



LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

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

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CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE LEADING INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

At this season—the close of the year—a resume of the principal events that have occurred during the past twelve months will be read with interest.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

Dec. 20. Secession of South Carolina.

Dec. 30. Arsenal in South Carolina seized by State troops.

Jan. 2. Fort Pulaski, at Savannah, taken by order of the Governor of Georgia.

Jan. 4. National Fast.—The United States arsenal at Mobile taken by the local troops.

Jan. 8. North Carolina forts seized by the State Government.

Jan. 9. The Star of the West, endeavoring to enter Charleston Harbor, was fired upon from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and compelled to return.

Jan. 10. Arsenal and forts of Louisiana seized by the State Government.—Secession of Mississippi.—Secession of Florida.

Jan. 11. Secession of Alabama.

Jan. 13. Pensacola navy-yard seized by secessionists.

Jan. 19. Secession of Georgia.

Select Poetry.

Parody.

"The day is done."—Longfellow.

The day is done, and darkness From the wing of night is loosed.

I see the lights of the baker, Gleam through the rain and mist.

A feeling of sadness comes o'er me, That I cannot well resist.

A feeling of sadness and longing, That is not like being dead.

Not from the pastry bakers, Not from the shops for cake—

For like the soup and onion, For like the soup and onion,

Such things through days of labor, And nights devoid of rest.

They have an astonishing power To aid and reinforce,

And come like the "finally, brethren," That follows a long discourse.

Then get me a tender strain From the tender throat,

And lead to its storied goodness The science of the cook.

And the night shall be filled with comfort, And the cares with which it began

Shall fold up their blankets, like Indians, And silently cut and run.

THE HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

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Jan. 9. The Star of the West, endeavoring to enter Charleston Harbor, was fired upon from Morris Island and Fort Moultrie, and compelled to return.

April 16. Fort Pickens reinforced by Col. Brown's command.

April 19. The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment attacked in Baltimore, by a mob, and several of its members killed.

April 20. Burning of the Gosport navy-yard, including three ships-of-the-line, three frigates, two sloops and a brig mounting over 400 guns.

April 25. Virginia joins the Confederate States.

April 27. Twenty-one thousand National troops in Washington.

May 3. The President issues a Proclamation calling for more troops to serve for three years, and directing the increase of the Regular army and the enlistment of additional seamen.

May 12. Resumption of the interrupted communication with Washington via Baltimore.—Baltimore occupied by Federal troops.—Anti-Secession Convention in Western Virginia.

May 22. The seat of the rebel Government transferred to Richmond.

May 24. Advance of the Union Army into Virginia. Assassination of Col. Ellsworth.

May 27. Occupation of Newport News by Gen. Butler.

June 2. Union victory at Phillipa, Western Virginia.

June 3. Beauregard arrives at Manassas Junction.

June 13. Affair at Big Bethel.

June 17. Successful engagements with the rebels at Booneville, Mo.

July 2. Successful engagement of General Paterson's column near Martinsburg.

July 4. Meeting of Congress.

July 5. Successful engagement at Brier Forks, Mo., between the troops under Sigel and the rebels under Governor Jackson and Raines.

July 11. Defeat of Pogram by McClellan at Rich Mount, Va.—Surrender of the entire rebel force.

July 13. Engagement at Carriek's Ford, Defeat and death of the rebel General Garnett.

July 16. Advance of the army of the Potomac.

July 31. Battle of Bull Run.

July 25. Arrival of Gen. McClellan in Washington, to take command of the army of the Potomac.

Aug. 7. Hampton burned by the rebels.

Aug. 10. Battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield.—Death of Gen. Lyon.

Dec. 2. Meeting of Congress.

Dec. 4. Occupation of Ship Island by the National troops.

Dec. 6. Occupation of Beaufort, S. C., by the National troops.

Dec. 11. Great fire at Charleston.—Loss estimated at \$7,000,000.

Dec. 12. Occupation of Tybee Island by National troops.

Dec. 13. Engagement at Allegheny Camp, Pocahontas County, Va.

Dec. 16. Threatened war between the United States and Great Britain.

Dec. 18. Large bodies of rebels dispersed by Gen. Pope, in Missouri.—Capture of a rebel camp with 1,300 prisoners.—Gallant affair at Drainsville.—Retreat of the enemy.

Dec. 20. Sixteen old whalers sunk by the National forces, at the mouth of Charleston harbor.

Dec. 25. Retreat of the rebel Gen. Price.

Dec. 28. Adjustment of the Mason-Sliddell difficulty.—Suspension of specie payments in New York.

Dec. 30. Delivery of the rebel Commissioners, Mason and Sliddell, to the British.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE BLOCKADE.

April 19. Presidential proclamation authorizing the blockade.

April 27. Supplementary proclamation announcing the blockade of North Carolina and Virginia ports.

May 9. Blockade of Charleston by the Niagara.

May 13. Pensacola blockaded.

May 18. Prizes arrived at Philadelphia.—Savannah blockaded.

May 20. At this date six American flagships, with full rank Commodores attached, belong to the blockading squadron.

May 25. Blockade of the Mississippi established.

May 27. Mobile blockaded.—The Brooklyn blockading off the mouths of the Mississippi.

June 1. At this date twelve ships, two barks, one brig and five schooners had been captured by the blockading squadron.

June 5. At this date the Massachusetts had captured twenty five prizes at the passes of the Mississippi.

June 25. Blockade of Mississippi Sound.

Origin of Hymns.

The origin of a hymn, or of any literary production, is often the source of the highest interest.

If we but knew the biography of the sacred songs which are the favorites of the churches, we might frequently see at a glance, the explanation of their power, and of the strong hold they have upon the heart.

As deep feeling in the orator kindles deep feeling in his hearers, so the personal experience, of irrepressible emotion of the sacred poet, poured fourth in the hymn, perpetuates itself in the hearts of multitudes, who feel its power, though they think not of its source.

The deep solemnity of the hymn, "When rising from the bed of death, Overwhelmed with guilt and fear,"

came, beyond question, from the circumstances in which Addison wrote it, just as he was recovering from a dangerous sickness, in which he had gone to the very verge of eternity, and looked over upon its realities.

And so that beautiful and impressive hymn of Cowper, "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform,"

had its origin in the mysterious dealings of God with his own spirit, and in the faith that, in the darkest hour, could say "It will all yet be well."

Both these hymns were wrought out from the experience of their authors, and thus clothed with their singular and wonderful power to thousands, to whom the names, even, of those authors were never known.

As other illustrations of the same general truth, it is said that the beautiful and touching lines, "I would not live away,"

were written just after the death of the lovely and accomplished lady who was soon to have been the wife of its author; and that it was when Cowper had taken refuge from a terrific storm, in a cottage, that he penned the hymn,

"Jesus, Saviour of my soul!"

We have lately met with the history of another hymn—one of Wesley's—that is sung in every quarter of the globe; and though it originated rather in a locality, than personal experience, yet that locality was such as to give to a truth all the vividness of an experience, and clothe its expression with a thrilling and heartfelt power.

At Land's End, on the Westernmost point of England, where a high and narrow cliff of granite stretches out into the Atlantic, while the boundless sea is on either side, the Bishop of Litchfield was told by his guide, a Cornish miner, "It was here that Wesley wrote his famous hymn."

"What hymn?" asked the Bishop. Surprised at his ignorance, the man replied, "Why, the hymn on the sixty-first page!"

As if all the world must, of course, know what that was. And the prelate was struck with the pertinency of the anecdote, when he found it was the hymn beginning,

"Let us on a narrow neck of land, Twist two unbanded seas I stand, Secure, inaccessible; A point of time, a moments space, Removes me to that heavenly place, Or shuts me up in hell."

And so, doubtless, almost every striking and impressive hymn has its history, which, if known, would reveal the secret of its popularity and power over the soul.—Such hymns as

"Just as I am, without one plea," "Rise my soul, and stretch thy wings," "Rock of ages, cleft for me,"

and many others that might be mentioned, each probably, had something peculiar in its origin, clothing it with its peculiar interest to Christian hearts and for every age. Would that all these histories might be searched and written, and thus made permanent for the Church. Who will give us some of them?—Boston Recorder.

What will the North do with a Subjugated South?

If the invader should accomplish his purpose of subjugation, he would find himself in possession of a dearly purchased conquest. His work could not be completed within less than three or four years of hard fighting, which, at the rate of six hundred millions a year, will run up a debt of two or three thousand millions of dollars.

Pledged before the world, and in his own conscience, to emancipate the slaves, he would have another huge and costly work to perform in transporting and colonizing them in some "tropical region beyond the limits of the United States."

To remove four millions of people from one region to another, to purchase a territory large enough for their comfort and subsistence, and to provide them with food clothing and shelter for the period of one or two years, occupied in the transit and

other thousand million of dollars. The coast of the South would thus fall not far short of four thousand million of dollars.

They would find themselves after the achievement in a land desolated, exhausted and without any organized system of labor—a country whose condition of forlorn poverty and ruin is only partially pictured by that of Jamaica, in the West Indies.

There is no calamity which can befall a country so great as the loss of an efficient system of organized labor. Look over the world, and it will be found that no nation is prosperous and flourishing which does not enjoy a system of labor adapted to its climate and its productions.

The Republic of Mexico and the wretched Spanish States of Central and South America have never seen one day of prosperity since they abolished their slave system of labor.

The aboriginal race is too enervated, and the Castilian too proud and physically feeble to endure the toil of the fields. In consequence, they have no agriculture, and all other industry has perished with the downfall of that nursing mother of all, the agricultural art.

The Northern United States themselves owe their rapid advance in wealth and power to the vast accessions of labor which they obtained by the emigration from Europe.

In a broad territory, abounding in excellent soils, nothing is so necessary to prosperity, nothing promotes a more rapid and flourishing national growth, than an abundance of labor.

The wonderful prosperity of the American Union was due to the admirable system of labor respectively in operation at the North and the South. In the States lying in the higher latitudes, where the sun's rays were less vertical and fevers less prevalent, and where the neat husbandry required for the profitable culture of the cereals and the intelligence required by the mechanic arts demanded the labor of whites, the unceasing streams of emigration from Europe, and the prolific activity of native generation, had populated the country with a hardy and industrious throng of white agriculturists and mechanics.

In the Southern States, where the climate was too warm for white labor, and where those staples were produced which can only be grown in regions generative of fevers and congestions, an apparently miraculous series of events had provided a race of laborers four millions in number, better fitted by nature for bondage than freedom, and so physically endowed as while capable of laboring actively in the fields under the rays of the sun, to be proof, in a great measure, against the diseases which flourish side by side with cotton, tobacco, and rice.

To remove this system of labor from the Southern States would be to spread ruin and desolation universally over the land. The wholesale removal of white labor from Northern fields and workshops, and the substitution in their place of blacks and coolies, would not work a more complete desolation in that busy and prosperous section than the general emancipation and transportation of the negroes of the South would effect in this.

Supposing, therefore, the North to have accomplished its two cherished objects of subjugating the South and colonizing its blacks—which could be done only at a cost of some four thousand millions of dollars and many scores of thousands of the lives of those white laborers, who if employed in her fields and workshops, would be far more profitable to her than when employed in her armies—still, after all, she would have conquered a country not worth half its costs, even in treasure, saying nothing of life. The whole property of the North would be under perpetual tax for four thousand millions of dollars, many of her best lives will have been sacrificed, and the public taxes saddled upon her people would be rendered so heavy as inevitably to turn away from her shores those herds of emigrants that have heretofore brought her so much wealth.

In exchange for all this debt, taxation and loss of labor, she will have obtained a country, the larger portion of which she would be incapable of converting into agricultural value, which would soon grow up in canebrake and jungle, to become the nursery again of alligators, terrapins, rattlesnakes, foxes and panthers. Only such portions of the country as lie high in latitude or around the mountain bases, admitting of grain culture and grazing, could be turned to any use; she would have lost a large portion of the labor necessary for the thorough cultivation even of the Northern States, and the burden of the public

number to take the place of negroes in Southern cotton fields, even if this substitution should not be prevented by climate causes.

It is clear that this scheme of Southern conquest would, unlike those usually engaged in by the Yankees, turn out to be a bad speculation. The operation would be precisely like that of a farmer who, already possessing a large farm not yet fully stocked with laborers, and needing many improvements, should give two prices for another farm larger than his own, without fences, improvements or furniture of any sort, with no possibility of procuring labor to employ upon it, going in debt for the entire purchase, and mortgaging both places for the purchase money.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred such a venture would cost the farmer all he was worth, and leave him, after the first serious financial reverse, the owner of no farm at all. But the folly of such a man would be no greater than that into which the whole North is now rushing with blind fury. Taking the most favorable view of the transaction, that which grants them success in subjugating the South, the scheme of madness. But as sure as there is a just Providence which rules the affairs of men, and as sure as there are patriotic arms in the South capable of striking many such blows as those stricken at Manassas, they will not conquer the South. In view of that result, what then shall be said of their present undertaking? Taking only a pecuniary view of it, it is certainly the most ruinous speculation that Yankees ever ventured into.

AN ILLUSTRATION.—The different attempts to swindle the Government of which we hear accounts continually, recall the story of the horse which was purchased in Connecticut for the use of a military officer. It runs somewhat after the following fashion:

The worthy mayor of one of the Connecticut cities had raised a fine regiment and was colonel thereof. His friends (and they were many) proposed to buy him a handsome charger. Search for the right kind of a horse was made far and near, but without immediate success.—Presently a man arrived from the rural-district with a splendid stallion, which appeared to be the animal that was needed. But the price asked was twelve hundred dollars! The owner was evidently more of a "charger" than the stallion.

"This won't do," said the committee. "We must talk to this man."

So they "talked to him" in the manner of men in the land of steady habits. They took him to the good hotel and "had something." By means of punches and persuasion the owner of the stallion "considering that it was for the mayor" and so on, would come down to a thousand dollars. So far so good.

Then they had dinner, and also "something" more, and the horse fell to nine hundred dollars.

After dinner the committee and horse owner sat down for a serious talk, and talked till early next morning, and about once in two hours the horse fell a hundred dollars, so that when the talk ended and the parties went to bed the price fixed for the twelve hundred-dollar charger was three hundred dollars.

In the morning the jockey received his three hundred dollars in gold and a small bag, transferred the horse and made the following speech: "Gentlemen, 'sall right! We've had a good time, and a good trade. You have paid me three hundred dollars for my boss and he's your loss—'sall right, gentlemen! I paid one hundred and fifty dollars for that boss last week."

This is a very fair illustration of the way in which certain ship-owners tried to deal with Mr. Morgan, the Government agent for the purchase of naval vessels.—We showed on Saturday how exorbitant prices were asked for some of those vessels, and how Mr. Morgan stood out until he had reduced the offers to reasonable limits. In the case which we cited, based upon the figures of Mr. Morgan's report, the attempt to take advantage of the necessities of the Government resulted in a marvelous reduction from the "price," and of course there was profit at that—also the Government would not have been able to complete the bargain.

Dr. Alexander Webster, a Scotch Divine, was a fine-to-the-man, accustomed to spend half the night in convivial company. Of him is the anecdote told that, as he was reclining homeward in the dawn of a summer morning, a friend asked what his congregation would think if they saw him

HEAVENLY BROTHERS.

DISRAELI, the English Statesman and writer, is said to be completely broken down in mind and body, by the use of opium, and is nearly imbecile.

What would be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it!—Quick.

What would be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it!—Quick.

What would be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it!—Quick.