



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.  
CHAS. G. BARKLEY, Assistant Editor.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6th, 1865.

S. M. PETERSON & Co., 37 Park Row New York, are duly authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North, published at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penn'a.  
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# Democratic Nominations.

AUDITOR GENERAL,  
**COL. W. W. H. DAVIS,**  
OF BUCKS COUNTY.  
SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
**LT. COL. J. P. LINTON,**  
OF CAMBERIA COUNTY.  
ASSEMBLY,  
**WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,**  
OF BLOOMSBURG.  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,  
**MILTON M. TRAUGH, ESQ.,**  
OF BERWICK.  
TREASURER,  
**JOHN J. STILES,**  
COMMISSIONER,  
**JOHN F. FOWLER,**  
SURVEYOR,  
**ISAAC A. DEWITT,**  
AUDITOR,  
**LEONARD B. RUPERT,**  
CORONER,  
**WILLIAM J. IKELER.**

There were in attendance at the great Nob Mountain Meeting, gentlemen from Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Reading, Williamsport, Lewisburg, Bradford, Carbon, Northumberland, Montour, Schuylkill, Sullivan, and Wyoming. The following gentlemen made speeches: Wesley Wirt, Esq., of Bloomsburg, (whose address appears in this week's paper), Col. Victor E. Piollet, of Bradford, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg, Robert R. Little, Esq., of Wyoming, Col. John G. Freese, Capt. Charles R. Brockway, Elijah R. Ikeler, Esq., of Bloomsburg, Col. Wellington H. Eot, of Light Street, Milton M. Traugh, Esq., of Berwick, Hon. Heister Clymer, of Berks, C. Chauncey Burr, Esq., New Jersey, Capt. Thomas Chalfant, of Danville, and others. Some of these gentlemen delivered two speeches. Extracts were read to the meeting by Charles G. Barkley, Esq., and Col. John G. Freese. Hon. Paul Leidy, of Danville, and J. H. Brimmer, Esq., editor of the Patriot and Union at Harrisburg, were present, and would have made speeches had the meeting continued longer. Hon. M. E. Jackson, of Berwick, was also present.

Where do they stand?—As the Republican State Convention neglected to put their candidates right upon the question of Negro Suffrage for Pennsylvania, and the South, it would be no more than fair that Gen. Hartranft and Col. Campbell should be allowed to declare their views upon the question. Will some of the Republicans, who are opposed to the Black issue, procure an expression from them upon the subject? Perhaps it would be apropos for a number of their late companions in arms—some of our returned and honored veterans—to write a letter of inquiry upon the subject to the General and Colonel. Being honorable soldiers, they will of course not expect to receive votes through a misapprehension of their private views. Will some of the soldiers act upon this suggestion, and at once, so that every voter may know whether he is casting his ballot for a white man's Government or a Negro abolition?

We are informed that the 74th Regt. has arrived at Harrisburg for the purpose of being mustered out. This Regiment enlisted for one year, last February, and according to an order, issued by the Secretary of War, should have been mustered out of service some three months ago. There is one Company from this County in this Regiment, which was formerly commanded by Capt. SAMUEL PRATER, of Fishing Creek, but lately by Lieut. BERNARD, of the same place. There has been considerable dissatisfaction among the men, on account of their being held to service while other year men were being mustered out and sent home. Several communications have been sent us on the subject, from this Regiment, one of which we intended to publish, got mislaid and we are yet unable to put our hand upon it. The young men who took the bounty, offered by the Borough of Berwick, are principally in this Regiment. Welcome home the brave boys!

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—The recent annual meeting of the Democracy, held at Easton, was largely attended. Among the spirited resolutions adopted was one on daring the course of Hon. Philip Johnson, member of Congress from that district, and another acknowledging the claims of Hon. Heister Clymer as the next candidate for Governor.

This Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Columbus last week and nominated a ticket for the coming State election, headed by Gen. George W. Morgan for Governor. A series of resolutions were passed, not differing essentially from those adopted by other Democratic State Conventions.

We learn that the Rough and Ready from Works at Danville have again resumed operations, the workmen receiving the same wages paid them previous to the strike. The Pennsylvania Iron Works were expected to commence operations in a few days.

## Cameron Platform Approves Negro Suffrage.

Although the shoddy State Convention feared to directly endorse negro suffrage, there is an unmistakable "squeal" that way in the platform. It will be observed that President Johnson is only to be supported as "the fellow patriot and successor" of Abraham Lincoln, "who has been called to complete the task which he (Lincoln) left unfinished." The "unfinished task" left by Abraham Lincoln was the enfranchisement of the negroes, as indicated and declared in his letter to the Governor of Louisiana. The freedom of the negroes had already been secured, and all that remained of the "unfinished task" was the securing to them the rights of citizenship—the right to vote, &c.

The Convention took exception to the present "mild and generous method of reconstruction" which President Johnson has adopted, and refer only to "his unbending patriotism in the past," (his Tennessee radicalism, no doubt,) as a "guarantee that in the return the rights and liberties of all the citizens of the Republic will be secured." The Convention and the party it represents have always declared that the Northern people possess all the rights to which they are entitled; so, according to their own teachings and declarations, there is no necessity for Mr. Johnson to secure any further "rights" to that portion of our citizens. In their platform they declare that "the people lately in rebellion cannot be safely entrusted with the political rights which they have forfeited by their treason," so that the Convention cannot mean that Mr. Johnson shall secure any rights for that portion of the nation's citizenship. The only class, then, remaining, and which is conveniently covered by the word "all," is the Negro class. If further proof is needed that the word "all" is intended to embrace only the negroes, it may be found in the repeated use of the word "liberty," coupled with the word "rights"; and in the quotation from the Abolitionist's *Yale Mecum*—the Declaration of Independence—by which they make it imperative on the late rebels to incorporate in their constitutions a provision securing "to all men within their borders their 'inalienable rights to life,' 'liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' Here is the inevitable word 'all' again, with an unmistakable negro application.

As the successor of Mr. Lincoln, therefore, it is expected that Mr. Johnson will lay aside his "mild and generous method," rejuvenate his past Tennessee radicalism, refuse to entrust the late rebels with any "political rights," and go at once to work at the "unfinished task" of guaranteeing "the rights and liberties of all the citizens," (the Negroes).

Has not the shoddy platform a strong "squeal" towards negro suffrage and equality—or is it even more than a squeal? We will warrant, if the shoddy party shall be successful, in electing their candidates upon that platform, that it will be claimed as a negro suffrage victory! There is not a radical negro suffrage advocate who is not supporting that platform and the candidates upon it, and they all claim it as a strong compromise with their favorite dogma—Patriot & Union.

COINCIDENCES.—It may interest the curious to know that the two rival political candidates for Surveyor General are residents of the same town; that they are both members of the Town Council; that they were each candidates of their respective parties for State Senator in the 22d district; that they were both defeated; that they were both out in the three months' service—Linton as captain and Campbell as lieutenant; that they together raised a regiment, and that each in succession commanded it. Here, however, the coincidences fail, for while Col. Campbell commanded the regiment during the battle of Gettysburg, Col. Linton led it in battle and became the fighting leader. The consequence of which was that Linton got shot through the thigh and through the shoulder, and bears two ugly but honorable scars, while Campbell came off without a scratch, and still retains a whole skin. Curious—ain't it?—Patriot & Union.

Hon. MYER SROUSE, Member of Congress from Schuylkill county, will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents. Mr. SROUSE never forgot the Democratic press of the country; more, he never forgot his duty to his constituents. He was one of the most faithful and earnest workers in the last as well as the present Congress. Pennsylvania may feel proud of such men as Mr. SROUSE, who possess the courage and ability to stand up in the Legislative Hall and manfully battle for her rights.

SHOOTING IN COURT.—An exciting scene occurred in the court room at Williamsport during the trial of Joseph Sanford for adultery with Elizabeth Gouldy. While one of the lawyers was addressing the jury, John B. Gouldy, the prosecutor, and husband of the woman, stepped behind Sanford, and attempted to shoot him, firing three shots, none of which took effect. A panic seized the vast assembly—some fled out of the windows and took refuge on the stone cornice, while the crowd rushed for the doors. After a scene of the wildest excitement, Gouldy was secured and taken to jail, and the trial resumed.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, the forger of the gold certificates in New York, has been arrested in a Twentieth street boarding house, where he had taken boarding for six months under the name of J. B. Lowry. Except on the day of his disappearance he had been out walking without disguise, and had even been in Central Park. While the detectives were waiting for him at his lodgings, he was out somewhere playing billiards. Some 67 gold certificates were found in his possession and seventy or eighty thousand dollars in legal tender.

Did it even occur to the casual reader, in reading the daily reports of the millions taken by capitalists in the Government loans, that every dollar so invested is a dollar withdrawn from taxation, and consequently the placing of an additional burden upon the taxpayers? Such is the fact, however, whether observed or not.

## Nob Mountain Meeting.

The great meeting at the Nob Mountain commenced on Tuesday, Aug. 29th. The sterling Democracy of Columbia Co. were present in large numbers, every town ship being represented by scores of Democratic citizens, many of whom had brought their families with them. Megargell's Grove was appropriately fitted up for the occasion. The speakers stand was neatly arrayed and decorated with beautiful bouquets prepared by the ladies in the vicinity. There were a number of tents erected for the accommodation of families. The attendances to-day was much larger than had been anticipated for the first day of such a meeting.

The assembly was called to order at 3 o'clock, p.m., by Hon. C. R. Buckalew, who suggested that the proceedings be opened with prayer.

Rev. J. W. Lescher, of Bloomsburg, then offered an impressive and appropriate prayer to the Throne of Grace.

Mr. Buckalew proposed the appointment of the following gentlemen, as managers of the meeting, to have charge of the exercises and preserve good order:—

Iram Derr, of Jackson township; Daniel McHenry, Fishing Creek; Andre Freese, Centre; Hon. Jacob Evans, Greenwood; David Herring, Orange; Col. H. R. Kluge, Orange; Peter Bellas, Orange; Ex-Sheriff Furman, Bloom; Joseph Lilly, Esq.; Scott; John Dieterich, Esq., Montour; Samuel Oman, Mt. Pleasant; John C. Doty, Benton.

The nominations were unanimously agreed to.

Chas. G. Barkley, Esq., then read from Jefferson's First Inaugural address the doctrines which constituted the creed of the Ancient Democracy, and which are still the distinctive tenets of the Democratic party.

Col. John G. Freese, next read the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 21st inst.

Wesley Wirt, Esq., was called upon, and delivered an excellent address on the Necessity of Party Organization, which was received with unmistakable symptoms of approval.

The meeting then adjourned until 7 o'clock, p.m., at which time it re-assembled. The camp fires were burning brightly, and the scene was very picturesque.

Col. Victor E. Piollet, of Bradford, was introduced and elicited the attention of the audience for an hour. He devoted himself chiefly to a review of the Republican Legislation in favor of Capital, as evinced in the exemption from State and local taxation of U. S. Bonds, and combated with great force the idea put forth by Jay Cooke that a public debt is a public blessing.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew, followed in a brief and eloquent address, referring to his former efforts on the stump, and reiterating his faith in Democratic principles.

The proceedings of the evening were concluded by some remarks from R. R. Little, Esq., of Wyoming, who defended the loyalty of the Democratic party, and traced to the true source the responsibility for the late civil war.

SECOND DAY.  
The attendance on Wednesday was much larger than on the preceding day. The proceedings commenced at 10 o'clock a.m. on the arrival of large delegations from Bloomsburg and Danville, headed by Stoe's Silver Cornet Band of Danville, which discoursed, at intervals, excellent music.

The morning meeting was occupied by a very interesting and instructive address from Col. John G. Freese, on the History of the Columbia County Invasion of 1864.

The afternoon meeting was opened with a song written especially for the occasion, to the old air of "When this old hat was new." It was well sung by Mr. Iram Derr, and was rapturously received.

Col. Wellington H. Eot, next addressed the returned soldiers present, on the position of the Democratic party, in regard to soldiers' voting. He defended Gen. McClellan, and depicted the treatment he received from the late administration, and closed with a narrative of the services of Col. W. W. H. Davis, and an appeal to the soldiers to support him at the ensuing election.

The proceedings were again varied by a song composed for the meeting, which was styled "the Democratic Call," to the air of Bruce's address, well sung by Mr. Derr, and his sons.

Capt. Charles B. Brockway, followed in a speech which presented the various issues submitted to the people of Pennsylvania, at this time.

The choir of Mr. Fry of the Lutheran Church, at Bloomsburg, consisting of fifteen or twenty little girls dressed in red, white, and blue, next sang in fine style "Trump, Trump," which closed the afternoon meeting.

The evening meeting was commenced by the Derr family singing, "A Dearly Duty" to the air of "De Floating Scow," which was composed for the occasion.

M. M. Traugh, Esq., of Berwick, and R. R. Little, Esq., of Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, entertained the audience by speeches of great force and power; and the evening proceedings were concluded by a humorous and entertaining speech from Thomas Chalfant, Esq., of Danville.

THIRD DAY.  
The attendance to-day was very numerous. After prayer, the Hon. C. R. Buckalew, presented statistics of the vote of Columbia county, throughout its history, showing its consistent devotion to Jeffersonian principles, and added some forcible remarks as to the object of the meeting. The Derr family sang the song of "the Mountain to the meeting."

Hon. Heister Clymer, of Berks, followed in a speech of great power and eloquence.

E. R. Ikeler, Esq., of Bloomsburg, closed the morning meeting by a fervid and eloquent address on the aims and tendencies of abolitionism.

At the afternoon meeting Rev. Alvah R. Rutan, of Luzerne, narrated the circumstances of his arrest and imprisonment, last fall.

Col. Piollet, of Bradford, made a very effective speech, presenting the results of the Democratic administrations of the general government and comparing them with the consequences of abolition mismanagement.

The rapidly augmenting circulation, both of *The Daily* and *The Weekly News*, has urged us to comply with the wishes of numerous friends, who desire that we should establish *The Semi-weekly News* so that those who cannot conveniently take a paper every day may receive all the news twice a week, with scarcely any abridgment from the daily issue.

Accordingly, in the first week of October the first number of *The Semi-weekly News* will be published, and we invite the attention of the public, and particularly of persons who reside in the country, to the many advantages to be gained by subscribing for the semi-weekly edition rather than that published once a week. Subscribers to *The Weekly News* will be cheerfully accommodated whenever they may desire to receive the *Semi-weekly* edition in place of the weekly issue. The subscription price of the semi-weekly edition will be double the amount charged for the weekly, and on receipt of orders for the transfer on our books they will be promptly attended to, and the papers regularly mailed or otherwise forwarded. News agents in the country will find it to their interest to aid in the circulation of *The New York Semi-weekly News*—*New York Weekly News*.

## The Trial of Wirtz.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Military Court reassembled to-day for the trial of Wirtz, the prison keeper of the Andersonville jail.

O. S. Belcher testified that he had served in the 16th Illinois cavalry, and was a prisoner at Andersonville from the 8th of March until September, 1864. He testified to the shooting of a cripple by the orders of Wirtz, together with the shooting of others. He had heard Wirtz say he was killing more Yankees than those who were serving at the front, and had seen twenty-five or thirty men shot over the dead line, and others fired into who were not over the dead line. He heard Captain Wirtz order the sentinel to shoot the cripple.

James H. Davidson, of the 4th Iowa cavalry, testified that he drove the dead wagon sometimes twenty-five men were thrown into it. He knew that Capt. Wirtz had made a breakfast on some of the crackers, cheese and dried beef, sent their for our prisoners. Wirtz shot a man a short time after he assumed command of the prison.

The lawyer was sick, laying on the ground, and asked Wirtz for something, when Wirtz shot him. Wirtz remarked that he was killing more d— Yankees than Lee was at Richmond. This was said in August. Wirtz was at the time with witness in the grave-yard, in the wagon with the dead men.

On the cross-examination the witness testified that he had never seen Captain Wirtz shoot more than one man.

A consolidated return from the Confederate States of the military prison at Andersonville, Georgia, for the month of August, 1864, was presented. It showed the number of prisoners on hand on August 1, 1864. In camp, 29,985. In hospital, 1,693. Total, 31,678.

Received from various places during August, 3,678. Recaptured, 4. Total, 3,682. Making on the aggregate, 34,760. Died during the month of August, 2,993. Thereport is signed by Wirtz, and complains of the want of food and of the want of clothing.

Thomas Hall testified that he belonged to the Marine corps, and was a prisoner at Andersonville. He fully corroborated the reports of the brutality of Wirtz to the prisoners.

Oliver B. Fairbanks, of the 9th New York cavalry, testified that he was a prisoner at Libby, and was afterwards taken to Andersonville. The stipulator of the witness was in the prison afflicted with the scurvy. He was laying on the ground, and could not straighten his arms. Wirtz approaching him, said: "You d— Yankee son of a b—, I won't give you anything to eat!" and he stopped his rations for twenty-four hours. The stipulators died about a month after the occurrence.

The witness further testified that he refused to be vaccinated, when Captain Wirtz cursed him, and punished him in the chain gang. In order to be released from the punishment, he consented to be vaccinated; but when the vaccination was performed, he washed the matter out with soap and water, and thus escaped poisoning. He told others what he had done, and they washed out the poison in the same way.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday.

A CAT in Titusville recently gave birth to a litter of four kittens, joined together at the back and sides in such a manner that when two of them are walking, the other two are on their backs with their feet sticking up.

## PARTY ORGANIZATION.

AN ADDRESS,  
BY WESLEY WIRT, ESQ.

At the great Nob Mountain Meeting, August 29th, 1865.

It is one of the principal objects in all great political gatherings, such as this is likely to be, by words of encouragement, congratulation, or counsel, to strengthen the faith as well as hope of those who at the time are associated politically together. Man is so constituted, at least the most of men, that, in the absence of encouragement from his fellow man, he is apt to falter, and sometimes to despair, no matter how laudable the object he desires to accomplish.

There are great minds, indeed, which no lack of support can dismay, no temporary want of success can distract from their settled purpose. Such was that of Washington, and others of our own country, whom I will not invidiously mention. In the darkest hours of the days when from the blackness and clouds of despotism was being eliminated a new principle—new because it had never taken the form which it took when it became the underlying principle of our Government—in the darkest hours of the Revolution, when even Congress, made of stuff as stern as ever Roman Senate, was faltering and almost despaired, Washington's faith remained unshaken. No disaster, no lack of the material so necessary to carry on war against a rich and powerful enemy, made his heart faint, or shook his high resolve.

The examples of such men are beacons to us individually, and to peoples in the mass. They teach us first, to resolve, and next to persevere; and then, when in a good cause, success will rarely be wanting. These examples are great incentives; but yet, as before remarked, many men falter unless supported by their fellow-men—co-workers in the same cause. That in union there is strength, is one of the first laws of nature; and the more intimate and close the union, the greater the strength. We see this exemplified in the trees of this grove. A single tree standing alone may not be able to resist the storm. It receives the blast without support, and yields. But when surrounded by fellows of equal dimensions and strength, all are able to stand. The stalks of grain standing in a field, the stones in an arch, the bundle of sticks, are all examples in physical nature of the advantages to be derived from Union. So it is in the moral world, or to be practical, in the social or political world. Experience in our own and in other countries shows that great social or political reforms are seldom accomplished either by one man alone, or by a body of men having the same object in view, but acting unharmoniously. It is true great principles, having truth for their foundation, must and do eventually succeed; but when the vicious and dishonest systematically and in combined numbers, controversy and battle against them, they commonly succeed only by the determined and combined efforts of the good. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," but when down, she may struggle long if her enemies boldly act in concert, and her friends look coldly on, or make but distracted and unharmonious efforts to relieve her. Who shall say that the cause of freedom—freedom as they understand it—will not eventually triumph in Poland, in Hungary, in Ireland, in Circassia? In the latter country, infinitely weak in comparison with her opponent, the cause of the people was maintained for ninety years. Russia, with a population of scores of millions, was not able to place her yoke upon the necks of one-fiftieth that number; and it was only when Circassia became distracted in her councils, and her people consequently disheartened so much so that a large portion of them emigrated to the adjoining empire of Turkey, that Russia was able to say she held the country. A proper union of parties and of interests in all of these countries may yet bring about their disinclination.

So it is with political parties. The history of the civilized world is full of instances of failure arising from want of unanimity, and of success from harmony. We need hardly point you to a party of to-day, possessing a power heretofore unknown in our country—the power of the bayonet,—and place, through that power. How was this party formed? It was formed as volunteers form parties. They scented the feast afar off. Armageddon was foreseen. Prophets of evil foretold shoddy—shoddy, contracts, and plunder, at the expense of the blood of hundreds of thousands. For a feigned purpose the power of the people was seized upon. A false issue was raised—a pretended reason assigned, and thousands of good and true men rushed forward to be subordinated and disciplined to accomplish the purposes of the heartless and unprincipled few. Who does not remember that it was pretended at the beginning of the war that it was to be a war solely to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and by that the integrity of the Union? Who does not remember how earnestly it was promised to the soldiers and to the country that there should be no subjugation, no interference with the relations of the States, or their domestic institutions; including the institution of slavery? The assertion may be ventured that each one of you remembers one or more scenes of worldly strife among your acquaintances, arising from the indignation of some "loyal" man, he being accused of Abolition proclivities.

We all remember the assurances given by President Lincoln in his inaugural address. It may be safely alleged that the army was raised on false pretences. As long as it was proclaimed and understood that the war was solely a war for the Union, the men of the country continued to flock to the country's flag. There was no lack of volunteers. But presently a change, a gradual change, came over the spirit of our dreams. We saw something else. The loud spirit of Abolitionism, concealed like the snake in the grass, gradually began to unwind its coils. Glimpses of its slimy body were caught. But yet it was alleged that the creature would not strike. The war feeling kept up to fever heat. The truly patriotic still hoped; and the Presi-

dent's emancipation proclamation was the fatal spring. The throat of the nation was seized, and whatever of Union feeling there had been in the South was at one fell blow extinguished. But, observe, the blow was not struck until this party, by virtue of the stupendous patronage it had obtained through army contracts, and otherwise, had firmly fixed itself in power; and in power it yet remains, kept together by the "cohesive force of public plunder."

Now, my friends, we have seen how this party was formed, and we know how it is kept together. Bayonets and the dollar, the purse and the sword, are as nearly irresistible as any social or political forces can be. The yoke is upon our necks, and it only remains to be determined what efforts we shall make to shake it off.

This brings us to our first consideration—the necessity of united effort. And here, the Democratic party may learn a lesson from her past history. It has been asserted by leading men of the opposition, that if the Democratic party, at her Convention in Charleston, in 1860, had remained intact, the secession of the Southern States would not have happened. This may not be so; but it is, at all events obvious that that division in our great party had much to do with the elevation of the present party in power. It might not be proper at this late date to inquire whether or not there was a departure from principle by either of the sections of the party, in that split; suffice it to know that it was one of the causes of the elevation to power of a bad and unscrupulous party, wicked violators of the Constitution of our fathers, under which Constitution we had prospered as never; nation prospered before. A period was apparently dawning upon the world for which the oppressed of all nations had looked. This period had been talked of years before, upon the first formation of our Government; but wise men admitted that it had not fully arrived; that only the premonitions of a political millennium were with us, and that a complete recognition of Democratic principles by a large and immovable majority of men was yet necessary. This recognition had not been attained when the storm burst upon us. It is true our principles had been clearly enunciated; but their fixedness, and sure working had not yet been demonstrated; and then, the labor of the Fathers so nearly consummated, was, partly through a lack of energy and unanimity on our part, but mainly through the combined and methodical working of the enemies of Democracy, rendered, for the time, no account; and our experiment, apparently on the point of success, was at once brought to a close, and our history turned back to the era of George the Third.

These are some of the lessons which the past has taught us. From them we may learn our duty now. The good men and women of the nation must combine with a fixedness of purpose such as perhaps they never entertained before to boldly combat the dragon which would devour them. No standard, in this fight, is necessary, other than the Democratic standard; no battle-ground should be chosen other than that which we have always occupied. The opponents of true liberty may, and do ask, what is Democracy? what is your creed? A sufficient answer to them now, is in the nature of the answer which the true Christian gives to the caviling skeptic, when the Written Word is held up as the answer. Not to impiously compare human things with Divine, we boldly and proudly hold up the abused and profaned Constitution of our Fathers, as our guide and our creed. Without indulging in disquisitions of a minute, or at all of an abstract nature, at this day when the liberty to violate constitutional junctions at will, is a recognized privilege among those who have sworn to support them, and who are now in power, it must be sufficient to present to their gaze the abused instrument under which, through the voice of the whole people, we obtained and held our liberties.

Let us then go back to the old landmarks which have become nearly obliterated. Let us remember that the foundation upon which our Government was framed was laid for all time; that the superstructure was in accordance with that foundation; and that the attempt to pull down that superstructure must result in ruin to all. We began wisely. During the days of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and down to the days of positive abolition innovation, we went on wisely. Determination of purpose on the part of all real friends of American Freedom, combined with union of action, will lead us again into the true path. Let us combine for the good purpose. Let us war shoulder to shoulder. Let us not be dismayed by the black cloud which was at first no larger than a man's hand, but which now overshadows our land. In a word, let the Government be once more forced back to the observance of constitutional principles, and the reign of Democracy and rational Freedom will be perpetual.

## REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	\$1 80	BUTTER,	35
RYE,	1 00	EGGS,	20
CORN,	80	TALLOW,	16
OATS,	50	LARD per lb.	25
BUCKWHEAT,	1 00	POTATOES,	75
FLOUR, 100 lb. 000		DRIED APPLES	30
CLOVERSEED 15 00		HAMS,	22

## DIED.

In Jersey Shore, on Sunday morning, August 27th, 1865, Clarence Henry, eldest son of Frank R. and Lucy E. Snyder, aged 9 years and 7 days.

On the evening of the 24th ult., after a short illness, John Webb, son of J. L. and Rilla Barkley, aged 4 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Go, little loved one, go;  
A mother's heart can tell,  
And none but her can fully know,  
How hard to say farewell.

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 4th 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. Funston, of consumption, in the 26th year of his age.

## LOST.

ON or about the middle of August 1865, the undersigned lost in Beaver twp., or that neighborhood, a STATE DRAFT, of the School appropriation of said township, to the amount of EIGHTY odd dollars. The public are cautioned against the payment of said Draft, as the township would not receive any benefit unless another Draft be procured or the money on the original one be rightly applied. The Draft is drawn payable to the undersigned.

Pres't School Board  
Beaver, Sept. 5 1865. Beaver twp.

## ESTRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Locust township, Columbia county, on the 27th of July, 1865.

A DARK BROWN HEIFER, aged about one year, in tolerably good condition. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay the charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN HARNER.  
Locust, Sept. 6 1865

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

SUFFERERS WITH CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, will be cheerfully furnished, without charge, with the remedy by the use of which the Rev. Edward A. Wilson, of Williamsburgh, New York, was completely restored to health, after having suffered several years with that dread disease. Consumption, To Consumptive sufferers, this remedy is worthy of an immediate trial. It will cost nothing, and may be the means of their perfect restoration. Those desiring the same will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

August 2, 1865—6w.

## JAMES ROBINSON.

Clock and Watch Maker,  
WATCHES, JEWELRY & FINE TIME-PIECES  
AND MANUFACTURES  
SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE,  
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FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN CLOCKS,  
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FOR SALE AND MADE TO ORDER.  
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March 26, 1865.

## WISTAR'S BALSAM

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One of the oldest and most reliable remedies in the world for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every Affliction of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST, including even Consumption.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY  
So general is the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. It is a work of time for it, and find efficacy in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to prime vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.