Columbia Democrat

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

REPRESENTATIVES,
LEVI L. TATE, *of Columbia.*
GEO. S. TUTTON, *of Wyoming.*

SHERIFF,
JOSIAH H. FURMAN.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN McREYNOLDS,
STEPHEN BALDY.

TREASURER,
JAMES S. McNINCH.

COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES H. HESS.

CORONER,
JAMES LAKE.

AUDITOR,
JOHN F. FOWLER.

Election, Tuesday, October 8, 1861.

ARTICLE I.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or Abridge the Freedom of Speech, or of the Press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.—*Constitution of the United States.*

ARTICLE 9.—That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.—*Constitution of Pennsylvania.*

Judge Baldy.

The Chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee of Columbia County having written to Judge BALDY inquiring whether he would accept or decline the nomination tendered him by the Convention of Republicans, styling themselves the Union Convention, which assembled in Bloomsburg on Saturday, September 7th, replied as follows:—

CATTAWISSA, 14th Sept., 1861.

To W. H. JACOBY, Esq.,
Chm. Dem. Standing Committee:

SIR:—In reply to your note of the 9th I have only to say—That having received the Democratic nomination for Associate Judge, I can not of course become the candidate of a second party.—They have not given me the opportunity to decline their nomination, not having even notified me of the fact; but your letter has enabled me to say that I am the candidate of the Democratic party, and of the Democratic party only; knowing it to be thoroughly for the Union, the Constitution and the Laws. Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,
STEPHEN BALDY.

Johnston H. Ikeler, has at last got a nomination!

"SPECTACLES" writes an excellent article in this week's Democrat. The boys are after "poor Staley," without their "old Scythes." "BRIARCREEK" came too late but will appear next week.

GODEY FOR OCTOBER.—We have Godey for October, and a most charming number it is, containing sixty-six engravings, one hundred pages reading, and sixty-six reading articles. A model Magazine.

Dr. John, in speaking of Mr. *Stiles*, the conglomerate candidate for Sheriff, says—"in every respect, he is a superior man to his competitor, Mr. FURMAN." Bah!—That is like the simpleton who talks about "EXHIBITING *concealed* weapons!!!"

Dr. John, says—Mr. BALDY is said to be "thoroughly a Union man Judge BALDY says—he is the candidate of the Democratic party, ONLY, knowing it to be THOROUGHLY for the UNION." Which is to be believed JUDGE BALDY, or the "*Smut Machine.*"

Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, made a Union Democratic Speech, on Tuesday evening, in Danville. We are told it was not exactly what was expected by the "new-light Union savers." Dr. Brower, briefly says, "Col. Wright's speech was a masterly effort; full of sound logic, convincing argument and ardent patriotism."

NORTH BRANCH DEMOCRAT.—Mr. D. C. Kitchen has transferred the above paper to the hands of HARVEY SICKLER, Esq. The Democrat is a spirited paper and eminently sound in the faith of our Fathers. Being the only democratic paper in Tunkhannock, it should be liberally patronized by the Democracy of Wyoming.

MAJOR MONROE'S CONVENTION.—The *Republicans* of Montour, Columbia and Wyoming.—Sullivan not being represented,—held, what they called a *Union Conference Meeting*, on last Tuesday, in Bloomsburg, and pronounced Messrs. *Lazarus & Jennings* nominated for the Legislature. It was a three horse machine, and was as amusing as it was harmless. Maj. Monroe, without much stretch of political consistency, might have also represented his party-no-party-friends of Sullivan and saved the Union.

☞ Judge Jordan had no opposition at the recent primary election in Northumberland county as a candidate for President Judge. His vote was 1936. He has the nomination in Montour county also, which makes him the nominee of the district, and will be elected.

OUR NEW DEPOT.—The L. & B. R. R. Co., have taken possession of the new Depot at Bloomsburg. Passengers now depart and arrive at the foot of Market Street. The new Depot is a very neat and creditable building—well arranged and handsomely finished—affording the best convenience for passengers.

☞ Since the Easton *Sentinel* was mobbed, Ex-Gov. Reeder addressed a meeting at that place STRONGLY DENOUNCING THE MOB, and appealing to men of all parties to set their faces against such LAWLESS VIOLENCE. Where is there another prominent Republican who has raised his voie against mobs?

CIRCUS.—Spalding & Rogers' Circus, which exhibited at this place on Thursday of last week, was decidedly the best exhibition of the kind we have witnessed for many years. The stock was excellant, and the performance everything that could be desired. The Horse exercise was excellent. Besides, all was conducted with the utmost decorum and system. The even-

Republican Record.

"**Any People anywhere**, BEING INCLINED, AND HAVING THE POWER, HAVE A RIGHT TO RAISE UP AND SHAKE OFF THE EXISTING FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND FORM A NEW ONE WHICH SUITS THEM BETTER. THIS IS A MOST SACRED RIGHT—*a right which, we hope and believe, is to* LIBERATE THE WORLD. *Nor is this right confined to cases where the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it.*—ANY PORTION *of such people that* CAN, MAY REVOLUTIONIZE, *and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a* MAJORITY *of any such people may revolutionize,* PUTTING DOWN A MINORITY *intermingled with, or near about them,* WHO MAY OPPOSE THEIR MOVEMENTS. *It is a quality of revolution not to go by old lines or old laws; but to break up both, and make new ones.*"—*Abraham Lincoln's Speech in Congress, January* 12, 1848.

"We hail this first battle of the new war of freedom." The *old war* was commenced by Birney and his Abolition followers, and the new war of the clashing of arms is the legitimate result."—*Ohio State Journal.*

"Of what value will an Union be that needs links of bayonets and bullets to hold it together. If any State will go from us, let it go."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. WE HOPE NEVER TO LIVE IN A REPUBLIC WHEREOF ONE SECTION IS PINNED TO THE RESIDUE BY BAYONETS."—*New York Tribune.*

"We are not in favor of blockading the Southern coast. We are not in favor of retaking by force the property of the United States now in possession of the seceders. We would recognize the existance of a government formed of all the slaveholding States, and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it."—*Cinn. Commercial.*

"It is now probably definitely settled that the Government troops *will be withdrawn from Fort Sumpter within a few days. Whatever differences of opinion there may have been upon the subject,* when the intentions of the Administration were *first* announced, it is *now gradually conceded that* IT IS A WISE AND PRUDENT MOVE—A MASTER STROKE OF POLICY."—*Dayton Journal, March 15th,* 1861.

Hundreds of other extracts could be made, but it is useless to multiply them. In 1856 Mr. Fillmore pronounced the Republican party a sectional party, and their teachings tending to the dissolution of the Union. In 1860, at the Chicago Convention, Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania moved to strike out the word "national" from the call of the Convention, stating that they did not desire to be known as a *national* party: See New York Daily Tribune, May 18, 1860, page 5. Hundreds of thousands of people in the United States have seen Republican flags with only *sixteen stars;* and no man who ever cared to argue on the subject ever heard that the Republican party was a Union party. The Bell Everett men last fall insisted that the teachings of the Republicans was disunion; and Henry M. Fuller proclaimed it in the Court House in Bloomsburg, with all the strength of his master intellect.

Such are the uncontradicted facts of the record: now has any man ever heard of a case in which a change of *name* has changed the *nature* of the animal? A lamb is innocent and harmless, and a tiger bloody and ferocious, call them by what name you will. When Republicans call themselves Unionists will they become true Union men by mere change of name? Never! What's bred in the bone stays long in the flesh. The New York *World*, republican, not long ago published several articles proving that the *Tribune* was a disunion sheet, and had been for years. Has the *Tribune* changed? A Senator in Congress, at the close of the last regular session, replied to the question of another, that the republicans had not abandoned any of their principles.

Thus then they stand on the record, and we know our people will not be caught by so transparent a dodge. They know that the Democratic party was always a Union party, has never changed its name or nature, and is a Union party now. They will sustain the old organization, they will vote the whole Democratic ticket; and they will show those gentlemen who have sold themselves to the abolition disunionists for a mess of pottage, that the price paid is eternal ruin and disgrace.

HORSE AND MULE CONTRACTORS.—The *National Republican* is assured by a person who appears to be conversant with the subject that gross frauds have been perpetrated upon the Government by certain horse and mule contractors in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Disclosures ventilating these corruptions, it is understood, will be made in the right quarter.

We find the above among the dispatches in the Philadelphia papers of Saturday, and give it for what it is worth. The following is also among the dispatches, dated at Washington on Friday:

The Pennsylvania Horse Contract Frauds—The Government is about to investigate the alleged frauds committed upon it in the sale of horses furnished by Pennsylvania contractors.

COL. WM. H. BLAIR.—We are gratified to learn that this gentleman has been nominated for the State Senate, in the District composed of the counties of Center, Clinton, Lycoming, and Union.

☞ Spangler's Farmer is here for

Resolutions,

Adopted by the Greenwood Literary Society.

At a regular and full meeting of the Greenwood Literary Society, held on the evening of Sept. 7th, the following resolutions were offered by William Burgess, and adopted without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, Our country is involved in war for the purpose of quelling an armed rebellion among a confederate band of traitors and their allies, who have openly avowed their suicidal determination to rule or ruin; and whereas, certain demonstrations have been made in this region of Pennsylvania, as well as in other portions of the Northern States, which unmistakably evince an active sympathy with the tratior's cause; therefore

Resolved, That while we disclaim all desire or intention of mingling in the partisan contests of the day, of identifying ourselves with any political party, or other clique or clan, or of diverting the actions of our society from the laudable pursuit of literature and science, we do most unqualifiedly assert and maintain that every loyal citizen is in duty bound to aid the government as far as possible by words and deeds, in maintaining the supremacy of constitutional law, in defending our lives, our property, our homes, and our nationality from the ruthless grasp of desperadoes, who set God at defiance and trample humanity in the dust.

Resolved, That we deprecate the horrors and many evil consequences of civil war, and ardently desire the consummation of an honorable peace, on terms not detrimental to our moral, social and political intercourse and developement, but we will by no means counsel measures to precipitate our country into the vortex of a worse calamity, by making truckling concesssons of principle, or any compromise with armed rebels, calculated to fix the stigma of dishonor and disgrace upon our national character, without ridding us of the vile curse which is the prime cause of these complicated evils.

Resolved, That the preaching of *compromise* and *peace* with the avowed or implied intent of crippling the administration of the government in the present crisis, evinces a willingness to strike arms with secessionists and traitors, and those who extend such aid and sympathy either openly or covertly, if prompted by such motives, should be considered as aiders and abettors of treason, and as such should meet the indignant frowns of freemen, and be visited by the salutary restraints of the law.

Resolved, That the papers of Columbia and Montour counties, not unfriendly to the expression and circulation of such sentiments, be respectfully invited to publish these resolutions.

MILLVILLE, PA., Sept. 9, 1861.

NOTES BY THE EDITOR.

Fortunately there is no law against people making fools of themselves, and the Greenwood Literary Society has as good a right to perform that feat as any other. The resolutions and preamble are exceedingly muddled, what little meaning there is, is covered with words. So far as we can get at the idea, we have no fault to find with the resolutions; except the last two lines of the second one; to wit:

"Without ridding us of the vile curse which is the prime cause of these complicated evils."

That is pure, genuine, unblushing abolitionism—It is the doctrine of Greeley and Giddings and Lovejoy and Fred Douglas—It is the echo of the yell of the Rifle Ward Beecher party, for the emancipation of the negroes—It is the spirit of the proclamation of Fremont, which the Government has been obliged to disavow—It is of the teachings of those fanatics whose folly has ruined the country—It is at the bottom of all our troubles, and is the cause of the "cause of these complicated evils."

Such being our opinion of William Burgess' abolitionism, we boldly avow ourselves "unfriendly to the expression and circulation of such sentiments." Not that we would shut Mr. Burgess' mouth, or tear down his School House—those are the arguments of cowards and fools—let Mr. Burgess preach, let the good sense of the people answer.

In connection with our own dissent, we beg leave to refer the reader to a letter from Mr. Clay upon the subject, which it would be well for William Burgess to study. Let the white men of the North read and ponder its teachings.

SOUND VIEWS.—The Louisville *Democrat*, the gret Union organ of Kentucky, says.

"We make no apology for this wicked effort in the South to destroy the Government. We grant the necessity of suppressing it; but *Abolitionism*, THAT HAS PRODUCED IT, *must also be suppressed.* Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave. The patriot who loves his country must consent to sacrifice them both."

The same paper urges the Republicans of the free States to disband, and "SUPPORT THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES." It says that the experiment of a purely sectional party has now been tried and its fruits are before the world. With this experience before them, it thinks all good men ought to join in the support of that party who had the foresight to warn the country of the dangers that are now upon us.

J. Woods Brown, Esq.

The Democracy of Northumberland county, have nominated Mr. Brown, of Milton, for the Legislature. He is a gentleman of acknowledged ability, a loyal Union Democrat, and an estimable citizen. The four abolition sheets of that county, the *Gazette, American, Register*, and *Miltonian*, bitterly oppose his election, which fact, must satisfy every decent democrat, that Mr. Brown will be triumphantly elected.

The Issue.

In consequence of our defeat and the accession to power of the Republican party, a portion of the Southern States have seceded, repudiated the Constitution, and seek to finally dissolve the Union; and just here at this point arises a confusion in the minds of many in the Democratic party relative to their true position and duty. Because they have been friendly to the South and in favor of giving them their rights in days gone by, many Democrats seem to fall into the error of thinking that they are bound to be friendly to the Southerners as Secessionists. But here is a fatal mistake, inconsistent with all our past lives as Union men. Because we have been heretofore in favor of giving the South all its rights in order to preserve the Union, it by no means follows that we should endeavor now to confer upon the South what is not its right in order to destroy the Union. We find sentiments expressed in the *Eastern Argus* which accord with our sense of duty. "If there ever was a time when every man was called upon to ponder well his own position, and act worthily the part of a loyal American citizen, that time is the present. There is at this moment but one issue before us, and we beg every man to look at it. The momentous question now thrust upon us is, whether we shall continue to live under the best government which the world has ever seen, or strike our national flag and allow the old Ship of State to drift upon the breakers and certain destruction. It is *Government and protection of all we hold most dear on the one hand, or anarchy, dismay and dissolution on the other.* It is idle to say at this hour the war might have been avoided. That will not relieve us from the immediate emergency. The noble old ship is adrift, and the question now to be settled is, how shall she be brought back to her moorings and be saved from utter destruction. When a man's dwelling is on fire by the act of an incendiary, his first effort is to save his wife and children. To leave the raging flames in pursuit of the incendiary, and let his loved ones go, would be madness in the extreme, a crime of the first magnitude. Just so with regard to the Government. Its existence is seriously imperilled, its very life is now at stake. This is the great fact now staring us in the face, and we beg every man not to wink it out of sight.—When men say they are opposed to the war without any qualification, the logical conclusion must be to withdraw our troops at once, and yield an unconditional surrender of the national flag. We must be, every man must be, therefore, either in favor of giving up everything that the South may see fit to demand, or continue to give his hearty aid and co operation in defence of the Government which they are now seeking to tear down."

The "No-Party" Party

The most hypocritical of the Republican press quote from Judge Douglas' last speech, with varied marks of emphasis, the following:

"Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice *party organizations* and *platforms* on the altar of his country, does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people."

Whose platform does the preservation of the altar of our country require to be sacrificed? Not the Democratic platform, certainly, for on and by that it has been preserved from the commencement of the Government down. "The Union and the Constitution, they must be preserved," has ever been the foundation of the Democratic organization and platform. Did the preservation of our country require it to be sacrificed, it would be most cheerfully done.

But who is it that is not prepared to sacrifice their party platform on the altar of their country? It is those who have declared their party platform "a law" to them—who have declared their party platform "more sacred than fifty Unions."

This is the party and these are the persons whom Mr. Douglas declared "unworthy the support and countenance of honest people." The democracy have no political power and therefore nothing to sacrifice that would be of any practical effect. It is the President and his party who are in a position, and who are called upon by their country to come forward and "sacrifice their party organization and platform upon the altar of their country." Will they do it?

Luzerne Democratic Ticket.

Pres't. Judge—Jno. N. Conyngham.
Associate Judges—Canfield Harrison, and Stiles Williams.
Assembly—Peter Walsh, Dr. Harry Hakes, Dr. S. U. Trimmer.
Proth'y.—Dr. Wm H. Pier.
Dist. Att'y.—Hon. E. B. Chase.
Treasurer—James Welsh.
Clerk of Courts—Col. E. B. Collings.
Comm'r.—Nathan Kocher.
Auditor—Alexander Harned.
A good strong Ticket and will be elected.

PRISONERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE.—There are but two Pennsylvanians at present confined at Fort Lafayette, Pierce Butler and Ellis B. Schnable. Of the others besides the privateersman, eight from Virginia, nine from Maryland, six from Lousiania, one from California, five from New York, two from Georgia, one from South Carolina, one from Arkansas, one from Alabama, one from Missouri. The whole number at present is fifty.

Democratic Standard.

Democratic Conferee Meeting.

The Conferees appointed by the Democratic Conventions of the several counties of this Representative District met at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, on Friday the 13th inst.

The following gentlemen presented credentials and took seats in the Conference:

Columbia—John G, Freeze, Hudson Owen.

Montour—J. S. Sanders, Michael Breckbill.

Sullivan—George D. Jackson, Michael Meylert.

Wyoming—Henry W. Fassett, Ziba Billings.

The Conference came to order, and on motion of J. S. Sanders, MICHAEL MEYLERT, of Sullivan, was chosen President of the Conference.

On motion of John G. Freeze, J. S. Sanders, and Ziba Billings, were chosen Secretaries.

On motion the Conference proceeded to make nominations.

Mr. Billings nominated George S. Tutton of Wyoming.

Mr. Freeze nominated Levi L. Tate, of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Sanders the nominations closed.

A vote having been taken, Geo. S. Tutton and Levi L. Tate were declared unanimously nominated, as the Democratic candidates for Representatives of the District composed of the counties of Columbia Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of this Representative District through its conferees re-affirms its ardent and unalterable attachment to the Union and opposes any attempt at a separation of the States as a measure frought with unqualified evil and with ultimate ruin to every section of the country: That the Democratic party will give its firm support to the Government of the United States in every constitutional effort to sustain the cause of the Union, and to repress the present rebellion: and that it is eminently proper to prosecute the present war with vigor in order that it may be the sooner brought to a successful termination.

The President appointed Messrs Jackson and Owen to wait on the Candidates and announce to them their nominations—and invite them to join the Conference. Having appeared, they accepted the nomination with the resolution, and fully concurred in the sentiments contained therein.

On motion of Mr. Jackson the next Representative Conference was appointed to be held at Laporte, in Sullivan County, on the second Friday of September 1862.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this Conference be published in all the Democratic papers of the District.

MICHAEL MEYLERT, *President.*
J. S. SANDERS, ZIBA BILLINGS, } *Secretaries.*

The Effect of the Abolition of Slavery Upon the North—Henry Clay's Opinion

At this time when a strong effort is being made by the Abolition politicians of the North, to have this war take the turn of emancipation of the negroes of the South, it is interesting to read the opinion of Henry Clay, expressed in a letter written to Rev. Walton Colton, of the effects of that measure. Read it:

"ASHLAND, Sept. 2, 1843.

"*My Dear Sir*: Allow me to select a subject for one of your tracts, which, treated in your popular and condensed way I think would be attended with great and good effect. I mean abolition.

"It is manifested that the ultras of that party are extremely mischievous, and are hurrying on the country to fearful consequences. They are not to be conciliated by the Whigs. Engrossed with a single idea, they care for nothing else. They would see the Administration of the Government precipitate the nation into absolute ruin before they would lend a helping hand to arrest its career. They treat worst and denounce most, those who treat them best, who so far agree with them as to admit slavery to be an evil. Witness their conduct towards Mr. Briggs and Mr. Adams in Massachusetts, and towards me.

"I will give you an outline in the manner I would handle it. Show the origin of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British Government. Show how it is disposed of by the Federal Constitution; that is exclusively to the States, except in regard to fugitives, direct taxes and representation. Show that the agitation in the free States will first destroy all harmony and finally lead to disunion—perpetual war—the extermination of the African race—ultimate military despotism.

"But the great aim and object of your tract should be to *arouse the laboring classes of the Free States against abolition.*—Depict the consequences to them of immediate abolition. The slaves, being free, would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would *enter is to competition with the free laborer—with the American, the Irish, the German—reduce his wages, be confounded with him, and effect his social and moral standing.* And as the ultras go both for abolitionism and amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and the laboring black woman, to reduce the white laboring man to the despised and degraded condition of the black man.

"I would show their opposition to colonization. Show its human, religious and patriotic aim. That they are those whom God has separated. Why do Abolitionists oppose colonization? To keep and amalgamate together the two races, in violation of God's will, and to keep the blacks here that they may interfere with, degrade and debase the laboring whites. Show that the British Government is co-operating with the Abolitionists for the purpose of dissolving the Union, &c. You can make a powerful article that will be felt in every extremity of the Union. I am perfectly satisfied it will do great good. Let me hear from you on this subject.

HENRY CLAY.

Correspondence.

For the Columbia Democrat.

ROHRSBURG, Sept. 16th, 1861.

COL. TATE:—

You will do us a favor by granting space in the *Columbia Democrat*, for the insertion of a few thoughts suggesting themselves on reading an article from the pen of John Staley, of Greenwood.

He commences by apprising his very much-loved Greeley of the fact that "There is a vile sheet published in his city called *The New York Day Book.*" So much for that. Greely will doubtless thank him for so important a disclosure. Further, "if this thing (*The Day Book*) is to connue, the G overnment will have to send troops here to protect the loyal citizens, for in the northern part of this county Jeff. Davis has two men to Lincoln's one, or which is the same, two Breckinridge men to one Lincoln man." The comparison here instituted places the Democrats of this county (the friends and neighbors of the writer) on the same footing with Jeff. Davis, and consequently *traitors* and *rebels.* Is not such a comparison altogether unbecoming a citizen, much less a gentleman? It is not only unjust, but it is unsustained by argument. The assertion is utterly unfounded and entirely destitute of *truth.* If the writer has taken the pains to read some of the resolutions adopted by the Democrats of Columbia when in council, he cannot be ignorant as to their course respecting the maintenance of the Government. He has one of two positions to take in defence of what he has written, and his dignity and honor depend on the issue before him. He may plead ignorance respecting the position of the Democracy in his county, or say that he designedly prepared an untruth for publication. Again, in calling attention to a military company in his neighborhood, he says: "One company is arming with large knives made out of old scythes." Friends, do you believe that? We know of no such company in Columbia county, and demand the proof. Bring on your evidence, Staley, we want you to toe the mark.

His serious apprehensions of danger sound badly. Surely he can have no occasion for this premature disclosure.—Where is there a Democrat this side of "Dixie Land" that would harm Captain Staley. We should rather attribute his fears to a violent night-mare or some unusual dizziness of the head, brought on by over much reading of *The Tribune*, and would suggest as an antidote that he read some sound Democratic journals.

His logic leads directly to the conclusion that the Lincoln men are the only Union men. Let us examine the records and see whether the advocates of the "higher Law" have a better claim to Union than we have. You will agree with us in saying that to be a consistent Union man you must respect and obey the Constitution of our country.

The Supreme Court is unanimously acknowledged to be the great exponent of the Constitution. What do the Republicans say respecting its decisions? Mr. Lincoln, their President, said: "If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, *I would vote that it should.*" Again, we find Mr. Sumner advising resistance to the fugitive slave law, which is known to be part and parcel of the Constitution; he said: "Here the path of duty is clear. *I am bound to disobey this act.*" "Sir, I will not dishonor this home of the Pilgrims and of the Revolution by admitting—nay, I cannot believe—that this bill will be executed here."

On the 12th of October, 1855, Mr. Seward said: "It is written in the Constitution of the United States, *in violation of the Divine Law*, that we shall surrender the fugitive slave." You blush not at these things because they are as familiar as household words.

The gentlemen referred to are some of the *leading* men in the Republican party and heads of the Administration, and their sentiments speak *forcibly* against the fugitive slave law and the decision of our highest National Tribunal. Read and judge for yourselves.

The *Republican* is virtually the *disunion* party, if there be a disunion party of the North, for Governor Banks of Massachusetts, said: "Although I am not one of that class of men who cry for the preservation of the Union; though I am willing, in a certain state of circumstances, to let it SLIDE, I have no fear for its perpetuation. But let me say, if the chief object of the people of this country be to maintain and propagate chattel property in man—in other words, human slavery—*this Union cannot and* OUGHT NOT TO STAND."—Again, we find him turning prophet and predicting a "military dictatoral Government." He had no faith in the utility or stability of our "free institutions" under the shield of our fathers.

He said: "I conceive of a time when this *Constitution shall not be in* EXISTENCE; *when* WE *shall have an absolute* MILITARY DICTATORAL GOVERNMENT, transmitted from age to age with men at its head who are made rulers by military commissions, or who claim an hereditary right to govern those over whom they are placed."

Now, *Mr. Staley and Co.*, that is the kind of *Union* men we find in the *Republican ranks*, and if you can prove to us that they are the ONLY *loyal people in the North*, we will thank you for your argument. In talking with *Greeley*, the writer said: "I have been a subscriber to your paper for ten years, and have done all I could to increase its circulation." "I have lived 53 years in this county," &c., &c. That we believe to be true, and consequently, no evil can come of it. It is wise in him to inform Greeley on that subject. The editor of "The Tribune" might have waited many years for that information from some one else. It might have been well for the *Captain* to have added, the time and place of his birth, his vocation and some *other matters of that sort.* They are perfectly harmless. No one would doubt them, and the public mind would be greatly enlightened by their insertion.

We trust next time we hear from *Staley & Co.*, such *important items* will not be over-looked.

"SPECTACLES."

Charles R. Buckalew.

The many friends and admirers of this gentleman are pleased to learn that he has returned to his home in Columbia county, after representing the United States in Equador, with his health re-established. We know of no man in the State of Pennsylvania who is better entitled to the designation of STATESMAN than Charles R. Buckalew—and we use the term in the highest and best sense as distinguished from the mere politician, manager or intriguer. He is a man who recalls the former and better days of the republic, when individual merit and capacity were the only recognised passports to public position—before political schemers made a traffic of politics by introducing the debasing and corrupting practices through which inferior men have literally purchased stations for which they are totally unfitted by nature, character or education. As a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, Mr. Buckalew displayed capacity of the highest order, and was recognized as the leading mind of that body when it contained men of whom the State had reason to be proud. Always cool and dispassionate, he brought a vigorous intellect to bear upon every public question, and invariably commanded the respect and attention of his opponents, if he did not succeed in convincing their judgement. The readiness and thoroughness with which he discussed every subject no matter how suddenly sprung upon his attention, excited remark and admiration; and so exhaustive were his arguments that they always bore to observers the impress of careful study and preparation. In the midst of the most exciting debates his perfect coolness and the entire absence of personal feeling were conspicuous characteristics. During seven years service in the Senate, though he took a leading part in every important debate, we doubt whether he ever said a word calculated to wound the feelings of any of his antagonists, or to excite personal animosity towards himself—thus showing the temper as well as the intellect of a statesman.

Mr. Buckalew is not the style of man to intrigue and form combinations for the purpose of attaining public position. He will be recommended by nothing but merit of the highest order; and if the Democratic party should ever have the opportunity of sending him to the United States Senate, we trust that they will not neglect it, for he would take a foremost position in any deliberate body in the world, and be a credit to the State and the nation.

Patriot and Union.

Support The Government.

"I am for supporting the Government. I do not ask who administers it. It is the Government of my country, and as such I shall give it, in this extremity, all the support in my power. I regard the pending contest with secesssonists as a death struggle for constitutional liberty and law."—*John A. Dix.*

These are the sentiments of the Hon. John A. Dix, a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet and now a Major General in the army of the United States. They are the sentiments of the entire Democratic party of the North. That party will now, as it always has done, stand by the Union, and fight for the Union, so long as there remains a single enemy to assail it. The bitter partizans, who are so blinded by prjudice that they can see no good thing in a Democrat, let him be ever so true a patriot, cannot drive the Democracy from their loyality by calling them "traitors," much as they would like to do it. If they would allow us to give them a word of advice, we would say give up calling hard names. The country needs the aid and co-operation of all the loyal citizens, in putting down this rebellion. In the issue between the Government and the secessionists, Democrats are on the side of the Government, the Constitution and the Union. Here is where all who are not so blind that they *won't* see, may find them, and here they will stand until the war is over. After that it will be time enough to look over the battle-fields and see who, in this as in every other war in which our country has engaged, have done the fighting, and who have been the "traitors."—*Easton Argus.*

Wyoming Democratic Nomination.

Representative—George S. Tutton
Associate Judges—Henry Love, John V. Smith.
Commissioner—John Niver.
Coroner—Paul C. Clayton.
Auditor—T. D. Spring.