



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."

Select Poetry.

DEATH. That I shall die, I well I know; All human life is short and frail; Pleasing and vain are things below; All portions how must quickly fail. In mercy Lord, direct my ways; That I in peace may end my days.

Miscellaneous.

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 soldier in his narration of personal adventures in the Mexican war, published in "Howe's Achievements of Americans," gives some interesting items on this head in his description of the battle of Palo Alto, the opening battle of the war.

your cooler moments; you then have experienced some of the excitement of a soldier in battle. I always know my danger—that at any moment I was liable to be killed, yet such was the excitement that I never realized it. All men are not alike; some are cool; some are perfectly wild or crazy; others are so prostrated by fear that they are completely unnerved—an awful sinking and relaxation of all their energies takes place, awful to behold; they tremble like an aspen, sink 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.

lightening-like rapidly, partly hid from view by dense clouds of smoke and dust, with their dark red shirts and naked arms yelling at every shot they made, reminded me of a band of demons rather than of men. By the President of the United States. A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; and whereas, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times to acknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions; and whereas, when our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with factions and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation and sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for his mercy; 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 law and order throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sacrifices of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency. Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United 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 earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humility, and religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country.

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To Be Acknowledged as Belligerents.

Although our present struggle for national integrity and unity, is as just as any ever instituted in the prostration of rebellion, we begin to see that those who have control of it, upon our side are not equal for the emergency—a wavering of purpose seems visible in high places, which seems as if our rulers were lost in the contemplation of the undertaking. The truth is, and we are all, with all our wisdom, beginning to appreciate it; the most sagacious of us, three months ago, knew nothing of what we talked about so blithely. We had no idea whatever of the duration, the desolating consequences of a civil war carried on for but three months, in a country like this, and even now we have no adequate comprehension of what it will be if another spring returns and sees it still unfinished. But how could we, the multitude know much, when the best informed were far at fault. The distinguished Premier of the present Administration, a gentleman of rare attainments, and wonderful subtlety, assured of the citizens of New York city, only a few days prior to his taking his seat in the present cabinet, that the rambling 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 feintitious," and the good, cozy man labored 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 the captain and pilot both cried out "all's right and well."

Johnson, however wrong his cause, was 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 death, we have already half recognized 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 or sea. It is not my department to suggest the course which manly and humane policy should dictate in this serious and troublesome matter. But the fact is as I have stated it. Opinion in favor of a recognition of the rebels as belligerents is gaining every day among influential Unionists in Washington. They say that a great government always makes itself ridiculous in theoretically ignoring what it is forced to practically acknowledge; that no middle-ground can be maintained; that England and France can never be expected to consider men as pirates whom we are afraid to hang. The New York Herald also says: In the present case the disadvantage of refusing to exchange is clearly on our side. If our government hang as traitors or privateers the prisoners they hold, the Southern Confederacy may retaliate and hang ten for every one. The prisoners held by the United States are few; the Confederate States have a large number. Until the action of our government became decided 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. The effect on enlistment will be exceedingly bad. Thousands will shrink from engaging in a war in which, if they are taken prisoners, they are liable to be hanged; and if they are already enlisted the reflection that they may meet so ignominious a fate is not likely to add to their coolness or courage on the day of battle. It cannot improve the Union cause or contribute to the success of our arms to signalize the war by needless cruelties or revive the barbarities of less enlightened times. We publish the foregoing without further comment, more than to remind the Democracy that, no matter what arrangements are made, either for the prosecution, or the suspension of hostilities, the faithful pen of history will record the fact of a great party, generally dominant in the country, rushing to the protection of their Government, even administered by those whose counsels brought our troubles about. Let partisans sneer at it, if they will; but it is a sublime spectacle to see the Democracy of the country fighting the battles of an Administration which they had opposed, and whose political tenets they hold responsible for much of the mischief which afflicts us. Let corrupt men grow bloated with the plunder war furnishes; let speculators, contractors and camp-followers watch for profit, "the pickings and stealings" of the camp; let the sneaking sharper, who watches the soldier's payroll, cry out for the suspension or pacification of the war, the Democracy of the country will cling to their Government, and either conquer an honorable peace, or fame as lasting from "a well fought war."

Valley—Franklin Snyder, Isaac Shull, 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 only one named, his nomination was declared unanimous. On motion, Joseph H. Campbell, of Danville, was declared the unanimous nominee of the Convention for District Attorney. On motion, it was unanimously resolved by the Convention, that Henry Snyder, Sen., of Valley township, be and is hereby declared the nominee of the party for the office of County Auditor. On motion, the following resolutions, appointing Judicial and Representative Conferences, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it be recommended that a Conference be held at the Public House of Joseph Moist, in the Borough of Milton, on Saturday, the 7th day of September next, composed of two conferees from each of the counties composing the 8th Judicial District, of the State of Pennsylvania, to nominate a Democratic candidate to fill the office of President Judge of the said District. Resolved, That John Diddine and Hiram Antrim be appointed Conferees from this county, to the said Conference, with instructions to support the nomination of the Hon. ALEXANDER JORDAN; that said Conferees be authorized to appoint substitutes, and to increase the number of Conferees from this county to equal the number appointed from the other counties, if the other counties appoint a larger number than two conferees. Resolved, That Thomas Chalfant and Jesse C. Ammerman, be and are hereby appointed Representative Conferees, to meet similar Conferees from the other counties of this Representative District, to nominate two candidates for Representatives. The following resolutions received the unanimous and unqualified endorsement of the Convention: Resolved, That the Democratic party from the time of its organization to the present day, has always been, and still is, in the most emphatic sense, a Union party, devoted to the conservation of the Union on the great principles on which that Union was formed, and there is, therefore, neither necessity or propriety that calls upon the Democratic party to abandon its time-honored principles with a view to the formation of a new political organization. Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the action of the so called Confederate States in their secession from and rebellion against the National Government, believing as we do that every real wrong which that section of the Union has at any time suffered, might have been fully redressed under our National Constitution and in the Union. Resolved, That we are ready to unite in political action with every citizen for the suppression of the present rebellion, for preserving, 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 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 the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union. Resolved, That the volunteer soldiers, who at the call of their country, promptly went forth to do battle in defence of the 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 a Standing Committee for the ensuing year: Anthony—John Carey, Cooper—Jacob Shellhart 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 be published in the Danville Intelligence. The Convention then adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Democratic party. JOHN MOYER, President. DANIEL F. GOUGER, VINCENT R. SHULTZ, Sec'ys.

Proclamation by the President. WASHINGTON, August 16. By 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 Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, and such other parts of that State and the other States heretofore named as may maintain a loyal adherence to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents as a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exception aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease, or has been suppressed, that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from any of the said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of the said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to and from the said States, with the said exceptions, found at sea, or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States. And I hereby enjoin upon all District Attorneys, Marshals, and officers of the revenue and of the military and naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of the said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to make his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the city of Washington this, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President. WM. H. SEWARD. Prediction in the Course of Fulfillment. In the campaign of 1860, the Democratic Executive Committee of this State, J. W. Forsay Chairman, issued an Address, from which the following is an extract: "We know very well how easy it is to sneer at any suggestion of danger to the Union. But we know also that the federal relations of this Government are so 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 State. They are independent sovereignties, united by the gentler law of mutual attraction. This law, operating on their own free will, made the Union; and when 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 necessarily dissolve the Union. Perhaps the good genius of the Republic, which has brought us through so many perils, might save us again. But that man must be intellectually blind who does not see that it would put us in fearful danger. For this reason, the election of a sectional candidate 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 we remind you of the admonitions which Jefferson and Jackson have given? If the solemn voices which come from the tomb of Mt. Vernon, from the grave at the Hermitage, have ceased to be regarded, then we are lost indeed."