COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"Our Constitution---guard it ever!
Our glorious Union---hold it dear!
Our Starry Flag---forsake it never!
The proud Caucassian---our only peer!

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday Morning, June 24, 1865.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
(AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1865.)
$3 00 per Year, or
2 50 if paid strictly in advance.

DEMOCRACY, a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised It knows no baseness, it cowers to no danger, it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land—ALLEN.

Democratic State Nominations.

The Democratic State Convention, which will meet in Harrisburg, upon the 24th of August next, is expected to put in nomination candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General. Justice to the incumbents demands, and the interests of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, (in our judgment) require, the unanimous nomination, for the first office, of the Hon. ISAAC SLENKER, of Union county, and for the second, the Hon JAMES P. BARR, of Alegheny. These gentlemen have performed the duties of their respective and onorous offices faithfully and very satisfactorily—having carried the State triumphantly when they were candidates in 1862,—we see no valid reason why they should not be honored, according to the usages of the party, with another nomination and re-election, believing as we most firmly do, that with Messrs. SLENKER and BARR, as the nominees of the great Democratic party, we shall again march to victory, and handsomely redeem the old "Keystone Commonwealth.

Desultory Letters.

Four numbers of these excellent letters have now appeared in the "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT." The writer, who is a Christian Patriot and of course an uncompromising National Democrat, has our sincere thanks, as we are sure he will receive the grateful commendation of all our patriotic Union readers, for his able exposition of Democratic Principles, and his fearless defense of the doctrine of State Rights and Constitutional Law. We shall be most happy, to print many more articles from the energetic pen of our worthy friend "JEFFERSON."

The General Election.

We have only a few names announced, as candidates for the offices, to be filled at the approaching October Election. More will be forth-coming. The Democratic County, District and State Tickets will be triumphantly elected next fall, and as Old Abe once said, "you may bet your boots on that."

The following officers are to be nominated and elected:—

An Auditor and Surveyor General,
A Member of the Legislature,
A County Treasurer,
District Attorney,
County Commissioner
And County Auditor.

The Gettysburg Celebration.

General Geary will leave, to-morrow, for Gettysburg, to complete arrangements for laying the Corner-stone of the Monument on the Fourth of July. He has obtained from General Grant permission for two bands of music, one regiment of infantry, one battery of artillery and one squadron of cavalry, of the army, to be present at the celebration. The regiments have not yet been designated.—General Geary has thirty day's leave of absence, during which he will visit his Pensylvania home.

☞ The *Smut Machine*—which, by the way, has been knocked into profound silence—two weeks ago, announced, that many of the Farmers, who read and believed in the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, had been deceived and induced to keep their wheat and would now loose upon the sale. This was as cool as it was ignorant. We know of more *Republicans* than DEMOCRATS, who still hold on to their wheat, and may—on this parity of reasoning,—blame their misfortune to the false teachings of the aforesaid "*Machine*." The fools are not yet all dead.

National Celebration.

Shall we have a National Celebration, at Bloomsburg or Rohrsburg, on the Fourth of July. Speak out ye friends of Liberty and Independence. Now is the time and you only have to will it and it will be accomplished.

☞ Mr. WILLIAM SHAFFER, of Centre township, one of the thrifty farmers of that Democratic District, we should think, has been making the most magnificent improvements on his excellent Farm of any man in Columbia county. Last year he built himself a very elegant large Brick Dwelling House, and this season, has erected in that connection a very large and beautiful Frame Barn. Mr. Shaffer has evinced a most commendable spirit of public enterprize.

☞ John C. Breckinridge made good his escape and has arrived in Cuba.

A Fearful Price.

It is estimated from official returns in the War Department, that three hundred and twenty-five thousand Federal soldiers have lost their lives, from sickness and battle, during the present war. The wounded, and those permanently disabled by disease, are estimated at three to one of the dead, or nine hundred and seventy-five thousand, making a total of *one million three hundred thousand men!*

The number of widows and orphans is not mentioned. Neither is there any estimate given of the losses of the rebels, which will probably swell the grand total of American soldiers slain or crippled by each other, within the last four years, to *two millions* of men.

The national debt is now over $3,200,000,000; the interest upon which is $124,000,000, or about twice the amount of the whole national debt in 1860. Beside this, there is the loss of property destroyed during the war, amounting to many millions more.

Truly, this is a fearful price to pay for carrying out an experiment—the emancipation of the negro race. There was a time when wise and patriotic men advocated the purchase of all the slaves in the United States, and their transportation to a country of their own. But this humane policy was cried down by the so-called "Republican" members of Congress, under the pretext that it would be too much of an expense to the nation. They argued, also, that it would not be right to transport the blacks to a country of their own, because the race would relapse into a savage state. They were determined to have war.

The war is over, and our country, bleeding and exhausted, burdened with debt, finds herself still in possession of this everlasting bone of contention, the negro race. At last the policy of the abolition party is made manifest—the policy which has caused them to drench our land in blood, and fill the hearts of thousands with deepest misery. It is to give to the nogroes, the very blacks who would become barbarous if left to themselves, the right of suffrage, and through their votes to obtain the balance of power. The blindest of their fanatical followers must soon perceive this. The leaders do not now deny it.

If the blacks are unfit to govern a country of their own, they are most certainly unfit to hold the balance of power in a nation like this. Already they have proved themselves unfit to be citizens under the mild laws of this country. All over the southern country they swarm in filthy, lazy, sickly crowds, devouring everything and producing nothing, except when forced to work by the military authorities. An old negro in the south lately told his "cullud bruddern," you had better stay and work for your massa, and he will feed and clothe you, but as to liberty, it is like confederate money, de more you has ob it, de wuss off you is."

All over the southern land rings the cry of want from thousands of starving "freedmen." In Alabamy alone twenty thousand negroes are subsisting upon charity. All over the North are rushing about nigger-worshiping preachers, and gaunt, ill-favored, petticoated philanthropists, begging for money, for old clothes, for anything at all, for the suffering "freedmen." Teachers are paid from the U. S. Treasury, to teach the black piccaninnies to read and write, while thousands of white children grow up in want, idleness, ignorance and crime, in our northern cities, and soldier' widows toil health and life away, to support their needed children until the time shall come when they are able to disentangle the pension papers of their husbands from the manifold twists of red tape at Washington.

But what do the leading abolitionists care? They have gained one object, the emancipation of the negro, by the slaughter of thousands of better and braver men than themselves, and they are ready to slaughter as many more to accomplish their darling project, of placing the negro upon a political and social equality with the white race.

It depends upon the Democratic party, and upon all true men of all parties, to nip in the bud the infamous project of amalgamation, for that, and nothing short of it, is the end and aim of the leaders of the abolition party. They will deny it now, but the time will come when they will acknowledge it, as they now acknowledge what they denied four years ago, viz:—that the war was for the emancipation of the negro. Many of their dupes will believe anything the leaders may say. With them there is no use of wasting words—"Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone." Bet all true, patriotic men will soon see through the thin cloak of "loyalty" the cloven foot of amalgamation, and act accordingly.—*Democratic Standard.*

☞ The Springfield *News* says: "It is morally certain that General William Tecumseh Sherman will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio."

☞ THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES and Exibition of the Wyoming Seminary, will be held at that institution in Kingston, on Wednesday the 28th inst.

☞ A riot among soldiers and negroes occured in Washington. Many were hurt.

The Robbery of Major Malone.

Hogan, arrested in Philadelphia recently, on the charge of Robbing Major Malone, Paymaster, of seven'y thousand dollars, has been released from the Old Capitol and turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

JOHN T. FORD

Has paid Mayor Wallace seventeen hundred and seventeen dollars, the proceeds of a benefit at the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, for the Lincoln Monument

GENERAL ORD

Is here for a few days before leaving for his far off Oregon post.

THE COUNSEL FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

Messrs. Jerome Buck and Sterne Chittenden, of New York, have been retained to assist Charles O'Conner in the defense of Jefferson Davis.

PERSONAL.

General Geary left this morning for Gettysburg, to make arrangements for the inauguration of the monument there on the 4th proximo.

Solicitor Chandler, who has been mentioned in connection with the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury, has not resigned his position in the Navy Department. He is absent from the city, and cannot, consequently, enter upon the duties as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to-day, as stated in some of the Northern payers.

RELEASED FROM THE OLD CAPITOL.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Archibald McFarland, George McFarland, Alexander McFarland, Thomas Cook, Archibald McKay, B. Archibald and Robert Prindle, were released from the Old Capitol Prison this morning, upon their parole to leave the United States. These men, it will be remembered, were arrested some time ago and tried by a military commission for engraving the Confederate Treasury note plates.

THE FORTHCOMING TREASON TRIALS.

Judge Underwood is still in Washington, but there is as yet no definite conclusion as to what shall be done with the fifty indictments for treason found in his Court against General Lee, Ex-Governors Smith and Letcher, and other prominent Rebels It is understood that some influential gentlemen here are inclined, instead of trying them, to notify them of the indictments, and give them the opportunity of leaving the country, never to return.

The Assassination Trials.

The closing evidence, which was given last week, upon the trial of the parties charged with complicity with Booth in the assassination of the President, contains nothing of sufficent interest to be reprinted. In answer to the plea of insanity attempted to be set up in case of Payne, Doctors Hall, Stevens, Norris, Porter and Surgeon General Barnes testified that, in consultation with one another, they had made an examination of Payne, with the view to determine the question of his sanity and insanity. They severally stated their opinion to be that the prisoner was a sane and responsible man, and that there was no evidence of either mental or moral insanity on his part.

On Friday last, Hon. Reverdy Johnson read the argument in defence of Mrs. Surratt. Mr. Stone followed in defence of Mudd and Harold. On Saturday, Mr. Cox presented the defence of O Laughlin; and to-day, Payne and Atzerot's counsel presented their defence. Mr. Ewing will then follow up in behalf of Spangler and Arnold. Judge Holt will present the final argument on behalf of the Government on Saturday next; and after that the Commission will render their decision, which will be transmitted, sealed, to the President. The sentence, cannot, under the rule, be promulgated until after it has been approved by the President; so that the end of the trial may not be reached before the 1st day of July.

York Gazette.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR—William Elliott, married to a daughter of Samuel Harris, Esq., of Bellfonte, of which place it seems Mr. Elliott once was a citizen, some twelve years before the war broke out migrated to the State of Tennessee. Long years of association with the people of the South, attached him to them and their institutions, and he loved the State of his adoption. When the war broke out, he believed it to be his duty to stand by his friends, neighbors and fellow-citizens, and he took up arms in behalf of Southern independence. By good conduct and valor he gained the position of major and was at one time attached to the command of Gen. John Morgan. During the war his wife came north to live with her father, and as soon as the war was over Major Elliott, came to Bellfonte to get his wife and child. This, according to the terms of surrender, he had a perfect right to do. But the Abolitionists of Bellfonte, who, have neither decency nor respect for law raised a mob, insulted him, and by the most violent threats induced him to leave the place. His own friends advised him to do so. He left with his wife and child for Augusta, Georgia where he expects to meet people at least so decent and so far civilized that a getleman can live among them. To the credit of the returned soldiers, it is said that they refused to endorse or participate in so ungentlemanly and disgraceful an affair.

Selinsgrove Times.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the "Columbia Democrat."

Desultory Letter. No. 4.

COL TATE:—I here re-produce the short article from the *New York Times*, touching the old Democratic party, for the purpose of confirming its truth by a few Historic reminiscences.

The *Times*, an Abolition journal, says in a late number:

"The life and strength of the old Democratic Party was its *National spirit.*—From its earliest history this never failed to assert itself clearly, fervently, we may say indeed fiercely on every question involving the preservation, or the enlargement, or the honor and the glory of the Country. In our great controversies with England, with France, with Mexico, it was peculiarly the war party most apt to plant itself on high pretentions and extreme claims. In our domestic affairs it was the party that *always labored most earnestly to put down sectional discord and to strengthen the bonds of the Union.*"

This is *strictly* true and correct. And I thank the *Times* for doing us justice in this instance, and for telling so much truth in so few words. And I beg leave to refer the candid reader to your own appropriate remarks on this subject as published in your issue of June 10th, 1865.

How clearly the article from the *Times* contradicts the false statements made on the 17th of last February by Mr. Doolittle in the United States Senate. On that occasion this high priest of abolitionism undertook to say, "that the good old Democratic party," as Mr. Saulsbury had called it, "was of recent date, having been organized and named under Mr. Van Buren's Administration." And Mr. D. had the effrontery at the same time to claim that the "Republican party" had elected Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency, and also Mr. Madison, and also Mr. Monroe and even General Jackson!! I remember well that in 1836 the opponents said "Mr. Van Buren went into power on the popularity of General Jackson!" According to this, it is evident that the same party which elected Gen. Jackson a first and second time also elected Van Buren in '36 and run him again in '40 when he was defeated by General Harrison. Now if the remarks of Mr. Doolittle are correct, "that the Democratic party was organized and named under Mr. Van Buren," I would ask what *party* elected him? Not the Republicans, according to Mr. D's own showing, nor did the Democratic party, for he says "that was only organized and named during the reign of Mr. Van Buren!" Will Mr Doolittle or his friends answer? I pause for a reply.

Mr. Doolittle rises in the Senate and declares the Democratic party "*quite young.*" The *N. Y. Times* calls it "the Old Democratic party." Here is a plain contradiction between two leading Abolitionists. Well let dog eat dog while I trace the History of Parties for a short time. The History of our beloved country, faithfully written, must give the history of the prominent Political parties of the times.

The following I deem a correct list of the names assumed and received by the opponents of what is now known, and has been known since 1800, as the "Jeffersonian Democracy." Prior to 1800 the same party was known "*with its National spirit,*"—of which the *N. Y. Times* speaks in the above article,—as the "Whigs of the Revolution," while our opponents in 1772 assumed the name "Loyalists," and received the very appropriate name of "Tories." They were Loyal to King George, but enemies to this country; hence Tories. In 1773 they called themselves "Nova Scotia Cow-boys." In 1789, "Black Cockades." In 1890 to 1808 they called themselves Anti-Jeffersonian Improvement Men, in opposition to the Democratic party, of which President Jefferson was the founder and worthy leader. In 1809, Mr. Jefferson and his Democratic friends elected Mr. Madison President. In 1811 our opponents called themselves "Bank Men," because they wanted a bank something like the Bank of England; hence they were frequently called "British Bank Men." At this time Henry Clay left the Democratic party and made his celebrated Bank speech of 1811, in favor of a National Bank. In 1812 the "Jeffersonian Democracy" sustained President Madison in the war with Great Brittian, but our opponents, true in their "loyalty" to the British Crown, called themselves "Peace and Submission Men." Their Clergy (!) during all that war, denounced the Administration and were great advocates of Peace, as their published sermons abundantly prove. It is also true that many of their ministers were Tories during the Revolutionary war for Independence. And all anti-Democratic Preachers were opposed to the war with Mexico, and did all they could, in and out of the Pulpit, to embarrass Mr. Polk's Administration. But when Abolitionists had got us into trouble among ourselves then all their Pulpits cried for Blood! and like the grave, would not say 'tis enough!—And even yet they are opposed to the Constitutional and peaceful policy of President Johnson, and cry carnage, vengeance and death. "Oh consistency thou art a jewel." If the Almighty were as unmerciful to these *professed* followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, the Prince of Peace, as they are to erring men of our own Nation, what would become of the brutes?

But to return: In 1813, while the war was going on, our opponents were called "Blue Lights" because they were in the habit of burning blue lights at night along parts of the Sea shore in New England to show the British where they might come in with their vessels and find friends, get provision, &c. In 1814-15 they called themselves "Federalists" and "Hartford Conventionists" for the reason that they were in favor of a Central or consolidated Federal Government, or of separating N. England from the rest of the Union. In 1816-17 they called themselves "Washington Society Men." In 1818-19, "No Party Men." In 1820-25, mostly "Federal Republicans." In 1826 7 "National Republicans." In 1828 9 "Anti Masons.' In 1830 to 34 5 "Anti-Masonic Whigs." In 1840-1-2 "Logcabin and Hardcider Whigs." During at least a part of this time, Horace Greeley published a paper in N. Y. called the "Log Cabin," with the picture of a Log cabin at the head of the paper. I often read the foul spawn. In 1843 they took the name of "Native American Whigs." I 1844, they called themselves the "Whig Party." In 1846-7 they were known as the "Mexican Anti-war Whig party." In 1848 9 "The Rough and Ready party." In 1850-1 "Clay Whig party." In 1852 "Fuss and Feathers party." In 1853 "No Party, or No Nothings." In 1854 "The Republican party." Born at Auburn N. Y., amid great thunder but no lightening. In 1860 in some places the 'People's party," but in Penn's when they deceived the people and elected Curtin, and carried the State for Lincoln. In 1861 they began to call themselves the "Union Pariy." Yet some of their leaders had voted Petitions praying for the dissolution of the Union as follows:—On the 1st of Feb. 1850, Senator John P. Hale, of N. H., presented two politions from Isaac Jeffries and other citizens of Penn'a, and John F. Woodward and others, praying that, "some plan might be devised *for the dissolution* of the American Union." Mr. Webster, of Mass. was unsparing in his denunciations of the petitions, and suggested that these should have been a preamble to them these words: Gentlemen, members of Cangress; Whereas, at the commencement of the session, you and each of you, took your solemn oaths, in the presence of God and on the Holy Evangelists, that you would support the Constitution of the U. S.—now, therefore, we pray you to take immediate steps to break up the Union and overthrow the Constitution as soon as you can."

Yet these petitions received THREE votes, John P. Hale, of N. H., Wm. H. Seward, of N. Y., J. P. Chase, of Ohio. See Senate Journal, 1st Session, 31st Congress, page 129." The Union men? O shame where is thy blush!" In 1862 our opponents were generally known as "the Abolitionists;" and many of them frankly admitted that to be their proper name, because the Administration policy was to *abolish slavery*, see the Proclamation of Sept. 22, 1862. In 1863-4-5 the "Abolition Union Miscegnation Loyalists."—This is appropriate, and very consistent!! Always opposed to the Democracy, and the Peace and best interests of the Country our opponents have returned to one of their first names, the next they assume will probably be "negro *suffrage* reconstructions." *More Anon.*

JEFFERSON.

[DESPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Interview of Colored People with the President.

The President to day received the Committee appointed by a public meeting of the colored people of Richmond, Va., to make known to him, as their best friend, the wrongs, as they considered them to be, by which they are sorely oppressed. In the address which presented they complain of insults, imprisonment, and the most punishments, the like of which were never heard of even in the slave-pens of South ern traders. The address concludes as follows:—

"When we saw the glorious old flag again streaming over the Capitol, we thought the power of these wicked men was at an end, and however sad our heart may be over the present state of our affairs, we have lost none of our faith and love for the Union or for yourself as its Chief Magistrate, and therefore, as oppressed, obedient and loving children, we ask your protection, and upon the loyalty of our hearts and the power of our arms you may ever rely with unbounded confidence; and, in conclusion, let us respectfully remind your Excellency of that sublime motto once inscribed over the portals of an Egyptian temple, 'Know all ye who exercise power that God hates injustice.'"

The President made the following indorsement on the paper presented:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, June 16, 1865.—Respectfully referred to Major-General Howard, Chief Bureau of Freedmen, etc., for his consideration and report as to the action necessary and proper to be had, in view of the within statements.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of United States.

☞ They have a steam pump at Williamsport which throws the enormous quantity of from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons of water per minute. The water is pumped into a pool to be used in driving saw mills.

A Rebuke to the Clergy.

Within the past few years, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, the moral sensibilities of this whole country have been constantly shocked by the shameless inconsistency of many professing ministers of the gospel. The turning of pulpits into political rostrums, and the horrid howl for blood that went up from the altars of Protestant churches from Sabbath to Sabbath, has led multitudes to doubt the piety of pastors, while in very many instances even the doctrines of the Holy Bible and of the Christian religion have been brought into disrepute. It is well known that the Protestant churches of the land have been shorn of their strength, and rendered almost powerless for good. Vice and immorality have swept like a destroying flood over the land, and multitudes, who were held in restraint by the influence of the churches, have given full sway to passion and been swept away to perdition.

The secular press of the country, a portion of it at least, have rebuked the conduct of faithless pastors, and pointed out the evil tendency of their course. For the most part the religious press has been criminally silent, or has encouraged a continuance of the evil. We are glad to be able to call the attention of the the Protestant clergy of this city to an extract from an address delivered at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, on June 1st, the day of national mourning, by Rev. Doctor Lewis P. W. Balch. The pastors of the Episcopal Churches of this city will not need to be told who he is. They will recognize him at once as one of the most prominent and elequent members of their organization. The sermon we find published in full in the Baltimore *American.*—The discourse is very decidedly loyal in tone throughout, and this should be sufficient to relieve the extract we make from any odium that might otherwise attach to it. It is full of wisdom, and we beg the clergy of this city to read it carefully, to ponder over its teachings, and to apply its juction to their hearts and consciences. By so doing they may in time make amends for any evil they may have wrought, either willingly, or through inadverteney. Here is what Rev. Doctor Balch says to them. Let them her it and heed it.

I begin with the Clergy.

I need not tell my reverend brethern of every name that a Scripture truth always involves a Scripture duty. If the clergy obey not God's law, how can the people be expected to maintain human law? And if a man observe not the highest of all laws, unchangeable and perfect, how can we keep those of human origin, neither perfect nor unchangeable?

Part of the ordination vow is this:

"The Lord being my helper, as much as lieth in me, I will maintain and set forward quietness, peace, and love among all Christian people."

And the original commission of the Prince o Peace reads thus: "as the Father hath sent me, even so send I you."

But did the Father send the Son to preach political sermons—to stir up strife—to sanctify war—and to baptise men into the spirit of Cain?

The Prophet says, "how beautiful on the mountains are the feet of them who publish peace?" Could he have said this, if those heralds bore in their hands the bloody torch of war?

Our Redeemer came to bind up the broken hearted, to give liberty to the captive, to comfort those who mourn, not to break the bruised reed or quench the smoking flax. Can His ministers then be foremest to urge men to battle, the source of many of the most frightful calamities which can afflict our race?

When, in the history of nations, this fatal and dread necessity arises, there are men whose duty it is to engage in and promote war. But these men are not the clergy.

I have seen a prosecuting attorney weep in court when painful duty compelled him to press conviction on the panel unto death. Those tears touched all hearts and proved that he had the noble attributes of a man. But how should we feel to see a minister of religion, with eager zeal, volunteer to prosecute the felon and shriek for justice on a lost brother?

It is, indeed, cause for sadness on this mournful day, to think that much of this terrible war may be fairly charged to the mistaken views of the very men sent to preach, only peace, good will and forgiveness among men.

The office of the clergy is at all times one of love. God has given to rulers, and those in civil or military authority, the stern duty of being a terror to evil doers. To them it rightfully belongs; not to the clergy. What a strange perversity of function would it be, to see the public executioner administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper! And yet, far more shocking to any sense of propriety, to say nothing of the higher sanctions of Christ's command and the ministeral oath, is the sad spectacle of a Christ's ambassador bounding on men to kill and be killed!

What an amazing fact do we behold—Our late President, clothed with great power, and sworn to administer the law and its penalties, leaning to mercy, drawing the hearts of all men to him by his goodness, and the clergy, the sworn servants of mercy, clamorous for strife and vengeance!

How can we explain the fact! Our brave and noble Generals and naval heroes who have challenged the admiration of the world, so wise, patient and gallant in battle, so humane in the hour of victory, always anxious to spare blood shedding, and the clergy, peaceful by profession, bound to teach men to forgive their enemies, and to return good for evil, crying for more blood!

Alas! No wonder the churches languish missions die, and sin prevails. If the clergy break God's law of love, if they set the example of disobedience to Christ's command, "overcome evil with good," what can you expect of the people? Yes, my reverend brethern, great need have we on this mournful day to inquire whether much of it may not fairly be charged to our mistaken views of duty. Let every one of us bearing the sacred commission diligently inquire if, during the past time, as much as lieth in us, we have promoted peace, quietness and love among all men. True loyalty to the States cannot consist in disloyalty to Christ. But the best patriot and the most loyal clergyman is he who, by example and precept, most resembles "Him who went about doing good."

Putting his Foot Down.

President Johnson has put his foot down decidedly and firmly upon the question of negro suffrage. In the proclamation defining the powers of the Mississippi State Convention he says:

"And the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may thereafter be assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the elegibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State—*a power the people of the several States comprising the Union, have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time.*"

The lines in italics do not appear in the North Carolina proclamation. That was regarded with distaste by the extreme radicals. What will they say to this stronger and more emphatic announcement of the right of each State to decide who shall be entitled to the exercise of the elective franchise within its limits? We expect to hear them howl most dismally; but we rejoice in the assurance that they cannot move the President from the wise course of action which he has so decidedly adopted.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

MARRIAGES.

By J. M Chamberlin, Esq., June 17, 1865, PETER MCCALMUT to MARIAH JONES, all of Bloomsburg.

DEATHS.

In Centre township, Columbia county, on Sunday last, Mr. JOHN HILL,—son of John Hill, Sr.,—aged 31 years 2 months and 22 days.

In Lewisburg, Pa., on the 14th inst., MAGGIE M. BARKLEY, wife of Eli T. Barkley, aged 23 years, five months and 13 days.

In Linden, Lycoming county, on the 9th of June, WILLIAM MAFFIT, Esq., aged 77 years, 11 months and 12 days.

In Black Creek Luzerne county, on the 1st of June, MARTIN RITTENHOUSE, aged 77 years, 8 months and 15 days.

Also December 30th, 1864, AMELIA, wife of Martin Rittenhouse, aged about 75 years.

[This is less than a year apart this aged couple sleep side by side beath the clods of the valley. They were the last of the early settlers of Black Creek township—A life of probity endeared them to all the neighborhood, and though gathered as "shocks of corn in their ripeness," their death has left a vacancy that is not generally felt.]—*Luzerne Union.*

In Centre township, Columbia county, June the 12th, of Croup, IDA F., daughter of William and Celestia A. Miller, aged 3 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The summer sun shone brightly,
And flowers were in bloom,
When Death claimed our little Ida,
And laid her in the tomb.

Nipped like a bud in spring time,
By a cold blighting storm;
The frail young flower was with ered
And from earth's bower torn.

Yet not as mortal blossoms
Did Ida pass away;
For Gods own hand has planted
And bid the blossom grow.

And O! my God in Heaven!
Wilt thou my frail life guide
And when my days are ended
Transplant me by her side

Much as I miss my little Ida,
I would not wish her back again,
But rather live so holy
That I may meet her there.

Lime ridge, June 17, 1865.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of James Lafferty, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of James Lafferty, late of Briarcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to the undersigned; all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the undersigned, residing in Fishingcreek township, without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

WILLIAM EVELAND,
Administrator.

June 24, 1865.—6w $3 00

A GENTLEMAN cured of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will be happy to furnish others with the means of cure. (FREE OF CHARGE.) This remedy is simple, safe, and certain.

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All persons desiring my services, will please inform me to that effect before they advertise.

IRAM DERR.

Post-office address Rohrsburg, Columbia county, Pa Jackson township, June 24, 1865.