

dropped or lost. Our Government, therefore, instead of being a Government of the people, is in fact a Government of but a part of the people; and our fundamental principle, accepted in theory by all, is in practice only a principle of expediency. It is the political evils which afflict us, that most of the imperfections in the practical working of our system of government, flow from this cause. The people are to govern themselves; all authority is to rest upon the consent of the governed. This is what we profess as our fundamental doctrine, and yet we do not apply it, except partially, in our electoral arrangements. M. Guizot, in his History of the Origin of Representative Government, well points out the inconsistency of the claim of a majority to absolute power, with the other principle, which affirms a right to every individual to be governed only by laws to which he has given his assent. The two things are utterly incompatible, and can never be made to harmonize. Many persons talk loosely and idly about the sacred principle that the majority shall rule, and Mr. Jefferson's emphatic observation, in his first inaugural address, denouncing absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, is frequently quoted, and as frequently misapplied. Now that the majority shall govern, is not our fundamental principle, but a rule, and is used by us, along with other rules, to accomplish our purpose of government by the people. We use the majority rule, the plurality rule, the two-thirds rule, and the three-fourths rule according to the exigencies and upon considerations of convenience and expediency.

A majority rule for popular elections, when found to be inconvenient in practice, gives place to a plurality rule, as our experience shows. The science of government is progressive, and the discussion and illustration which republican principles have undergone since the first century have enlarged the minds of men, and enabled them to obtain conceptions which were before impossible. We now understand that the majority rule for elections is a rude and imperfect contrivance; that it inevitably creates and inflames to the highest extent the passions of party; that it ostracizes from the public service many of the best and the ablest men of the country; that it injects into popular elections very much of the corruption and violence by which they are degraded and disgraced. Unquestionably it but a part of the people are to bear rule and to act their pleasure in affairs of government, it is better that the majority should be such that the minority should be a part of it, and that the people monopolize all power; and is a rule which produces such result, wise, salutary, and just? It is in conflict with our principle of government by the people, while it is practically mischievous and evil.

Impelled by these considerations, founded upon experience in the practical workings of free government, men of great ability and wisdom have sought for devices of various kinds by which the mischief of the majority rule should be checked and reduced to their minimum. From their reflections a doctrine of concurrent majorities has been deduced and vigorously and elaborately expounded by the elder Adams and by Mr. Calhoun. The views of the latter as applied to the present Government, led to the proposition of a dual Executive; which just before the rebellion, was presented and defeated in the Senate by Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, in an elaborate argument. That proposition was impracticable, for several reasons, and did not command any considerable amount of public favor. It was wholly inadvisable, as a practical arrangement in this country, and would have been as obsolete to its place among things obsolete on earth. But minority representation, which it illustrated and applied, is an idea which must be entertained in all governments pretending to be free. It was not ignored by the men who made the Constitution of the United States, nor has it been ignored in State constitutions. All checks and balances, as they are called, in our American constitutions, tend to the protection of minorities, and various constitutional provisions might be pointed out by which power and influence are secured to them in government. I am of opinion, an opinion founded upon much independent and earnest reflection, that we require additional provisions in our constitutions, State and Federal, for the protection of minorities in their interests and rights; and if time permitted, I should be glad to present the arguments by which this opinion would be vindicated and established. One form in which minority representation might be made to appear in the Constitution of the United States, would be as a provision that, in our American constitutions, the United States, the candidate second highest in electoral votes should become President of the Senate, with the power of objecting to bills, liable, however, to have his objections overruled by a two-thirds vote. Thus the minority of the people, who would, nevertheless, be a part of the people, and entitled to be heard in some way in the Government, would be represented by their chosen chief of leader, who would be armed with a real power for defending them against new measures of hostility or aggression.

But I must here content myself with a bare suggestion, without producing the arguments in its support or referring to those most pertinent facts, gathered throughout our history, by which the proposition might be illustrated and confirmed. Nor shall I refer to objections to it which, however plausible or striking at first view, would upon examination, wholly disappear. I must pass on to consider what is more appropriate to my present argument, an improvement in the present mode of securing representation in the lower House of Congress.

Lord John Russell, in his reform bill of 1854 proposed that, for the protection of electors, three members to Parliament, no elector should vote for more than two, which would have the effect of permitting a minority of two-fifths of the constituency to return one member. And in our country, by constituting plural districts, that is, districts electing more than one member, an arrangement securing minority along with majority representation might be made. But the course of nearly two centuries, in this country, upon this subject in Great Britain, and to some extent also in this country, has been toward what is called personal representation—the most just, equal, complete, and perfect plan of representation ever proposed for a free State. The elaborate and admirable work of Mr. Hare, of England upon this subject deserves the careful study of every American Statesman, and will produce a conviction, both as to the merit and necessity of the plan proposed by him in electoral systems. And it has the hearty and emphatic endorsement of John Stuart Mill, the greatest living authority upon questions of political economy and constitutional law. He describes it as—

"A scheme which has the most unparalleled merit of carrying out the principle of representation to a degree approaching to ideal perfection, as regards the object in view, while it is entirely unobjectionable in every other respect."

Assigning to Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, or any other State where more than one Representative is to be chosen, a number of members proportioned to population under the constitutional rule of distribution, the manner of their selection may be regulated in several ways, in fact, in so many, that the representation of the voters of such

may be fixed as necessary to the election of any candidate. Any citizen of the State obtaining that number of votes shall be considered elected, and his votes may be derived from any of the qualified citizens of the State, wherever they may reside within its limits. The regulation of details, the time, place, and manner of voting, the formal returns of voting, and verification of results, and the provisions by which surplus votes to a candidate will be avoided, and by which the filling of every seat in Congress which belongs to a State shall be secured, must, of course, follow, and must be made clear and convenient to execution. Thus a number of voters in a State equal to the number required for the election of a member to Congress can unite their suffrages upon the candidate of their choice and elect him, not as the antagonist of another candidate of their choice, but simply as the recipient of their votes. And the practical result will be that votes will be cast only for candidates who will be elected, and who will represent truly and fully the people of the State. Each interest in the State, whether political, local, economical, or social, if it be of any considerable magnitude, can have its appropriate representation by having its vote concentrated effectively for the purpose for which they were given. Modes for concentrating the necessary number of votes upon a candidate can be established by State laws, and by the voluntary action of the people themselves. I do not at this time propose to go through the inquiry of the application of the plan in the States, but simply to indicate its general character and its immense superiority over the existing plan, by which partial representation only is secured.

The advantages of personal representation are too obvious for denial or question when they come to be understood. Among them I shall select but two or three for presentation. 1. Personal representation would continue men of ability and distinction for long periods of time in Congress. Such men would not hold their seats subject to the changes of party majorities in their own neighborhood, or to the uncertainties and intrigues of nominating conventions at present. So long as a number of men in a State requisite to the election of a member desired a member's continuance in public service he would be continued, and no intrigue or combination of hostile interests could defeat him. The consequence would be, instead of two-year and four-year men in the House of Representatives—always just beginning to learn and never fully instructed in public business—we would have ten, twenty, and thirty-year men, trained and disciplined to public service, who would confer character upon the House, and give stability, consistency, and wisdom to the laws. At the same time, the expiration of membership at the end of every two years would retain fully the power of popular control over the House.

2. Personal representation would give to each interested citizen in the country a weight or power in the House, exactly proportioned to its number of electors. In short, the opinions of the country would be thoroughly and truly represented by the House, resulting in wise legislation and more general contentment and acquiescence in the proceedings of Government than we now have. 3. A still more notable advantage would be the abatement of party violence, and consequently of corruption in congressional elections. This will become evident to any one familiar with our present electoral system who will carefully consider the proposed plan and trace out its inevitable results. A fierce struggle for a small majority of electors, and a still fiercer struggle for a still smaller majority of votes, would rarely, if ever be known. You would get real, just, entire, and complete representation of the people, without turbulence and with little of contest and the evils which now flow from partisan contests would be greatly checked and reduced.

For the introduction of personal representation into our system of government, an amendment of the Constitution of the United States would be necessary. So far as I can perceive it can be established, or authorized, by an act of Congress, the existing State relating to State representation in the House being repealed.

A vote for General Geary is Pennsylvania is a vote against President Johnson and his reconstruction policy. A vote for Mr. Clymer is a vote to sustain the President and his policy; and in proof of this we allege not merely the action of the two political conventions, but the testimony of Forney, D. D., who is working night and day to reach Mr. COWAN'S seat in the United States Senate. Says the Washington Chronicle.

We observe that there is a disposition in some quarters to extract from the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Union State Convention a positive indorsement of President Johnson's "policy." This is too ridiculous to be noticed. We are reliably informed that the resolution in favor of his "policy" offered by Mr. Carsham, had it not been withdrawn, would have received but one vote. The feeling in the convention with regard to Mr. Johnson's "policy" may be gathered from the fact that upon the adoption of the fourth resolution, which it will be seen, is simply a complimentary notice of his past career and an appeal to him to stand by the party which elected him, there were twenty-one votes in the negative. This, in connection with the fact that Mr. Carsham's resolution endorsing the President was not even put to a vote, will show how far the convention indorsed Mr. Johnson's "policy."

It is certainly the height of inconsistency for any man or set of men to support Geary for Governor and at the same time pretend to endorse President Johnson's reconstruction policy.

If the conservatives Republicans are sincere in their declarations respecting Johnson's administration Hiester Clymer will be Governor Curtin's successor.

A strange story is told about the workmen in the Franklin mines, in Luzerne county. It asserts that the laborers were warned out by voice, and that pieces of coal were thrown at them. When they ran out, about thirteen acres of the mine caved in.

DEMOCRAT & STAR.

W. H. JACOB AND E. R. KELLS, EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 21, 1866.

S. M. PETERGILL & 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, Penna.

FOR GOVERNOR IN 1866,
HON. HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERNS COUNTY.

New Party Combinations.

According to the rumors afloat, there is a plot in process of formation to establish a new organ in Bloomsburg, which shall gather its strength and support from all parties and number among its leaders the most violent and inveterate enemies of the Democratic party. It is one of the inalienable privileges of an American citizen to choose his course, yet we do not see the present necessity for a new paper in this county. We do not, however, feel inclined to protest against it, or to be distressed at its possible or imaginable consequences.

1. Although the Republican earnestly and designedly insists that a portion of the Democratic party are favorable to the new project; and by secret circulars and powerful weekly entreaties through its columns, calls on the Republican party to withdraw all support and countenance of whatever kind, from us, as well as from every other kind of opposition which has arisen or which may hereafter arise. To this we say, First, our course is marked out, and from it we do not intend to deviate. Second, we do not believe that a single Democrat, either high or low, officially or otherwise, is connected with the contemplated project. And the Democrat who affiliates, associates, or in any way supports or allows himself to be ensnared by the selfish and inconsistent schemes of the "disorganizers" must be entirely forgetful of the past, and blind and thoughtless to the future. Their fate will be that of Mill!

"The Roman when he rent the oak,
Dreamed not of the rebound."
There is little reason to doubt that there is a breach in the Republican party throughout the country. And that the Republican party of this county is palpably in a very unpleasant condition is a well known and settled fact. And there may be, for aught we know, and probably are a few Democrats anxious, or at least willing, to join the recruits of the new organization in quest of new and hopeful combinations. But surely the Democracy of Columbia county cannot now nor can they ever forget the injustice, the abuse, and the despotism they have lately suffered and endured, and that too from the very men who are in this plot seeking their influence and support. It is the disruption and defeat of the Democratic party of this county along with the *person* of the Republican editor of this place, they desire; and to this end they expect to combine, like themselves, all the disaffected of both parties. It is too well known to be denied that the Republican party was constructed upon the avowed idea of combining all the disaffected elements, and concentrating them against the Democracy. And this we believe to be the object of the new organ. Like President Johnson, we respect the brave and courageous man who attacks openly and boldly, but we despise those men who, as heretofore, in disguise, are to collect for sale, "black spirits and white," "blue spirits and gray." Abolitionists, NATIVE AMERICANS, worn-out and played-out politicians, and the diseased, the desperate and the disaffected of every hue and complexion, are to be gathered into their ranks. Let this new organization insure a united action and an inflexibility of purpose among our Democratic fellow citizens. The title of the Democratic party is pertinently significant of its organic doctrines. The name and the principles belong together, and if made practicable the state will redound to its stability and to the best interests of the people. It constitutes a base line for political operations to which all may resort who dread invasion of popular right, or encroachments upon the Constitution. If the Republican "disorganizers" of this place honestly seek the endorsement of President Johnson's policy, and the overthrow of Radicalism they can rally to the support of the Democracy. And on the other hand there is no need, at this time, of the members of the Democratic party seeking a new organization in order to give expression to their time-honored principles; and there is no need of new principles in order to entitle them to success when the time for the right to prevail shall have arrived. We have fought the great battle; the enemy is disconcerted; victory is about to be awarded; let us stand firm. Having no natural cohesion upon a basis of fixed principles, anarchy and dissolution, after success, is certain to the Republican party; and having nothing to fall back upon its members must necessarily remain out in the cold, join the Democratic party, or form new combinations. The latter appears to be the choice of the leaders of the Republican party in this county. Those people who fancy a recapitulation of political parties must be very short sighted. We cannot understand upon what such an opinion rests. There is nothing in the present appearances indicative of the retirement of either of the old parties. The Democratic party may make party blunders, may fail for a time, as it has twice in presidential elections, but it is impossible that it should die. Its principles have always been and are now, in exact accordance with the Constitution of the country. And they never were more thoroughly srouded in a militant and irrefragable life than they are to-day. Whenever political convulsions have lately been

nominations have latterly been made they have been made as Democratic and Republican nominations.

All efforts to organize a "Conservative Union" party, or a "Union Democratic" party, to be made up of detached elements of the old organizations have signally failed and will continue to fail. Beside the whole vast range of sound political subjects embraced in the national Democratic party—political economy—taxes, revenue duties, and the freedom of trade awaits its victorious march. It is girded for the fight. Again we warn our Democratic friends to be prepared for the coming conflict. Stand firmly and unflinchingly to the great Democratic principles. Keep aloof from the designing combinations of our most bitter enemies.

Wolves in Sheep's Clothing.

That such bipeds are again to ravage Columbia county, under the mask of "Johnson men" there no longer appears to be a shadow of a doubt. But the assertion, that Senator Buckalew is in full communion with them, and that everything is to be done at his direction we have very grave and reasonable doubts. We have never thought it worth while to enquire after Mr. Buckalew's position in the matter, because common sense and a knowledge of the past force us to believe that the assertion is ridiculously false.

While the Democratic party lay, through thick and thin, through peace and war, bravely fought and maintained their principles and their organization, and never failed to adhere to Mr. Buckalew when the opposition defamed and vilified him; and while those very men who he is now said to support, invariably approached us from behind and stabbed us in the back; that he should at this time, play into the hands of those men, is too preposterous for human comprehension.

No, Fellow Democrats, we think we know Mr. Buckalew too well even to imagine that he would thus sell his birthright for a mess of pottage. He knows that the local politics of Columbia county started, and has always assisted him to his present elevated position. He knows too that the Democratic party honored and adored him, stood by him in the dark days of tyranny and Lincolnian despotism, when those Republican "disorganizers" denounced him publicly and insisted on his arrest as a "traitor" and sympathizer with secession; took great pains and made extra exertions to abuse and vilify him in a most shameful and disgraceful manner for his speech delivered at the Court House in Bloomsburg on 30th of September, 1864.

He also knows that the identical men who have lately quarrelled with Dr. John about the flesh pots, and who are opposed to him only so far as he controls the patronage of the Government, did all in their power to ruin the reputation of Mr. Buckalew.

We say Mr. Buckalew can't help but know that this new faction are the very men who lately wielded the most influence both with the Governor of Pennsylvania, and with the President of the United States for the utter destruction of the Democratic party in Columbia county. And Mr. Buckalew, as well as every Democrat of this county, knows that no sooner had the "Dark Lantern" and "Woolly Horse" schemes of those men, failed, and their Disunion plots effected, as they thought, a proper time for them to throw off the mask, than they, with deep deceit, and long-extended malignity lurking in their hearts proclaimed themselves "Union men," "Loyal Leaguers," and no man or set of men were more mercies, revengeful, fanatical and irrational, in devising and supporting the unjust, unconstitutional, tyrannical and oppressive measures of the Disunion Administration, than were the so-called Republican "disorganizers" of Columbia county.

Therefore, Fellow Democrats we deem it impossible that Mr. Buckalew should do so base an act as to endorse, or aid them in their artificial cause; and when you read this, stop and meditate; contemplate your treatment, at the hands of these men, who are preparing to solicit your favor, revolve it in your minds, then raise your hand, and stamp your foot, and swear by God and High Heaven, that no social ties, no earthly power, all the United States Senators in America, can never delude you to worship at the political shrine of a set of knaves and demagogues. That those men are compassionate and penitent now, there is no doubt; but let them come out like men and prove their worthiness, and exhibit their faith, by making an honest, open confession of their sins and transgressions, and then let us be merciful, and not till then.

— We give our opinion of the (will be) two Republican papers of Bloomsburg in our own poetry:

The honest man will boldly fight
And scorn the loathsome secret plight.

The Johnson Men.

We say to those trying to ride the two horses, Congress and the President, that they will find themselves in the condition Lincoln's man would, if he had tried to swap horses while crossing the river. They would like to swap but don't know which to take. The two are going in opposite directions; and we think the "Johnson men" will be obliged to come to the Democratic party, who now more than ever indorse the principles and policy of the President. There is nothing doubtful or half way about our platform. It makes the immediate restoration of the Union the only issue. In it there is nothing garbled, contradictory or insincere. The Democratic party at this day is the Johnson party. While the Radical party (in spite of the half-way indorsement of the President's policy in their platform) do not even pretend to be in favor of that policy. All who wish to help the restoration policy will support the Democratic Candidate for Governor next Fall, Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, who stands upon the restoration platform.

We hope that those "Conservative Republicans," those "Johnson men," those

The Last Joke.

The editor of the *Republican* and D. A. Beckley of the Assessor's office and the Post Office, went to Harrisburg to attend the sitting of the Abolition convention, and assist it in making a laughing stock of itself, in which they succeeded.

While there they met several gentlemen from this and other counties in the State, who were in Harrisburg for the purpose of seeing the Governor about a certain Railroad Bill then in his hands. They came home, and the Editor published an account in his paper, wherein he and Beckley claimed all the credit of securing the veto of the bill, and that they had been sent by the citizens as a delegation, for that purpose. The latter part of the assertion is false as we all know, and we can easily believe there is no truth in the former part.

Besides all that, Robert F. Clark, Esq., the Attorney of the Catawissa, and of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Companies, was in Harrisburg on the business, and in constant official communication with the Governor.

But the joke now comes in. So soon as the *Columbia County Republican* with the flaming editorial referred to above, was issued, Beckley stuffed a copy into his pocket, and rushed to an Agent with it, read it to him in a solemn and imposing tone of voice; and folding up the paper with a very satisfied air, said "he thought the Company ought to give him a pass (for life was it?) over the road, in consideration of his services."

A roar of laughter followed the modest request, and the Postmaster disappeared. The joke has already traveled to "the other end of the line."

The Civil Rights Bill.

This Bill has passed the Congress and is in the hands of the President. The vote in the Senate stood 30 yeas to 7 nays. It now remains to be seen whether the President entertains any constitutional doubts about the powers exercised by Congress in the passage of this act. It is a very lengthy Bill containing eleven large sections; and gives citizenship to all persons, born in the United States, (excluding Indians not taxed) and not subject to any foreign power, and entitles them to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings, in every State and Territory as is enjoyed by white citizens. If the construction of the Constitution for seventy years, or the decision of courts are of any importance the President will veto it. It is simply a question of course whether he will be his own master; pursue the course he has marked out, or whether he will be Wilson, Sumner and Stevens' man. In many instances, since his accession to power, we have been agreeably disappointed in the respect he has shown for the old American belief in Constitutions. We know he dislikes to meet the issue the Radicals are forcing upon him, but we hope he will, in this case, increase our feeling of respect for him, by another exhibition of moral courage, and another example of respect for the Constitution. We await further developments.

Since writing the above, we have reliable news that the President will veto the "Civil Rights Bill" and that, too, before many days. The bill contains the same principles and is designed to effect the same ends that the Freedmen's Bureau bill had in view. Look out for another earthquake and some more Dead Ducks.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has directed the military authorities in New Orleans to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Monroe, as the Mayor of that city.

This is another instance in which Mr. Johnson has yielded to the demands of the Radicals. The objections to Mr. Monroe consist in the circumstance that he was voted for in the recent canvass by the "rebel" population of New Orleans, and was elected in preference to the "Union" candidate. Mr. Monroe was no more implicated with the rebellion than other citizens of the South. He was never in the army nor never held an office in the Confederacy. In our opinion the President might as well interdict the inauguration of the Mayor of any city in the United States as to oust the Mayor of New Orleans from an office to which he was duly and legally elected.

How Mr. Johnson will reconcile this assumption of Federal authority to his reconstruction policy we confess our inability to imagine.

As we have said before, we will not, and God forbid that the American people should ever endorse him in unconstitutional proceedings.

Since writing the above, it is admitted by all parties to be positively certain that Mr. Monroe, the National Democratic Mayor elect, was inaugurated on Monday last, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, and that the military did not interfere. Another Radical lie nailed, and another Disunion scheme defeated. The above shows that we only endorse Johnson in his Democratic measures.

The heaven of democracy is a matter of great moment with our abolition friends. It is like the odor of senility, and once attaching it is a preservative forever. We take it as a very high compliment to the Democratic party that our late members are enjoying the spoils of office at the hands of subservient and obedient abolition republicans.

What will they Endorse.

Will the "disorganizers" in their new organ endorse the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Radical Convention opposing President Johnson and calling for Senator Cowan's resignation?

If they do, and then pretend to be "Johnson men," we shall deem them insincere and treat them as making desperate efforts to ride into power on that old black steed—the old horse of Know Nothing—Abolition—Loyal-League—stables. If they come out openly and squarely on the great issues of the day they will command respect, support and influence. But if their battles are to be fought under false pretenses—by willfully deceiving and misleading the people then their success in our opinion is already won. In 1860 a resolution in their presidential platform denounced the John Brown raid, in 1861 their Congressional resolutions declared that the late war was a war for the Union and the Constitution. The Republicans at one time pretended to abhor Garrison, and repelled it as a gross insult when they were accused of sympathy with his views. In the late New Hampshire election their newspapers and stump-speakers concealed and denied that there was any difference between the President and Congress.

In our own State they did the same thing last fall. In Connecticut they are aiming at the same game; they are afraid to show their true colors.

We ask were they, and are they now sincere? Let the John Brown songs, since sung with so much gusto answer in the first case. Let the resolutions and speeches of the present Congress answer the second. Let the action of the Massachusetts Legislature, ordering the statue of Garrison to be placed in the old Hall of Representatives, with those of Governor Winthrop and John Adams, answer the third. Let the impudent exultation over the New Hampshire election as a signal triumph of the Radical policy answer the fourth. Let the kindred double dealing which they have carried on in our own State answer the fifth.

In short the Republican party worked themselves into power by systematic deception, and impudently false pretense; and it strikes us that this new organization is another demonstration of unblushing impudence by which the Republican party may intrigue unsuspecting Democrats into their party and support.

Hence we give the above as a timely warning to all Democrats to be careful how you touch it.

We desire to call the attention of the "divine" Stanton, and the "loyal" people of this community that we know of some persons who are bitterly denouncing and opposing the "government" in the person of Andrew Johnson. We heard of one man who became so enraged at the "government" that he actually took his knife and cut off his head. Or, what, in the "loyal" meaning of the term was the same; he cut the head off of a picture of President Johnson which was in his house. Now, according to the doctrine taught us for the last five years, this is an overt act of rank treason, and not only this case, but many others of a similar character ought to be attended to by "bully" Stanton at once. Where is Caldwell and the United States army? Look out for them. According to the "loyal" Lincoln man, and now a very "con servative" Johnson man, from this county, was in Washington city, a few days ago, boring the President. But we guess he has decided upon different medicine for this latter treason.

The assessorship and a new Johnson paper will answer the purpose. Won't the traitors have to stand about? We say get the soldiers with Gen. Geary to command them. He is adapted for the position, for the Radicals won't fight. But we do insist that you shall try a little of your own medicine. It is hard to take but it will do you good.

We give below a specimen of the boasted intelligence of the Republican Disunion party of Columbia county.

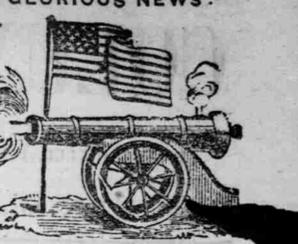
A friend writes to know how we are pleased with the proceedings of the State Convention. We answer—"Every thing is lovely and the goose hangs high."—*Columbia County Republican*.

Credible and very satisfactory. Beautiful expression!! Sublime style of sentiment!! Wonderful philosophy!!! Rejoice, Radicals, Rejoice!! On!! intellect, on!!! The above is a marvelous intellectual production. Quote it again and again—Read it to ladies of refinement and high literary taste and attainments—Show it to President Johnson—Circulate it through the New England States, and send it to the World's Fair with your endorsement—Recommend it to Gen. Banks and he will make a speech on it in Congress—Send a petition to Congress, and, at the expense of the United States, have it engraved on the Statue of Abraham Lincoln as the greatest literary production of the age, and characteristic of the Abolition Disunion party that uses it.—Alas, that such a quotation should ever be discussed.

We wish to call the attention of our Democratic friends to the fact, that it is with considerable pecuniary sacrifice that we effected the consolidation of the Democratic papers of this place. That is a pecuniary benefit to the party there can be no doubt. We know many who were taking both papers and paying \$2 50 per year in advance. We now offer the consolidated paper, which contains a greater variety and much more reading matter, for the small sum \$2 00 per year in advance.

We kindly ask our friends to aid us in our undertaking. So far we have been successful in the increase of our circulation. If our friends will only continue to do their duty, we will work earnestly, and cheerfully in the good cause. If you have a friend or neighbor who does not take the paper, go to him, secure his consent and send us his name. By this means we can

GLORIOUS NEWS.



VICTORY! VICTORY!!!

THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF JEHovah AND THE JUSTICE OF GOD IS BEING VINDICATED.

The Disunionists of Bloomsburg Driven from their Position.

SEVERAL of THEIR MEN WOUNDED, AND ONE LEFT DEAD ON THE FIELD.

The Disunionists here were thoroughly organized, even the "disorganizers" voting for most of the Disunion candidates. They labored for over a week nearly night and day, and after all, the Democrats elected two candidates and reduced their disunion majorities greatly.

Hurrah for old GREENWOOD! SHE IS AGAIN ON HER FEET!

She has done her whole duty, and exceeded all expectations.

Only one year ago the Disunionists of Greenwood boasted thus "we have got the Democrats down and by G—d we'll keep them down." Oh! what a shock! But it is just. The Democrats of Greenwood have done a noble work, all honor to them! The entire Democratic ticket elected by majorities ranging from 20 to 4, a gain since last Spring from 32 to 16. The issue as usual in this township was warmly contested.

The result is glorious. Push on the column friends the Rumps everywhere see the signs of the times.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN THE REPUBLICAN STRONGHOLD OF CATAWISSA.

In every instance where an effort was made the Democratic candidates were elected.

Ha, ha, ha! Disunionists, and "disorganizers" wipe away your tears.

Harrisburg Returns to her FIRST PRINCIPLES.

NEGRO EQUALITY STRANGLER.

THE SOLDIERS AT HOME AND HAVE BEEN HEARD FROM.

They vote as they fought for Democracy, Union and a White Man's Government.

Oliver Edwards elected Mayor by 147 majority John T. Wilson elected city Treasurer by 242 majority. A complete success of the whole Democratic ticket. "Wait till the soldiers get home" has been the cry of every shoddy organ and of every Disunionist.

"It has now been demonstrated that the People have a voice in Government, and that the reign of demagogues, fanatics and contractors is ended—that their power and influence is departing from them—forever.

The gallant soldiers of the Union—(not of negroism and disunion)—the men of the musket and knapsack—the brave "boys in blue"—are all at home now, and they have been heard from! Are the contractors and plunderers of the Government content? The soldiers of Pennsylvania are not camp and barracks pets from Massachusetts, and Maine! They voted the White Man's ticket—voted as they have fought—for the Union and the Constitution! All honor and prosperity to them and theirs!

The result of the election will have an important bearing upon the result in the fall contest, both here and elsewhere. It will stimulate us to renewed exertions and have a similar effect upon our political brethren throughout the State. Let us therefore lose nothing by inaction, but go at once to work and do still better. Mr. Clymer must be elected; Andrew Johnson must be sustained; the Union must be restored; the Constitution must be maintained! To work, then—organize, organize, organize!

—*Patriot and Union.*

Alexandria, Va., which has been under the heel of the Radicals for four years, gives 400 Democratic majority.

This a glorious Democratic revival. No wonder that the Stars and Stripes have become the rumbering of an earthquake.

In Orange N. J., on the 14th the entire Democratic ticket was elected by upwards of 100 majority. Democratic gain 165 since last Spring. Joseph C. Thompson (Dem) was elected marshal over J. A. Wilson, (Disunion) by 206 majority. AMEN!

At Millersburg, Dauphin county on the 16th inst., the Democracy elected the whole ticket by an average majority of 35. A Democratic gain since last Fall of 68—Good!

New York Town Elections.—In Coldwell, Wanesburg and Johnsonburg, Warren co., in Menz, Cayuga co., for the first in ten years the Democrats were triumphant elected.

In Seneca, Ontario county, Phenix, Oswego co., Rhineback, Dutchess co., and also in Batavia, where the disunionists last year averaged 100 majority, the Democrats were elected by an average of 45 majority.

In Macedon, Monroe co., in West Bloomfield, in Auburn, and in Rochester the Democrats carried everything except the Mayor of Rochester upon whom the Democrats and Johnson Republicans united.—And as it always the case the Disunionists unjustly claim it a Radical triumph. In Utica the fruits of the election are all Democratic.

Lions it is said the Disunionists were whipped "high and dry" by large and increased majorities.

Election in New Hampshire—Democratic Gain.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Returns of the election held in this State yesterday have been received from 127 towns. The following is the result: For Snyth, Abolition, for Governor, 26,832; for Sinclair, Democrat, for Governor, 21,251 Snyth's majority will be about 5,000. The Abolitionists have elected their ticket in seven of the ten counties. The aggregate vote in the State will amount to 68,000. The largest ever cast except that of 1860.

Concord, 10 30 P. M.—Returns from