



COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY LEVI L. TATE. IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. OFFICE In the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, by side of the Court House. "Democratic Head Quarters."

BALTIMORE LOOK HOSPITAL.

DR. JOHNSTON. Founder of this Celebrated Institution, offers the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for all the various forms of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Stiffness of the Neck, and all the various Affections of the Muscular System, arising from the use of the Opium, which has become a national disease, and is the cause of the most distressing and incurable diseases of the Human System.

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Select Poetry.

Better Late Than Never.

Life is a race where some succeed While others are beginning; 'Tis luck at times, at others speed, That gives an early winning. But if you chance to fall behind, Be never quick to give up; 'Tis never too late to mend, 'Tis never too late to mend, 'Tis never too late to mend.

COL. TATE: Sir—In the last Columbia Democrat, of the 3d inst., I see a reply to my strictures on Dr. John's sneer at "the ignorance of the people of the back townships," by a fellow who signs himself "Jeffersonian Republican." "The signature is certainly an anomaly. To connect the name of Jefferson the apostle of Democracy," with a modern republican, does sound homogenous. Jefferson the slaveholder in union with Anti-slavery, for it needs but little argument to show, that the leading element in the Republican Party is Abolitionism.

Correspondence.

COL. L. TATE.

Dear Sir:—Up to the present time, I have been a silent but attentive peruser of the passing events, and at present questions of great importance which agitate the public mind. "America" our native land, over which the angel of peace has so long spread its wings, is now agitated by the strife of brethren. Oh! America, the noblest Government on earth; must thy check be mantled with shame. Has the horror of "civil war" darkened the pages of American history. One part of our Government under arms against the other, and without hesitation they meet in deadly strife! The eyes of all nations are now resting upon us. They stand amazed at the tremendous warlike preparations, of both north and south with eagerness, they await the result. The period has arrived, which was long predicted by our ancestors. The animosity which has been nurtured in the bosom of sectional men has broken forth in all its fury, and it now remains to be decided, by the "Olive Branch" or by the sword, "whether our institutions are to be maintained or destroyed, and the fairest government ever devised by man cease to exist. A separation is unnecessary if directed (like ancient Greece) other States may "secede" also. But we have a better opinion of our men, and means. Our Government will yet be saved from the hands of the "assassin and pirate." The utmost confidence is reposed in the venerable chieftain whose arm never wavered in battle and whose shoulder was never turned on a foe.

Like brave men we should lay all party spirit aside and with one consent meet the usurpers of our Government. The great men (respectively of partyism) even now battling for our Nationality, and why should any man so deprive himself as to prove recreant to the trust and privileges of an American citizen. The name itself will inspire our men to deeds of valor. Hundreds of our youth are now marching to battle. Nay victory, follow their footsteps from State to State, and plant the emblems of our nationality on every battle ground from the "Rio Grande to the Mississippi."

MAINE TOWNSHIP

MAINE, July 27, 1861.

EDITOR OF COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

Dear Col. Tate:—Doctor John, seems to be very irritable when we refer him to the Republican creed. Now when abolitionism is at a discount, the Doctor flies into a pet if reference is made to it. He even ignores his brother Greeley, who is the soul and body of Republicanism. If the Doctor makes a few more concessions I might get to see his paper without "borrowing" it. Keep cool, dear Doctor, it is Dog Days. Some think it affects "weak minds," and the "willful natures" the Doctor thinks "some men are cursed with" may be nothing more than the outburst of a distempered imagination, resulting in part from causes above described. But chiefly, I think, caused by the inefficiency of those at the helm of affairs. In this respect, I can sympathize with the Doctor; for there really appears to be a dearth of great men. But the keen vision of the doctor may see some bright spot in the future that we Back Woodsmen cannot fathom. Be careful, dear Doctor, and keep your temper.

BACK TOWNSHIP.

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Columbian Democrat

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1861.

Free Speech.

We commend the following to those Republicans who, just now, think it an awful thing for a man to speak out his sentiments unless they happen to chime in with the entire policy of "Old Abe." The extract is from the message of Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, to the Legislature a few weeks since:—"Let us never—under any conceivable circumstances of provocation or indignation—forget the right of free discussion of all public questions is guaranteed to every individual on the Massachusetts soil, by the settled conviction of her people, by the habits of her successive generations, and by express provisions of her constitution. And let us therefore never seek to repress the criticisms of minority, however small, upon the character and conduct of any administration, whether STATE or NATIONAL."

The Right Talk.

The Boston Journal, a republican paper, daily appreciates the position of the Democracy at this time, and does justice to their motives. It says:—"We are proud to acknowledge the patriotic intrepidity of our Democratic brethren in this crisis, and we shall conscientiously do nothing to diminish or discourage it. We know well their position. They are for the country, for the Union, and therefore for the Government—and in all practical duties they are in unison with us. But when times remove the opportunity for indulgence of party conflicts, they will still be Democrats; and if on that arena they should take up the broken link of controversy, it would be all right. We should expect Republicans to be held to strict accountability for their use of power in the meanwhile, and should join issue thereon. But not now—the waiver is complete on all sides. One all prevailing spirit makes us a unit in the defence of the Government and the discountenance of its assailants. The latter behold now what perhaps they did not anticipate, a coalition of party, and with the only thought of their country."

The Corwin Amendment.

At the last session of Congress, Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, proposed the following amendment to the Constitution:—"Art. 13. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize, or give to Congress the power to abolish or to interfere within any State with the domestic institutions, thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State." This was adopted by both Houses, and ordered to be submitted to the several State Legislatures for their approval. Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural address, expressed his approval of it and advised its ratification. It has been ratified by only one legislature in which the Republicans have a majority, viz: Ohio. It was adopted in Rhode Island, but there Republicanism is in the minority. But in New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, and other States whose legislatures have been in session, it has failed. The Republicans are unwilling to say that they will not use their accidental power in Congress to abolish slavery.

Death of Hon. W. H. Dimmick.

We regret to observe an account of the Death of Hon. W. H. Dimmick, who died at his residence in Honesdale, Pa., on the 27th ult.

Mr. Dimmick was about 40 years of age, and a man of irreproachable political and personal integrity. He represented his district in the last and preceding Congress. His health has been feeble for some time past, and his death will be deeply regretted.

He was an earnest and sincere Democrat, one of the few who adhered to the true principles of the party, even to the day of his death. We can ill afford to spare him.

A QUESTION SETTLED.—It is stated that a very knotty question has just been decided by military lawyers. Several volunteer cavalry men having lost their horses in the field, one or two colonels thought there was nothing to be done but to mount the men anew on horses from the Government stables. They were wrong. According to the original regulations, every volunteer regiment of cavalry was formerly required not only to provide their own horses, but keep the stables always supplied. A regiment of 1,000 mounted men should have 1,400 horses for the saddle.

Senator Pomeroy.

Among the Washington dispatches to the New York Tribune of the 17th, we find the following:—"Senator Pomeroy's bill for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion, enacts that Slavery be immediately abolished by proclamation, and the army officers directed to protect, and authorized to use, the emancipated slaves."

We are proud that Kansas has taken the initiative in a measure which is sure ultimately to triumph as it is certain that the day will come when the sun will not rise upon a master nor set upon a slave. Senator Pomeroy's bill strikes at the foundation of all our national difficulties, and he is the only man in Congress who has had the courage to meet the question openly and fairly.

While the people are laughing at this bill and censuring its author, the irresistible logic of events will sweep down years and sheers and proclaim Freedom National. It will be enacted by the Army and the People before it has passed to its third reading in the Senate.—Leavenworth Conservator.

It is daily becoming more and more palpable that the above expresses the real object of this war so far as it is pushed on by the Republican party. Their every act and declaration proves it, and we may therefore understand why every effort on the part of the Democrats to stop this endless effusion of blood and untold millions of expenditure, is met by shouts of contempt and derision. There is no longer any disguise in this matter, as a Bill passed by Congress on Saturday very similar to that spoken of above, introduced by Pomeroy, the big meddler Senator from Kansas.—Choose ye therefore the part you will bear in this new phase the war is to take. When such orders issue from Washington Gen. McClellan will be superseded by Gen. Banks, the "Union slider" and various other strange scenes will be exhibited in the Army. Every step pursued seems to be two steps back, as to any prospects of an end to our civil war.

Sunday Battles.

It is an astonishing historical fact (which we recently heard an eloquent minister impressively dwell upon) that in almost every great battle fought on the Lord's Day, the attacking party has been defeated! That of Marston, on Sunday last, adds another deplorable instance to this list of wonderful and seemingly Providential facts. Exchange.

When Count Lemanski, who had served with Napoleon in all his wars, lectured in this place, several years ago, we remember him stating in his lecture that Sunday Battles always resulted to the disadvantage of the attacking party. He instanced, we think, some twenty-six prominent battles, fought on Sunday, in which the attacking party were defeated. If there is a time in the history of a nation, more than all other times, when its rulers should "fear God and keep his commandments," it is during the prevalence of civil war—the most cruel, horrible and sinful of all wars. The desecration of the Lord's Day, by our Army, we must not flatter ourselves will go unavenged, for an authority that we dare not dispute hath said, "the Lord hath sworn by his right hand, and by the arm of his strength, that the nation and the kingdom that will not serve him shall perish, and be wasted with desolation." There is a needless desecration of the Lord's Day by our Army, and for all such transgressions retribution will as surely follow as that night follows day.

A Few Plain Questions.

To which the Public are waiting for an Answer.

It is said that the panic on Sunday originated in the teamsters, who were out of place.

The Public asks—who placed them there?

That the panic was aggravated by the alarms of a gallery of civilians, present to see the show.

The Public asks—Who gave them the passes?

That many of our officers were appointed to commands with which they were wholly unacquainted.

The Public asks—who is responsible? That ignorant civilians were placed in commands which they disgraced.

The Public asks—who appointed them? That the senseless oburgations of the Tribune led to a premature attack.

The Public asks—who is so weak as to be influenced by Greeley?

In a word, evil does not do itself—some one is to blame for it; and the American people demand to know whose short comings have led to their disgrace.

Moro New Blanks.

Deeds, Summons, Executions, Seize Facias, State Warrants, Commitments, Capitans, School orders, Exemption, Judgment with Single and Double Notes, etc., just printed and for sale at the office of the Columbia Democrat.

Has the President Acted Lawfully.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:—"The following question has lately been asked in the hearing of the writer, by men who are Republicans, and daily readers of your paper:—"If the President has abided by the Constitution, why it is necessary to legalize his action?" And I confess the query has been raised in my own mind, if Mr. Lincoln has acted legally, how can his actions be legalized? Of what use is Senator Wilson's bill to "ratify and confirm" those actions? For the benefit of all doubting ones, you will please answer this question, and show us that your President has not "perjured himself," as some affirm? W. F. ROMEN.

It is not remarkable that even Republicans should begin to ask questions. The Times very naturally suggests a good many grave questions, and they must be satisfactorily answered. Mr. Greeley very coolly and rather curiously replies:—"Answer—We did not suppose any one doubted that, in calling out and arming Three Hundred Thousand militia, and ordering an increase of the regular Army, the President, anticipating the dissent of Congress, has done what has no legal validity if such assent be withheld."

If the President "anticipated" Congressional action why did he not call Congress together at an earlier day? He violated the Constitution and his oath, and kept Congress away long enough to make an excuse for the necessity. On the same parity of reasoning he could dispense with Congress altogether, assume Dictatorial Robes, and coolly answer us that the necessities of the country require it. And is not that emergency being prepared for us as fast as possible? Senator Baker of Oregon, in defending the President, expressed his favorable opinions of a Dictatorship! How many more Senators are not ready to follow so sublime a Roman precedent?

We almost daily hear of some one expressing a readiness for a Military Despotism. Such men will of course rejoice at every assumption of unconstitutional power that Lincoln may perform, as well as all the barbaric accompaniments.

There has been stirring times in Harrisburg for some weeks, and much complaint of the mode in which the paying of the three months men has been conducted. Many of the soldiers starving and naked were kept waiting for days by reason of the dilatoriness of the Paymaster. They are yet getting along slowly.

The sum required, to pay a regiment, officers included, for three months' service is not far short of \$40,000. The sum to be received by the officers of a regiment for three months' service, is as follows: Colonel, \$654; Lieutenant Colonel, \$582; Major, \$525; Captain, \$385; First Lieutenant, \$325; Second Lieutenant, \$10; Surgeon, \$525; Adjutant, \$370; Quartermaster, \$403.

This comprises every thing into money, including the cost of servants, horses and rations. Commissioned officers cannot always understand this, and are invariably surprised as finding themselves the recipients of so much more money than they expected. Non-commissioned officers and privates are furnished with food and clothing. Non-commissioned officers of the staff are paid \$21 per month, their food and clothes. The Orderly of each company receives \$20 per month, clothing and provisions. The other Sergeants receive \$17 per month, Corporals \$13, Musicians \$12 and Privates \$11. Each man receives his own money, after having signed duplicate receipts. The companies are mustered in their order, and called to the stand alphabetically, the commanding officer being always present to witness the payments.—All payments are made in gold and silver.

CONGRESS NOT FOR PEACE.—Mr. Cox of Ohio introduced a resolution in Congress, that Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore, Beverly Johnson, Martin Van Buren, Thomas Erving, Franklin Pierce and James Guthrie, be appointed Commissioners, with authority to request the appointment of similar Commissioners from the seceded States, to meet at Louisville in September, for the purpose of conferring and reporting to the next Congress, a PEACE proposition. The proposition was voted down by a vote of 83 to 45. The forty-five who voted for it were mostly democrats. The Republicans all voted against it.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT.—The neglect and bad treatment that our three months' volunteers have suffered from the Government since they left the seat of war, have been so freely commented upon during the last week, by the brave soldiers themselves, that no one can doubt the reality of their complaints. The following Appeal to the President, from a returned Volunteer, which appeared in the Reading Times of Wednesday, tells the whole story in a few words, but very forcibly. As the signature shows it to come from one of the President's own party, its publication cannot be ascribed to a desire for political effect: TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Sir:—When there is gross mismanagement on the part of your subordinates, you should find time to attend to it, and apply the remedy.

Are you aware how shamefully the troops from this State, recently mustered out of service from Harper's Ferry, have been treated—that most of them have been lying about ever since, without pay, and that the pay many of them have received is skin-plasters—that gallant soldiers are beggars in the streets without money to pay for a night's lodging, or a meal's victuals—that they cannot visit their families until paid—that officers have paid the expenses of their men home and back again, that they may receive their pay? Is this the way to get men to re-enlist? Suppose you take the matter in hand, and find out through whose neglect, or through whose speculations in the public money, these wrongs are perpetrated.

It is said that you cannot be reached—that you will never see this. We will take care that you do see it, and if you are yet the honest man we took you to be, you will notice it.

A REPUBLICAN.

THE INCOME TAX BILL.—The new Income tax bill, lately passed by Congress, seems to be imperfectly understood. Many people are under the impression that persons whose income is over \$800 are not to be taxed at all, while those over \$800 are to be taxed the full amount. This is a mistake. It is only the surplus over \$800 that is to be taxed 3 per cent. In addition to the deduction of \$800 from the income, all the State, County, School and Borough or township taxes are also to be taken off and then the 3 per cent is put on the balance. So that a man whose income is \$1500 a year, will have to pay 3 per cent on \$700, less the amount of his local taxes. This bill goes into effect January 1, 1862.

Stronous or scrofulous affections are the cause, the blight, the potato rot of mankind. They are vile and filthy as well as fatal. They arise from contamination and impurity of the blood, and are to be seen all around us everywhere. One quarter of all we meet are tainted with them, and one quarter of these die of them: die foolishly too, because they are curable. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cleanses out the Scrofulous corruption from the blood, renders it pure and healthy, and effectually expurgates the foul contamination from the system. No longer groan under your Scrofulous disorders, since the irresistible AYER has provided his masterly combination of curative virtues that he calls Sarsaparilla.—[Democrat, Waterbury, Ct.

FILES IN BOTH FORMS CURED! READ THIS.—"I can only account for my present sound health, from the constant, though moderate use of BERRY'S HOLLAND BITTERS—having from my youth suffered at intervals from Piles, in both forms, sometimes so severely as to completely prostrate me. I have for several months past, though subject to loss of sleep, and unusual physical effort, been entirely free from any symptom of this distressing disease; while my general health is very much improved."

Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate, are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietor.—They will take pleasure not only in respecting them to its author, but to many others who have used the Holland Bitters for the same affection, with equal success.

The contractors who have furnished blankets to the Government for our soldiers says the Philadelphia Inquirer, have realized the handsome little profit of two hundred thousand dollars. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial states that one of the sons of Secretary Cameron is said to have made about \$30,000 on a single horse contract.

When the medicinal efficacy of plants, such as has been the result of this partial disease, it is not necessary to state that the disease is not a disease of discovery, but a disease of application to those who from education and respectability have become infirm, and are unable to do more than to suffer from the disease. The disease is not a disease of discovery, but a disease of application to those who from education and respectability have become infirm, and are unable to do more than to suffer from the disease.

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