



LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

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

\$2 00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 15--NO. 45.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862.

VOLUME 25.

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.

The Game of Life-A Homily. There's a game much in fashion-I think it's called Ev'ryday. (Thought I never had played it, for pleasure or luck.) In which, when the cards are in certain conditions, The players appear to have changed their positions, And one of them cries, in a confident tone, "I think I may venture to go it alone!"

Select Miscellany.

MANLY FACTS IN SMALL COMPASS.—The number of languages spoken is 4,064. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is 33 years. One-quarter die before the age of seven; one-half before the age of 17. To every thousand persons one only reaches 100 years, and not more than one in five hundred will reach 80 years. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants. Of these, 33,333,333 die every year, 91,824 die every day, 7,780 every hour, and 60 per minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births.—The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of fifty years than men, but fewer after.—The number of marriages are in proportion of 76 to 100. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes, that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in Spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day.

General & Political.

REMARKS OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS, In Congress, December 16, 1861, on the Bill to Raise a Volunteer Force for Kentucky.

Mr. STEVENS. I rise for the purpose of stating the reason why I must vote against this bill. It is estimated for by no Department of the Government. It is called for by no Department of the Government. I think that if this House mean that the war shall be carried out to a successful termination, it must be done in such an economical manner as that the people shall not become alarmed, and that it shall not have to be abandoned before it is finished. The only way to guard against that is to use economy, and to restrain the expenditures of the Government within all possible bounds, consistent with carrying it on properly.

Management of the War.

We learn from Washington that the joint committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the management of the war meets with little or no success in its investigations. The Commander-in-Chief of the army declines to give the Committee an audience at present to discuss the Ball's Bluff disaster. Not having the resolution under which this committee was appointed before us, we are unable to say whether it contemplated only an investigation into the causes of the disasters to our arms, or whether the Committee is designed to act as a supervisory junta to control the future operations of the Commander-in-Chief.—If the latter power is granted or assumed, it is evident that this Committee may become, in the hands of politicians, an instrument of much mischief and disaster.—The same uneasy class of politicians who forced the Government into the Bull Run fight, are impatient for another advance, and if permitted to have their own way would precipitate the army into another defeat before the close of another week. The Commander-in-Chief is naturally jealous of such interference with his plans, and it is not surprising that he has interposed obstacles to an investigation that can accomplish no good, and may work incalculable mischief.

The Emancipation Question in Congress.

Without waiting to receive the Message of the President or the reports of the Secretaries, without knowing what policy had already been adopted by the Government, and was now in operation, the Radicals of the two Houses of Congress, on the first day of the session, precipitated before both Chambers the question of Emancipation. The process was as logical as the attempt itself was reasonable! "Whereas," the resolutions generally ran, "Congress has no power to emancipate slaves, resolved that our Generals shall recruit them into the army and declare them free." The non sequiter is as apparent as it would be in fact if the proclamation for the negro allies were sounded.—They would not follow to the call.

Mason and Slidell Gone.

We are informed that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were finally delivered up this forenoon, and left Fort Warren at about 11 o'clock. The arrangement for their return was very quietly made, and nothing was known in this city in regard to the affair until the hour arrived for their departure. The steam tugboat Starlight was employed by the Government to convey the prisoners to Provincetown, Cape Cod, where they are to be transferred to the British gunboat Rinaldo, which arrived at that port last night.

Gov. Tod and the Newspapers.

The people of Ohio elected David Tod Governor of the State, last October, in entire good faith, and with the confident hope that he would prove worthy of the great trust. They awake now with the very unpleasant suspicion, in advance of his assumption of the gubernatorial robes, that they have "caught a Tartar." Gov. Tod's persistent hunting down of the Cleveland Herald, which he still pursues as a hound would a rabbit, is the first act in the drama he marks out for himself as Chief Executive of the State. As President of the Mahoning Railroad, he forbids that it even be carried as express matter; and inasmuch as the corporation once refused to carry the U. S. Mails, it may be they will refuse them again unless the Herald is excluded. Gov. Tod writes that the "public good" requires him to attempt to suppress it. Who made him censor?—Certainly not the people. They would not even have made him Governor had they suspected such things a week before the election. The press of the entire State—except the local rivals of the Herald, who reap a temporary benefit by its short sales—denounces this act of Gov. Tod, and well they may. When he is Governor, the Lord only knows what newspapers in the State will be safe.—Chicago Tribune.

A Treasonable Affair.

A gentleman who attended the recent lecture of Wendell Phillips in New York city, informs the Argus, of an incident which aptly illustrates the character of the audience, and shows it to have been fully in harmony with that of the speaker. His oration was a complete farrago of treason, one fifth of which, if uttered by a Democrat, would have consigned the individual instantly to Fort Lafayette or Warren.—The incident alluded to is not reported in the daily papers. At the close of a treasonable passage, where Phillips avowed that he was for the Union now only because he hoped the Constitution would be overriden, a person in the hall called out, "Three cheers for Abe Lincoln and the Constitution!" The response was instant shout of "Hustle him out!" and he was hustled out, ignominiously.

Christinas in Washington.

There was a general observance in Washington of Christmas day, all secular business being suspended. The street crossings were guarded by a few mounted and foot soldiers, to be ready to suppress any disturbances, the city being visited by hundreds of volunteers, some of whom were arrested by the Provost Guard for being absent from their camp without leave. All the drinking saloons were closed at night. As it was agreed that the meeting of both houses of Congress on Thursday should be simply a matter of form to adjourn over till Monday, nearly all the Senators and representatives had left the city. The public functionaries of all grades, sought relaxation in social amenities, and the soldiers enjoyed relief from all except indispensable duties, and fasting upon the turkeys pie and knick-knacks, whole wagon loads of which had been provided by their friends. Notwithstanding the privileges allowed, the almost entire absence of drunkenness was generally remarked.

PREPARING ANOTHER CAUSE OF WAR.

The London Examiner, of December 14th, is preparing for another cause belli. It says: "Supposing reparation to be made for the Trent outrage, and the prisoners to be restored safe from Lynch Law, which seems too natural a sequence to Wilkes' law, will it not be for the powers of Europe to consider whether the measures of the North as taken against the South are consistent with the interests of civilization? Is it to be endured that the United States Government shall eke out the inefficiency of its blockade by the detestable means of vessels laden with stone, to be sunk to

From a speech of an hour's length made by Mr. Conway, Republican member of Congress from Kansas, we extract the following:

"The report of the Secretary of the Treasury tells a fearful tale. Nearly two million dollars a day will hardly more than suffice to cover existing expenditures and in one year and a half our national debt, if the war continues, will amount to \$900,000,000. This is the immense sacrifice we are making for freedom and Union; and yet it is all to be squandered on a subtler and a cheat? For one I shall NOT VOTE ANOTHER DOLLAR OR MAN for the war until it assumes a different standing, and TENDS DIRECTLY TO AN ANTI-SLAVERY RESULT. Millions for freedom, but not one cent for slavery."

FIRE AT THE GOVERNMENT STABLES.

WASHINGTON.—Nearly Two Hundred Horses Burnt to Death.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—To-night a fire broke out in the Government stables, near the Observatory. They contained over six hundred horses, between one hundred and fifty and two hundred of which perished. Of a train of one hundred and two horses belonging to a Massachusetts regiment, only eleven were it is said, saved! Some of the animals were so shockingly burnt that it was judged humane to shoot them in order to relieve them from their sufferings. It is supposed that the conflagration resulted from carelessness. So quickly were the flames communicated to the various racks filled with hay that the horses in the stalls were nearly all at the same time suffocated. The scene was sickening and offensive. The remainder of the horses not immediately near the fire were either loosed or broke their fastenings and wildly ran in different directions, but were pursued by squads of cavalry with a view to their capture. A large quantity of harness and a house occupied as a dwelling by the teamsters were also destroyed. This large loss affords an additional argument for the employment of steam fire engines, which has long been contemplated.

More New Blanks.

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