



The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Sept 13, 1865.

The Knob Mountain Meeting.
The Democratic Mass meeting held for three successive days, at Knob Mountain, in the new historical "Fishing Creek" region of Columbia County, was, from all accounts a decided success. As all the speeches and proceedings of the meeting are being generally published throughout the state, and will shortly be given in book form, great good will undoubtedly grow out of this novel and interesting gathering. As soon as space will allow, we design giving the readers of the Democrat some of the addresses made on the occasion.

The following brief summary of the proceedings, taken from the Danville Intelligencer, will be read with interest by all.

The monster camp meeting of the Democracy of Columbia, in Megargell's Grove, at the foot of Knob Mountain, which commenced on Tuesday August 15th, and continued three days, was a great success in point of numbers, in the number and quality of the speakers, and in the intelligence and character of the assemblage. Every township of Columbia County was represented, with large delegations from the adjoining townships of Montour and Luzerne counties. Many families brought their tents and provisions along and "camped out" during the whole time of the meeting. We visited the ground on Wednesday, the second day, and found thousands of the Democracy present. The woods in every direction for an immense distance around were filled with horses and vehicles of every description from the big farm's team drawn by six horses down to the light spring buggy and wagon.

The speaker's stand was tastefully arranged with flowers and decorated with beautiful bouquets, the handiwork of the ladies in the vicinity.

The first day's proceedings commenced by opening the meeting with prayer, by Rev. L. W. Lescher, of Bloomsburg, after which managers of the meeting were appointed, consisting of some of the oldest and time honored Democrats of Columbia County.

Charles W. Barkley Esq., then read Jefferson's First Inaugural Address, the doctrines which constituted the cradle of the ancient Democracy; and which are still the distinctive tenets of the Democratic party. This was followed by an address by Wesley Wirt on the necessity of party organization. Colonel Freeze read the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention. In the evening Col. V. K. Piolet, of Bradford county, Hon. C. R. Buckalew, and R. R. Little, of Wyoming, severally addressed the meeting.

On the second day the attendance was much larger than the previous day. Large delegations arrived from Bloomsburg, Danville, and various places, headed by Stoes' Silver Cornet Band, of Danville. This celebrated band, throughout the exercises of the meeting, discoursed most entrancing and excellent music, and were warmly applauded by the spectators.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock. Col. John G. Freeze delivered a very interesting address on the history of the Columbia county invasion of 1864. During the delivery of the address the released prisoners from Fort Mifflin, were called upon to occupy the stand. They numbered some thirty-five or forty plain, staid, farmer-looking gentlemen, every one of whom had suffered most grievously from the tyranny of this Administration. Col. Freeze gave a full history of every thing connected with the invasion. As the audience listened with breathless interest to him, they became indignant and disgusted at the administration when they fully learned the iniquities they had perpetrated toward the citizens of the fishing creek region.

The afternoon services commenced with a song sung by Iram Derr, written for the occasion, entitled "When this old hat was new." This was followed by an address from Colonel Wellington H. Ent, to the returned soldiers present on the position of the Democratic party in regard to soldiers voting. Col. Ent paid a high tribute to General McClellan in his course of his address, giving a succinct history of his services, and of the scandalous abuse he had received at the hands of the late Administration. Col. Ent also narrated the services of Col. W. W. H. Davis, our candidate for Auditor General, and appealed to the soldier to support him at the coming election. After another song from Sheriff Derr, entitled the "Democratic Call," Captain Charles B. Brockway mounted the stand and proceeded to speak on the various issues that are now presented to the people of Pennsylvania. Capt. B. devoted a portion of his discourse to the subject of negro suffrage, and by facts, figures and statistics, all bearing on the subject pretty thoroughly exploded the doctrine that negro suffrage would be beneficial to the State or nation. At the close of Captain Brockway's address, the choir of Mr. Fry, of the Lutheran Church of Bloomsburg, consisting of some fifteen or twenty little girls, sang in fine style the popular song of the "Prisoner's Hope."

The evening's entertainments commenced with a song from the Derr family, which was followed by an able address by Mr. M. Traugh, of Berwick, followed by a most excellent speech from Mr. R. R. Little, of Tunkhannock. The evening's proceedings were closed by some remarks by Thomas Chalfant, of Danville.

The third day, and the last of the meeting, was attended quite as numerous as either of the former days. After prayer by Rev. Hartman, Hon. C. R. Buckalew presented to the meeting some statistics of the vote of Cambria county, (including Montour since the division), showing the consistent and steadfast adherence of the people to Democratic principle and policy, and accompanied these by an able and eloquent speech. After another song by the Derr family, Hon. Heister Clynner, of Berks county, addressed the meeting, ably and eloquently defending the Democracy of Pennsylvania against the charges preferred against them by the late Republican Convention at Harrisburg. He was followed by E. Ikeler, of Columbia county.

Thursday afternoon—the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Ruten, who also gave a brief statement of his own arrest and imprisonment. Mr. Ruten is a resident of Luzerne county, and was one of the victims of the Stanton War Power, during the Columbia county "invasion." Col. Piolet followed in an able and telling speech. At the conclusion of which Iram Derr sang again the song entitled "When this old hat was new." C. Chauncy Burr, Esq. of N. J., was then introduced, who, in a most interesting, eloquent and argumentative speech addressed the meeting. The meeting then adjourned until evening.

In the evening Hon. H. Clynner again addressed the meeting. After some remarks by other gentlemen present, the meeting closed.

The whole proceedings during the three days and nights of the continuance of the meeting were deeply interesting, and the utmost good feelings prevailed.

This meeting—the Knob Mountain meeting—will long be remembered by all who had the pleasure of witnessing or participating in its proceedings.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

To the People of Pennsylvania:
In accordance with its time honored annual custom, the Democratic party reaffirms its principles and presents its candidates for your suffrages. Of those principles and candidates it is our purpose now to speak.

Thanks to Almighty God, the patriotism of the people and the prowess of our citizen-soldiers, the terrible war that for four years has devastated our country and repeatedly laid waste our own fair valleys has ended. The Confederate Government, its armies and its animating doctrine, secession lie prostrate at the feet of the people of the Union. The tramp of armed men and the crash of battle are no longer heard, and the recuperative energies of the people will speedily fill the air with the sounds of the busy arts of peace. The soldier yields place to the citizen, the commander gives way to the statesman. The power of force is succeeded by the power of reason, justice and law. The soldier's duty of unquestioning obedience to the orders of a superior is supplanted by the more rational but not less imperative obligations of obedience to law.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAW.
Whether we be citizen or soldier, officer or statesman, ruler or ruled, this obligation rests with equal weight upon each and all of us. The doctrine of implicit and unqualified obedience to the Constitution and laws of our country is now, and in all time has been, a prominent tenet in the faith of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and they have invariably been found denouncing by voice and opposing by act those traitorous principles which seek to weaken the binding force of the Constitution, attempt to nullify the plainest provisions thereof, or actuate those who aim to subvert it by force of arms. The Federal Constitution had power enough, had its mandates been observed in the spirit in which they were framed, and the warnings of the Democratic party been heeded to have preserved us from the war through which we have just passed, and to have saved the nation from the stupendous sacrifices of the blood of her slaughtered sons, the waste of her national power and prestige, and the fearful load of debt and taxation that now encumbers her. When the nation was precipitated into war, obedience to the plainest provisions of that Constitution would have protected the most precious privileges of a free people, and preserved to the patriotic people of the country both the form and substance of the national bill of rights; and now that "arms are silent and the laws resume their sway," a strict observance of its requirements, a rigid enforcement of its obligations in all the States, and fealty to their official oaths by those in power, are the indices which point the way to harmonious unity, permanent peace and a speedy resumption of our career of prosperity and progress. The arbitrary and uncontrolled will of the temporary incumbent of place ought not to be the rule of our government, and we hold "that the Constitution established by our (revolutionary) fathers is entitled to our unqualified respect and obedience, the oath to support is binding, religiously, morally and legally, at all times, under all circumstances, and in every part of the country, upon all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, as well as upon private citizens." The Democracy of Pennsylvania are for the supremacy of the law.

FREE GOVERNMENT.
The great central objects round which are grouped the materials, and for which was constructed the simple and harmonious machinery of our system of government are "the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity." They who formed it, created no government to administer theories or to protect imaginary rights from imaginary enemies, but as brave and practical men, deeply imbued with the spirit of liberty, and fresh from the bloody civil struggle of the Revolution, they knew from bitter experience the value of those blessings, and in the light of that experience they framed a government of law, and not of arbitrary power, a government to guard their civil liberties, and not to overthrow them. The fundamental principles of free government guaranteed to us by the plain words of the Constitution, distinctly reserved, and to be forever held as inviolable, *haec corpus*, trial by jury, the subordination of the military to the civil authority free speech, and a free press, form the very essence of our institutions; and when they who administer the government fail to protect us in the exercise of these rights; when they who have carried on a gigantic war in the name of the Constitution, not only fail to maintain its fundamental principles, but are habitually guilty of their violation, is it not our duty to turn them from the seats of power they so shamefully misuse, and to require at their hands reparation from the many wrongs unnecessarily inflicted? From the day that Knollymead had its name linked with human freedom to this hour every man of Anglo-Saxon blood has lifted his head more proudly when he heard the great text of manhood repeated. No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned or disseized of his free tenements or liberties, or outlawed or banished, or in anywise hurt or injured unless by the legal judgment of his peers or by the laws of the land. Dearer than dynasties dearer than forms of government, dearer than the inborn sentiments of loyalty to the English heart, has always been the right of trial by jury. For two hundred years it has been more than his crown was worth for an English King to deny this right to an English subject. Yet these principles, inwrought with the vitals of our system, baptized by the blood of patriots during six hundred and fifty years, and wrenched from the hand of tyranny for our benefit, we have basely yielded to the unquestioned control of those in power. And during the past four years again and again, have freeman, American freeman, freeman of Pennsylvania, been taken and imprisoned, disseized of their free tenements and liberties, and outlawed and banished, and "hurt and injured," without "the legal judgment of their peers," and contrary to "the law of the land." And this too within our own Commonwealth, at a time when no hostile drum-head was heard and no armed soldier lifted his head against the government within all our borders. At this hour, when military necessity can no longer be made the pretext for their continuance, when the authority of the Federal Government is admitted and recognized in all the land, these abuses still exist. The courts created by law are in obedience, and tribunals unknown to the Constitution and laws usurp their power over life, liberty and property. The great writ of freedom that assures every individual the protection of civil authority is fettered by the hand of arbitrary power, and the citizen is denied the right of trial by a jury of his peers. The Democracy of Pennsylvania believe that the HOUR HAS COME in which murders by military commissions should cease; the right of trial by twelve calm, impartial sworn citizens, should be restored, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* be free as the air.

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES.
Aside from these great cardinal doctrines, the supremacy of the law and the inviolability of the fundamental principles of free government, there is no subject more closely allied with the preservation of our form of government and the protection of our liberties, than that of the relations of the States to the Federal Government. Both were created for the benefit of the people, and within the sphere of power granted or reserved to each, each is supreme. The obligation of the citizen to the Federal Government within the scope of the powers granted to it is binding and imperative and no one can absolve him from the duty thereof. So, also, the power of the States over those matters not expressly granted to the Federal Government or reserved to the people, is equally clear, and the duty of the citizen thereto is equally imperative and binding. Upon the one hand, in their attempt to interfere with the powers granted to the Federal Government by the people, all ordinances of secession were utterly void, and the insurrection being suppressed, the States resume their place in the Union and the penalties incurred fall upon the individuals engaged in the rebellion. So too upon the other hand it is the right of each State to determine for itself the qualifications of its electors without interference by other States or by the Federal Government. Such is the doctrine of the Democracy, and such appears to be the policy of the President, and yet, sectional prejudice, the love of gain, increasing wrath and deeply masked political purposes, seriously obstruct the process of reconstruction and reconciliation; and they who should be foremost in attempting to restore the harmonious unity of the nation are loudest in denunciation and most zealous in pursuit of a conquered foe. As between the Federal Government and the States in which the people have been in rebellion against its authority, the only issue during the war was how should be the restoration of that authority. The tread of no hostile soldiery presses the soil of one of them now. In no one of them is there ought of objection now to the assessment and collection of Federal taxes, to the creation of Federal custom houses, courts and postoffices, or to the peaceful transit of munitions of war and troops. The wonderful exhibition of a devastated country, of defeated armies, of a humiliated people and of emancipated slaves ought to be sufficient to "arouse the sympathies and engage the purest devotion of the Christian and the Statesman; but unconcerned at the condition of the white people of the States, desirous only to perpetuate their political power regardless of the vital interests of six millions of their own race and of the importance of their rehabilitation in the Union, the leaders of the Republican party, as a condition precedent to their restoration and to the release of the reign of military authority, over a conquered and submissive people, demand that the negro shall be placed upon a political equality with the white man, and they insist upon the use of the arm of the Federal Government to effect it, and are moving for an amendment of the Federal Constitution to perpetuate it. Such a practical interference would be a gross and unauthorized increase of central power, and a wanton overthrow of the rights of the States. This doctrine gives to the citizen of Massachusetts the right to aid in prescribing the qualifications and color of the voter in North Carolina, and in practice will give to the black man the control of the great States of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, and will send six black men to the Senate of the United States.

NEGRO EQUALITY AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.
Negro equality and negro suffrage are no longer a mythical issue, but are part of the vital, practical realities of the present hour. They are demanded of the black man; they are advocated by white men in power in the National Government, and we charge that they are endorsed and sanctioned by a large majority of the Republican party of the North, including those who govern and control that party in Pennsylvania. Let us examine some of the evidences upon which we found this charge.

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, by constitutional provision, give to the black man the unrestricted right of suffrage. These States are all under Republican control, and their politicians lead the van in the crusade they hope is to result in the degradation of the white race to the level of the black.

The Senate of the United States, on the 31st of March, 1864 (see *Congressional Globe*, p. 1361), had before it a bill for the construction of the territory of Montana. Mr. Wilkinson moved to strike from the second line of the fifth section (which defined the qualification of voters) the words, "white male inhabitant," and insert the words, "male citizen of the United States," &c., which was agreed to as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Fessenden, Fox, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, Pomroy, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, 22.

NAVS: Messrs. Buckalew, Carlisle, Cowan, Davis, Harding, Henderson, Johnson, Lane, Nesmith, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wiley, 17.

Those who thus voted to place the black man on equality with the white in one of the richest territories of the Union, will readily be recognized as the leaders of the Republican party in the Senate.

This subject came up in the house of Representatives on the 15th April, 1864, (*Congressional Globe*, page 1652), the motion pending being the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the disagreement between the Senate and House on striking out the word "white." Mr. Webster moved "that said committee be instructed to agree to no report that authorizes any other than free white male citizens to vote." On the question of the adoption of these instructions, the following named Republican Congressmen from Pennsylvania voted NAY: Messrs. Broomall, Kelley, Myers, O'Neill, Stevens, Thayer, and Williams. No Pennsylvania Republican voted YEA.

The Republican State Convention of Maine, lately in session, in the 8th resolution declares in favor of negro suffrage, as follows: "That the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, the enlistment of over 100,000 colored troops, the good faith of the colored race amid treason, and their being paid like whites and placed in the most dangerous places, has pledged the national honor that these people shall have in fact, as well as name, conferred on them all the political rights of freedmen, and that the people of the United States will redeem this pledge."

The Republican Conventions of the States of Iowa and Vermont have emphatically endorsed the doctrine of negro equality and negro suffrage, and placed their candidates squarely upon that platform.

H. Winter Davis of Maryland, at Chicago, said:

We need the votes of the colored people; it is numbers, not intelligence, that counts at the ballot box—it is the right intention, and not philosophic judgment, that casts the vote.

Resolved, That, having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in subjugation, and the treatment they are to receive, and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the law-making power of the nation, to which they legitimately belong.

With this doctrine we take this issue. The States of the South are in the Union, and the people thereof, except those on whom the penalties for rebellion fall are entitled to all their political privileges, and we affirm that these States are entitled to all the reserved rights of the States under the Federal Constitution, and within the sphere of these reserved rights, they, and they alone have the power to make and unmake the laws that are to govern them.

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of that convention, meant and expressed when he declared the passage of this two-faced resolution, if he remembers that M. Johnson received his credentials from that very convention in Crawford county which declared that "loyalty should be the only test of the right of suffrage?"

Pennsylvanians, the serious importance of the issue involved, and a just regard for your intelligence, demanded a manly declaration of opinion upon this subject? but the leaders of the Republican party know your destination of their degrading doctrines, and they seek to obtain by double dealing your support to sentiments they dare not avow.

The problem of the capacity of man, the white man, for self-government is being solved in the history of the American Republic, and in the face of the recent exhibition of the physical and mental qualities of the Caucasian race, in view of the mighty power of the nation as displayed in the heroism, endurance and indomitable energy of the white soldier of our armies, and in the stupendous sacrifice of the blood and treasure of the people, the Democracy of Pennsylvania unhesitatingly announce their belief in its successful result. "We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race to govern itself, nor surrender the destiny of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put ourselves under their guardianship, nor give up to them the political privileges which we inherited from our fathers." Whether the blood of the Anglo-Saxon, the Celt or the Teuton flows in our veins there are but few among us who do not feel it tingle with a thrill of just shame when it is pronounced to be only the equal of the negro of Dahomey or of Congo. Call this prejudice or what you may, it exists, and the statesman who desires the peace, the happiness and the prosperity of both races can ignore it. Give the black man equal political rights in our country and you give him equal social rights. Give him equal political rights and you multiply the points of contrast between the races, and the weaker and the inferior must yield place to the stronger and superior. The law must recognize his equality or his inferiority; there is no middle ground. We believe in the superiority of our race, and we are unwilling to degrade ourselves either socially or politically.

The Democracy party have ever been zealous for the preservation of the national credit and this hour demand rigid economy in the expenditure of the public money and a prompt revision of our cumbersome and inequitable system of taxation; a just regard for an already burthened people demands that a horde of Federal office-holders, assessors and tax collectors be dispensed with, and the machinery of the State Governments within their room. The retention by the Federal Government of large numbers of officers of the army, whilst the private soldier is discharged and sent to his home, also imposes additional and unnecessary burdens upon the people. Can the people expect these reforms to come whilst the men who created the abuses remain in power?

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have no reply to make to denunciation or invective. They refer with pride to their record during the past four years. Like the heroic people of the Scriptures, whilst engaged in the repair of the walls that protected their Holy City, they have with one hand engaged in earnest toil in protecting and preserving the Constitution and laws of their country, whilst the other grasped the sword that aided in destroying those who violently assailed them. Amidst the banishments of power, the persecution of official tyranny and the corrupt and reckless use of the public money, they have been ever bold in the expression of their opinions, and have unwaveringly maintained their principles and their integrity. During that time they have once elected their ticket, twice carried the State on the home vote, and at the last election polled over 276,000 votes for the candidate of their choice.

Such a body of men, tried, determined and organized, a unit in support of their glorious principles, must ever be a power in the State and will be feared by its enemies, and respected by all.

OUR STANDARD BEARERS.
For Auditor General, Colonel W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks county, heads the ticket. Colonel Davis is a sound, practical man, well qualified for the position, and of that stern integrity of character so much needed in this day of official prostitution and degeneracy. As a soldier, his record stands equal to that of the best and purest. When the war broke out, he raised a company and served for a term of three months. At the expiration of that term of service he raised a regiment—the 104th Pennsylvania—and as colonel of that regiment went through the war. He was in many of the most severe battles; was wounded severely at the desperate affair at Seven Oaks, before Richmond and lost a hand in the neighborhood of Charleston, South Carolina. Maimed as he was, Colonel Davis remained in the field until the three years for which his regiment was raised had expired, when, as the war was then virtually at an end, he returned to private life.

Such is the record of the honest man and brave soldier who heads the State ticket of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. The nominee for Surveyor General is Lieut. Col. John P. Linton, of Cambria county. Like Col. Davis, this gentleman is an honest, intelligent, upright citizen, and a brave soldier. He was chosen Major of the 54th regiment, P. V., in 1861, and Lieut. Col. of the same regiment, in February, 1863. He was constantly in the field, and bears upon his person numerous scars as testimonials of his gallantry. Col. Linton had the honor of editing the 54th in the battles of Newmarket and Piedmont. And most bravely and gallantly he led his regiment on those disastrous fields. In both these battles he was severely wounded, but although for a time compelled to go home for treatment, he scarcely remained long enough from his post to fully recover—so wounded was he to his regiment, his duty and the serious work required of him. This gentleman is well worthy of the nomination he has received, and of the suffrages of citizens of his native State.

As our standard has inscribed upon it the true principles of the Democratic party, and its chosen bearers are brave, honest men, the Democracy of the State must and will rally to its support with a zeal and determination that will prove irresistible. Men of Pennsylvania! the issues are before you, fraught with the great consequences to yourselves, your race. Weigh well your action, and decide as white freemen should.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

September 8, 1865.

The address of the Democratic State Central Committee, which will be found in our paper to day, we hope will be carefully read by every man into whose hands it falls. It contains a true exposition of the principles involved in the approaching election. While it deprives the inside of our paper of its usual variety, we feel certain that no subscriber will complain on that account.

We say, again, Read it.

The Tracy, or "people's party" of Bradford County, called a mass convention on Monday last for the purpose of placing a candidate in the field against the political Parson Landon of "tonnage tax" notoriety, who will, undoubtedly, be the chosen standard bearer of the radical negro suffrage wing of the republican party. The tonnage tax swindle and negro equality, together, make rather too strong a dose, for their stomachs. They won't swallow it, even though by refusing, they may call down upon their heads the anathemas of this pretended disciple of the "Most High."

The republican papers of this county, Bradford and Susquehanna, have all come out "flat footed" in favor of negro voting in this state. Will the honest white men of the county so degrade themselves as to vote for the advocate of such a doctrine?

"STRANGER THAN FICTION."—Nature has out queer pranks in her time, in getting up the various specimens of humanity which have peopled this green earth of ours. Siamese twins, triplets, quartets, three leggers, double headers, babies with six fingers &c. are common; but the "Divinity that shapes our ends," has reserved one of her queerest tricks for these times of universal nigger equality and abolition freedom. We will not vouch for the correctness of the following, but coming as it does from "down east," where they are looking after such matters—we have no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement in the *Inquirer*, nor the explanation by the *Register*; but would add our opinion, that the sable damsel, was not only chased but was probably captured, by the per-ceiving tax collector.

A negro baby was born in Petersburg, Va. the other day, with the exact impression of a two cent U. S. revenue stamp on his forehead. —*Litchfield Inquirer*.

The Mother must have been chased by a Government tax collector. —*New Haven Register*.

Local and Personal.

Black Deeds for sale in any quantities, at the office of the Democrat.

Marriage Certificates for Justices of the Peace, for sale at the Democrat office.

Constables and Justices' Fee Bills, under both the old and new laws, for sale at this office.

New Goods at prices to suit the times, can now be had at Deemer's store in Falls. Having recently made large additions to his stock, which he wished to dispose of before discontinuing the trade, he will make it an object for all to buy of him.—*Give him a call.*

TOWN TALK.
"If there's a hole in a' your coats
I rede ye tae tent it."
A chiefs among you taking notes
And, faith, he'll prent it."

Town Talk has to complain already, in the second week of his trials and tribulations in the capacity of general fault-finder, of the scarcity of interesting incidents. And, to add to the gloom and quietness, a dark mantle of clouds has been spread over the town a greater portion of the week, letting, at times, the rain-drops descend in copious showers, as if it were necessary, before we could once again behold the blessed sunlight, to be cleansed and purified by those

"Angels' tears, distilled in heaven!"
Whether Providence has deemed it necessary that we should undergo this cleansing process, from the universal "cloudiness" of the place, or on account of the Republican County Convention sitting here, we are not exactly sure; but, if the latter, we would respectfully submit that the dose was too small by far. And, by the way, we would suggest to the proprietors of the hotels and beer saloons, that the next time our negro worshipping brethren have any sort of a gathering here, that they should largely increase their stock of lagers. On Convention day it only lasted long enough to considerably elevate some of the candidates and a few of their chosen friends; whereas, if the supply had not run out, to judge from the general willingness displayed, the whole Convention would have been drunk.

We heard a lady remark the other day, that she "wished that tellar Town Talk, would publish the names of those loafers who got so drunk here every night, and made such horrible noises in the streets."

Town Talk, while he mentally dissented from her opinion that they were a "fellar," said nothing, but went to thinking upon the subject, and at length came to the conclusion that it would not be beneficial, either to the public, or the young men in question, to do so. That in a little time their natural good sense would compel them to see that the overdose of "rky" they were in the practice of taking nearly every night, would before long be ruinous both to their health and character. That this "not only" holding, but howling, around the streets night, would not improve their standing in society, and that while cavalry raids have been extremely useful during the last four years of war, now that "mild mannered peace" has once again exerted her sway, they are not exactly the movement to make upon the porch of a hotel. Town Talk says this with the best feelings towards the parties. Neither would we have any one believe that we do not appreciate a social glass in company with a set of jolly good fellows. But, while we would endorse the apostle's saying, if we would substitute lager for wine, and we have no doubt he would if he lived in this enlightened age, still we hardly think he meant to have us get our skulls full every night.

Passing along Warren street the other day, we were surprised to see the streets in one place looking as if somebody had been cleaning it. The stones and brush were laid in piles, preparatory to being hauled away, as we supposed, and we began to think that the borough authorities had really awakened from their Rip Van Winkle sleep, and were about to put the streets in something like decent order. We were sadly mistaken however. A little farther along, crowed in the corner of a fence, and busy turning over the leaves of an old book, was the crazy woman we spoke of last week. Her face was begrimed with sweat and the dirt of the street, and her large eyes were raised with a wild, mournful look, as we passed. It was her feeble hand that had effected the slight improvement we had noticed. Afterwards we saw her, walking up the street leading a young man by the hand. As she passed a group of gentlemen she exclaimed, "You had better be doing as I am, leading some of these drunkards home, than standing here!" Verily, a whole sermon in one sentence.

A goodly number of years ago, Town Talk came across the following pleasant little conceit, and it tickled his fancy so much that he pasted it up in his memory:

"The sky is a drinking cup,
That's overturned of old;
And it pours into the eyes of men,
Its wine of laughing gold.

We drink that wine all day,
'Till the last drop is drunk dry,
And are lighted off to bed,
By the jewels in the cup."