## COLUMBIA



# DEMOCRAT.

BLOOMSBURG

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

"TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH."

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LEVI L. TATE.

OFFICE

Brick Building, apports the Erchange, by side TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

#### Select Doetry.

DEATH.

That I shall die, full well I know . In mercy Lord, direct my ways,

When I shall die is all unknown. Except to thy omniscient mind; Lest, then, with life my hope be gone, May 1 from thee such favor find. That I may always ready be For death and for eternity.

How I shall die is hidden too; To some with agonies of woe, My soul be found with thee at last,

Waere I shall die I may not know. Only be my happy tot With saints retermed to leave the dead; thmall care to me the place affords— The earth, throughout, is all the Lord's.

Whene'er in death I shall recline, Through Christ's redemption I am thine, By faith his glories now I see— "Twill all he well!—I little prize When, here or macre this body dies.

#### Miscellancous.

A Soldier's Emotion in Battle.

Our citizen soldiers inexperienced in the battle field will find the most terrible moments just before the battle begins. A tures in the Mexican war, published in " Howe's Achievements of Americans," gives some interesting items on this head in his discription of the battle of Palo Alto, the opening battle of the war.

When all was ready, both armies stood still for about twenty minutes, each waiting for the other to begin the work of death, and during this time I did not see a single man of the enemy move; they stood like of artillery belehed forth their iron hail. oral creeds and modes of worship in all statues. We remained quiet, with two exceptions: General Taylor, followed by he came to where we stood, he looked steadily at us; I suppose to see what effeet the novel circumstances in which we were placed had upon us, and as he gazed, he said : "The bayonet, my hardy cocks ! casion was that of Lieutenant Black, of the engineers, who volunteered to gallop along the enemy's line, in front of both armies, and count their guns; and so close did he go that he might have been shot a hundred times. One of the officers of the enemy, doubtless, thinking he had some communication to make, rode out to meet him; Black, however, paid no attention to him, but rode on, and then returned and reported to Taylor.

Thus stood those two belligerent armies, face to face. What were the feelings of those thousands? How many thoughts and fears were crowded into those few moments? Look at our men! a clammy sweat is settled over their faces, slightly pale, not from cowardly fear, but from an awful sense of peril, combined with a determination not to flinch from duty. These are the moments in which true soldiers resign themselves to the reflection that whatever may befall them they act with honor; these are the moments when the absolute coward suffers more than death -when, if not certain he would be shot in his tracks, he would turn and flee. Fighting is very hard work; a man who has passed through a two hours' fight, has lived through a great amount of mental labor. At the end of a battle I always found that I had perspired so profusely as to wet thro' all my thick woolen clothing, and when I had got cool, I was as sore as if I had been beaten with a club. When ers than military men; each stripped off the battle commences the feelings undergo

Reader, did you ever see your house on fire ? If so, it was then you rushed into great danger; it was then you went over

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT. your cooler moments; you then have ex- lightening like rapidity, partly hid from Culumbia Democrat never realized it. All men are not alike; men. some are cool; some are perfectly wild or crazy; others are so prostrated by fear By the President of the United States. that they are completely unnerved-an awful sinking and relaxation of all their onergies takes place, awful to behold; they tremble like an aspen, slink into ditches and convert places, cry like children, and are totally insensible to shame-dead to every emotion except overwhelming fear of instant death. We had a few, and but a few, of such in our army.

As the two armies were facing eachother, it was remarkable to see the coolness of our men; there they stood, chew ing bits of biscuits, and talking about the Mexicans-some wondering if they would fight; others allowing that they would, and like demons, &c. I kept my eye on the artillery of the enemy; and happened to be looking toward their right wing, when suddenly a white curl of smoke sprang up from one of their guns, and then I saw the dust fly some distance in front where the ball struck. Instantly another, and then another rich curl of smoke arose, succeeded by a booming sound, and the shot came crashing towards us. The enemy fired very rapidly, and their balls knocked the dust about us in all directions-some went over our heads, others struck the ground in front and bounded away.

Our batteries now went to work, and poured in upon theat a perfect storm of iron ; Lieut. Churchill and his men began with their eighteen pounders, and when the first was fired, it made such a loud report that our men gave a spontaneous shout, which seemed to inspire us with renewed confidence. I could hear every law order and peace throughout our counword the Lieutenant said to his men .-When the first shot was fired, he watched the ball, saying, "Too high, men; try another !"-" too low, men; try againsoldier in his narration of personal adven- the third time is the charm !" The third shot was fired, and I saw with my own I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the U eyes the dreadful effect of that and the following shots. "That's it, my boys!" shouted Churchill, jumping about two feet; you have them, now! keep her at that;" plete lanes through the enemy's lines; but and teachers of religion, of all denominathey stood it manfully. The full chorus tions, to all heads of families, to observe of battle now raged; twenty-three pieces and keep that day according to their sev-

to avoid the shot, this puzzled the enemy end that the united prayer of the nation his staff, rode from left to right at a slow and they could not bring their pieces to may ascend to the Throne of Grace and be put in practice, and the practical illuspace, with his leg thrown over like a woman, and as he passed each regiment he Many were the narrow escapes, one ball own country. came within six inches of my left side .not what he said to the others, but when The force of the shot was tremendous; a horse's body was no obstacle at all; a man's leg was a mere pipe stem. I watched the shot as it struck the roots of the grass, and it was astonishing how the dust flew. In about an hour the grass caught the bayonet is the thing !" The other oc- fire, and the clouds of smoke shut out the opposing armies from view. We had not establishment," provides that the drum as yet lost a man from our regiment. In major, or leader of the band, shall receive the obscurity the enemy changed their line the pay and emoluments of a second lieuand the eighteen pounders, supported by our regiment, took a new position on a little rise of ground. As we moved unto the spot, a six pound shot carried away the lower jaw of Capt. Page, and then took off missioned staff officer, receives only \$21 a man's head on the right, as with a knife. per month.

The blood of poor Page was the first blood I saw; he was knocked down in the gras, and, as he endeavored to raise himself he presented such a ghastly spectacle. that a sickly, fainting sensation came over me, and the memory of that night I shall carry with me to my dying hour. A little later, Major Ringold was mortally wounded at his battery; I saw him just after it. The shot had torn away a portion of the flesh of his thighs, its force was tremendous, cutting off both his pistoles at the locks, and also the withers of his horse-a splendid steed, which was killed to relieve him of his misery. The enemy tried hard but without avail, to hit our eighteen pounders. The battle continued until night put an end to the scene. We biyou-

The enemy had been severely handled, owing to the superiority of our artillary. The gunners went into it more like butchhis coat, rolled up his sleves, and tied his suspenders around his waist; they all wore bites you when your back is turned. red flannel shirts, and, therefore, were in

dier in battle. I always knew my danger | with their dark red shirts and naked arms -that at any moment I was liable to be yelling at every shot they made, reminded killed, yet such was the excitement that I me of a band of demons rather than of

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the To Be Acknowledged as Bel-President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be obsermarcy; to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for re-establishment of try, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, carned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and suffrages of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency. Therefore nited States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do carnestly recommend to and so they did, and every shot tore com- the people, and especially to all ministers

> In testimony whereof, &c. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PAY OF A DRUM MAJOR.-It is stated that the fourth section of the recent act of Congress 44 to increase the present military tenant of infantry. The pay of this noncommissioned officer is thus raised to an aggregate of of \$103 50 per month, while the sergeant major, the highest non-com-

ABSENCE OF MIND .- A citizen was absorbed in heavenly things, when an ac- ment as belligerent. quaintance tapped him on the shoulder, and

"O, splendid, splendid !" he exclaimed: nucleus rather thin, but I admire the tail; and officers at Bull Run.

No loyalistacknowledges the right of the four hundred millions long, and four hundred thousand broad."

REVERSE OF FORTUNE,-Wm, H. Randull, for fourteen years identified with the history and growth of St. Paul, Minnesota, cation with the administration it seeks to and at one time owning real estate in and overthrow, near the city valued at \$1,000,000, died at St. Paul, on the 30th ult, a poor man. acked where we were, and laid on our at St. Fam, on the stead of 1857 wrecked and then—tehip them.

Our short experience has already shown

embling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There is no deception in a bull

To see them limbering and unlimbering, the fashion to trade in wives as to trade in great danger; it was then you went over places, climed over walls, lifted heavy firing a few shots, then dashing through horses!" "Why so Dick?" "I d cheat dress Beauregard or Johnson at all, we loads, which you could never have done in the smoke, and then so fire again with somebody most shockingly before night.

Mahor dress Beauregard or Johnson at all, we must give them their rebel titles; that

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1851.

ligerents.

Although our present struggle for na tional integrity and unity, is as just as any ved by the people of the United States, over instituted in the prostration of rebelwith religious solemnities, and the offering lion, we begin to see that those who have restoration to peace; and whereas, it is fit as if our rulers were lost in the contemand becoming in all people, at all times to plation of the undertaking. The truth is, acknowledge and revere the Supreme Gov- and we are all, with all our wisdom, beernment of God, to bow in humble submis- ginning to appreciate it; the most sagasion to his chastisements, to confess and cious of us, three months ago, knew nothdeplore their sins and transgressions, in ing of what we talked about so flippantly the full conviction that the fear of the Lord We had no idea whatever of the duration. is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray the desolating consequences of a civil war with all fervency and contrition for the carried on for but three months, in a counpardon of their past offences and for a try like this, and even now we have no lessing upon their present and prospect- adequate comprehension of what it will be ive actions; and whereas, when our beloved | if another spring returns and sees it still country, once, by the blessing of God uni- unfinished. But how could we, the multited, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted | tude know much, when the best | laformed with factious and civil war, it is peculiarly were far at fault. The distinguished Prefit for us to recognize the hand of God mier of the present Administration, a genin this vititation and sorrowful remem- tleman of rare attainments, and wonderbrance of our own faults and crimes, as a ful subtlety, assured of the citizens of New nation and as individuals, to humble our- York city, only a few days prior to his taselves before Him and to pray for his king his seat in the present cabinet, that the rumbling of the then distant thunder of rebellion, was but a passing spasm, and that in "sixty days" all would be peace contentment and repose. The president himself, after exchanging views with men from every section of the Union, deliberately told the villagers of Springfield that the present commotion was "merely fictitious," and the good, cozy man labored

he captain and pilot both cried out "all's ight and well." After the inauguration of the Adminis ration the President and the conservative men under him, did endeavor to prove their predictions, of no danger, true.-They could not hold out, however, against We were ordered to lie down in the grass humility, and religious solemnity, to the fanaticism and folly. The bloody teachings of "an irrepressible conflict" were to cotions tested to the very death. Since tion than Yancy and all his crew. Their will be their infamous counsel which will retard everything calculated to secure a

under that pleasing delusion, until facts.

stubborn and naked, changed his opinion

How then could the million have any just

conception of the approaching trouble, when

We are anticipating, however; we Democratic County Convention. meant to direct attention to, the following extract from the special Washington corespondent of the New York World, a paper believed to be the mouthpiece of the conservative wing of the Cabinet. It looks standing on the curbstone the other ever- like a feeler, and as if the Southern rebelning, viewing the comet, and was much lion will de acknowledged by our govern-

of the rebels as belligerents is gaining "How do you like the President's mes- ground among leading men at the capital. The opinions of some on this subject have been changed by contingencies, resulting from the capture of so many federal troops

> outherners to claim the attitude in question; that their privateersmen are any better than pirates, their generals entitled

But it is urged that from military necessity and for military convenience we must rec-ognize them, under protest, as belligerents

the difficulties opposing another course; 150 He who is passionate and hasty is that where enemies, though rebels, muster generally honest. It is your cold dis. armies which can be counted by tens of thousands, they command for themselves by might, if not by right, any equal ad-vantage which the formalities of modern log. It is only the cur that sneaks and warfar insure to contending parties .-People say that it is beneath the dignity of government, to send flags of truce to Dow .. John, how I wish it was as much | insurgents, our pride has a sadder fall in

consistent in refusing to notice a message intended for him and addressed "To whom it may concern;" that Beauregard was equally consistent in detaining Harris and Magraw; that, in not hanging the crews of the Savannah and Petrel at the yard-arm or bringing them to instant trial and the validity of the southern letters of marque; that such recognition is practically enforced by Davis' threatened revenges in event of contrary action; in short, that the rebels have got us on equal ground, so far as concerns the treatment of prisoners captured by either side and on either land

It is not my department to suggest the course which manly and humane pol-icy should dictate in this serious and trouof fervent supplications to Almighty God control of it, upon our side are not equal of the rebels as belligerents is gaining every day among influential Unionists in this blassions on their arms, and a speedy seems visible in high places, which seems Washington. They say that a great government of the rebels as belligerents is gaining every day among influential Unionists in the blassions on their arms, and a speedy seems visible in high places, which seems ernment always makes itself ridiculous in and France can never be expected to consider men as pirates whom we are afraid to

The New York Herald also says : In the present case the disadvantage of ate States have a large number. Until the action of our government became decided District. in reference to the privateers, the Confederate government gave the prisoners they had taken from us every indulgence.— Now they hold them in close confinement. lous a fate is not likely to add to their coolness or courage on the day of battle. It cannot improve the Union cause or connalize the war by needless cruelties or revive the barbarities of less enlightened

We publish the foregoing without further comment, more than to remind the unanimous and unqualified endorsement of in his judgment, the special circumstances Democracy that, no matter what arrange- the Convention : ments are made, either for the prosecucountry, rushing to the protection of their on the great principles on which that Union Government, even when administered by was formed, and there is, therefore, neiabout. Let partizans sneer at it, if they will; but it is a sublime spectacle to see the Democracy of the country fighting the Democracy of the country fighting the Resolved, That we unqualifiedly conthe Democracy of the country fighting the Resolved, That we unqualifiedly conhad opposed, and whose political tenets erate States in their secession from and they hold responsible for much of the misthe common ment, Abolitionism has had chief which afflicts us. Let corrupt men which that section of the Union has at any control. They are more responsible for grow bloated with the plunder war furnish- time suffered, might have been fully rethe unanimity of the South in this rebel- es; let speculators, contractors and campfollowers watch for pelf, "the pickings and violence and hatred of everything South- stealings" of the camp; let the sneaking rn drew Alex. H. Stephens, and others sharper, who watches the soldier's payroll. like him, into the rebellion; it was their ery out for the suspension or pacification criminal thirst for bleed that hastened of the war, the Democracy of the country Scott to lose our first great battle, and it will cling to their Government, and either conquer an honorable pece, or fame as lasting from "a well fought war."

The Delegates elected by the Democratic voters of Montour county, on Saturday, the 17th inst, in pursuance of the call issued by the Standing Committee, met in the Court House, at Danville, on Monday. August 19th, 1861, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several oftices of Montour county, and to appoint A sentiment in favor of the recognition Judicial and Representative Conferees to meet similar Conferees from the counties suposing the Judicial and Representative Districts in which Montour county is embraced, for the purpose of nominating one year: candidate for President Judge, and two persons for Representatives. On motion, John Moyes, of Derry, was

elected President of the Convention, and to be addressed as such, or their pseudo- Daniel F. Gouger, of Limestone, and Vincen Shuitz, of West Hemlock, Secretaries. On motion, the Districts were called in

alphabetical order, and the Delegates answered to their names as follows : Anthony-John Carey, Charles Reader. Cooper-Daniel F. Crossley, Absalom

Fry. Danville, N. W.—David L. Novius, David Grove. Danville, S. W .- Oscar F. Ephlin, Wm

Derry-David M Derr, John Moyer. Liberty-Redding Herring, Samuel

Limestone-Daniel F. Gouger, John

Mayberry-Jacob Swank, James Vought

Valley-Franklin Snyder, Isaac Shull. | Proclamation by the President West Hemlock-Vincent R. Shultz, Wm. Crossley.
On motion, the Convention proceeded to

nominate candidates for Associate Judges. Robert Moore, Joseph Dean and Robert Davison being named, the Convention proceeded to a ballot which resulted as follows: Moore 22; Dean 12, and Davison 10. Moore and Dean were then declared the regular nominees of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Commissioner. Isaac Ammerman, of Danville, being the and the other States hereinbefore named as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the only one named, his nomination was de-

nominee of the Convention for District At-

On motion, it was unanimously resolved by the Convention, that Henry Snyder, and the citizens of other States and other Sen., of Valley township, be and is hereby parts of the United States is unlawful, and theoretically ignoring what it is forced to practically acknowledge; that no middle-ground can be maintained; that England office of County Anditor office of County Auditor.

On motion, the following resolutions, appointing Judicial and Representative States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into Conferees, were unanimously adopted :

refusing to exchange is clearly on our side. If our government hang as traitors or privateers the prisoners they hold, the Southern Confederacy may retaliste and hang ten for every one. The prisoners held by the United States are few; the Confederacy may be Confederated to the Confederacy may retalist a Democratic candidate to fill the States of Pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States of Pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States of Pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States of Pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States of Pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States of Pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States of Pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States of Pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States are few; the Confederacy may retalist the second pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States are few; the Confederacy may retalist the second pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States are few; the Confederacy may retalist the second pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States are few; the Confederacy may retalist the second pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States are few; the Confederacy may retalist the second pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States are few; the Confederacy may retalist the second pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States are few; the Confederacy may retalist the second pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States are few; the Confederacy may retalist the second pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States are few; the Confederacy may retalist the second pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the States are few; the Confederacy may retalist the second pennsylvania, to nominate a Dem

ram Antrim be appointed Conferees from this county, to the said Conference, with or inhabitant of any of the said States, Now they hold them in close confinement.

The effect on enlistment will be exceedingly bad. Thousands will shrink from encountry in the Hon. Alexander Jordan; that said the United States, will be Conferees be authorized to appoint subgaging in a war in which, if they are tastitutes, and to increase the number of ken prisoners, they are liable to be hanged; and if they are already culisted the number appointed from the other counties, revenue and of the military and naval forif the other counties appoint a larger numces of the United States.

Conferees be authorized to appoint substitutes, and to increase the number of Aud I hereby enjoin upon all District
Attorneys, Marshals, and officers of the
number appointed to the United States. ber than two conferces.

Resolved, That Thomas Chalfant and
Jesse C. Ammerman, be and are hereby

cribute to the success of our arms to sig- appointed Representative Conferees, to meet two candidates for Representatives.

The following resolutions received the

Resolved, That the Democratic party tion, or the suspension of hostilities, the from the time of its organization to the faithful pen of history will record the fact present day, has always been, and still is, of a great party, generally dominant in the in the most emphatic sense, a Union party, devoted to the conservation of the those whose counsels brought our troubles | ther necessity or propriety that calls upon

dressed under our National Constitution and in the Union.

eserving, protecting and defending the Constitution and for faithfully executing the laws, and that we are opposed to any war, and equally to any peace which is based upon the idea of the separation of these States.

Resolved, That this war should not be

of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to

Resolved, That the volunteer soldiers, who at the call of their country, promptly went forth to do battle in defe Constitution and laws, are entitled to our hearty thanks for the gallant manner in which they have discharged their duties. Resolved, That we pledge to the ticket this day formed, our undivided support.

The following persons were appointed

Anthony-John Carey. Cooper—Jacob Shelhart jr, Danville, S. W.—Wm. Morgan, Danville, N. W.—David Grove. Derry-Dr. L. F. Caldwell. Liberty-Alexander K. Clark. Limestone-Simpson Smith. Mayberry-James Vought, jr. Mahoning-Hiram Antrim. Valley-Adam Gerringer. West Hemlock-Wm. Crossley.

Resolved, That these proceedings published in the Danville Intelligencer. The Convention then adjourned with

JOHN MOYER, President. DANIEL F. GOUGER, VINCENT R. SHULTZ, See'ye.

ney A woman down East has common ed a suit of divorce against her husband. her tongue to the stopper of the molasses cry Yankee woman considers sacred.

WASHINGTON, August 16,

Bu the President of the United States, A PROCLAMATION. I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the

United States, in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved July 13th, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Fiorida, except the inhabitants of that part of the state of Virginialying west of the Allegheny Mountains, and such other parts of that State Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled On motion, Joseph H. Campbell, of by the forces of the United States angaged Danville, was declared the unanimous in the dispersion of said insurgents as are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exception aforesaid, tion shall cease, or has been suppressed, that all goods and chattels, wares and other parts of the United States, without Resolved, That it be recommended that the special license and permission of the a Conference be held at the Public House President, through the Secretary of the the office of President Judge of the said later fifteen days from the issuing of this Resolved, That John Dildine and Hi proclamation, all ships and vessels be-

the execution of the said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures Jesse C. Ammerman, be and are hereby imposed or declared by it, leaving any appointed Representative Conferees, to meet similar Conferees from the other counties of this Representative District, to nominate retary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said

> of any case shall require such remission. In witness whereof I have hereunto set ly hand, and caused the seal of the Unid States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this, the party, 16th day of August, in the year of our Union Lord one thousand eight hundred and six tyone, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

Anamam Lincoln.

By the Prevident.

WM. H. Seward.

Prediction in the Course of Fulfillment.

In the campaign of 1856, the Democratic Executive Committee of this State, J. W. Formey Chairman, issued an Address, from which the following is an extract :

"We know very well how easy it is to d in the Union.

Resolved, That we are ready to uni e in Union. But we know also that the fedpolitical action with every citizen for the suppression of the present rebellion, for delicately constructed that they prove to delicately constructed that they may be ruptured at any time by a serious error of the people in choosing a Chief Magistrate. The States of this Union are not held together by physical force, like the dependencies of the Kingdom, nor even like a political power, like different parts of the same Resolved, That this war should not be waged for conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain it ceases to operate, the Union will be unmade. Let a President of the United States be elected exclusively by the votes of one section, and on a principle of avowed hostility to the men, the measures, the domestic relations, the feelings, and the interests, real or supposed, of the other section, and what must be the consequence! We do not say it would certainly or ne-cessarily dissolve the Union. Perhaps the good genius of the Republic, which has brought us through so many perils, might a Standing Committee for the ensuing save us again. But that man must be in-year: would put us in fearful danger. For this reason, the election of a sectional candi-date must be regarded as in itself a great public misfortune. The party that avows opposition towards a certain class of the States, as its motive and rule of action, is entitled to no aid or comfort from any man who loves his country or desires to be faithful to its Government. The greatest, the wisest, and the best men this world ever produced have warned us that the Union could not last under the control of a geographical party. Need we refer you to Washington's Farewell Address? Need three rousing cheers for the Democratic Jefferson and Jackson have given? If the solemn voices which come from the tomb of Mt. Vernon, from the sepulchre at Monticello, and from the grave at the Hermitage, have ceased to be regarded, then we are lost indeed."

A Max with very large feet had a pair because he would not allow her to apply of boots that were much too big for him.

"Why don't you sell them?" asked a jug every time she used it, a privilege ev. friend. "I had them half sold (soled) once"