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."

TERMS: 82,00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 16.-NO. 39.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

VOLUME 26.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT

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

OFFICE

In the new Brick Building, opposite the Eschange, by side of the Court House. "Democratic Head Quarters."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

\$1 00 In advance, for one copy, for six months.

1 75 In advance, for one copy, one year.

2 00 If not paid within the first three months.

2 55 If not paid within the first six months.

2 50 If not paid within the year.

> No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages shall have been paid.

Agreement the state of the st been paid.

Anyantisaments inserted conspicuously at one dollar per square, of 12 lines each, for the three first insertions and twenty-five cents, per square, for every subsequent insertion, until ordered discontinued.

Jos Wonx, of every description, neatly and cheaply executed at the shortest notice.

Choice Poetry.

LOVE IN AUTUMN.

From threshing floors the busy flail And in the fields of stubble near Incessant pipe the speckled quail.

All golden ripe the apples glow Among the orchard's russet leaves Southward the twittering swallowage, That song all Summer 'neath the eaves, Acress the fair horizon' line

The splender Autuma mists are drawn The grapes are purple on the vine. The sunflower shines upon the lawn.

And stretched athwart the burning sky The spider's threads of silver white, Like notted vapors to the eye. Hang quivering in the mooday light. A year ago to-day we stood

Beneath the mople's crimson glow, That like a watch fire in the wood, Gleamed to the yellowing vale below. Calm was the day, without a breath.

And all pervading stillness deep; A calm that seemed the calm of Death-A silence like to that of sleep. And only on the listening car

Through the wide wood that hollow sound Of drapping nuts, and sweet and clear The spring that hubbled from the ground. Cloge at our feet the brook stid down.

Past tangled knots of sudge and weed, And under leaves of gold and brown, To sparkle through the level mend. A lock of hair, a ring, a flower-

Mute records of that vanished hour. Memontoes that my heart holds dear Like one who in a pensive dream Sees long-lost friends around his bod, I gazing on those treasures, seem

The latter faded, old and sero-

To hold communion with the dead. whispered yow-the ling'ring kiss-The long embraces, check to check -The eilence that proclaimed our bliss.

Beyond the power of words to speak All scems so near—then home we went Through meadows where the aster grow, While overhead the hues were blent

Of agaset with the melting blue, O fire that paints the Autumn leaf -O bulin that knows no quick-ning breath-O winds that strip the ungaracted sheaf-Ye are to me the types of Benth.

Ah! soon those graves shall lose their glow; And yonder out his heatened glare; And blast that through December blow

The Printing Press.

Hail, mighty Lever! whose unwearied powe Sends rays of genius o'er each darken'd land ; Where memory's record, changing every hour, Gives place to truth, stamped by thy giant hand

What glorious thoughts flashed in chaotic waste For want of thee to register their birth; And sparks of gentus, poetry and taste, Just kindled up, then sank again to earth !

But thou, Mind's railroad, bearest along the store Of Knowledge, Science, Fancy's plensing swain; Or the designs of Nature to explore, Where peace and harmony and order reign.

Ye whose high trust it is to rule the Press. O guide it Peace and Freedom's cause to bless ; With man's best hopes ye have a great account-

Taint not the life-stream at its sacred fount. O "ponder well" what thousands every day Ye guide to truth, or basely lead astray; Let no mean dread of indigence defeat

What Reason dictates from her judgement seat. Se honest, faithful, seek with noble zeal To teach expanding Mind her power to feel; Then clouds of ignorance shall pass away. And Truth's resplendent sun make endless day.

LEECHES.

Tis strange indeed, in times like these, How many show their feeling And love of country in a kind Of "gently o'er me stealing :" One man goes prating long and loud About "our glorious nation," But while the soldiers march around He robs them of a ration.

Another, with long face, he asks A blessing on our forces t He wants a chance to try his hand In contracting for horses! "He's loyal to the stars and stripes, He voted, too, for Jackson;" As long's his contract lasts he says, Old Abe, just lay the tax on.

Another wants a suffer's berth. "To fight he isn't able ! And so he'd like to do his share By furnishing the table ! He loves his dear old country's flag. And Yankee Doodle Dandy," And so be shows his love for them By selling poisoned brandy !

Go where you choose, look where you will, You'll find these army leechee : In church, in Congress, on the stump A making of war speeches. Round bar-room fires these wintry nights They drink their whisky toddy: While shiver, shiver in the camps The men they clothed in shoddy

Constitutional Union Rank and fashion may be all very hae in time of peace, but rank and file must have precedence of them in time of

State of the Country.

An Important Letter EX-SENATOR BIGLER,

document, and will meet with an earnest and ready response from thousands of toyal It was written in response to an inquiry Bigler's position in relation to the coming contest for U. S. Senator in this State, and also in reply to the question, what can be patriotic fathers :

> CLEARFIELD, PA. November 1, 1862. 5

MY DEAR STR .- In reply to your favor of the 30th ultimo. I have to say that you have been rightly informed. I do not in-tend to be a candidate for United States although there might remain a Union, com-Senator at the coming election, and have so expressed myself to friends on all proper occasions. I have a number of reasons. public and private, for this course, one of which is that the Eastern and Northern sections of the State, make special claim to the Senator, at this time, on the ground that we have one in the West recently elected, and cannot reasonably claim both for so long a term.

The other question you ask, " what can be done to save the country, "is not so readily answered The usual response is, God knows. Few of our best thinkers seem to have any clear views on the question; and it is not even certain that the Administration at Washington has a well defined policy to that end. I have soms thoughts on the subject which I do not hesitate to give you. They may seem to you crude, and on some points even novel and startling; but they are the result of some reflection.

igent of destruction. It can tear down but cannot build up. It may chastise and silence the rebels in the field; but it cannot make a union of States; it cannot restore confidence and lraterdity amongst a people estranged and alienated from eace other. If the war was against the leaders in the South only, as many at the beginning supposed, then the sword might put them down acd the masses coul return to their allegiance. But the conflict turns out to be with the whole mass of the people within the revolted States, old and young, male and female numbering many millions. With such a power sooner or later, we shall have to treat and negotiate. The sword alone will never restore this

people to the Union. You well know that when the present for peaceful means to avert the blow .-Then our present suffering and sacrifices could have been avoided, and as I believe the unity of the States preserved for generations, without the sacrifice of principle. honor or conscience on either side; passion prejudice and fanaticism only would have been required to give way; and I still think, nay, I am sure that other means beside war are necessary to save our country-our whole country-from present affliction and impending ruin,

and carnage, about stratagetic positions to the accomplishment of these ends; but and brilliant victories, about the prompt no war of subjugation or extermination. subjugation of the South by the North; even how pleasant it may be to some to

or or consequences to himself personally.

It was a happy thought of President believe that such a relation can be estabby other means. It was a happy thought of the benefit of other Lincoln, expressed in his inaugural, that lished and maintained by the sword alone? them from destruction, and cultivate good glad to forget what he once was. Carey epitaph on his tombstone: if we went to war we could not fight always; Should a certain number of the States relations with them? and when, after much loss on both sides subjugate and humiliate the others, then prophetic and rightly significant sentiment is the relations, or new relations of Union and be any friends of the old flag and the old ter, a cripple, a British subject, and an caused by the nonpayment of subscripsions that even Mr. Lincoln, before the relations, or new relations of the old flag and the old ter, a cripple, a British subject, and an caused by the nonpayment of subscripsions. shows that even Mr. Lincoln, before the intercourse, it must be the act of all, if the Government within the secoded States, habitual drunkard."

put the sword to rest, at least for a season, in order to resume the identical old question about intercourse and settlement. It does not seem to have occured to him that the try at this crisis. It is a manly outspoke tion. There has already "been much loss history ? The Ex-Senator's former and the Union, but as conquered provinces, present position, as well as his known at- then the sword must be kept in constant

The sword is the only agency at work.

Bul the sword cannot do all. It is an agent of destruction. It can tear down with the genius of our institutions and the winter of 1901; but now the distortion of the country are probably too complication, such a work is utterly inconsistent ted to be reached in that form.

Meanwhile, the President and Congress could scarcely fail to lead to their utter should prepare the way for settlement; inperversion and ultimate overthrow, adding deed, by consulting the people through pire, however magnificent could not com-

pensate for such a loss. To exterminate the inhabitants of the South, would be a deliberate emasculation of the Union, rendering its reconstruction at once impracticable and hopeless, and involve a work of barbarity, from which in some form, with their inhabitants, and on some terms of intercourse, is highly essential, nay, I will say indispensable to was, or making a Union as similar as possible, the States to be equals and to be Congress I should sustain that measure of I know how easy it is to talk about war war and that only, that would clearly tend

I know it may be said in reply to all this, then let the Southern people lay down float in the common current of excitement their arms and come back into the Union, and passion; and especially how unpleas. and all will be right again. Would to ant, if 'not unsafe to stem this tide. But God they could be induced so to do!the time is consing, if it be not now, when There is no guarantee in reason that I the public man who would render his would not be willing to grant them. But country a substantial service must do this do we see any indications of such a return He must look at the whole work before us to reason and duty? I can see none, and and strike for the right regardless of clam- I expect to see none, so long as the sword is unaccompanied by agents for settlement We have had war for eighteen months, and peace. When our army went to Mexthe like of which the world has seldom ico it was accompanied by a peace comwitnessed before. To sustain which a na. mission in order to embrace the earliest must hang over posterity long into the fu- name, I would ask, should we do less when ture, has already been created and more engaged in a war amongst ourselves? It than a quarter of a million of invaluable is idle, and worse than idle, to delude and pride, and self-respect, may be wisely lives sacrificed, on the Union side alone, in ourselves about the nature of the conflict considered. We must give them some new addition to the many thousands that have in which we are engaged. We cannot been crippled or diseased for life, and yet make a Union by force, alone, though we but little, if any substantial progress has may triumph over the South in the field, lishing the Union or even of maintaining square in the face as not. The first ques- old Government. she Federal authority within the revolted tion is, do we intend-do we desire, to States. Has not then, the experiment of have all the Southern States back into war, as a means of extricating the country the Union, on the terms of the Constitualready tested—tested at least to such an seen that they are to be the equals gaged in an effort to re-establish and maker, extent as to prove its utter futility unaided of the Northern States, in rights, maintain the Union, and are not the sesovereignty, and dignity. Does any one seded States to compose part of that Uni-

ing up a dishonorable peace; about the the people, and that can never be furn-humiliation and disgrace to the North, in- ished by the aword. Again, in the words sword could do the whole work, but that volved in any and every proposition for of Mr. Lincoln, "there has been much Affairs of Our Country at this Crisis.

We publish below a highly important, patriotic and statesman like letter from Exsenator Bigler on the affairs of our country at this Crisis.

Senator Bigler on the affairs of our country to prepare to cease or suspend, seeks to re-establish the Union by other lish the union on an imperishable basis. Senator Bigler on the affairs of our coun- in order to consider terms of reconcilia- means than the sword. How absurd !-The sword has been at work; its agency the Union? Are we sure those in authoron both sides and no gain on either," and has been tested, vigorously and terribly ity intend nothing else? They certainly whilst the time to cease fighting may not be tested, and how stand the States now that profess nothing else, and I attribute to and true men in all sections of the nation. yet, the period has surely come when other should be in harmony? The sad response means beside the sword should be employ- is, where they were when the war began, from a personal friend, in relation to Mr. ed in the effort to save the government arrayed in grim and relentless hostility. and country. Certainly the object of the Then why spurn other agencies to aid in war and the extent to which it is to go, the good work. In the words of Mr. Linshould be definitely known to the country. coln we cannot fight always, and we should ever, that many, very many of its partidone to aid our bleeding and distracted If it be intended to subjugate the States in not fight longer unless we can do so as a sans will not be satisfied with that issue.—

tachment to the union of these States, give motion and war, and carnage must be the that all that should be done cannot be ac- should come, to have the soundings on this to his views great force and potency at this time. We most carnestly commend the most carnestly commend to the most carnestly commend to the day. New levies and fresh complished promptly. The States now in the Union should be in Convention, or have ceedingly to see a popular vote taken in advance. I should like extended the most carnestly commend the most carnestly carne to stop a useless effusion of blood, and re- seconded States to execute and maintain order to reaffirm the present constitutional store the Union as it was framed by our this scheme. If extermination be the ob- relations amongst the States, with explaject, then the sword should have unre- nations on controverted points, or to make strained license to deal death and destruc- such new relations as may be found nection, amongst the rebels, in all parts of essary to bring together, and retain all the their country, regardless of sex, age, or States. The State Legislatures could petution as it may choose: and a proposi condition. But neither of these purposes, tition Congress for such a Convention as if practicable, would re-establish the Union provided by the Constitution, and Congress Southern Confederacy. It might be incould make the necessary provisions for it teresting as well as instructive, to unveil posed of certain States. But when the before the close of the coming session .nion is re-established, the South as well Such State Logislatures as do not meet in as the North must be in it, the family of the regular order could be specially con-States must exist as hererofore, else it will woned; and when the necessary number not be the Union about which we have of States petition, it is obligatory on Contaiked so much and for jwhich so many gress to comply. The body thus constibrave men have offered up their lives. The tuted would be competent to adjust and physical triumph of the North over the settle all the complications which now be South, in the field, as the North in the end set us. In the midst of war, then, we may triumph, is not the whole of the task. would be prepared to make peace. Where-The States must be brought together; the as, when the time comes for settlement, in feelings of the people of both sections must the absence of such a body, it might be be so constrained and moderated, that found that we have no competent authority they can fraternize and live together, clse in existence to do the things that may be the Union is gone forever. To subjugate necessary. Neither Congress, nor the Exthe Southern States and so hold them. ecutive, nor the two together, have right-could subserve no good end for either sec- ful authority to change the old or to make tion, and in no way that I can discover, new relations amongst the States. Conadvance the welfare of the North, for so | gress may submit amendments to the Conlong as the South was so held their hate stitution for the ratification of the States. of the North would increase, and whilst and I believe the present calamities of the the North so held the South, it would do nation could been averted in that way in but little else, meanwhile its material in- the winter of 1861; but now the disorders

to the calamities of disunion, the sacrifice the ballot-box, they might make a settle of free government. Conquest and em- ment, to be ratified by the States thereafter. Let the President propose an armistic, for the purpose of considering some to the Union as it was, and to the principrogramme of reunion and sittlemen, ples of government transmitted to us by in which the feelings and rights of the our fathers. The maintenance and perpetmasses in the South shall be duly appreci- uation of these shall be the object nearest ated and provided for. Invite them to my heart, whether I be in private or public come back on the conditions of the Conthe Northern people would shrink in hor- stitution, with explicit definitions on conror. The existence of the Southern States troverted points, or on new conditions with the fallest assurance of justice and equality when they do so come. Let him do this, and challenge the rebel authorities the welfare of the North. I am, therefore to submit such propositions as may be against extermination, and against the agreed upon to an unrestrained vote of the calamities menaced the nation, I was policy of holding the Southern States as citizens of the Southern States, as he will, conquered provinces. This ground can at the same time, submit such propositions be so easily maintained on purely selfish to a vote of those of the Northern States. considerations for the North, which will with the understanding that if a majority occur to all, that I need not trouble you of slave States, and a majority of free with their presentation on this occasion.— States accept the proposition, its condi-I am for re-establishing the Union as it tions should be binding until ratified, or sovereign to the extent the States now are, similar proposition, no harm would ensue gy of will In the "Art of Doing our Best," each to have and enjoy such domestic in- to the Northern e use. Such action would stitutions as it may choose, and, were I in only leave them in a worse light before the a movement could be readily arranged by

commissioners selected for that purpose It may be said that we are constantly inviting the Scuthern people to lay down their arms, and come back into the Union, and this would seem to be conclusive; but it must not be forgotten that they rebelled. because as they say, the party now in power at Washington would not permit and covenants of that Union, and that glad of the job. involves a degree of humiliation to which ground ; some pretext, if not complete and sustantial guarantees, before we can ex-

When the family of States again exists and men, after much loss ou better they could not live together as equals and as heretofore, they must become our and no gain on entar, you could be friends, for the subjugated are always the brethern and our equals in every particuthe identical old question as to terms of the subjugators. When all lar. What pleasure, then, can we have in prophetic and highly significant sentiment the States, therefore, resume their former their destruction or humiliation? If there

did begin, when it would be necessary to settlement is to be complete and perma- they should cultivate the same spirit to-I have heard a great deal about patch- ward the North. The absent element of a substantial Union is fraternity amongst

But, it may be asked, is this a war for profess nothing else, and I attribute to them nothing else. If the war is not for the Union, and is not directed with sole stupendous fraud that has ever been practised upon the world. We all know, how What then can be done? And I regret time for reconstruction comes, if ever it tween the proposition to receive all the States back into the Union, on the terms of the Constitution, which makes the States equals and alike sovereign, each with the right to have such domestic instition to recognize the independence of the the hypoerisy of a certain school of politicians who have clamored so zea'ously about the Union. It is painfully apparent that notwithstanding this clamor, they do not intend that the Union shall exist heroafter on the terms of the Constitution, if it is to embrace all the States. The ratio of slave representation, and the rendition of fugitive slaves, are features of the Constitution which they condemn and abhor .-Between the maintainance of these and the recognition of the Southern Confeder-acy, many of them, in my judgement, four and that no law shall be passed to restrain to one, would prefer the latter. Their aversion to these clauses of the Constitution were a primary cause of the alienation and hostility of the South, and I fear they would not yield that aversion now to render the the Union what it once was. Let Mr Lincoln try this question if he wen'd solve the problem of the nation's embro-

Do not underetand me that I would yield the sword or any other means to render the Union what it was. What I mean is, ihat if the Union, and that only is the ob ject, the sword will never fing the belligerents in a better condition to consumate that work than they are now, and that oth er agracies should be promptly employed. I yield to no man in devotion and lovalty

With much esteem, I remain, Yours truly. To S. D. Anderson, Esq., Phila. Pa.

Miscellaneous.

How to Get on in the World.

Many indolent men find fault with their birth, or station, or employment, as hindering their advancement in society. But if Confederate authorities reject this, or any or larger wealth, who are deficient in eneris the following sketch of Dr. Carey.

Will am Carey had been brought up in twenty two in the river Nan, by Dr Ryformation of missions. He devoted him | sion ; self entirely to Scripture, and, to under-

better now. Besides, he has studid bu- sister and took up the business. This step of any State to the contrary notwithstanman nature to a poor purpose who cannot was unfortunate, for the said sister cared discover that unconditional submission as little for the things which interested Carey as any of the Hindoos he after- duty of Judges directly, and Juries indiwitnessed before. To sustain which opportunity for settlement. In God's they will never come as long as they have wards sought to convert, and proved in rectly, very plain in regard to the constituany means of resistance. In the effort to time, no slight obstacle in the way. His tional rights of free speech and a free press. gain back even the masses, their passion trade too diminished, and while in the ca- The laws of any State coming in conflict pacity of a Baptist minister he was preach- with these rights are not to be regarded. ing on Sunday to his congregation, he had for the Constitution is the supreme law .to travel many a long mile in spite of ill These are facts that every one should know health, on the week days, to sell his boo's and always bear in mind. pect them to entertain the idea of forsak- and shoes that he might buy bread. Yet but little, if any substantial progress that he larger buy bread. Let been made in the good work of re-estable and we may as well look the complications ing their present leaders and embracing the he was patient and true, and not ashamed of his poverty. Thirty years later, he late printer's festival in Boston the fol-

"No,sir," said Carev, "only a cobbler,"

1807 ABUNDANT DISQUALIFICATION .-'Ugh !-How d'ye make out that you

are exempt-eh?

Fundamental Principles and Constitutional Rights.

Guide for Juryman-Free Press and Free Speech Inalienable and Inviolable Righst-None but Tyrants Dread Them-Neither Courts nor Juries have a They are, in Law and Justice, above Triat and Inviolable.

As there is a great deal of ignorance, at large, manifested upon the Constitutional and inlienable rights of a free press I cited a pass. The first question put by and free speech in this country, we publish below a series of extracts from the Constitutions of several States, as well as from the Constitution of the United States, that the Union, and is not directed with sole the people may see how sacredly have reference to that end, then it is the most been protected these great rights in all the States, as well as by the United. The very attempt to sit in judgement upon these rights for the purpose of restraining or country at this momentuous period in its rebellion, and hold them, not as States in history? The Ex-Senator's former and the Union, but as conquered provinces, peace.

If it be intended to subjugate the States in month is a subjugate the States in means of ultimate union and permanent the salvation of the country, when the the great character and bulwark of our of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, ever-

[CONSTITUTIONAL EXTRACTS.] THE RIGHTS OF FREEMEN!-The con-

stitution of New Hampshire says: "The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom, and ought to be

inviolably preserved," The constitution of Massachusetts says "The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom, and it ought not therefore to be restrained by this Common-

The constitution of Connecticut says: "No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the

The constitution of New York says: "Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, and no law shall be passed to restrain or

abridge the liberty of speech or of the New Jersey, in the same words, asserts

or abridge those sacred rights. The constitution of Pennsylvania says: "The printing press shall be free to any person who understakes to examine the proceeding of any branch of the Government, and no law shall ever be made aged Freewill Baptist Minister by the to restrain the right thereof. The free name of John Buzzell. Sixty years

The constitution of Ohio says :

one of the invaluable rights of man."

passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press." The constitution of Indiana says:

print freely on any subject whatever" And so says the constitution of every

despotisms. The foregoing provisions in the State with a provision of the same kind in the Constitutions of the United States

TEROM THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. "1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prosuperseded by the States. Suppose the outstrip in progress men of higher birth press, or the right of the people peaceably Confederate authorities reject this, or any or larger wealth, who are deficient in enerment for a redress of grievances."

After defining the rigth of the people and the restrictions of the powers of the the Church of England; but various cau- Government over the citizen, to doubly in the better. The preliminaries for such ses induced him to become a Baptist, and ensure the people in the protection of these he was immersed in 1783, at the age of rights, the framers of the Constitution summed up, as it were their great work land, who afterwards assisted him in the by adding the following important provi-

"This Constitution and the laws of the stand it better, studied, as best he could. United States which shall be made in per appreciation of the blessings of peace-Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. Yet still be pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, was a journeyman shoemaker, who would or which shall be made, under the auhave mended your boots, had you lived in thority of the United States, shall be the them to enjoy in peace, the real conditions those days, for a shilling or so and been supreme law of the land; and the JUDG. ES in every State shall be bound thereby When his master died he married his anything in the Constitution or, LAWS

This constitutional provision makes the

AN EDITOR'S ACCOMPLISHMENT. -At

I am fully aware of the indignation and | was dining amid Generals and officials at lowing capital toast was given : THE Eneven contempt with which these suggestions will be perused, by some in both India, where he overheard some one ask everything, tell all he knows, and guess Maria to himself for life. De Gustibus. war, as a means of extricating the country at the rest; to make his own character, from its present deplorable condition, been tion? If we do, then it is to be sections; but I care not; are we not enand cleet all the candidates to office, to There is many a man who rises from an blow up every body and reform the world humble to a grand position in life, and is to live for the benefit of others, and the

"Here he lies at last;" in short, he is a locomotive runner on the track of publie notoriety; his lever is his pen; his boiler is filled with ink ; his tender is his scissors; his driving wheels is public "I'm over age, I am a negro, a minis- opinion; whenever he explodes it is

A Doubtful Character.

A letter from Nashville, to the Press

says:

For the past two weeks the military authorities have been very strict, and, as no person is permitted to leave the city who Right to Sit in Judgement upon them- is not loyal, necessarily a visit amount of questioning takes place at the Provost Marshal's office. A few days ago, a tall dejected looking, middle aged man made his appearance before Col Gillem, and sothe Colonel was-

'Are you a loyal man ?' 'Well' said the mysterious looking soli-

citor, 'I expect I am.' 'You expect you are; don't you know whether you are a Union man or not ?"

'I expect; I don't know, sir.' The appearance of the man and his manner of conversation rather non plussed Colonel Gillem, who continued, how-

'Where do you wish to go, sir !' 'I want to go home.'

'Where is your home?' 'When did you arrive in this city !'

'Several years age.' Where was you at the commencement of the rebellion, sir ?' 'In this city.'

'Did you ever hear Andy Ewing make any of his speeches ?' 'No, sir.'

'Have you ever been in the rebel army?'

Do you ever intend to take up arms against the Government of the United

States ? 'Have you a family in East Tennessee,

'Yes, sir-a wife and two daughters." 'How long is it since you have seen your

'Ten years.' 'Ten years! Where have you been during all that time!'

'In the State Prison sir.' 'Mr Bent,' said the Colonel, turning to one of his clerks, 'give this man a pass to East Tennesse.

YOUTH RENEWED .- There lives in the town of Parsonsfield, State of Main, an communication of thought and opinions is ago he was one of the most popular and successful preachers of that part of the country. When it was anounced that he "Every citizen may freely speak and would hold forth in any place the whole publish his sentiments, and no law shall be population, from all the cross-roads, the hill tops and the vallsys, would flock to hear him. He belongs to what may be called the Old School of that denomination; and in his early days was accus-"No law shall be passed restraining or tomed to wear his hair long and parted. restricting the right to speak, write, or with a black homespun coat as plain as the tailor could make it. He preached in the peculiar tones which were used by State in the Union, guarding only against his brethren of those times, and always libels, but in the fullest manner defend- exerted a wonderful influence upon the ing and securing to every citizen the minds of his audience. We last heard freeman's right to the fullest liberty of him thirty years ago, when his locks speech and liberty of the press-a sacred were white and flowing, and his eyes right, never questioned but by tyrants, dim by reason of age. He has always worked upon his farm, kept the charge of or crushed down but in the most degraded his people in parsonsfield, and attended all the quarterly meetings held in his Constitutions were made in accordance district. In politics he has every been an unswerving member of the Democratic party; in religion one of the most contistent of Christians. He is now ninety five years of age, enjoys good health, and preaches occasionally. But the most remarkable of all is, that within a few years he has had new hair-the hair of his vonth-new teeth and new eyes! Wonderful illustration of the Scripture statement, "Thy youth is renewed like

The people have been called to sit n judgment upon the Republican party and they have pronounced it and its organs wanting: - wanting in capacity -- wanting in wisdom - wanting in integrity -wanting in loyalty-wanting in love for the Constitution as it is wanting in a propwanting in ability to carry on a warwanting in fidelity to its pledges to the people-wanting in respect for Constitutional obligations. And having been found wanting in all these essential qualities, it found itself, on the evening aftes the election wanting the support and confidence of a free, intelligent, patriotic, and loyal people.

BLACK AND WHITE .- We clip the following paragraph from the Cincinnatti

Married .- On the 16th of October 1832 Mr. Henry Kendall, of Tawawa Springs, to Miss Maria Barnett, of New Orleans,

Louisiana .- Xenia Torchlight. The groom is a young white man of re-spectable parents, and the bride a young colored woman. Two days previously he voted the Abolition ticket, and crowned

PET IT LOOKS SO .- The redoubtable X., in payment for a cigar, pulled out a litte swab of gummy, greasy, filthy postage stamps. "Can't you give me hard money

asked the cigar lady. "Well, Madam," responded X., "I have seen very little harder looking money than that !"

To be personally great is to forget all personal greatness.