COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1862.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM!

PURPOSES OF THE WAR!

CONGRESS, BY A VOTE NEARLY UNANIMOUS, PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, WHICH EXPRESSES THE VOICE OF THE NATION AND IS THE TRUE STANDARD OF LOYALTY:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; *that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"

The Work Goes Bravely On.

☞ Now, by St. Paul, the work goes gravely on—the tide of success is with the Federal forces, and Maj. Gen. McClellan is working out the salvation of the country.—*Columbia Democrat.*

Yes, the work *does* go "bravely on," but not till the President assigned Maj. Gen. McClellan his proper place as Commander of the Army of the Potomac, and assumed chief command himself, did the "tide of success" become so manifest. It cannot be denied that a dilatory policy had too much influence in certain quarters. The great essential tending to the much desired 'tide of success' was lacking. That essential was *action.*

Columbia Co. Republican.

It will be seen by the above extract that Dr. John is making his paper a tail to Greeley's kite, and abuses and finds fault with Maj. Gen. McClellan; and that too in the very face of McClellan's soul stirring address to his army, in which the delay and its causes and reasons are fully explained. And that too, when the telegraph has informed us that McClellan sat at one end of the wire, conducting the operations in the west under Halleck and Foote; and was also in constant intercourse with Fortress Monroe, and the naval expedition. Since Scott's retirement every thing has been under his supervision and now when the result is seen the abolitionists would rob him of his laurels. If it were the "Woolly Horse" now, what a different tune the Dr. would play. But McClellan is not an abolitionist, consequently he is nothing in their estimation. Such is the force of Education, and the pernicious results of reading the New York *Tribune.* The movement on the Potomac was delayed, says General McClellan, because work was to be done at other points; but the Dr. can't see that, and he assumes that what has been done is all the result of a forward movement two weeks old, ordered by the President, after the plans and arrangements had all been made and were simply to be carried out. The envy, the hatred, the narrowness and vindictiveness of abolitionism is amazing.

On this very subject a dispatch from Washington says:

"In their efforts to disparage General McClellan, the radicals are continually committing egregious blunders and outraging history. The order books of the Commanding General, and the commandants of the several departments, contain a complete history of the origin of all the plans of the campaign, and point unmistakably to their author. The efforts to confer this honor, first on General Fremont, then General Halleck, then General Grant, and lastly upon Flag Officer Foote, are all equally as vain as the effort of Mr. Shanks in the House to attribute to Gen. Fremont the idea of employing gunboats on the Western waters. Unfortunately for Mr. Shanks' argument those gunboats were ordered and advertised for before Gen. Fremont returned home from Europe, and the construction of three of them was actually begun before he took command of the Department of the West. The facts show that preparations and plans of the Western campaign were all projected while Gen. McClellan was commanding the whole Department of the West, which then included Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

SENATOR LANDON.—One of the ablest members of the State Senate is Hon. Geo. Landon. He is none of your old fogies—is not ashamed to be classed with the progressives, nor is he afraid to stand by and defend the right. His recent speech in the Senate on the resolution in reference to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was one of the ablest we have read. We are sorry our limited space makes it impossible for us to publish it.

Columbia Co. Republican.

Oh! his *Reverence* is a "progressive" is he? what a very polite term that is for *abolitionist*, for that is the english of it and that is what his speech was. What a pity it is the Dr. can't *illuminate* the people by publishing that very "ablest" of speeches. By the way did his *Reverence* say any thing about his votes on the Sunbury & Erie bill, and the Tonnage Tax bill, last winter. There are a great many people who would much rather hear from him on those subjects, than on "the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia."

☞ The *National Hotel*, Philadelphia, Col. SIEGRIST, it will be seen, has taken this favorite City Hotel, and will be happy to see the people of Columbia. It is surpassed by few houses in the City. Maj. T. V. Rhoads, the accommodating Clerk, is very popular with the people of Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ "LINES" by a schoolmate, are not up to the mark, and are declined.

☞ WE publish, in another column, extracts from a Speech recently delivered in the U. S. Senate by Mr. Doolittle, a Republican Senator from the State of Wisconsin, which will repay perusal. Although we do not concur in all his views, those which relate to the relation of the white and black races in case of the emancipation of the latter, are, in the main, sound and true, and their exposition instructive. It is very true, as stated by him, that our principal difficulty is not one of slavery but of race; that the two races cannot be placed upon an equality in the same community without shocking degeneracy, or an extermination of one by the other; and, consequently, that the only reasonable alternative is between the control of the inferior race by the superior on the one hand, and their entire geographical separation on the other. The former plan is chosen by the Southern States, either voluntarily or upon compulsion of circumstances, while the latter is advocated by Senator Doolittle, and (and if we understand him) by the President of the United States.

Most certainly we have no objection to the plan of Mr. Doolittle if it be practicable but upon this very point it is wanting. At least it does not seem to us to be practicable. The mere expense of his plan would break it down if it were seriously attempted. Besides, before a single step could be taken by the United States, a grant of power from the States would be necessary, and afterwards concurrent action by each State to be affected by the scheme.

But the remarks of the Senator are timely and just upon the intolerable evils of emancipation without a removal of the black race, and may be studied with profit by his Abolition brethern.

☞ We respectfully call the attention of Dr. John to the following paragraph in a letter from Gen. Burnside, in reply to his abuse of Gen. McClellan. That shows to whom the honor is due, of the victories of our armies, and yet the abolitionists abuse and denounce him. The New York *World*, Republican, says:

Had Gen. McClellan been treated even with decent discourtesy by his malignant traducers, nobody would have thought of ascribing any special significance to the recognition in Gen. Burnside's report of his directing agency in the military operations of that able officer. It would have been considered so much a matter of course that it could have attracted no notice. But the unceasing aspersions with which Gen. McCeollan has been pursued by his detractors, who have descended to the most pitiful tricks to belittle him in public estimation, will draw attention to this passage in Gen. Burnside's report:—"I beg to say to the general commanding "that I have endeavored to carry out the "*very minute instructions given me by* "*him before leaving Annapolis, and thus* "*far events have been singularly coinci-* "*dent with his anticipations.* I only "hope that we may in future be able to "to carry out in detail the remaining "plans of the campaign. The only thing "I have to regret is the delay caused by "the elements."

Gen. McClellan's enemies have meanly taken the advantage of the fact that he could make no reply to their torrents of vituperation without divulging important military secrets, and thus defeating his own plans by premature disclosures. It has been industriously asserted that the Burnside expedition was the work of the President; it now appears that it was arranged, even to minute details, by Gen. McClellan; and that, allowance being made for delay caused by the elements, "events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations." The noble patience with which he has waited for time to vindicate him begins to be awarded; history will render the vindication full and triumphant.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.—We direct attention to the Card of the Messrs. Frishmuth, Tobacco and Segars, in another column. This is one of the o'dest houses in Philadelphia and the largest in the country. The proprietors have made a large fortune and are every inch gentlemen.

The New Hampshire Election.

Has the editor of the *Democrat* heard from New Hampshire? The people of that State held a State election on Tuesday of last week for state officers and the Legislature.—*Columbia Co. Republican.*

Yes, and the official returns show that in comparison with the vote last year, the Democrats are coming up, and also stand better in the Legislature by one Senator and ten representatives.

The Republican Committee canvassed the whole State previous to the election, and reported that the Republicans had only *one thousand* voters in the army—Here is evidence that the remainder, seven thousand, are Democrats, and this accounts for Stark's defeat.—*Boston Post.*

COL. LEVI L. TATE.—Among the names of prominent Democrats named in connection with the State offices to be filled next fall, there is no one spoken of for Surveyor General who seems to meet with as much favor as that of our old friend TATE of the *Columbia Democrat*, and now a member of the Ligislature. Col. T. spent his younger days in this county, where he s kindly remembered. Since then he has filled several important public trusts, discharging their duties with the utmost fidelity; and during his whole life has been fearless and unyeilding in his support of Democratic measures.—*Clearfield Republican.*

Colonel Tate's Eulogy ON GENERAL JACKSON.

On the conclusion of the reading of Jackson's Proclamation to the people of South Carolina, Mr. TATE (Columbia) was called upon for a few remarks, to which he responded as follows:

MR. SPEAKER:—I concur with the gentleman to whose kindness I am indebted for the courtesy of the House, that a brief reference, at least, is due the name and fame of the departed patriot and statesman whose living admonition and undying legacy we have just been called upon to thus publicly celebrate.

Near and dear to the American people is the name of Andrew Jackson. We do well to-day to turn aside for an hour from the legitimate business of legislation, to hear the admonitions and warnings of one who, though dead, yet speaketh. May we long treasure his wise counsels, and practice his wholesome precepts

Mr. Speaker, I am clearly of the opinion that, had we observed the teachings of the sterling "Sage of the Hermitage," to which we have just been listening, our beloved country would to-day have been at peace. I agree with my patriotic friend of Philadelphia—the Hon. Mr. Dennis—who remarked in his able defence of Gen. Jackson, upon the 13th of last February, when I had the honor of offering the resolution inviting this celebration that Andrew Jackson was the second Saviour of his country. WASHINGTON we truly denominate the first, and JACKSON the second—in which sentiment I cordially concur and have no doubt that it commends the judgment of every patriot in the land. Such sentiments as those enunciated in the message of Gen. Jackson are full of meaning and admonition, and must be especially refreshing to the loyal citizen in these times of treason and rebellion. We hail them as an OASIS in the moral waste of this degenerate world. The best energies of his life, and the most powerful efforts of his administration, were devoted to the suppression of rebellion, and the defence of the Constitution. Obedience to the law and defence to the Union was the watchword of Andrew Jackson. It was he who fearlessly declared, "THE FEDERAL UNION—*it must be preserved,*" and were he to day upon the theatre of action, would no doubt signalize that determination of his purpose with an emphatic "By the Eternal." Sir, I too wish we had such a man as ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Speaker, thanking Divine Providence, in the name of Pennsylvania, and through them of the world, for the two first named benefactors of our race, in the persons of Washington and Jackson, may we not confidenly trust that, in the munificence of the same unerring wisdom, He has raised up in the person of Gen. McClellan, the third "Saviour of our country."

I am not yet done with Andrew Jackson. He suppressed *nullification* in 1832, and, if now living, would wipe out rebellion in 1862. His motto would now be that of all his followers. "The Constitution as it is—the Union as it was!"

And now, Mr. Speaker, a word in relation to our beloved, bleeding, suffering and distracted country. The fair temple of our liberties has been ruthlessly assailed by traitorous hands, and the sacred tombs of Mount Vernon, Monticello and the Hermitage—the imperishable heritage of our fathers and our fathers' God—have been desecrated by treason's unholy ambition. Such violators of law and humnaity I hold, would—

"Pillage the palace of the King of Kings,
And clip the gilding from an angel's wings,
Would cheat the living—wrong the dead,
And rob the orphan of its crust of bread."

In conclusion, may we not here, as the Representatives of one branch of the Legislature, congratulate the loyal people of the whole country upon the prospects of an early and enduring peace. A peace that will comprehend the honor of the thirty four stars of the Union. Black rebellion and treason will then be banished from the land never again to disgrace our country's fair escutcheon.

For them I have neither mercy or sympathy. Men who desert the Union, and attempt to destroy or mar its beauty, have no claim to its protection and immunities, but deserve its unlimited execrations. Of such, truthfully has the poet said;

Perish the hand that would destroy!
The temple of our sires,
Perish the heart that hopes for joy.
In its consuming fires!
Let not the monster be forgiv',
Who dares to light the flame;
But curse him with a traitor's lot,
And with a traitor's name.

Mr. TATE concluded by offering the following:

Resolved, That 5,000 copies of Andrew Jackson's Proclamation to the people of South Carolina, and an equal number of his farewell address to the people of the United States, be printed for general distribution.

NOTICE.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Dandelion Coffee, in another column, we have tried it in our own family and can recommend it as an excellent substitute for coffee, and much more healthy at one half the price. It has one-eighth of Java coffee in its composition.

☞ THE Indian Doctor will be at the Exchange Hotel, in Bloomsburg, on Friday and Saturday of next week.

CROW CHAPMAN CROW.

Columbia County all Right!!

ABOLITION REPUBLICANISM ROUTED HORSE, FOOT AND DRAGOONS.

ALL THE DISTRICTS CARRIED BUT FOUR OR FIVE

We will give a list of the candidates elected, next week. In the meantime we add to this announcement the results of elections in various places in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, &c., all showing Democratic gains.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG DEMOCRATIC.

John T. Wilson elected City Treasurer, by a majority of 245.

Four out of five Democratic councilmen elected—a gain of two.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

We have not yet the full returns, but from present appearances there will not be over *ten* Republicans holding the office of Return Judge, in the whole county! In all three of the wards in Wilkes-Barre Democrats have been triumphantly elected.

BOROUGH OF ALLENTOWN.

W. H. Hoffman Democrat, elected Chief Burgess by a majority of 219.

YORK BOROUGH REDEEMED!—Second Democratic Chief Burgess in Forty-five years, by 59 majority.

OLD MANCHESTER exhibits majorities for Republican candidates cut down to 47, 40, 35 and 2—while she elects an anti-Republican School Director by a majority of 24 over his highest Republican competitor, and Daniel Feiser, a straight Democratic Assessor by the same majority!

CARLISLE BOROUGH ELECTION.—*Democratic Triumph.*—The Democratic Borough ticket has been successful by a large majority. In the East Ward the Democratic majority is unprecedented, whilst in the West Ward the Democrats elected their candidates for Justice of the Peace and Tax Collector, by large majorities.

NEW YORK STATE.

Everywhere in New York the Spring elections have gone for the Democracy—Gains in almost every county, large and decided.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Democrats, 14; Republicans, 14; Union Democrat, 1; Union, 1. Last year the Board stood—Republicans, 22; Democrats 9. Democratic gain, 5.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

A correspondent from Kinderhook says: "In the words of PERRY, 'We have met the enemy and they are ours.' Democratic ticket elected by 55 to 208 majority.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Amenia elects a Democratic Supervisor by 50 majority—the first time in 17 years.

ERIE COUNTY.

The Democrats have 31, to 26 Republican—a majority of 5, and a gain of 1 since last year.

LEWIS COUNTY.

A postscript to a letter received at this office says: "Nine Democratic and eight Republican Supervisors in Lewis county." a good result for little Lewis.

MADISON COUNTY.

Eds. Argus: Old Lenox is redeemed—Democracy reigns supreme. We have elected the entire Democratic ticket with the exception of one or two minor offices. The Supervisor by 204 majority; Road Commissioner, about 400; and the balance of the ticket in about the same proportion. Last year the Republicans carried the town by about 200 majority.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors for Rensselaer county stands 15 Democrats to 11 of all other stripes.

The Democrats lose 2 and gain 5 from last year.

SENECA COUNTY.

Democratic majorities, 586; Republican majorities 91; Democratic over all, 495.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Last year this county had 12 Republican and 1 Democratic Supervisor. This year 9 Republicans and 4 Democrats—a handsome gain.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Sullivan elects 10 Union Democrats and 4 Republicans. Last year 8 Democrats to 6 Republicans. A decided gain.

BRILLIANT DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The city of Rochester, N. Y., which at the Presidential election in 1860, gave Lincoln nearly a thousand majority over Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge combined, has just elected a Democratic Mayor by forty-two majority, eight Democratic Aldermen out of twelve, and seven Supervisors out of twelve. The whole city government has passed into the hands of the Democrats.

NEW JERSEY.

BURLINGTON, N. J.

This city has gone Democratic by more than 200 majority.

Emancipation.

In U. S. Senate, March, 19th 1862, the Senate having under consideration a bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia:—

Mr. DOOLITTLE. (Rep. Wisconsin,) made, among other remarks, the following:—

"Mr. Jefferson declares one thing in emphatic terms, and when this country shall come to understand it, we shall have made great progress in the settlement of this question, which underlies the whole of this struggle, which I repeat to-day, is more a question of race than of condition. It is the Negro question more than the Slavery question, which produces all the trouble we now have in this country. Jefferson says: "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that this people are to be free, nor is it less certain that the two races equally free cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, and opinion have drawn indelible lines distinctly between them." In the temperate zone our race—the Caucasion—has always been dominant, and always will be. In the torrid zone the colored man has been dominant, and will be dominant forever. No laws passed by Congress can reverse the laws which the Almighty has stamped upon the earth and the constitution of man. Poets may dream otherwise; and perhaps the philanthropic man may hope to have it otherwise, but it cannot be done. God the Almighty has written it upon the earth itself, and upon the very nature of the human race. Go a little southward to the island of Hayti, and you find that the white is a doomed race, and the order of things is reversed. I recollect very well when a colored man by the name of Harris made a trip to Central America and those islands for the purpose of exploring that country, and in a book he states the fact, patent to all the world, that the white man is doomed in this region because he becomes effete, enfeebled and degenerated to such an extent that he must either commingle with the colored race, or in three or four generations he will cease to propagate his species. Nature asserts her own, and she will have it, and you cannot hinder it, and the sooner you bring your hearts and judgments in consonance with the great laws which the Almighty has established, the sooner will you look forward to the final and permanent solution of this great question now upon the hands of the American people. * * *

Sir, we are on trial here to see whether our race is capable of self government.—A trial which is to test and settle the question forever. A trial upon which I enter with hope and confidence. Yes I cannot conceal from myself the fact that we are entering upon it with some degree of doubt whether we shall be able to go through the great struggle without bringing upon us some form or other of consolidated despotism here. For myself, I say, I am not satisfied at all with taking a race of men who have been held in subjection to us in Slavery, and at once setting them free without a dollar in the world or a home which they can call their own. * *

I know it is said that the objection which is felt on the part of the white population of this country to living side by side in social and civil equality with the negro race is all a mere prejudice of taste. But its foundations are laid deeper than mere prejudice. It is an instinct of our nature. Men may theorize on the condition of the two races living together, but the thing is impossible; the instincts of both races are against it. Let us look at real facts, and neither deceive ourselves or anybody else. How do the Free States stand on the question? In my own State, were there are a few colored men, there is not much feeling one way or the other. And so in New England. But in the States near to the Slave States how is it? Illinois has formed a Constitution excluding free colored men. Indiana has some similar provision, and I venture to say if you come down to the practical question whether, if the whole negro population were to be set free and distributed around among the several States, you would find just the same repugnances in the more Northern States that is now exhibited in Illinois and Indiana. I have been informed that in 1843 a distinguished gentleman of Vermont was elected to Congress, and one of his neighbors, a well to do farmer came to pay his respects to him before he left for Washington, and says he, "Judge, when you get to Washington, I wish you would take hold of this negro question and have it disposed of. Let us have Slavery abolished and no more said about it." "Well,' said the Judge, "I suppose many of those people who hold slaves have paid money for them. Perhaps you think it would be no more than just that they should have some compensation." "Well, yes," says the farmer, "I think I would stand my share of the tax for that." "But," said the Judge, "there is another thing. If they are emancipated, it is an important question. What shall be done with them? There must be some place for them to live. Perhaps you would think it fair that we should take our share of them?" "Well, how many would that be?" "Well, our share would be about one to every six whites, or about 500 for the town of Woodstock." "What," said the farmer, "500 negroes in Woodstock. I will bid you good evening, Judge." He started off, but as he got on to his horse and turned around and said: "Judge, you need not do anything more about the negro business on my account." [Laughter.] Perhaps it is not amiss to say that that distinguished Judge sits before me now. [Mr. Collamar.] Now, when we come to the thing itself, and look it seriously in the face, it is a very important question what is to be done with this race of people.

* * A system of equality which brings the laboring white man and the colored man precisely on the same level, and which of necessity must lead in the end to an emalgamation of the races, so as to produce in the Southern States the same state as in Mexico—make a nation of mulattoes and yellow men. This I may be permitted to denominate the old solution of old John Brown. I stand by the solution which Jefferson himself laid down, which is that we should give universal liberty to universal men; but we will seperate these two races, that they may live by themselves in the enjoyment of all their rights, social, political and otherwise.—That solution in accordance with the great law which the Almighty has stamped upon the universe. Men can no more reverse it than they can make a new world. * *

Mr. D. closed by referring again to the various tropical countries where an empire might be founded by the black race, which would be of vast commercial benefit to this country, and also might be the means of thwarting the ambitious designs of Spain. He contended that it was the duty of Congress to legislate in such a manner as to promote the best interests of all races, and in accordance with justice and humanity to all mankind."

Bitter.

The Tribune gives vent to the following:

"General Mc Clellan is *yet* in command of the army of the Potomac. Yesterday morning a picket of cavalry, surrounding a carriage, traversed the city, escorting Mrs. McClellan to the recently won field of Manassas."

How can a being so full of love for the negro have any room in his heart for hate towards General McClellan, who is perilling his life to fight the Abolitionists' battles. We would not like to have despotic power, but if we had, so sure as to-morrow's sun arose, we would compel the author of that unmanly fling to head a regiment of his brother *blackguards*, and give no rest to the sole of the foot until he came *vis-a vis* with Pillow, or some other rebel humbug. But it would be an expensive enterprise, for it would be easier to whip the rebels out of their strongest holds, than to keep such fellows marching towards the slightest personal danger. Ugh! but it would be a capital sight to behold the Secessionists and the rank Abolitionists using each other up!

Is not the writer of such articles amenable to some jurisdiction? Must a paper like the Tribune be permitted day after day, and by one slinkish inuendo after the other to strive to weaken the confidence of our brave soldiers in their leaders? Must all this infamous, contemptible poltroonery be submitted to until the popular patience is exhausted? Are the addlebrained fools becoming madmen, bebecause they see the rebellion is being put down most fectually, in the strictest Constitutional way, without the aid of the slaves, and without, *ipsofacto*, emancipating them? The being who would introduce a lady into a statement intended to be an insult, would not make decent enough clay, after his death, to be manufactured into a spittoon for the use of a Hottentot.

Phil'a. Eve. Journal.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 18.

Mr. Editor—The House very properly rejected the resolution offered proposing to grant the use of the Hall to Wendell Phillips, to deliver a lecture on the state of the country. We have had enough of these abolition lecturers, who prowl through the country, talking about slavery and the black man, and never saying one word in favor of the poor white man. If these lecturers would shoulder their muskets and go out and serve their country in the capacity of soldiers, they might render good service in subduing this rebellion, and so might all those abolitions who take especial delight in throwing obstacles in the way of the present National Administration in its efforts to sustain the Constitution and the laws. These lecturers had better confine themselves to the New England States—They will there find spirits congenial and hearts beating unison with their own.

The people of Pennsylvania are a law abiding people—none of those higher law fanatics, who adhere to law when it suits them, and when it does not they justify its violation on the principle that it is opposed to the "higher law;" and if this should be against them, they exclaim for an "anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery GOD." We have had a taste of these Yankee notions, even to the prostitution of religion and mortality, and the sooner the American people desist from the encouragement of sentiments so opposed to that obedience which the Constitution and laws justly demand from every good citizen, the better will it be for us all.—Therefore, go along, Wendell, and *wend* your way to some other State, where abolitionism is more rampant than in this State.

Correspondent Phila. Eve. Journal.

☞ A new counterfeit $5 note on the Atlantic Bank, N. Y., has been issued.

Not in Favor of a Restoration of the Union.

It is now evident to every one that Republican leaders are opposed to the construction of the Union. They can longer deny this, for the record of treason is before the country. In the House of Representatives, at Washington, days since, Mr. Holman (Dem.,) of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that the judgment of this House, the unfortunate civil war into which the Government of the United States has been forced the treasonable attempt of Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of the present form of government without mutilation or change. Mr. Lovejoy (Rep.) of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried—yeas 60, nays 36, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Buffinton, Blake, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlin, Clark, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Crane, Cutler, Delano, Davis, Duell, Ely, Fessenden Frank, Franchot, Hooper, Hutchins, Kellogg of Michigan, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Vermont, Morrill of Maine, Patton, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Sargeant Sedgwick, Shellabarger, Stevens, Trowbridge, Van Wyck, Verree, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Wheeler, Wilder of Indiana, Wilson, Windom and Worcester, 60. [All Republicans, except Crane (Dem.,) of Indiana.]

Nays—Baily, D. Pa., Mallory, U. Biddle, D. Maynard, U. Blair, U. Va, Mazies, U. Browne, U. R. I., Nixon, Brown, U. Va., Noble, D. Calvert, Noell, D. Clements, U. Norton, D. Cox, D. Nugen, D. Corning, D. Odell, D. Cox, D. Pendleton. D Crisfield, U. Perry, Crittenden, U. Richardson, D. Diven, Robinson, D. Dunlap, U. Rollins, U. M. Dunn, R. Sheffield, U Goodwin, R. Shiglabarger, R. Granger, R. Smith, D. Hale, R. Steele, D. N. Y., Hall, U. Stratton, R. Harding, U. Thomas, R. Mass, Harrison, U. Thomas, U. Md. Holman, D. Trimble, R. Horton. R. Vibbard D. Johnson. D. Wadsworth, U. Kellogg, R. Webster, U. Knapp R. Whaley, U. Lazear, D. Wickliffe, U Lazear, D. Woodruff, Leary, U. Wright, U Total 56.

The o is the record! Let no republican spouter, no Republican scribbler, hereafter ascert that his party is favorable to the Union and the Constitution. The above vote gives the lie to the assertion. It will be seen that every Democrat except one, and all those calling themselves Union men, voted for Mr. Holman's resolution, and thus announced themselves opposed to the Union and the Constitution. Was Craven of Indiana. We hope his constituents will attend to his case. He is well named. By a reference to the letter, we find the word "craven" signifies cowardly and recreant." It would be proper, therefore, that this coward and recreant should vote with the Republicans and against the cause of his country. He has disgraced his constituents, he cannot disgrace himself.—*Lancaster Volunteer.*

THE ABOLITION GENERALS—Jim Lane, the pet of the Chicago Abolitionists, who solicited and received a military command from the President is back in the Senate looking after his $3,000 per year. The New York Express, referring to the proclivity of the Abolition Generals to rob and take precious good care, at the same time, of their skins, says:

"Lane's way to girdle' the rebellion seems, then, is $3,000 per annum, in the Senate, with mileage and other such extras—and not in the field, to carry the girdle' on his musket!

"The Abolition Generals—all except Phelps—turn out pretty much as Lane does—mighty in wind and words on the couches and sofas of Senates, but good for nothing in the field! Phelps fights, even if he is a little cracked on the negro question religion. While Grant, McClernand, Sherman, Thomas and Schoepf lead columns in the field—and while a Logan, who resigned his Congress, the war to the very last, offers up his life on the bloody battle field to save it—Lane ever refuses to fight unless he can be some General-in-Chief in some high command! What a commentary on Abolitionism!"

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy——Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy——Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy——Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy——Mosquitoes and Flies.
To Destroy——Insects on Plants & Flowers.
To Destroy——Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy——Every form and species of Vermin.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper for the *destruction* and *extermination* of all *forms* and *species* of VERMIN.

☞ Sold in Bloomsburg Pa. by J. I. Moyer, E. P. Lutz, J. M. Hangebuch and by the Druggists Grocers and Storekeepers generally.

MARRIAGES.

March 23, by Rev. W. Goodrich, Mr. John J. Kline to Mrs. MARY E. BARTON, both of Madison twp. Col. co.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. W. Goodrich, Mr. WM. P. FACE, to Miss ANNA E. FORNWALD, both of Madison twp. Col. co.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	[illegible]	12 CLOVERSEED	[illegible]
RYE	[illegible]	6 BUTTER	[illegible]
CORN (old)	[illegible]	5 EGGS	[illegible]
CORN (new)	[illegible]	5 TALLOW	[illegible]
OATS	[illegible]	5 LARD	[illegible]
BUCKWHEAT	[illegible]	50 POTATOES	[illegible]