COLUMBIA



DEMOCRAT.

AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

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

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COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

LEVI L. TATE. IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE In the new Brick Ruilding, opposite the Exchange, by eids

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Original Poetry

"Contribute to the Daring Few."

Open your hearts, and treasures too And went to fight in Dixie.

Burdy they'll fight where 'ere they go. Thousands will answer never, no,

The petting storm their frame doth shill Come let us then prepare and fill. A car of good warm clothing

Then the patriots heart will blend Our honored soil they will-setund

They'll meet the for - their cannon face, On this fair soil of ours.

Perchance some will ne'e return. Then, how many hearts will burn We will then coment their names, in turn With the heroes of 76.

Select Storn.

A True Story of the Revolution.

Just at the close of the Revolutionary war, there was seen somewhere in one of the small towns of central Massachusetts, a ragged forlorn looking soldier coming up the dusty street. He looked about on the rich, bright patches of wheat ready for the sickle, and on the green potato thought Mr. Towne, who was walking leisurely behind him, going home from the reaping to his supper. He was a stout farmer, dressed in home-made brown linen trowsers, without suspenders, vest or coat. The ragged soldier stopped under the shade of a great sugar maple, and Mr. Towne overtaking him, stopped also.

"Home from the wars ?" he asked. "Just out of the British clutches !" re tell me who lives in the next house ! Is she recognized him.

belong to a comrade of yours, as I sup- dier. pose; his name was Jones but he was shot at Bunker Hill, and his widow mar- with the very concentration of contempt ried again,"

The soldier leaned against the tree .--"What kind of a man is he? I mean what kind of people are they there !- | an air of effrontery. Would they be likely to let a soldier have something to cat?"

first rate there. Mrs. Tompkins is a nice very hour! As for Molly, softening his woman, but he is the snarliest cur that ey- tone as he turned to the woman, now sober gnawed a bone. He is a terrible surly bing hysterically, "she shall choose beneighbor, and he leads her a dog's life .- tween us." She missed it marrying the fellow, but you see she had a hard time of it with the kins stood dumb with astonishment, "take farm after Jones went off soldiering, and me, save me !" when my son came back and said he was dead-he saw him bleeding to death on the battle field-she broke right down, and mean, treating this poor child so ? Did this Tompkins came along and got into you think because she had no earthly prowork for her, and he laid himself out to do firstrate. He somehow got on the blind against you?" side of all of us, and when he offered himself to her, I advised her to have him, and I am sorry I did it. You had better come like a beaten spaniel. with me. I always have a bite for any poor fellow that's fought for his country."

dier, "but Mrs. Tompkins is a distant-a gort of old acquaintance. The fact is I wife from a worse constraint than that of used to know her first husband, and I guess I will call there."

Mr. Towne watched him as he went up to the door and knocked, and saw that he was admitted by Mrs. Tompkins.

"Some old sweetheart of hers, may be," said Mr. Towne nodding to himself. "He comes to late; poor woman, she has a hard lina, was in Boston during the past year, row to hoe now." Then Mr. Towne went he gave the following toast on a public home to supper, and we will go in with

"Could you give a poor soldier a mouth. of this glorious Un ...

ful to eat?" he asked of the pale, nervous woman who opened the door.

"My husband does not allow me to give anything to travelers," she said, "but I always feel for the poor soldiers coming back, and I'll give you some supper if you won't be long eating it, and she wiped her eyes with her white and blue checked apron, and set with alacrity about providing refreshments for the poor man, who had thrown himself in the nearest chair, and with his head leaning on his breast, seemed too tired even to remove his hat.

"I am glad to have you cat, and I would not hurry you up for anything," she said in a frightened way, "but you will eat quick, won't you? for I expect every moment he will be in."

The man drew his chair to the table, keeping his hat on his head as if he belonged to the society of Friends, but that could not be, for the friends do not go to the wars. He ate heartily of the bread and butter and cold meat, and how long he was about it!

Mrs. Tompkins fidgeted. "Dear me," she said to herself, "if he only knew, he wouldn't be so cruel as to let Tompkins come in and catch him here." She went and looked from the window uneasily; but the soldier gave no token of his meal coming to an end. "Now he is pouring vinegar over the cold cabbage and potatoes. I can't ask him to take those away in hand. Oh dear, how slow he is, hasn't the man any teeth." At last she said mildly, "I am very sorry to hurry you sir, but couldn't you let me spread some bread and butter, and cut you some slices of meat to take away with you. My husband will use abusive language to you if he finds you here."

Before the soldier could reply, footsteps were heard on the door stone at the back door, and a man entered. He stopped short, and looked at the soldier as a sav age dog might look. Then he broke out n a tone between a growl and a roar.

" Hey-day, Molly, a pretty piece of business! What have I told you time and again, madam? You'll find that you the cornfields tasseling for the harvest, on had better mind your master. And you, you lazy, thieving vagabond, let me see you clear out of my house and off of my ed this reiteration of sentiment on the part fields, with curious eyes, -so at least land a good deal quicker than you came of the Executive and have cheerfully and on the premises!"

"Your house! and your land!" exclaimed the soldier, starting suddenly up, plied the man; "I've been a prisoner for feet and flung off his hat, and had sunk years." He rejoined suddenly, "Can you trembling and half-tainting in a chair, for

"You hain't any business to interfere "No," replied Mr. Towne, "Tompkins between me and my wife," said Tompkins lives there. That house and farm used to sulkily, cowed by the attitude of the sol-

> "Your wife!" exclaimed the soldier expressed in his voice, and pointing to him with an indignant finger.

> " Who are you?" asked Tompkins, with

" I am Harry Jones, since you ask," re plied the soldier, "the owner of this house, "If Tompkins is out you'd be treated and this land, which you will leave this

" O Harry !" sobbed she, while Tomp-

With one step he was at her side, holding her in his arms. "What did you tector that there was not a God in heaven

No man who is cruel to a woman is ever truly brave, and Tompkins slunk away

The next day had not passed away before everybody in the town knew that "Thank you kindly," returned the sol- Harry Jones had come home alive and well to rescue his much-enduring, patient a British prison; but what they all said, and what Harry said, and what Molly felt. I must leave you to imagine, for here the legend ends.

> When Commodore Tatnall, now head of his regiment, talking as if on a opposing the Union forces in South Caro- stump in New York, utterly oblivious of occasion: "Palsied be the hand or tongue of him who first attempts the dissolution the slave and bestow him upon the non-claimed, "Mister, you couldn't fix the

Seleet Doeten

"I Know that my Redeemer Liveth."

I know that my Redeemer lives"-and when the dark-'hing gleom Deth sometimes gather round my way, tike shadows

Oh, then I learn of Him to bid for a ye the tempter fly ; And in His strength I'll conquer, I'll conquer though I die.

"I know that my Redeemer lives"-and when yb toll My spirit stake beneath the load, too burdensome to

Ob. then I hear that pitying voice, saying to souls oppost

see the loved of early years, around me droop and die, Oh, then to soothe my bitter grief, my Saviour speaks to me; And bids the winds and waves "be still" of the soul's

sunds run low. When my dim eye is closing fast, on nil Hove below.

grace.

My sins all washed away, I shall behold him face to face.

Then loud shall swell my joyful song, on that immorts.

General & Political.

A New York Colonel Speaks.

Col. John Cochrane has made a speech and the Secretary of War has endorsed it. We have said nothing on the subject for some days, having had grave doubts whether the reports of the event were to be relied on as strictly correct, but these doubts are removed, and the fact remains.

We had good reason for doubting it .-The Administration has not deceived the North hitherto. The President has been frank, outspoken and consistent. The Cabinet has professed to be a unit in sustaining the President's views. The conservative people of the North have acceptconstantly furnished money and men for the war on the principles that were thus enunciated. Nor has the Administration erect and tall, and dashing off his bat with changed its views. The President remains a quick, fiery gesture. His eyes flashed firm to day as when he modified the proclike lightning, and his lips quivered with lamation of Fremont. The Cabinet have indignation as he confronted the astonished been singularly unanimous in their adhershrick when the soldier first started to his principles which Democrats and conservative men of all parties have heard pledged. We have received every assurance of this. It was therefore not strange that we should doubt the story that a Colonel in a New York Regiment had made a speech advocating universal plunder, turning the army into a horde of maranders, arousing slave insurrections, and all their attendant barbarities, and that the Secretary of War had "approved every sentiment of the

speech !" We do not overstate the remarks of Mr. John Cochrane. The people of New York know this gentleman tolerably well. Hereafter they will drop him from their memories. He has grievously erred if he magined that his late constituents in New York had become abolitionists, or in any manner changed their views of the slavery mestion, and in this desperate plunge into the embrace of the Garrison and Phillips party, he has bidden farewell to New York Demogracy forever. Nor has he won favorable regard from the Administration. When a politician, having become a soldier, takes to speech making instead of fighting, it is safe to suppose that he is looking for effect and is dealing in his old trade. In the present instance we have the gratifying assurance that the President, General McClellan, the heads of departments, and the entire Union sentiment in Washington, with a few exceptions, are profoundly grieved at the folly which he s perpetrated.

There is no point more sternly insisted on by the President, and by the Commander-in-Chief, than the inviolability of private property. Gen. McClellan has issued the most severe orders for its protection, and condigu punishment is visited on every offender against those orders.

Lo, here a New York Colonel, at the the orders of his General, shouts to his soldiery, "set fire and consume the cotton, time coming," a man in a laborer's garb take property wherever you find it, take rose in the midst of the assembly, and exslaveholder if you will, * * take the date, could you!"

slave by the hand, place a musket in it, and bid him in God's name strike for the liberty of the human race."

And the Secretary of War says, "I heartily approve every sentiment uttered by your commander."

With the Secretary of War we have nothing to do. He is an officer in the Cabinet, and answerable to the President alone, to whom he will explain his disagreement, if there is any, with the policy given to the public, to assure them that he Southern Secession : does not approve Mr. Cachrune's sentiments

service they would abhor.

' Beauty and Booty" is not the watchword of the American soldier. It never ready earned a just distinction. was, and God forbid it ever should be, though a hundred New York Colonels with glib tongues, seek to disguise its hor-with glib tongues, seek to disguise its hor-with glib tongues, seek to disguise its hor-Wm. I. Hirst, rors in such sounding phrases that even a Cabinet officer who listens may fail to appreciate the atrocity of their character.

It is useless to repeat the arguments against this madness of arming the slaves. If you want, for the Union only the Southern Territory, the fields and forests, overrun by hordes of negroes made savage by rapine and blood; if you desire only the blackened ruins of its homes, the unburied and maids; if this is the desire of your hearts, follow the lead of this New York carnage and slaughter ' (his own words,) and write, for the remotest generations of

onable souls, and become foolish, and of

We have confidence in the present administration of affairs, and with that confidence we have assured our readers that of the wishes of my constituents, conveyed the war is to be conducted on the princi- I shall, therefore, tender, through the ples which have been announced. The proper authorities, the resignation of my course of General Dix in Eastern Virgin- military commission from the State, and, ia, of General Sherman in South Carolina, alike confirm our confidence and give evidence of the sincerity and consistency of the Administration. It is of the highest importance that the people be saved from the evil effects of such speeches as Mr. Cochrane's. If New York city believed that his sentiments were approved by the President, we do not believe another mil-cutive, and present in his place only by lion could be raised for the Government in all the banks together. Up to the present moment, the conviction has been general in this city that the Secretary of War did not hear the speech of the New York Colonel as it has been reported, in the papers. No one believes that Mr. Cameron intended to endorse the plunder and destroying part of the speech, and it is doubtful whether, he heard anything of the arminu of the slaves. This is certain at all ming of the slaves. This is certain, at all events, that the conservative men of America, in the army and out of it, conservative class. When I say I am a Democrat, I Republicans and conservative Democrats, who are to-day nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the North, may rest assured of the firmness of the President and Cabinet to carry on the war on the principles of the Constitution, and the law, without refer- institutions, and interchangeable commod- servant, ence to New York Colonels gone mad, or those abolitionists who are anxious only for a plunge into anarchy .- N. Y. Jour-

conclusion of the song, "There's a good

Important Correspondence.

We copy from the Philadelphia Inquirer the recent correspondence between Biddle has concluded to resign his posi- war came upon them even then they wanspeciel election in May last. His letter is toxicating self-confidence that was the frank and bold in the avowel of his senof the Administration. But we have the timents-firmly sustaining the war, yet authority of the President, again and again denouncing alike Northern Abolition and

does not approve Mr. Cochrune's sentiments and the war will not be conducted on these principles.

Mr. Cochrane should understand better

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as hopeless. Every general, who has eithat your presence in Philadelphia may ther military character or the heart of a be only preparatory to assuming your seat man would retire from the field. Hun. in the Congress which is about to assemble. present are in arms for the Union and the tion attended at this time with peculiar present, that military life in which, through more than one campaign, you have al

We are with much regard, your friends

C. J. Ingersoll, Geo. Sharswood, P. McCall. J. Cadwalader. F. Fraley, Josiah Randall, G. M. Wharton, C. Ingersoll, G. M. Dallas,

J. INGERSOLL, and others.

great juncture in our National affairs, to progresses. hearts, follow the lead of this New York give my humble services where they may Colonel, "plunge this whole people, black be most useful to my country. With this and white, into one indiscriminate sea of purpose I took the field; and holding, during the period of the Extra Session, a land and sea. Let, everywhere, the peo-separate and important command, I did ple put in as officers men who will not see ches. These New England churches will

I have come for a day or two, from the States. regret that I will not attempt to express Secessionists of the South-reduced again to me in your letter and in other forms .as your representative, will return to National prosperity is too nearly allied to

authorities. I might at once hold the two can secode from geographical connection; positions; but it is plain that I could not with whom close relations, warlike or amiperform the duties of both, and, waiving cable, must continue always. the bare legal question, it seems to me to be incompatible with the character of a the peace among the States with honor to sons in New Eugland who can not find representitive as a legislator to be a paid officer, subject to the orders of the Exe-I have, therefore, reached the conclusion that your representative must not now be thus trammelled; yet, should the tide of war, indeed, roll around the National famous in arms have not surpassed nor churches in the five slave States are valued was either wrongfully reported, or that he | Capital, I hope that my brethren in arms will find room in their ranks for one soldier more.

ways have been. I am a Democrat-never more one than at this hour. I rejoice

When I say I am a Democrat, I do not mean that I belong to any knot of politi mean that I have ever maintained those national principles which, under God, made and preserved us a nation; those great national principles of justice and at a spuality for all the States, which, so long me as they were practiced, made our various ities bonds of strength and union, rather than grounds for strife

This, at least, we may say for the Democratic party-it rated at their true value of each section, and all races in due relatin the shape of a dictum, and said tion to natural causes. This, too, we may say for the Democratic party-while it ple is the voice of God." little baffled clique; as the Republican 'crucify him crucify him?'

party arose, "Secession" became "an army with banners."

Nor was the foresight of the Republi-

can leaders wider than their patriotism .-Col. Charles J. Biddle and some of his their followers that three months should constituents. It will be seen that Colonel see the end of all the trouble; and when tion in the army, and take his sent in ted only three months volunteers to end Congress, to which he was elected at a it. They created and fostered that in-

cause of our earlier reverses. They had so presistently abused that part of the American people that lived across a geographical line, that they had come at last, to underste and despise them, and Republican oratory summoned its pel. Now, what are the facts? The forth-DEAR SIR-We have learned this hearers, not to stern encounters, but only

the orders of his superior officers, and the which a brief respite from your duties in North rose like one man. The world saw spirit which animates his soldiers. If the sentiments he utters were adopted by the Government, to burn, plunder and destroy, to arm slaves for insurrection, and fight for the "liberty of the human race" instead of for the Constitution which was made for white Americans, if such a course were approved by the Administration, the war might as well be abandoned at once as hopeless. Every general, who has eight as the source in Philadelelia. privilege to fight or die for his country.—
Men began to say that the war was to be
made "A Black Republican job."

Cochrane once did, and who still think and your constituents, in conferring upon you, was the whole duty of the officer—feasting talk and will, when they have opportunity during your absence with the army and and frolieing and speechmaking took the vote as they always have, but who for the without solicitation on your part, a posi- place of training and discipline; and while the officer spouted and revelled, the responsibility, are, we trust, such as may rank and file were robbed of their first induce you to relenquish, at least for the right—the right to skillful guidance and right—the right to skillful guidance and instruction. The reins were nominally put into the hands of a venerable chieftain; but every politician, every "able editor," took a pull at them, till they up-

set the coach. Amid shouts of "On to Richmond," the North, with its teeming population, found found itself outnumbered at every point of conflict, and the battle of Bull Run proved that the Administration had known neither its own strength nor the enemy's. "Where then were our legions?" we may well ask of it. But the battle of Bull Run was not ed on those who could save it. The direc-Gentlemen:-I have had the pleasure tion of the army passed into the hands of o receive, to-day, your communication, soldiers. A General, born here among us, mating the value of the facts to be examand beg you to accept my thanks for the restored to their due supremacy the marremains of its sons, the desolated hearths around which will forever linger the curses of its outraged and slaughtered matrons of its outraged and slaughtered matrons.

It has been my carnest desire, at this color of your states of the desire of the desire of your states of the desire of your states of the desire of th

Then the contest may that embraces the great rich and populous hear the Gospel; while in these fi dignity to suffer us to stand in the rela-It is true that, according to the highest tion of the vanquished to those who never

them all; but while the war lasts, into which the abclitionists of the North and the "precipitationists" of the South have States, burried us, let us demand that a firm and "The wise administration of the Government which I will examine is equally suggestive, shall evoke and honestly apply our mili- These 4,607 charches in New England are tary resources, in which the nations most valued at \$19.362.634. The equalled us.

My political opinions are what they al-ays have been. I am a Democrat—ner-trict is the old city; for our Dis-churches, when erected will seat 1,003,032 trict is the old city that our fathers knew less than those erected by the slave States and loved.

the enjoyment of which constitute civil humility, and a desire to glorify God, by

the compliment of a public dinner, to which you do me the honor to invite me. To see you and other valued friends will at all times afford the greatest pleasure to ble poor! We must all draw our own con-

CHARLES J. BIDDLE.

A KEEN REPLY .- John Wesley, in a considerable party, had been maintaining the fantastic theories, the whimsies, the with great earnestness, the doctrine of Vox "isms," the questions of mere phraseolo- Dei, against his sister, whose talents were gy, that men—ealling themselves states—not unworthy of the family to which she men—have preferred to peace, to union, belonged. At last the preacher, to put an to the gradual progress and development end to the controversy put his argument " I tell you sister, the woice of the peo-

Mr. Sumner and his Statistics.

According to the census of 1850, the value of Churches in the free States was 867, 773, 477, in the slave States \$21,-

Such is Mr. Sumner's mode of stating the religious advantages of the North and the South, respectively; and he would have the public infer that because the church edifices in the North have cost thrice as much as those of the South, therefore the former is better provided than the latter with the evidences of the Goscoming volume of Cotton is King thus sets at rest all cavil upon this point :

" It is my purpose to compare some of the most important of these facts which have a bearing upon this subject. I shall

liers, who rather scoffed at pure religion,

and were highly tinged with infidelity.

At the end of more than dreds of thousands of citizens, men who have thought and talked and voted as Mr.

Cochrane once did, and who still think and voted as Mr.

Cochrane once did, and who still think and voted as Mr. by the six non-slaveholding States, whose subjects, when originally organized into communities, were in advance in personal piety and religious conscientiousness of any communities that had been founded since the days of the apostles, and that have been in their onward progress from that time until this, free from all the supposed evils of slavery. The fundamental law of God, for its propagation, requires the gos-pel to be preached to every creature; be-cause, in the divine plan, faith in the Gospel was to make men Christains. This faith was to be originated by hearing the Goapel. For faith cometh by hearing. Now, all those me ins which are most like ly to secure the ear of the people are left then were our legions?" we may well ask of it. But the battle of Bull Run was not. They may use the market place, the high-without its fruits for us. Panic stricken ways, the forests or any other place which, To the Hon. GEO. M. DALLAS, CHARLES selfishness, seeking self preservation, light- in their judgement, is most likely to get

the ear of the people.
"With these views to guide us in estiined, we proceed to the disclosures made cess of only 2,198. This fraction we will The Democratic party will sustain the drop out, and speak of them as equals .men-the McClellans the Duponts-who New England, then, with an equal popuhave in charge the honor of our flag on lation, has erected 4,607 churches; these Tompkins. The latter was afraid of him, and his wife had given a sudden, nervous and his wife had given a sudden, nervous determined to carry on the war on the best described by the doubtful 2,896,472 hearers. Thus we see that be contin- these slave States, with an equal free pop there is hope. Some are born with reas- great camp in front of Washington, where used with success and ended with honor. — ulation, have erected nearly double the I command a regiment that has been to me We may yet see the authors of our national number of churches, and furnished accomouable souls, and become foolish, and of a source of the highest pride and satisfactroubles, those twin fomenters of discord odation for upward of a million more persuch there is no hope, not the mest distant. tion, and I shall leave it with feel ugs of —the Abolitionists of the North and the sons to hear the Gospel, than can be accommodated in New ere. But I yield to the representations to the harmless insignificance in which England, 934,566 of its population (which Democracy long held them. And if the is nearly one third) are excluded from a event baffles these hopes the Government seat in houses built for enabling persons to States of the North, must sink to no hum- ern States there is room enough for every ble, no degraded place among the nations. hearer that could be crowded into the churches of New England, and then enough left to seat more than a million of slaves.

"Including slaves, these five Southern States have a population of 720,416 more than New England; yet, while there are 720,410 persons less in New England to The Democratic party sought to keep provide for, there are 200,0000 more perseat in the house of God to hear the Gospel than there are in these five slave

"The next met set forth in the census In conclusion, gentlemen let me say penditure in New England to creet churthat I am deeply sensible of the honor of ches; yet we see that those New England less than those erected by the slave States at a cost of \$8,113,516 less money. What a provision that shall enable all the per to hear the Gospel? or does it exhibit the evidence of pride, that seeks to glorify the wealthy contributors who occupy costly tempels to the exclusion of the hum-Respectfully and truly your obedient the messenger of John the Baptist that one of the signs by which to decide the pres-ence of the Messiah was to be found in the fact that the poor had the Gospel preached to them. When we exclude the poer, we may safely conclude we exclude Christ.

"It is legitimate to conclude, therefore, that all the arrangements found among a people, which palpably defeat the preach ing of the Gospel to the poor are arrange-ments which throw a shade of deep suspi-cion upon the character of those who make them. Costly palaces were never built for the poor; they are neither suitable nor reoper to secure the preaching of the Ges-