COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR. "TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH." TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 19.—NO. 28. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865. VOLUME 29.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

Baltimore, Md.

ESTABLISHED as a REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place where a Cure can be obtained.

Dr. Johnson has discovered the most Certain, Speedy, and only Effectual Remedy in the World for Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose, or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from Solitary Habits of Youth—secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRAIGE.

Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

immediately Cured and full vigor restored.

This distressing affection—which renders life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understand the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms of both body and mind arise. The System becomes deranged, the physical and mental functions weakened. Loss of Procreative power. Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society, or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded. Loss of memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forbodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c. are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of Consumption.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and, if not cured renders marriage impossible and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of our country, the pride of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplatin

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view, the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

Office, 7 South Frederick Street,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

No letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms.

The Doctor's Diploma hangs in his office.

Endorsement of the Press.

The many thousands cured at this establishment within the last twenty years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of The Sun and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guaranty to the afflicted.

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

April 22, 1865.—ly

UP DE GGAFF'S

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

(On the Square, Three doors from Steele's Hotel.)

WILKESBARRE, PA.

THIS INSTUTION is now opened and furnished in the most costly style. Reception, Private and Operating Rooms are large, convenient and well adapted. The surgical apartment, contains the finest collection of instruments in this country, and thus his faculties will enable him to meet any and all emergencies in practice. He will operate upon all the various forms of BLINDNESS, Cataract, Occlusion of the Pupil, Cross Eyes, Closure of the Tear Ducts, Inversion of the Eyelids, Pterygium, &c., &c. And will treat all forms of Sores, Eye Granuled Lids, Opacities of the Cornea, and Scrofulous diseases of the Eye together with all the diseases to which the Eye is subject.

DEAFNESS.—Will treat all the diseases common to the organ. Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Ear Catarrh, difficulty of hearing, total Deafness even where the Drum is destroyed. Will insert an artificial one answering nearly all the purposes of the natural.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—All diseases common to the Throat and Nose will be treated.

GENERAL SURGERY.—He will operate upon Club feet, Hair Lip, Cleft Pallate, Tumors, Cancers, Enlarged Tonsils, &c. Plastic operations by healing new flesh into deformed parts, and General Surgery of whatever character it may present.

HERNIA (or RUPTURE.)—He will perform "Labius operation for the radical (complete) cure of Hernia, this is unquestionably a perfect cure, and is done with little or no pain. Out of many hundred operated upon in Boston there has been no failures, it having met the perfect approbation of all who have submitted to it.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—Will insert artificial Eyes giving them the motion and expression of the natural.—They are inserted with the least pain.

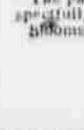
HEMORRHOIDS, (Piles.)—This troublesome disease is readily cured. Those suffering from it will do well to call.

Dr. Up De Graff visits Wilkes Barre with a view of building up a permanent Institute for the treatment of the Eye, Ear and General Surgery. The experience of more than a quarter of a century in Hospital and general practice, he hopes, will be a sufficient guarantee to those who may be disposed to employ him.

May 14, 1864.—tf.

TINWARE & STOVE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his old friend and customers, that he has purchased his brothers interest in the above establishment, and the concern will hereafter be conducted by himself exclusively.



He has just received and offers for sale, the largest and most extensive assortment of FANCY STOVES ever introduced into this market.

His stock consists of a complete assortment of the best Cooking and parlor stoves in the market, together with Stove Fixtures of every description, Oven and Box Stoves, Radiators, Cylinder Stoves, Cast Iron Air-Tight stoves, Cannon Stoves, &c. &c. Stovepipe and Tinware constantly on hand and manufactured to order. All kinds of repairing done, as usual, on short notice.

The patronage of old friends and new customers is respectfully solicited. A. RUPERT.

Bloomsburg, November 3d 1860.—tf.

Nob Mountain Songs.

—oo—

When this Old Hat was New.

BY COL. J. G. FREEZE.

Before this hat was made
King George was on the throne,
Our Fathers all were rebels then
And fought with Washington;
The Tories cheered for old King George
The Revolution through;
And bragged about their loyalty,
Ere this old hat was new.

When this old hat *was* new
The sons of that base crowd
Revived the cry of "Loyalty,"
And bellowed it aloud;
The Government our Fathers made
For them would never do;
And they have torn its bulwarks down
Since this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new
There was no public debt,
No Greenbacks took the place of gold,
No millionaire had yet
His pile for Seven-Thirties spent
On which no tax was due,
But each man fairly paid his tax
When this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new
Elections still were free,
And every man was thought to have
A right to liberty;
Arrests were made by course of law,
Trials were speedy too,
And Seward rang no little bell,
When this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new
This land was in its prime,
Miscegenation was untaught
In all this happy clime;
And white folks then were thought as good
As Sambo, Cuff or Sue;
But things have sadly changed about
Since this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new
The poor white man was free,
And every year a bran new boy
Could dandle on his knee:
But now, for every child he has,
He's taxed till all is blue;
But things I tell you were not so
When this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new
Gold dollars did abound,
And not a stamp in all the land
Could any where be found;
But now you dare not kiss your wife
Unless you stamp her too;
But things I tell you were not so
When this old hat was new.

DEMOCRATIC CALL.

AIR—*Bruce's Address.*

Democrats who undismayed,
Stand for freedom's fight arrayed,
'Neath the Constitution's shade
Shout your glorious battle cry;
Grand sons of old seventy six,
Scorning Stanton, Holt and Dix,
By the right, our course we fix,
Ever shouting "liberty."

That for which our Fathers rose
And dealt full many sturdy blows,
Whilst the Tories fed our foes,
Bragging of their "loyalty;"
Do you know those Tories' sons?
Trace the blood, see where it runs,
And as sure as shine the suns,
They are shouting "loyalty."

Ye who with McClellan fought—
Who with Sherman wonders wrought—
Who with Meade the foemen taught—
Rally to the call again;
Hearts of oak and nerves of steel,
Ye who feared no foul bastile,
To your country always leal,
Gather in from hill and glen.

Gather in your power and might,
Gather for the cause of right,
And may Heaven its purest light,
Shed upon your brave array;
Raise the glorious banner high,
Shout aloud your battle cry,
Let the mountains make reply,
"Liberty for aye and aye."

THE MOUNTAIN TO THE MEETING.

BY JOHN G. FREEZE.

Once more within thy grateful shade,
Our hosts assembled stand;
Once more the battle-cry resounds
Aloud throughout the land;
Full many changes hast thou seen
Oh! mountain fair and high,
Since first thy towering crest was reared,
In triumph to the sky.

The limpid Fishingcreek has laved
For years, thy rock-bound foot;
The red-browed Indian here has roved,
And built his leafy hut:
The white man sought him here a home,
—First of his race was he—
And made the idol of his hearth,
The Goddess Liberty!

And thou hast seen for many years;
Her rule o'er this fair realm,
While Democrats securely held
A hand upon the helm;
Then peace and plenty crowned our work,
And happiness, all saw;
And president and pauper, had
The benefit of law.

"Yes I have seen," the Nob rejoins
In accents loud and clear;
"Your strife for laws and white-men's rights,
Kept up from year to year;
And I have seen the stalwart sons
Of Old Columbia stand
Before the brazen throat of power,
A small undaunted band.

From my broad valleys have I seen,
Swept off in law's despite,
The cheerful sons of honest toil;
—It was a sorry sight—
And many a weary day passed by,
Of sunshine and of rain;
And then, along the winding creek,
Slow passed a funeral train.

Long after, one by one they came,
Dejected, sick and sore;
To glad their homes, and faithful wives,
And little ones once more!
Thus right has triumphed over wrong
As it shall ever do,
When faithful, earnest, honest men,
To principle are true!

Be firm as is my rock-bound base,
Pure as yon limpid stream,
And Heaven shall yet your labors crown,
Your faithfulness redeem:
Shall bring again this glorious land
Beneath your genial sway;
And all the clouds that drape it now,
Shall break and pass away."

A DARKEY DITTY.

BY JOHN G. FREEZE.

Air—"*De Floating Scow.*"

Come all you jolly Democrats,
I pray you lend an ear;
Of Phillips, Wilson, Wade and Chase,
A story you shall hear;
For Phillips, Wilson, Wade and Chase,
A precious crew are they,
Oh! Phillips, Wilson, Wade and Chase,
A precious crew are they.

The Union they pretend to save,
When they had cursed before;
And Wilson, Sumner, Wade and Chase,
Went in for bloody war;
Oh! let them but the darkey free,
They would not ask any more;
Oh! let them &c.

The war went on the contraband
Soon got the inside track,
And Wilson, Sumner, Chase and Wade,
All jumped upon his back;
Oh! let them but the darkey have,
They would not ask any more;
Oh! let them &c.

They rode him fiercely through the fight,
And yelled with might and main,
And all their torchlight followers got
The darkey on the brain;
Oh! if they could the nigger free,
They would not ask any more;
Oh! if they &c.

But now the darkies all are free,
The master they ignore;
Yet Phillips, Sumner, Chase and Wade
Now howl for something more;
But Phillips, Sumner, Chase & Wade,
Now howl for something more;
Oh! Phillips, &c.

The Yankee hosts of Greenback Chase,
We see from day to day,
A taking among the darkey crowd,
'Way down in Charleston bay;
Oh! give us now the darkey votes,
And we wont ask any more;
Oh! give us now, &c.

But when the darkey gets a vote,
An equal he will be;
And Phillips, Sumner, Chase and Wade,
Will ask his wench to tea;
And Phillips, Sumner, Chase & Wade,
Will ask his wench to tea;
Oh! Phillips, &c.

Then comes the last, the grand finale,
There is but one step more;
Miscegenation is the word,
By which they seek for power;
Oh! give them but the darkey wench,
And they will ask no more.
Oh! give them but the darkey wench,
And they will ask no more.

A Joke for Selfish Husbands.

Lord Ellenborough was once about to go on a circuit when lady Ellenborough said she would like to accompany him.—He replied that he had no objections, provided she did not encumber the carriage with bandboxes, which was his abhorrence.

During the first day's journey, Lord Ellenborough happened to stretch his legs, struck his feet against something below the seat. He discovered it was a bandbox. Up went the window and out went the bandbox.

The coachman stopped, and the footman, thinking that the bandbox had tumbled out of the window by some extraordinary chance, was going to pick it up, when Lord Ellenborough called out:

"Drive on!"

The bandbox was accordingly left by the ditch side.

Having reached the country town where he was to officiate as judge, Lord Ellenborough proceeded to array himself for his appearance at the court house.

"Now," said he, "where's my wig?"

"My Lord," replied his attendant "it was thrown out of your carriage window."

Speech of Col. V. E. Piollet, of Bradford County, at the Great Nob Mountain Meeting, Tuesday Evening Aug. 29th, 1865.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I did not expect to address you this evening being somewhat fatigued after my long journey from home to this place, but I understand that according to your arrangements I am expected to say something on this occasion.

If there ever was a time in our history when the active exertions of all the laboring and producing classes of the country were called for to regulate the political affairs of the country, it is now. We have just emerged from a civil war of the most gigantic proportions, and we are pround and happy at the result; we congratulate each other when we meet upon the fact that victory perches on the national banner, and that the Union of these States, the glorious Union bequeathed to us by our fathers, has stood the shock of war, and that we have been able to maintain it against armed resistance. In our political assemblies and in casual meetings of the citizens we find everywhere men who have borne arms in defence of the Union. The soldiers who went to battle for the Union have come back among us, and they deserve to be remembered with gratitude by all; they deserve a helping hand from every one of us; and they deserve to know from us in our political discussions so much of the past as will put us as political partisans and friends right with them. I intend in all the transactions of life to stand the firm, unyielding friend of the man who battled for the Union; I will give him a preference in every way that I can, so that he may be able to earn his livelihood during the remainder of his days. I am willing that the Treasury shall pay him a pension for services rendered, out of the money collected by taxes from the people. So let it be understood by our political opponents who have been so censorious and have misrepresented us so much, that now that the war is over and the soldiers are coming home, we, the Democrats of the country, believe that they are as fit to represent the people in office as the Republican-stay-at-home gentlemen who have been robbing the government for the last four years. [Applause.]

I am aware that in some instances old friends of ours come home from the army with the feeling that Democrats have not stood up shoulder to shoulder in this great work. This is because they have obtained their information through the only newspapers that the men in power would permit to be circulated in the army, and their statements as to us were almost entirely false. The political friends and associates of these men, even their fathers and brothers, were represented to the army through these new-papers to be opposed to the war for the Union. Now, what is the fact? I have throughout my life held one political association; I stand with the men with whom I began; we are called Democrats; we have always borne that title. I never had any connection with any other political organization. I am somewhat advanced in years and am generally acquainted over the State, and I get the honest grip of a Democrat wherever I go; he unburdens his soul to me; he is not afraid of me in any way. I here declare that I never in my life saw among my political associates that man who wanted this Union divided, who would even agree for one moment that the cause of secession should triumph. There was no sympathy with the effort to break down this government in the breast of any Democrat that I ever met. But I have met many—and I am of that class—who, while devoting all their efforts to put down the rebellion and ovrthrow secession, wanted the liberties of the people preserved and the Constitution and the laws of the country held sacred and not violated under the plea of "military necessity." The trouble with our Republican opponents was that this was the first war they had ever supported, and having always attributed political success to clap-trap and to insincere efforts to blind the people, they sought to use this occasion to plant themselves firmly in power. While the war was being carried on in a manner creditable to the country, there was but one voice; the people without distinction of party flocked to that standard which was ever sacred in the eyes of a Democrat—the Stars and Stripes of his country. Before an attempt was made to give the war a partisan character, to bend it from its great and only legitimate purpose, there were more men volunteering than were required. That, however, was not the kind of war the party in power wanted. They wanted to do some act that would call forth the opposition of honest men, so that they could point to those men as opposed to the President and his administration, and therefore opposed to the Government; they holding that the President and the men who with him are for the time being invested with power under the Constitution and laws constitute the Government! I think our Government will survive some of those gentlemen; I think we shall have a Government when some of them are out of the places they now occupy.

I want the soldiers who have come home to understand that the difference between the Republicans and ourselves in regard to the war, was not a difference as to whether the rebellion should be put down or not, but it was just what I have stated. We invite them now into our counsels and I should certainly prefer any one of them for office to any of those shoddy gentlemen who have been "helping" the Government. You know what that means for you recollect the picture of the man who got into Mr. Chase's paper money factory and was pulling off the greenbacks and putting them into his pocket. They asked him what he was doing, and he said he was "helping the Government." [Laughter.] The men who carried muskets, any of them, are better than those gentlemen. They are better than the politicians who staid at home to take care of the party and falsify and villify and misrepresent their neighbors who chanced to differ from them in politics but who were supporting the government with all their power, and even forgiving or at least trying to put out of view the abuses of an Administration whose acts made honest men's flesh crawl.

Two years ago I addressed the citizens of this vicinity in this very place, and I then spoke freely of the abuses of the administration. I wanted to have the struggle of our arms terminated as soon as possible, to have war made the business of the Government while armed resistance was offered to its authority. When we Democrats opposed wholesale swindling in contracts, when we saw the bad men who had attempted to get their hands into the Treasury under Democratic Administrations and had been kept off by honest people, gathering around the Government with professions of loyalty and asseverations of their desire to support it, we told the people "if this wholesale robbery be licensed, you will have a debt of three or four thousand millions of dollars." Some of them said that was an evidence we were not loyal. Has the result verified our prediction?

Why, fellow citizens, I picked up today a kind of newspaper sheet issued by Jay Cooke & Co. the financial agents of the Government, in which they undertake to ridicule any man who has any concern about a public debt and to advance the notion that it is a public blessing. We were taught by Mr. Jefferson, who you were told to-day was the founder of our party, that economy in the expenses of the Government was a first principle to be recognized, that a public debt was a public curse, a burden upon the industry and labor of the country that should be avoided. We have imbibed this idea. A Democrat believes that the money which is paid into the Treasury for the purpose of defraying the expenses of government should be held sacred for that end and that the people should be burdened as lightly as possible.

But fellow citizens, not only have our predictions been verified, but the reality exceeds the aggregate we feared; and while this debt has been created no respect has been paid by these men to the great principle that always ought to govern honest men when creating debts. A man who contracts a debt without the ability or intention to pay it, is not an honest man. During the period when a debt has been created bearing an interest of seven and three tenths per cent., money has not been worth more than 4 or 5 per cent. in this country. The leading governments of the world pay but 3 per cent. for money. A large share of the debt of Great Britain pays only 2½ per cent.; none of it over 3 per cent. These gentlemen have authorized loans at seven and three tenths per cent., and now they are telling us that the more we owe the richer we are. (Laughter.) That sounds strange to your ears. It sounds strange to a German population that always paid their debts, and they are a people who always do it. Not only this, but the Federal legislation on the subject is a gross attempt to establish an aristocracy, and if permitted to remain in existence will in 25 years establish an aristocracy of wealth in this country with more power over the labor, over the life, the property, and the interests of our citizens, than that which oppresses the people in any other quarter of the globe. A rate of interest double that paid elsewhere has been fixed, and not only that, but Congress has said to the man who will put his money into Government bonds that he shall be released from all State and local taxation on them. Let me illustrate the practical effect of this exemption:

I know two men who began life together without any pecuniary means; with one of them I am intimately acquainted; the other I have known all my life; when they were released from their obligations to their parents, they commenced business in the immediate neighborhood of each other. They have been alike successful. If an inventory had been taken of their effects three or four years ago, they would probably have amounted to about the same sum in dollars and cents. One of these men is a farmer, which I believe is yet considered a useful employment. I believe it is admitted that those men who till the soil are at least equally deserving and equally meritorious with any other class in this country. These two men differ politically; one is a democrat; the other has belonged to the different parties that have constituted the opposition in this country during the last 60 or 70 years. I cannot undertake to recite their names; they are too various, and it would take too much time. (Laughter.) We have in Pennsylvania a system of common schools authorized by law. A general appropriation of a certain amount is made every year to each school district out of the State Treasury, and in addition to that a certain tax is assessed on our property to support the schools. The children of all the citizens of the Commonwealth are free to attend these schools, and the system was so framed originally as to carry out the idea that the child of the rich man should have no advantage over the poor man's child.

One of the two men to whom I have referred, has invested his entire 60 or 70 thousand dollars in United States Bonds, while the other has his money in real estate and is farming. The latter pays this year $110 towards supporting the common schools of his township, while his neighbor who began life with him, sends his children to the same schools and does not pay a single cent towards maintaining them. Is he not privileged over the other? The man who retained his property in lands pays $150 to maintain the roads and bridges of the township in which these two men live. The gentleman who has money in seven and three-tenths bonds, drives his carriage over those roads by the same right that the other does, and yet he does not pay a fippeny-bit towards their repair. Then there is a sum raised in the township for the poor under a humane provision of law that was intended to give out of a common fund relief to a man who had through misfortune become unable to support himself and his family; and this loyal seven and three tenths gentleman is relieved from paying one farthing towards that. Nay more, the farmer of whom I speak, pays $110 county tax to support a system of courts in his county, in which justice is administered, where every man stands even, and where he must go to know his rights and have them secured to him. The seven and three tenths per cent gentleman goes into that court and has the same rights there with the other man who pays $110 towards maintaining them throughout the year, and yet he does not contribute a single farthing of tax to their support.

So it is in regard to the money collected to pay the interest on the State debt and to maintain a system of Judiciary throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The money of this country invested in Government securities pays nothing towards any of these purposes, while the holders of those bonds, drawing such a high rate of interest, are entitled to all the rights that we enjoy. Fellow Democrats, when these men talk to you about the equality of the negro, ask them if it would not be well to talk about equality amongst ourselves. (Applause) Certainly this is a very great privilege a favor to capital.—Our taxes this year for these purposes, State, county, township, poor, and school, amount to 2½ per cent on the assessed valuation; at least, that is the rate in my vicinity. Then add 2½ per cent. to seven and three-tenths and you see how much money these gentlemen are getting!

The worst feature of this system is that it is destructive of the equality which was meant to be maintained amongst the citizens. I certainly do not envy the man who pockets this advantage. I would not walk around among my fellow-citizens and keep company with gentlemen, reflecting that I had taken advantage of a bad law, and meanly attempted to live in the State without contributing to its support, and educated my children at schools kept up at the expense of my neighbors. It is our business to look after these things, and we cannot be said to be injuring the credit of the Government when we talk about them. There are many ways in which we can pay our creditors honestly and maintain equality amongst ourselves. But it is meant to oppress the laboring masses of this country, it is meant to grind them down in the same ruthless manner that a similar system of measures has operated in other quarters of the world to oppress our fellow men of our race, for I desire it to be understood that when I talk of men I mean white men. (Applause) In the literature of the world, when man is spoken of, our race is meant. When any other race is meant, the name is given. When you speak about the negro, you mean him; and so you talk of a Malay, a Chinese, or a Tartar. So I need not be mistaken when I speak of men; I mean white men.

I have said that there are many ways in which a reform, advantageous to our Government, could be brought about. I will state one of them. The first is, to turn out of power, everywhere, the rascals who have done these things. There is no trusting them. They are pledged to this policy and will continue it. I am sorry to say, that many men who professed to be Democrats all their lives have become the willing agents of that class of men who have always been endeavoring in some way or other to bring about this state of things. Turn them out of office and put in honest men and charge these new agents to go forward in good faith and make provision for the certain payment of every dollar that has been borrowed upon the faith of your government. Then, tell them to take steps to consolidate a peace over the land—to take steps to make that portion of the country which it has been found necessary to desolate in order to put down armed resistance, yield a revenue commensurate with its former prosperity as soon as possible. Then go into the markets of the world with your bonds bearing three per cent. interest and borrow money at that rate to pay off the debt. That process alone would virtually pay one-half of it; for I feel convinced that we can borrow the money at three per cent. the moment we show the world that we have consolidated a perfect peace and that the people of our country are again in unison and are going to produce as they have done heretofore. When that is done go to the "loyal" men, who are drawing seven and three-tenths per cent and pay them back in greenbacks what you have had of them and tell them that you will tax them just as you tax every body else; tell them that under a financial system which shall meet the requirements of the country, you mean that every man in this land shall pay his even-handed fair share of the public burdens, and that the labor and industry of the country shall not be ground down to fill the coffers of the rich capitalist. We were taught by the men who managed the Government for us many years, with such signal succes, that the first thing to be done after the close of a war was to liquidate the debt. Let us have a process of liquidation, something in the shape of a sinking fund that will allow a hope that the debt will some day be paid off, that it shall not oppress us forever, for we do not believe and we cannot be made to believe that it is a public blessing. Let us pledge ourselves here never to stop the agitation of the subject till equality in taxation is secured. I am sure that the masses of our people, those who are cultivating the farms and are engaged in the workshops of the country are too intelligent to sit down patiently under a system of unequal taxation that will certainly, if persisted in, overthrow that equality which was our birth-right.

I was pleased with the address I heard here this afternoon as to the necessity of organization. We want the honest people of the country massed against the villainies, some of which I have attempted to expose. I know that there are many honest men who have supported the Republican party under a conviction that they were sustaining their country, but who cannot sustain this unequal system and who will not go with that party in their effort to make the negro equal to the white man. The proper places of such a man is with us; invite him in; let him take a seat with honest men who ask for nothing but what is right and mean to keep this Government for the white man. There are many honest men in the Republican party that you can never reach until they see the startling inequality in taxation to which I have alluded. They are just *stupid* enough to believe that they are not called upon to keep up a system of common schools for the education of the children of those gentlemen who are getting seven and three tenths per cent., interest, and paying nothing to support it. Ask them in to join your organization everywhere. Let it be understood that the great purpose of the Democratic party in the future shall be to correct these abuses in the Government. There is, however, a certain class of men who I suppose will be against us, and they are the political clergymen. You know that the Federal party under the elder Adams went upon something like the ideas which have controlled during the last four years, though upon a much smaller scale, and the ship of state was put upon her Democratic tack through the agency of Jefferson when he organized our party.—In a letter to one of his friends, speaking of the changes he hoped for, Jefferson said that he despaired of having the clergy within our fold, because we held that their kingdom was not of this world, and they would never forgive us for it. (Laughter.) They want to hold the offices. Well, I would much rather vote for a soldier who has carried a musket in this war than for a political preacher (Applause.)

Fellow citizens, these are sober times; the discussion of subjects pertinent to the occasion does not admit of fun; but there are in this community gentlemen who have seen an exploit performed in this neighborhood that ought to be put in the history of some war. I do not believe it belongs legitimately to the history of the war for the Union. I am going to have that part of the war chronicled; its history shall not go unwritten. I know what Gen. Cadwalader's expedition up Fishing Creek was for. I know why he seized upon Democrats in Columbia county last year. It was to prevent a man about my size from going to Congress. (Laughter.) The troops had not more than landed at Bloomsburg before the Republicans in my neighborhood were chuckling about it and exclaiming "there's no danger of Piollet's being elected; they ain't going to let those fellows vote down there." I crossed the Berwick turnpike to-day in company with Mr. Bartlett a neighbor of mine, and I then pointed out to him the celebrated battle field (laughter.) and gave him the history of that campaign (laughter.) I do not mean to allow it to be forgotten, and I say on this occasion as I have said before & will say again, that a more wanton, wicked act was never perpetrated on this earth than the imprisonment of those gentlemen of this county at that time; and I'd not like to have any part of the ignominy which justly attaches to that act entailed on my name. (Applause.) And what of the miserable creatures who were informers on that occasion? I would never advocate tar and feathers, but I will tell you what I would do. I would go across the road, turn around, and go through the woods rather than meet one of them. I should be afraid to be seen in company with one of them lest my respectability should be affected and my character impugned. And here I will say that I hope, before this meeting closes, some one will present to me any of those gentlemen who were arrested here and dragged away from their homes and taken to Fort Mifflin, that may be here. I want to shake hands with them. I want to be able to say to my friends that I have seen and taken by the hand those of that noble galaxy whom barbarous cruelty did not put to death.

You must remember, fellow-citizens that the election of our party candidates does