, so that a poor man with a family of six, pays three times as much as the rich man with a family of two.

In the year ending June 30, 1868, four hundred and seventy millions of dollars were taken from the comforts and necessities of the daily lives of the people, and were put into the Treasury of the nation.

There are thirty millions of people in the Union, and this is more than fourteen dollars for each man, woman and child.

This is mainly paid in buying what we eat, drink and wear.

About eight days of the year are now required from the laboring man, to buy a barrel of flour, while in 1860 four days would buy as good a one. One day's work now will only buy five pounds of coffee, while in 1860 it would buy twelve pounds.

The farmer, the mechanic and the merchant, find their profits all spent in the increased cost of living; in the large taxes imposed for State, county, municipal and city purposes; in the increased cost of tools, of clothing, of labor hired, and of taxes upon income, and they are nothing left.

Increase of the debt means increased hours of labor, increased taxes, and increased privations to the mass of the people.

The Radicals have wasted your money, and ought to be turned out.

The reconstruction of the South, with the negro above the white man, prevents prosperity there. The enormous taxes we pay go to maintain the army and the Freedmen's Bureau in the South for this purpose. Instead of its paying over one hundred millions each year to do this, the South ought to be put to work to earn two hundred millions to help us pay the debt and the taxes.

Take away the army and the Bureau, and give the white man a good chance as the negro, and it will be done.

They can run cotton and woolen manufactures as long as we persist in keeping them poor. Put them to work to develop their resources, and allow them to aid in governing themselves, and we will relieve ourselves from a grievous burthen.

The Radicals have put the negro above the white man, and ought to be turned out.

The exemption of bonds from taxation is unjust and oppressive. The poor man who owns a house and a lot, has no right to be taxed to protect the property of the rich man, who pays none, because his property is in United States bonds.

The Radicals made this system, and defend it, and they ought to be turned out.

A greenback dollar is now worth about sixty-eight cents in gold. There are sixteen hundred millions of 5-20 bonds, which the bondholders want paid in gold, but which the law promises to pay in greenbacks. We now pay them one hundred and thirty millions in gold interest every year, we find this a grievous loss. The debt bearing gold interest has increased sixty-seven and a half millions in the last two months.

This has added four millions to our burthens. If the principal of the 5-20s be paid in gold, it will add eight hundred millions of dollars to the value of the claim they make, and this terrible debt will crush the energies of the people. They paid greenbacks for the bonds at fifty cents on the dollar, and the contract was they were to take the same in pay.

The Radicals are for paying the Bondholder in Gold, and ought to be turned out.

Reduce the enormous, useless and corrupt expenses of the government, and thus dispense with taxation and leave the money with the people. Pay the debt as rapidly as possible; remove the curse of negroism in the South, and only pay out debt; tax the people equally and reduce taxation; reduce the amount of interest we must pay by buying part of the debt in greenbacks; restore the Union and obey the constitution. Pursue this policy and business will brighten, our national troubles will be over, our credit will be at par, and a specie currency re-established.

The Radicals refuse to do this and ought to be turned out.

The debt must be paid, but we must commence to pay it now or it will never be paid; the people in power have learned to be extravagant, and cannot quit it if they wished to; a change can make it no worse; a change will reduce taxation and ensure the payment of the debt.

Let us go for a change and turn the Radicals out.

THE "Sinking Fund" set apart by law for the payment of the State debt amounted to twenty-five millions in the last eight years. During that time, according to the Radical statement, the debt has been reduced only three millions. What has become of the other twenty-two millions? Will General Hartmann explain?

A SOLDIER says that during the war he had "hard tack"; now he has hard tack.

THE Radical Sargent-at-Arms of the House of Representatives and Congress.

understand, why the national debt is increasing can get a peep behind the curtain by perusing the following official report of the cost of collecting, and what is received for the District of Beaufort, South Carolina:

Expense of collecting internal taxes—\$10,000.00

Proceeds of collection—\$10,000.00

Balance on wrong side of the sheet—\$10,000.00

Falsified bill was ninety-nine per cent. of sack and one per cent. of bread, and this is about the proportion of taxes collected with the amount paid into the Treasury by the carpet-baggers of the South. Ten thousand dollars are wrong from the people, and all stolen by the Radicals agents but four hundred and two dollars. This is a picture for taxpayers to contemplate.

"The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver."

"I am and ever have been opposed to all kinds of Government paper currency, let it be derived from exchequer or otherwise."

"A national paper currency is a great curse to the laborer of the country, for its depreciation always falls upon the laborer."—Andrew Johnson.

With the price of one day's labor in 1858, a workman could carry home to his family thirty pounds of sugar. Now, all that he earns for the same period will only produce fifteen pounds, where does the balance go? To idle negroes in the South, through the Freedmen's Bureau, as a reward for voting the Radical ticket. Will white men longer support a party which thus robs and impoverishes themselves and families, and feeds, pets, and pampers negroes?

SEVENTY millions of debt was all that appeared upon the books of the nation when the Democrats went out of power. From 1861 to 1865, four years of war, the Radicals increased this debt to 2,000,000,000. From 1865 to 1868, three years of peace, they added 900,000,000, and after three years of peace, making up with four years of war, seven years of Radical supremacy, the country is more two thousand millions of dollars worse off than we were in 1860.

HAS ALABAMA a Republican government? Her registered vote amounted to 170,613. 70,782 votes were cast on the constitution, 14,404 less than were required by Congress for its adoption. General Mead immediately telegraphed to General Grant that it had been rejected, and advised the framing of a more liberal one. But the rejected constitution was forced on the unwilling people. Let us have peace!

It is a matter of small moment whether General Grant is a good soldier or a poor one. This is not the question the people desire to have answered just now. The popular query is, "What is his policy?" What course will he pursue if elected?" To this query the General gives the emphatic reply in his letter of acceptance, "I will have no policy of my own."

Two leading Radical officials, now in the penitentiary for malfeasance in office, are still entitled to their salaries because of their official position. The President cannot remove an appointee without the consent of the Senate, and the Senate has not consented to the removal of these choice spirits. The Radicals will take care of their own friends.

THE Freedmen's Bureau employs 717 civil employees at a cost, for salaries alone of \$839,453.34. There are also many volunteer officers retained in the machine, all on full pay. Howard, himself, gets a major-general's pay, and allowance, though only entitled to those of a brigadier. And all paid out of us.

PARSON BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, whose blasphemies have shocked thousands, and who said, "I would rather go to hell with a loyal negro than to Heaven with a copperhead," is actively engaged in canvassing for Grant and Colfax.

THE Parson is a pet of the Radicals.

GREAT BRITAIN expends for all purposes \$250,000,000, including interest upon their debt, and we expend \$400,000,000. We expend about \$100,000,000 more yearly than Great Britain, and the outlay is becoming greater each year the Radicals remain in power.

A RADICAL paper indulges in the following strikingly original remarks: "The wretches who starved your broad acres to death at Andersonville, will vote the Democratic ticket!" Are General Grant, and Stanton, and the Brown wretches, and will they vote the Democratic ticket?

THE Radicals expend \$180,480,000 per annum in carrying on the government in time of peace. It costs the people under Democratic administrations only \$57,871,000 per annum to carry on the government for the ten years preceding the war. Let us have peace!

THE expenses in the War Department for the past two months have been more than eighteen million dollars. "Let us have peace," or if we cannot have peace, let us have an army that can be put on a peace footing, so far as cost is concerned, at any rate.

A WORKING MAN has to labor eight days at the present time to earn a barrel of flour. In 1859, four days' work would purchase the same article. The difference between a Radical and Democratic administration of the affairs of the nation. Do working-men see it?

MONEY enough has been raised to pay more than half of the national debt, or a sum equal to \$2,500 for every one of the negro-made voters in all the Southern States. "Let us have peace."

THE Democrats have carried Colfax. In Maine we gain from 7,000 to 10,000 over the vote of 1860. So we go. The current is with us—and will lead us on to victory.

IN 1865 the public debt was \$2,423,137,002.18. In 1868 it is \$1,613,256,385. An increase of \$789,880,616. Let us have peace.

Gov. GEARY's stump efforts in the western counties have earned for him the sobriquet of "Baby Elephant."

THE second trial of John H. Surratt is expected to open on Monday next at Washington.

POLITICAL.