

not always accomplish the purpose the people desire, because the issue is not forced directly upon the representative. In this demoralized state of the country, capital has shown great eagerness to secure for itself special privilege and special advantages by legislation, and many abuses have grown up in our representative bodies. These must be cured; the system of corrupting the representatives of the people must be thoroughly eradicated or there will be an end to representative Government. When you are called upon to select a candidate, be sure to give the nomination to one who is pure in that respect; be sure that he is a man who acts from his convictions and agrees to the great doctrine that the representative is bound by the will of his constituents. This doctrine you must calculate if you would preserve your government; and as sure as you begin the reform you can accomplish it. I wish this issue to be made everywhere. I do not know nor do I believe that you in this county have ever been betrayed in the way I am alluding to; but I know that our people have repeatedly been. I know that since the advent of Republicanism, Republican scamps that have gone to the Legislature have sold their votes. Some of them have stood in the corners of the Capitol with their hands open behind their backs, ready to take the price that might be given them. These are alarming abuses, and they call for a remedy. The people must be impressed with the idea that when they send representatives to make law for them they do not part with their power of Government. The theory of the Government is that it is more convenient for you to send one of your number to the legislative body than to go yourselves *en masse*, and when your representative is there he is bound to do what you would do if you were all there assembled. So, inform yourselves upon every issue and send honest men to represent you and exact of them that they shall do what you wish done in the premises—that they shall obey your will and not the law of their own selfish interests and passions.

SPRECH OF C. R. BUCKALEW, AT THE NOB MOUNTAIN MEETING.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 31, '65.

REPORTED BY D. F. MURPHY, ESQ.

I hold in my hand, fellow citizens; a synopsis of the election returns for the county of Columbia at gubernatorial and Presidential Elections, commencing with the year 1836 and ending with the Presidential Election of 1864. This is a most remarkable and a most gratifying record, and I have thought it a proper and fitting thing that it should be put upon the record of the proceedings of this meeting, and go into the published volume which we propose to issue.

At the opening of this meeting, there was read in your hearing the original, succinct, but beautiful statement of the general principles of our party created from the first Inaugural Address of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the U. S. This section of Pennsylvania has some relations both to the author and to the creed itself. He was a correspondent of Dr. Priestley and of Dr. Thos. Cooper, at one time residents of the town of Northumberland in our own vicinity. What is now the County of Columbia then constituted a portion of the County of Northumberland. At that early day the founder of the Democratic party had within our territory correspondents and friends—men who sympathized with him in political sentiment, and to whom he expressed those emotions upon public questions which characterized his correspondence; and his letters to the two distinguished gentlemen whom I have mentioned, constitute a most interesting portion of his published correspondence.

In the year of 1813 the County of Columbia was erected from the County of Northumberland, and it has had an independent existence as one of the Counties of the Commonwealth, ever since. This was about a dozen years before the death of Mr. Jefferson. During his Presidential terms the County of Northumberland was Democratic in its sentiments. Our own County after its erection, during his lifetime, stood firmly by his creed and by his principles, and from that time down to the present, its career as a political community, has been one of great consistency and of distinguished honor. In times of great excitement and of party disturbance; when other portions of the Commonwealth have strayed from their accustomed course, this particular section of Pennsylvania has stood firm and faithful to the principles originally adopted by its people. I have only the record back to the year 1856, showing how from that time down to the present, a period of 30 years, the people of this County have kept their political fidelity and instead of falling off in the annual contribution which they have given to Democratic majorities in this State, have steadily and materially increased that contribution.

1836—For President—Whole vote, 2104.

VAN BUREN,	1560
HARRISON	544

The vote of Fishing Creek twp., not included. It was lost.

1840—For President—Whole vote 4136.

VAN BUREN,	2811
HARRISON,	1325

1841—For Governor—whole vote, 3672.

PORTER,	2569
BANKS,	1103

1844—For Governor—whole vote, 4792.

SHUNK,	3199
MARBLE,	1593

1847—For Governor—Whole vote, 5108.

POLK,	3870
CLAY,	1738

IRVIN..... 1506

1848—For Governor—Whole vote, 5137

LONGSTRETH,	3167
JOHNSTON,	1970

For President—Whole vote, 5650.

CASS,	3396
TAYLOR,	2254

1850 Montour county was erected, (from Columbia), and in giving results of elections after that date it will be necessary, for the purpose of comparison with previous elections, to include the vote of that county.

1851—For Governor—whole vote, 4335.

BIGLER, JOHNSTON	2041	1924
Columbia.....	2041	1924
Montour.....	1394	876
	3435	1900

1852—For President—whole vote, 5588.

PIERCE SCOTT	2102	1165
Columbia.....	2102	1165
Montour.....	1455	866
	3557	2031

1854—For Governor—whole vote, 5314.

BIGLER, POLLOCK	2180	1399
Columbia.....	2180	1399
Montour.....	978	757
	3158	2156

1856—For President—whole vote, 6467.

BUCHANAN, FOSTER	2889	1488
Columbia.....	2889	1488
Montour.....	1272	804
	4161	2290

1857—For Governor—whole vote, 5303.

PACKER, WILMOT	2410	1144
Columbia.....	2410	1144
Montour.....	1080	568
	3490	1712

1858—For President—whole vote, 6483.

DEM. DOUGLAS, LINCOLN	2366	86	1573
Columbia.....	2366	86	1573
Montour.....	756	311	1043
	3122	397	2616

1860—For Governor—whole vote, 6625.

FOSTER, CURPIN	2584	1848
Columbia.....	2584	1848
Montour.....	1220	953
	3804	2801

1861—For President—whole vote, 6483.

DEM. DOUGLAS, LINCOLN	2366	86	1573
Columbia.....	2366	86	1573
Montour.....	756	311	1043
	3122	397	2616

1863—For Governor—whole vote, 7792.

WOODWARD, CURTIN	3342	1801
Columbia.....	3342	1801
Montour.....	1447	1112
	4789	2913

1864—For President—whole vote, 7924.

McCLELLAN, LINCOLN	3375	1923
Columbia.....	3375	1923
Montour.....	1496	1130
	4871	3053

At this election the soldier vote of Columbia county, taken abroad and sent home was, for McClellan 192, for Lincoln 184.

You will remember that in 1856 the opposition to our party was divided; it was broken into two interests, the Fremont and Fillmore interests; the result of which division in their ranks while ours were united, was the magnificent majority of 1871. That was the case in 1856 when the opposition was disorganized by internal divisions; but in 1860 the case was disastrously reversed. In that year, we were divided. We held a National Convention at Charleston, which did not conclude the performance of the duties to which it had been assigned. An adjourned Convention was then held in Baltimore, and the sessions of that body resulted in a split and in the nomination of two Candidates. In this State we had what was called a fusion ticket, a majority of those supporting which were Breckenridge men, but a portion Douglas men; and there was also what was called a "straight" Douglas ticket. In that year, in consequence of this division among ourselves, the result was that our majorities dropped down, at the Governor's election to 973, and at the Presidential election to 633.

Now let me call your attention here to what explains these votes. In 1856, four years before the total Presidential vote was 6467, and in 1860 it was 6483; that is, instead of there being an increased vote at the end of that period of four years, the vote remained about the same. The inevitable conclusion is that there was a large number of votes unpolled in this County, and, of course, as ours was the disorganized party, they were Democratic votes. Three years afterwards, at the Governor's election in 1863—and you will observe that the votes at the Governor's elections are usually much lighter than at Pres. elections—the total vote polled was 7792, showing conclusively that at the Pres. election of 1860, in these counties alone, there must have been over 1,000 votes unpolled in consequence of our divisions and of the hopelessness of our contest after we had lost the Governor's election in October. The vote of last year, when there was a fair issue between our party and the opposing one, showed a majority in the old County of

Columbia (including Montour) of 1818 votes, against a majority a little exceeding 1,000 thirty years ago; and the record shows, throughout the whole intervening period, a consistent and continued support by our population of the Democratic party and of its candidates. This record also shows the importance of party organization, of party union, of party harmony; and that whenever we get to disputing upon candidates and divide and dissipate our strength by our own action, we fall down in majorities as the figures show we fell down in 1860.

Fellow citizens, I have thus briefly sketched the political career of this county from the foundation of the Government when the party of Mr. Jefferson was established and when he corresponded with citizens of distinction amongst us. I have shown you how those who preceded you in this portion of Pennsylvania thought upon public policy and how they acted. The record is a remarkable one and may always be referred to by our people with pride and satisfaction.

Now, at the end of a great war the pressure of which has fallen upon the country with extreme severity, and the burdens of which are to remain with us, it is most important that our people in popular assemblies and wherever they meet together, should confer upon public affairs and determine their course for the future. We have arrived, so to speak, at a new point of departure. The war is closed, and new questions are thrust upon us which must be met and solved by those who are charged with the conduct of government, and by us also in selecting them. Therefore, the question I have now to submit to this audience assembled at the base of our great mountain on the closing day of August, 1865, is this: Are you satisfied your fathers decided wisely in choosing their political associations? Do you think they displayed sagacity and virtue in selecting the creed of Mr. Jefferson as their standard of political faith, and in supporting a policy founded thereon in the practical administration of the government? That creed has been read in your hearing. You have heard its emphatic endorsement of economy in government outlays; of free elections, (uncoerced and uncorrupted;) of state rights; of an unfettered press, and of trial by jury. These are leading points of its text, and they smite existing and recent abuses as they smote those of former times, with most righteous condemnation.

I understand that a few persons have been greatly troubled, very much exercised in mind, with reference to the object of this meeting. Why does it assemble? There is no President to elect; there is no Governor to elect; no one is to get an office now by political action. There is no question of patronage or of individual profit involved at this time. The little county offices, that are to be filled in this county are not matter of debate or of contest; nominations for them being equivalent to election. There is, I repeat, no Governor to be elected to distribute the little drippings of patronage left to our Executive under the present State Constitution. There are no offices of Pres. appointment to be filled. Why, then, some low minded men may think and may inquire—that class of men with whom politics consists in getting office and of going through manoeuvres for the purpose of getting office—why then should there be a popular meeting here? Such persons cannot comprehend, they are so constituted that they are unable to comprehend, the meaning of a meeting when there is not some personal object in view. I can tell you gentlemen, why this meeting assembles. I think I understand the significance of this large gathering of citizens upon this quiet morning, in this quiet grove. You assemble yourselves together as independent freemen to determine your course for the future. You meet to review the history of the past from the beginning of our experiment of free government. You meet to pass judgment upon your fathers, and to form or fix opinions for yourselves; in short, to answer the question I have submitted and to give that answer a practical application to your own future conduct. What then shall we say?—what conclusion draw from our inquiry?—what determination, useful to our country, shall we announce now, and maintain hereafter? Shall we not say that in future there shall be honesty in the Government of this country; that Shoddy shall not rule in all our borders; that so far as our power extends—so far as our influence will go—corruption and waste shall be put down and kept down in the land? Shall we not say, also, that in this fair land of ours, given to us in its integrity by our ancestors, the constitution they made for us shall be kept—kept in its letter and spirit—kept in Pennsylvania, and in Georgia, and wherever the flag for which our boys have fought throws its folds to the breeze? Shall we not say that we will keep and preserve and maintain with our whole power, that body of liberty and of liberal principles which came to us from our ancestors; those principles of English liberty which were brought here by them, and which have been established if not consecrated by the most express provisions of our fundamental laws?

Now, what has been our especial boast in this country—that upon which we have talked (sometimes, perhaps, extravagantly) upon Fourth of July occasions and gala-days? We have boasted in this wise: "We are a free people. Oh! how foolish the French are, to have an Emperor! How absurd it is that the great British nation, with its power reaching out to the islands of the sea and to remote parts of the earth, should be under the rule and dominion of a woman! How foolish, how weak, how feeble and destitute of intellectual energy and power, are the little Spanish American Countries, which have attempted to set up republics and have signally failed and have proved that they are fitted only for military governments! Oh! wherever you look over this broad earth, there is misgovernment and wrong and suffering, and the mass of men are fleeced and plundered and oppressed by the few. But here, in free America, great men built up our system and gave it to us entire and complete. And how beautifully it has operated! Here, the laboring man receives and enjoys the fruits of his toil. Here, the humblest man in the land lives under the benign protection of the law, which follows him to his home and accompanies him in his journeys abroad. He is everywhere

safe. He can borrow words from the ancient Roman, and exclaim, "I am an American Citizen, and that is my guaranty against every wrong and every insult and every species of harm: I am an American Citizen: I belong to the land which Washington established, and to which Jefferson gave a just and illustrious creed of government in the ancient days."

Is this boasting true? Are these proud words justified by passing occurrences and by recent events? Are they not falsified, are they not belied by those events, many of which have been detailed to you at the present meeting?

I propose before this meeting adjourns to read or have read in your hearing a speech made by a man of distinction and of great ability and independence of character—a true man, although he has not followed our party banner. It is an argument upon the question of liberty at the present time in the United States—an exposition of trials by Military Courts, of the principles that obtain in those trials (which may be described as mock ones) and the distinctions which exist between that system and the system established in the Constitution and laws of the United States and our several States. I propose to follow that up with the addition of some remarks to prove that this picture may be made still more complete than he has left it. The distinguished person to whom I allude is my colleague in the Senate. I propose to show you and to show to the people of this section, among whom the volume containing our proceedings will be distributed, that however much other States of this Union may have been false to the faith of our fathers—however much those representing them may have faltered and fallen back from the high standard of principle, in these times of degeneracy—the State of Penna. has representatives in the Senate of the U. S. who truly represent and stand together for the essential principles of American Liberty; and that there be anything of shame or of baseness in the recent records of the Government, the iniquity and the crime is not upon them.

To come back to the main point: I repeat, the question is proposed to the people of this section of the country, what course will they adopt for the future? Will they choose to say and determine that the faith of Jefferson—the creed of principles established by him and now held by the Democratic party—shall be supported so far as their voice can go? Gentlemen, you know how it is, ordinarily, with public demonstrations in political action. We wait until an election is at hand, when we are much hurried, when men's passions are warm, and then we get together to consider public affairs. But at such time we are liable to go astray, because men who are warm with passion are not likely to decide with such good judgment and so truly as at other times. I believe this is one of the very occasions when men can fairly make up their minds on public questions; now when no intemperate exciting political campaign is pending, now when their minds are open, when they are wide awake to public events, when they recent great struggle of our country has called their attention to the course of public affairs. I trust that the people of this County will for a long time to come make up a record of honor and glory, politically, that will compare favorably with that which they have made heretofore, so that it may be said by the future historian that after the establishment of the Government of the United States there was one community of people in our country who steadfastly and always stood to the true principles of the government and upheld the cause of liberty and justice among men.

I will mention but one other point and conclude, for I am trespassing on the time of other gentlemen. (Cries of "go on," "go on.") About the beginning of the present century there were raids made into Pennsylvania—not such raids as latterly came to Chambersburg and Carlisle—not a raid to destroy private property and when a Gen. Couch could recommend the inhabitants to get out their shot guns and from bushes to fire upon the invaders (a beautiful proposition to provoke to carnage and plunder)—I say, there were raids into this State directed by Federal power about the beginning of the present century. They seized John Fries in Northampton county; they came up into the County of Berks; they invaded our borders; they seized some of our people. They had not then the invention of Courts called "Military Commissions," but they carried their victims to the U. S. Courts. They were not up to the latest improvements in Yankee Government, (laughter) but they did the best they could in the circumstances of the time. They took these persons before Federal judges and there they tried them and convicted them under forms of law passed by the Congress of the U. S., which were complained of as unconstitutional. Besides the cases which resulted in trials in those Courts, there were other cases of outrage upon the citizens at that time. But, gentlemen, these were but feeble beginnings compared with modern transactions. We have lived to some purpose for fifty or sixty years. We have improved upon the former example.

In our own locality—in our own county—we were last year honored, or at least distinguished, by the special attention of the Government of the United States. There was a raid upon our territory; there was an occupation of our soil, without warrant either of necessity or reason; and the same class of men who about the year 1800 applauded the arrest of Fries, who then sang hosannas to the alien and sedition laws and made themselves famous as champions of those measures of infamy, lifted their voices loudly and under the banner of a bastard loyalty proclaimed their approval of those proceedings. They "laughed broad"; their mouths were expanded in a lateral direction; their tongues were unloosed; all their feelings, passions and emotions were high up and exultant. They were triumphant; physical power, brute force, was on their side. They were not to be subjected to the difficulty of arguing questions, of entering upon very troublesome debates, with those despicable old records, called Constitutions in the way, and with those institutions called Courts watching their conduct and ready to pounce upon them for any wrong they might commit! No! there was the bay-

onet & cannon, the cartridge-box and plenty of money from Uncle Sam's Treasury (got originally by taxes, however). All these instruments of power, were here and to be used on the eve of an election when the question was whether "Old Abe" should be retained in authority and the actors in the foul scene continued in office. They exulted; that was their day of triumph, & they did their will! Our boys were off in the army fighting for the Union, called there by their appeals, called there by men who told them there was no party in this war, that party was to be buried, that it was not to be thought of—no not so much as breathed about, in all this broad land. They got them off into the army; they were sent to be slaughtered at Chancellorsville; to be sacrificed in the Peninsula; to fall before the heights of Fredericksburg; to bathe many a battle field with their blood; and then these infamous wretches, in the hour of their pride and insolent power, came to seize the parents, and brothers and relations and friends of those heroes and incarcerated them in loathsome prisons until the prison-damp seized upon them and some came back in coffins and some came racked by disease and emaciated, to homes from which they had been torn by ruthless power. I say that was the day of triumph for these men of evil; but that day has passed. The people are now to sit in judgment upon this whole business, and I do not doubt what their judgment will be. Look at Northampton! Look at old Berks! Giberators of Jeffersonian Democracy from 1800 to this day! Did the raids of John Adams and his federal myrmidons pay in the long run? No! They made the worst political investment ever known in the history of this country. They reaped only disgrace and injury from their proceedings, just as the Republicans will reap disgrace and lasting injury from their wicked raid upon this county in 1864.

Yes, gentlemen: that day of triumph and of exultation has passed and you, the freemen of this country, are now in a situation to resume the sceptre of authority for yourselves; and through the ballot-box, by means of those little pieces of paper which you are yet permitted to use as instrumentalities of your will, you can rectify all wrongs and what is more, obtain security for the future. You can contribute to preserve our system of government, and to preserve your own territory from raids and yourselves from persecution in the future. And it is a circumstance of gratification (to be thought of at the end of our indignant retrospect) that those political persons who have so misbehaved themselves, who have so maltreated our people, who have so openly exhibited their true nature and character as a political organization, will receive the reward of their evil deeds in their unpopularity and in being, for the next half century at least, beaten as never party was beaten before in the county of Columbia.

Our Constitution—guard it ever!
Our glorious Union—hold it dear!
Our Slavery—Flag—forever! never!
The proud Garrison—our only peer!

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday Morning, Sept. 9, 1865.

DEMOCRACY, a sentiment not to be applied, corrupted or compromised. It knows no business, it covers no danger, it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism it is the sole conservator of liberty, honor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land—ALLES.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COLONEL W. W. H. DAVIS,
OF BUCKS COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
MAJOR JOHN P. LINTON,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
William H. Jacoby,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR DIST. ATTORNEY:
Milton M. Traugh,
OF BERWICK.

FOR TREASURER:
John J. Stiles,
OF DENTON.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
John F. Fowler,
OF FINE TWP.

FOR SURVEYOR:
Isaac A. Dewitt,
GREENWOOD TWP.

FOR AUDITOR:
Leonard B. Rupert,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR CORONER:
William J. Ikeler,
OF MT. PLEASANT.

Election October, 10th, 1865.

Daguerrean Gallery.

MR. GEO. C. BRANDAU, as will be seen by his card in our columns, has opened a Photograph Sky-light Picture Gallery in Bloomsburg. Mr. Brandau succeeds Mr. Gearhart, and is an experienced artisan, and having learned his business under the tutelage of that late excellent Photographer, Mr. Rosestock, we can safely recommend him to public patronage. Ladies, give him a call.

When the radicans carry an election in the South by violence, it is all right; but when they are beaten, they brag about it and set it aside. Witness Richmond. Their motto is, heads we win, tails you lose.

Nob Mountain Items.

The Patriot and Union of Harrisburg publishes an interesting account of the Nob Mountain Meeting. Rarely has any popular gathering in the interior of the State been more extensively noticed or attracted more of public favor. It was just the right thing, at the right time, and in the right place.

MR. GOWEN of Pottsville and Mr. LAMSON of Harrisburg, were kept from attending the meeting as Speakers by home business in their profession. They were each under the necessity of attending to important legal cases in Court, a circumstance not foreseen when the meeting was arranged. But, though their absence was regretted, there was no failure in speech-making and the programme of exercises was substantially, executed.

THE OLD MEN present enjoyed themselves greatly. They saw the old Democratic fire in the proceedings, and their breasts were warmed, and their courage invigorated, by the speeches. More than once did we observe tears shed by men little inclined "to the melting mood," but they were not tears of grief or vexation. Hopeful of national redemption from the rising spirit of the people, the old veterans felt their youth renewed. May they live to see the government thoroughly reformed, the Constitution once more respected, and liberty secure!

MR. CLYMER came very unexpectedly on Wednesday evening, but was greeted with a hearty welcome. His speeches were most able and interesting.

The Democracy are under obligation to the Editor of the Republican for sundry notices of the great meeting. He advertised it before-hand gratuitously and is now giving it further celebrity. His object is not an amiable one, but the effect is all that could be desired.

The Rev. Buckley, a political preacher, convicted rioter, and now R-publi-can office-holder, attended the meeting on Wednesday, and employed himself in taking notes. The result appears in the Republican of this week in articles of slang and misrepresentation. As Mr. Toots says in the play, "its of no consequence," unless we take into account the advantage of making the meeting more prominent before the public, and the gaining an additional illustration of the malice of a political priest.

We must find room hereafter for Mr. Jefferson's great Letter upon the connection of clergy with politics, read to the meeting by Mr. Barkley on Thursday evening. It is a most instructive exposition.

THE brief and modest narrative of Mr. Ratan at the meeting merits a comment which shall bring out several salient points—the threats of the Provost Marshall—the extortion of Prof. Peuler—and the contempt of evidence, law and justice, by the Military Commission. All in due time those points will be ventilated. Mr. Ratan's invocation for the forgiveness of enemies, was in the very spirit of the New Testament, and will form an impressive passage in the Book of Proceedings.

T. McDOWELL PRICE—the Columbia county Blondin—performed his daring feat upon the wire rope near the meeting ground, but without interfering with the proceedings. His performances were much admired.

THE Songs were a charming feature of the meeting—the poetry good with palpable hits, and the singing energetic, intelligent and impressive. Two of them are finely adapted to general circulation and use, and "The Mountain to the Meeting," though local in character, and in its allusions, is a gem.

We shall be glad to publish the Prayers made at the opening meetings of each day, whenever we can obtain possession of the Reporter's Manuscript. They were in excellent taste, and did credit to the Christian Gentlemen who made them. The prayer on the first day was by Rev. J. W. Lescher, on the second day by Elder J. J. Harvey, and on the third day by Rev. A. Hartman. These gentlemen made no political harangues after the fashion of some degenerate members of their profession, but in a decorous and proper manner drew the attention of the audience to their dependence upon the Father and God of all living, and invoked upon them His blessing and favor.

Capt. C. B. BROCKWAY, was on Tuesday last, on motion of W. Witt, Esq., admitted to the practice of law in the Courts of Columbia county.

Capt. Brockway was a Law-student with E. H. Little, Esq., of Bloomsburg, before he entered the military service, in which he honored the American Flag, in the various engagements of near four years, as did all true Democrats and good soldiers, after which he resumed his studies and is now a practising Attorney.—Capt. B. is a young man of excellent abilities and we are glad to learn, that he passed a most creditable examination. We predict for him brilliant future with higher and nobler honors.

The Autumn winds blow over the Oats stubble.

The Nob Mountain Meeting.

We give this week, three of the speeches delivered at this great meeting. Upon our first page will be found the very admirable songs, four in number, prepared for the occasion, and sung with much applause by Ex-Sheriff Dorr and his sons. The meeting was a complete success and will be long remembered by those who attended, as most instructive, agreeable and interesting; and it is probable it will lead to others of a similar character hereafter.

The good order maintained throughout was remarkable and a subject of common remark. Good feeling and good conduct prevailed, and there was no single circumstance to cause regret or provoke criticism.

As the speeches and proceedings were reported and will be published in book form, they will reach a large number of persons who were not present, and thus the influence of the meeting will be extended and perpetuated. A few of the speeches only can be given in our columns, but they can be taken as samples of the whole—as indicating their general character. We intend in our next number to give in full the discourse of Col. Frazier upon the subject of the Columbia County Invasion, but must refer those who desire to read the several other speeches, yet unpublished, to the published volume of the Proceedings above mentioned. That will be issued, probably, in about three weeks and subscriptions for it will be taken if made soon, at this office: Price \$1 in paper and \$1.50 bound.

Important if True!

A little old fragment of lying in the military trials at Harrisburg, is again dislodged up by *Te John* as a very sweet morsel. A "loyal liar" said that John Rantz said, that lawyer Frazier had said, that the State of Illinois had seceded from the United States! and the State of New York was going to!! As the foils are not all dead yet, we recommend *Te John* to "keep this before the people." It would be a pity if we should forget that his "loyal" witness was a great fool as well as a liar.

An Abolition paper says: "The degradation, misery and crime produced throughout the land by interperence are ten-fold greater than those caused by slavery." Is it possible, then asks an exchange, that we have sacrificed a million of lives to extirpate an evil about which we have ten times greater than it at home.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th of April, 1865, by the Rev. J. W. Lescher, Mr. Henry Stetter, of Montour co. Pa. and Mrs. Cath. L. Appleman of Col. co. Pa.

On the 31st of Sept., 1865, by the same at the Exchange Hotel Bloomsburg, Mr. Franklin Wolf, of Fishing Creek, and Miss Celista Hess, daughter of Jos. Hess, Benton Co. Pa.

On the 7th of Sept., 1865, by the same, at the Forks Hotel, Bloomsburg, Mr. C. Keelner, of Orangeville, and Miss Maggie Cadden, of Centre Co. Pa.

On the 21st of Sept., 1865, at the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, by the same, Mr. James F. Stoker and Miss Sophia C. Hutchinson, all of Fishing Creek, Col. co. Pa.

On the 31st of August, 1865, by the same, Mr. Jacob Vorlish and Miss Catharine Ploch, all of Montour Co. Pa.

August 20th, 1865, by Geo. P. Lere, Esq., Mr. GEORGE ROBBINS, of Jordan Township, to Miss DELIA JANE MARSH, of Franklin Township, all of Lycoming county, Pa.

DEATHS.

Deaths reported for the Columbia Democrat, by Wm. B. PETERMAN, Esq., of Sugarloaf twp., Columbia county Pa.

In Sugarloaf township, of Dysentery, on the 28th of July, MATTHIAS W. HESS, son of Gilbert and Mary Hess, aged 8 years.

In Sugarloaf township, of Dysentery, on the 10th of August, ANNETTA, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Peterman, aged 2 years and 8 months.

In Sugarloaf township, of Dysentery, on the 13th of August, MARYA ANN, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Peterman, aged 5 years.

In Sugarloaf township, of Dysentery, on the 26th of Aug. Mrs. MARY HESS, widow of Fred'k Hess, aged 86 years.

In Sugarloaf township, of Dysentery, on the 22nd of August, THOMAS SEYMOUR, son of Elijah and Elizabeth Peterman, aged 1 year and 3 months.

In Jaysbury, Lycoming county, about the middle of August, JESSE NEWCOMB, aged about 20 years, and at the same place, on the 1st of Sept., 1865, BAMA J. NEWCOMB, aged about 10 years, children of Jonas and Sophia Newcomb.

In Hemlock township, on the 28th of August, WILLIAM HUBERT, aged 2 years, son of John and Elizabeth Zaisloft.

On the evening of the 24th ult., in Jersey Shore, after a short illness, JOHN WERN, son of J. L. and Rilla Barkley, aged 4 years, 3 months and 21 days.

In Pine township, Columbia county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. PRISCILLA POLK, consort of the late William Polk, aged about 65 years.

In Pine twp., on the morning of the 1st inst., Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON, aged 50 odd years.

At the residence of his father, Thomas A. Funston, Esq., on the 17th ult., Mr. WILBUR F. PUSYRON, of consumption, in the 26th year of his age.

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Deaths reported for the Columbia Democrat, by Wm. B. PETERMAN, Esq., of Sugarloaf twp., Columbia county Pa.

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