

blow struck at that Constitution is a blow at the life of the nation; and you gentlemen have been wading lately you implement of deadly warfare against the life of the nation, stabbing it in all its vital parts; and this accounts for that great reaction in the public sentiment of the country alluded to by the gentleman from Iowa, [Mr. Wilson.] That contest was a contest on principle. When the President of the United States issued that proclamation of the 22d of September for the purpose of freeing the negro race, and followed it two days afterwards by another proclamation for the purpose of subjugating and enslaving the white race to enable him to execute his decrees and proclamations, the whole country became alarmed. They were shocked at the monstrous usurpation of power on the part of the President of the United States, usurping powers that no statesman or legislator had at any time before in the history of the country until these evil times ever thought of. Sir, we fought that contest under every possible disadvantage. We had to go to the polls and cast our votes under the threats and menaces of the minions of power. Proxies at marshals were appointed in every county in Ohio, and political arrests were made almost daily and nightly in every part of the State. In my own county, nine free white citizens of the United States and of the State of Ohio, loyal to the Constitution, and in their very hearts' core devoted to the Union, were arrested and incarcerated, some in the county jail, some in the military prison at Cincinnati, and some detained in military camps not for the commission of any crime or any offense against the law, nor even for a violation of any proclamation, bull, or decree of the President of the United States, but because they were Democrats. It was not because they were disloyal men. I know them well, and have known them all my life, and I knew that they are as patriotic as any men upon this floor; as, sir, as the President of the United States.

In view of all these difficulties that surrounded us, with the prison doors staring us in the face, and well knowing that if they ever closed upon us we might not again see the light of liberty except under a show of a million gleaming bayonets—which have at least become the measures as well as the source of presidential power—with freedom of discussion stricken down with press after press mobbed and muzzled, with the mails closed to us with all the rights and immunities that belong to freemen cloven down beneath the feet of a despotic power; we bore all this—Sir, it was a great deal to bear but we looked to and trusted in the ballot box as the great panacea for the cure of these distempers of the body politic; and right well was our faith rewarded. We went to the polls quietly and silently, and sullenly, it may be, and there cast our ballots, and the result has been told. The State of Ohio, that one year before gave fifty-six thousand Republican majority, returned the Democratic ticket by about eight thousand majority; and instead of having eight Democratic Representatives upon this floor to thirteen Republicans as at present, we will be represented in the next Congress by fourteen Democrats to four Republicans. These are the fruits of this policy. It was a victory obtained upon principle, and a grand and glorious victory, a victory for the Constitution and law over usurped and arbitrary powers; a victory of true and genuine loyalty over treason; as, sir, it was a victory for the Government and against the Administration. We are for the Constitution and for the Government because the Government is the offspring and creation of the Constitution, and when that is gone all is gone.

Mr. BLAKE. Will my colleague permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. WHITE, of Ohio. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLAKE. I would like to have my colleague state if those arrests in Ohio were not made by authority of Governor Todd, and if that Governor is not and has not always been a Democrat?

Mr. WHITE, of Ohio. I will answer that question. Governor Todd, I believe, limits his arrests to two, and there were three arrests in my own county as, respectable and loyal citizens as there are upon this floor. I know them to be such; and I am proud to represent them and to characterize them as such here. Whether Governor Todd ordered the arrest of either of them or not, I cannot say; this is a Government secret that we Democrats are not permitted to know; that question would go better from me to the gentleman than from him to me. But I am asked if Governor Todd is not now, and if he has not always been a Democrat? My answer is that he once was a Democrat; but he fell from grace, and the Republican party, according to their custom, picked him up, and made him their candidate for Governor, and elected him, in spite of our efforts to defeat him. He is now an abolitionist of the deepest and darkest dye; and if there is a name the mention of which will more readily awaken the detestation of the loyal people of that than Abraham Lincoln, that name is David Todd. Mr. Speaker, believe I have answered the gentleman's question, and this is all that I desire to say.

FOUR TAX.

Mr. Editor.—The enormous poor taxes of Bloom twp., are coming to be a source of serious concern. Many people are asking how can they be diminished and kept down? One proposes a poor house, another putting paupers to work; and another some third expedient.

I think I can tell the cause and the cure. The cause of the growing taxes is, that the Justices are to blame in granting Orders of Relief. The cure is to refuse them unless the case is clearly meritorious. Then we should not have paupers who are able to work, but prefer living at public expense.

The Overseer of the Poor cannot go behind an Order of Relief—When presented, he must obey, he has no discretion, no appeal—he must obey the order. This whole enormous wrong lies at the door of the justices of the peace. The overseers cannot reform it. They do the best possible under the circumstances.

A CITIZEN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

CLIPPING TO THE CONSTITUTION. AS THE SHIPWRECKED MARINE CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE AROUND HIM.—Daniel Webster.

PURPOSES OF THE WAR!

CONSIDER, BY A VOICE NEARLY UNKNOWN, PASSED THE THEOLOGICAL RESOLUTION, WHICH REFUSES THE VOICE OF THE NATION AND IS THE TRUE STANDARD OF LOYALTY.

"That the present deplorable civil war has been caused upon the country by the abolitionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in view of the fact that this National Government, Congress, possessing all the powers of war or peace, will not consent to any plan of compromise or negotiation, or any other measure, which would result in the perpetuation of the rebellion, and in the subjugation of the Southern States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with the liberty, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war will cease."

This publication will complete the SYMPHONY, VOL. OF THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT. As at this time within the twenty six years of its existence has the establishment been in as prosperous condition. Over two hundred subscribers have been added to our list within the past two months and still they come. It has now the largest circulation of any newspaper in the Great West. Our Democratic friends appreciate a lively, truthful and independent journal—such as the Columbia Democrat, ever has been and ever shall continue, whilst we control its course.

Expressions of appreciation of the course of this paper reach us from various sources.—The Capt. the Press, and the Statesman,—all cheering us on to duty and to glory,—unmistakably indicating its loyalty and patriotism. Few families or business men are without the Columbia Democrat.

We sincerely thank our numerous friends for their prompt and substantial patronage and generous confidence—and trust their interest in our success may grow and increase. To those of our good friends who have thus promptly and faithfully paid the Printer, and so fulfilled the first duty of a good citizen, we tender our unfeigned acknowledgments. There are, however, many others largely indebted, and who either answer our invitations or make payment. With the opening of the next volume, of which due notice is hereby given, the names of all such delinquents, will be struck from the roll.

Our terms of subscription, notwithstanding the enormous advance in materials and the necessary increase of price, will not be increased at present. \$1.75 per annum, paid strictly in advance, or \$2.00 otherwise, per annum. Single papers five cents, per copy, always "cash down."

—The Editor is on a visit to the City.

Hon. H. B. WRIGHT has our thanks for a copy of the Presidents Message and Diplomatic Correspondence.

Speech of Mr. White.

We invite attention to the patriotic speech on our first page, of the Hon. CANTON A. WHITE, M of C, of Ohio.—It is mainly, noble, dignified and enunciates the sentiments of loyal citizens everywhere. Let it be read.

Lieut. J. MOORE WILSON, Co. D, —12th Reg. P. V., paid us a social visit on last Thursday. Lieut. W. is a fine looking young officer, stands well and high in the Army, and makes an excellent appearance. He has returned to his charge of the extension of Fort Slocum, now in course of completion, near the City of Washington.

Mr. Simon Stevens, a nephew we believe of "old Thad," who refused to answer a question propounded to him by the Van Wyck Committee, as to the amount of money received by himself & Co. for storage of goods in bounded warehouse, during the last year, has yielded and stated the profits at \$60,000.—That was the matter.

"THE AGE."—We are requested by the Editors of the Age—the Prospectus of which proposed paper will be found in another column—to say, that in consequence of the unexpected delay in the completion of the Power Press, for "The Age," the first number cannot be issued until late in the month of March. It will be the Democratic Newspaper of the Age, and no mistake. And it will moreover be liberally patronized.

The Genius of Liberty.—This time honored organ of the Democracy of Fayette county, has passed from the control of Col. E. G. Roddy into the hands of R. H. Brown, Esq. It shows a valuable improvement in having been enlarged in size by changing from a quarto into newspaper form. Mr. Brown is an able Democrat, and with the union of the Brownsville Times, a "Genius of Liberty," into one establishment, will doubtless be able to publish a first-rate, high-toned Democratic journal.

We call the attention of our readers to the amendments, and remarks thereon, of Hon. Heister Clynor of Berks County in the Senate, a few days ago.

Mr. Clynor showed himself on that occasion, not only able and willing to defend the rights of citizens; but to charge upon the abolitionists their unconstitutional acts, and dare a refutation. His speech and his amendments will meet the decided approval of every conservative citizen.

No able man nor better Democrat is in the Senate than Mr. Clynor. He regretted his inability to address our meeting at Orangeville last September; and said to us that on that day, he was at Hagerstown with the Berks County militia, listening to McClellans gaze, at the battle of Antietam.

The Editor of the Republican, like the boy, has nothing to say this week. He finds nothing is easiest mended.—Discretion is the better part of valor.

Army Correspondence.

Sentiments of the Soldiers.

A brave young soldier, writing to a friend in Bloomsburg, from Fort Lincoln, remarks—

I have learned to my entire satisfaction that soldiering—particularly this kind of soldiering—is not Printing. If one knew for what purpose he was exposing himself it would be a different thing. But none even of our leaders seem to understand the issue. With few noble exceptions, they overlook the real object.—the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuation of the Union—and look only to their personal aggrandizement and the welfare of the Nigger. The matter must soon be decided one way or the other; let us hope that it will be for the best.

I visited Washington a few days since. It is a disgrace to the Government and to the Union to see the number of officers there are leaping around the streets, when they should be at the Forts. Hundreds are to be seen promading the Streets daily, drawing their pay, without rendering an equivalent. I suppose these fellows think these are the "better times" promised by the Republican leaders. But I don't want to write politics.

There are quite a number of the Bloom boys in this Regiment, viz.—Al. Adams, Croley, Lee, Stiner, and John B. Anderson. Johnny stands this kind of life first-rate. He looks better than I ever seen him before, and wishes to be kindly remembered to the Col. and his family.

I am very thankful for the old Democrat I like its tone exactly, and read it with interest and satisfaction. Long may it wave, and let its motto be "independence now and forever."

A Soldier to us unknown, sends the money for the Columbia Democrat, and says—

As I was sitting in my crib, a few days ago, on the Shantilla battle-ground, one of our boys received your paper and I got a hold off, and found it contained the first part of a Speech made by Mr. VALLENDHAM. It took so well in the Camp, that I am under the necessity of sending to you for the balance of the Speech. He speaks forth the words of truth and soberness, accompanied with strict loyalty and sustained by sound logic. I cannot be mistaken in his loyalty, when he distinctly declares that the settlement of this terrible war can only be effected upon principles comprehending the Union, in fact, of the entire Thirty Four States. And he who proposes any other settlement is a Traitor.

Every item of news from old Columbia, is most welcome to the soldiers. Great wrongs now rule our country. And one looking young officer, stands well and high in the Army, and makes an excellent appearance. He has returned to his charge of the extension of Fort Slocum, now in course of completion, near the City of Washington.

"Army of the Potomac," CAMP NEAR BRUCE PLAINS, VA. Friday, February 14th, 1863, Col. John G. FROST:

Sir: No movement has been attempted by the "Army of the Potomac" since my last letter. In fact the weather is so capricious that it would be extremely hazardous to attempt an advance. The Penna. Reserves except the artillery, have been sent within the defenses of Washington for the purpose of resting and recruiting. The 9th Army Corps, Burnside's old command, has embarked for Fortress Monroe, and will probably go on to the Carolinas, their old Department. The Pay Master has distributed "Father Abraham's issue," sometimes called "Green-backs" to the troops, but as they only paid to me Nov. 1st 1862, many are again wishing for his appearance. He is greeted with more hearty acclamations than would be the announcement of a grand victory.

Burnside has been succeeded by Hooker. The soldiers look upon the change with indifference. They believe Hooker to be a "fighting man," and one who would sacrifice his last man to gain a point, however unimportant; a good thing in a subordinate but a fearful thing in a commander-in-chief. Nothing but the reappointment of McClellan will arouse them to their former enthusiasm. Every movement since his removal shows its injustice. In the West Rosecrans is successful, when success is possible, because his men know and love him. Here, the "Army of the Potomac" is only formidable when led by its favorite and skilled General. The people of the North must recognize by this time that "Prudence is the better part of valor." McClellan after prudently clothing his troops and laying his plans, made the best march on record, and while pursuing the enemy, was relieved from his command. Since then we have had two Generals, but have not advanced one foot. The conclusion is irresistible.

There is a striking parallelism in the history of McClellan, and that of Hannibal the most renowned warrior of antiquity. The latter after almost incredible hardships crossed the Alps, defeated the Romans in several sanguinary struggles and even appeared before the gates of Rome. He sent for supplies to finish his conquests, but a faction at home more jealous of Hannibal's glory than the honor of Carthage, refused him aid and in spite of his remonstrances recalled him—

Almost identical words may be said in reference to McClellan. After driving the enemy from Yorktown, he proceeded through almost insuperable obstacles to within sight of Richmond, and then failed because a faction at home kept from him the promised aid. The parallel continues further. Scipio "carried the war into Africa" and was almost thundering at the gates of Carthage. The people of that city, in mortal terror, brought Hannibal again to assume the command of their defeated and demoralized army, which he did; and by his prudence and valor terminated the second Punic war.

McClellan in like manner took command of a defeated and demoralized army, and by his victories at South Mountain and Antietam, secured to us Washington, saved Pennsylvania, and drove the enemy from Maryland.

While quoting history, allow me to point to another instance where it repeats itself, and in its grandest form. Napoleon decidedly the greatest warrior of modern times, lost the battle of Waterloo and consequently his empire, because Grouchy either through treason or incapacity did not arrive in time, and because Blucher did arrive in time to assist Wellington. Does the world blame Napoleon? No; never did his genius appear grander, than in this instance.

So with McClellan. When within sight of the spies of Richmond, he cleared the way for McDowell, and anxiously awaited his arrival with his 60,000 picked men. But he did not come, but Jackson did, and the combined Confederate army fell upon our disheartened troops, certain in their own minds of annihilating it, but they did not. In this instance McClellan's genius was greater than Napoleon's; he saved his army, Napoleon did not.

But of what use is it to repeat history. Its grand teachings are disregarded, and McClellan in his solitude will be classed with Hannibal, Scipio, Napoleon. Verily "Republicans are ungrateful."

Excuse me if I am full of McClellan, we all are, and must let it out.

ARTILLERIST.

The Irish Blood Spilt.

How many brave Irishmen have been mutilated in this war! How many of them have been killed in it? How much Irish blood shed in all our battle-fields! How many Irish widows and orphans has it made! These are melancholy questions. Who can solve them? We cannot but rejoice that our people have enlisted freely in support of the Constitution. Their patriotism and their valor honor their race and their adopted country forever. But what has their blood, their valor, their patriotism achieved? Certainly not that which was expected.

For this sad result we are to blame the inability and dishonesty of the politician, statesman, and country-attorney warriors at Washington. It is not an unfair calculation that thirty thousand Irish lives have been lost in this war—that it has made ten thousand Irish widows; that it has made orphans of forty thousand Irish children; and that it has rendered desolate forever, thousands of Irish parents and brothers and sisters. Verily, the Irish have an interest in seeing this war ended! There were once ample reasons for holding that they did not enlist in this war. Those reasons exist now only in the shadow; and in addition to their substantial dispersion, their solid places are occupied by reasons of another kind. This ABOLITION FRACTION IS THE GREAT CURSE OF THE COUNTRY. Justly may we all go on our knees and invoke the God of nations to destroy it for all time. It merits the Irish malediction in a most particular manner, only for its heart-rendering desolation had not entered tens of thousands of our happy Irish homes!

Irish Patriot.

Who is there who doubts the existence of a revolution at the North? God grant that it may prove a bloodless one! 'Tis but a short time since that Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, without process of law, without cause, in defiance of the constitution and in the dark hours of night, arrested Col. James W. Wall, of New Jersey, and confined him in the American Bastille at New York. No charges were preferred against Col. Wall; and after remaining there sufficiently long to injure his health, he was discharged, and to this day is ignorant of the cause of his arrest. A few days since the legislature of New Jersey elected him to the U. S. Senate, the highest office in their gift, while at same time his prosecutor, Simon Cameron—the immaculate Simon—was exerting superhuman efforts to buy a seat in the same Senate. He was the candidate of the black Republican, Union destroying, Constitution violating, law defying party of Pennsylvania. Every effort that he could bring to bear in conjunction with the aid and prestige of the administration, together with his vast wealth, were massed for his success. Bribes of \$25,000 were freely offered for a single vote! It was vain—the hand writing was on the wall—Simon Cameron weighed in the balance and found fearfully wanting. Simon Cameron the prince of thieves, the paragon of corrupt politicians, was consigned to the fate that must always await such villains, and Chas. R. Buckalew, the patriot and statesman, the man whom Pennsylvania delighted to honor, was chosen to represent her in the U. S. Senate "by the side of Col. James W. Wall!"

"COLUMBIA" will appear in our next paper.

The Conscription Bill.

Mr. Wilson's bill which passed the Senate on Monday night, provides in substance as follows:

All able-bodied male citizens, and those who have declared their intentions to become such, or have exercised the right of suffrage, between the ages of 20 and 45 years, constitute the National forces of the United States, and are liable to perform military duty when called out by the President. The exemptions are those who are physically or mentally unfit, the Vice President, heads of Executive Departments, United States Judges, Governors of States, only son of an indigent widow, or infirm parent, or one such son, where there are two or more, to be selected by the parent, also the only brother of orphan children under twelve years, also the father of motherless children of the same age; and where two of a family are in military service the remainder of such family, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. No person convicted of felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve.

The National force not now in service is to be divided into two classes, the first class embracing all between 20 and 35 years of age, and all unmarried men between 35 and 45 years of age. The second class embraces all the others and will not be called into service until after the first class. For convenience of enrollment, districts are made corresponding with the Congressional districts: in each of which the President shall appoint a Captain of Cavalry, he may detail an officer of similar rank who shall have a Bureau in the War Department, and shall make the necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of that act. These Marshals are to arrest deserters, report treasonable practices, and detect spies, &c.

In each district there is to be a Board of Enrollment, consisting of the Provost Marshal and two other persons, appointed by the President, one of whom is to be a physician and surgeon. This board shall divide the district into convenient sub-districts and perfect an enrollment once in each year each class to be enrolled separately. Persons thus enrolled are subject for 2 years to be called into service to serve for three years or during the war, or the footing with the present volunteers, advance pay, bounty money, &c., included.

When necessary to make a draft, the President shall indicate the number for each district, taking into consideration the number already furnished since the beginning of the war, so as to fairly equalize the burden; the enrolling officers shall then make the draft with 50 per cent addition, and within ten days serve notice upon the drafted men.

Substitutes may be furnished, or commutation made not to exceed three hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Secretary of War. Any person drafted and failing to report, or furnish a substitute, or pay his commutation, shall be deemed a deserter, and subject to immediate arrest.

The bill provides for the proper surgical examination of drafted men, and the punishment of surgeons who receive bribes.

When the draft is finished, all those not taken are allowed traveling pay to their homes. Those who furnish substitutes are exempted for the entire time of draft, and the substitute has the same pay, &c., as though originally drafted.

The bill also provides that volunteers now in service who reenlist for one year shall have a bounty of \$50, one half paid down; those who enlist for two years receive \$25 of the regular \$10 bounty.

There are also provisions for the consolidation of skeleton regiments; also that General in the field may execute court-martial sentence against spies, deserters, murderers, without reference to the President; courts-martial may reduce absentees officers to the rank; clothing, arms, &c., shall not be sold, pledged or given away, and may be taken wherever found in illegal hands; persons who entice soldiers to desert, or harbor them, or buy their arms or uniforms, and ship captains or railroad conductors who knowingly convey deserters, may be fined \$500 and imprisoned for six months to two years.

Any person who resists a draft, or counsels others to do so, or dissuades them from performing military duty, shall be summarily arrested, locked up until the draft is finished, then be tried by a civil court, and fined \$500 or imprisoned two years, or both.

The President, on the passage of this act, shall issue a proclamation recalling absentees from the army, who may return without punishment within the time indicated, except the forfeiture of pay for the time of absence; those who do not return will be deserters.

Officers absent with leave, except for sickness or wounds, receive half pay; officers absent without leave, no pay at all.

There are other provisions, but chiefly details not particularly important.

This bill, it will be observed, confers new and extraordinary powers upon the President. In effect, it establishes martial law over the whole Union. It over-rides the constitutional and statute authority of the State Governments over their citizens in respect to military service, and consolidates the supreme power in all things pertaining thereto, in the hands of the President. It would be useless to discuss the constitutionality of this or any other measure, in view of the present policy of the Administration; but we may be per-

mitted to question the necessity for so radical a change in the established Militia System of the country, in consideration of the fact that every requisition heretofore made by the Federal Government upon the State authorities, had been promptly and patriotically answered; and in no case, except that of Massachusetts, has there been the slightest indication on the part of the Governors of any of the loyal States, of an intention to withhold from the President the support of any portion of the whole war power of the nation in the effort to suppress the rebellion, and restore the constitutional relations between the seceded States and the Federal Government. The conscription bill, in view of the manifest tendency of the measures of the present Congress toward abolitionism, may well excite suspicion and distrust, if not a stronger feeling. It has yet to pass the House. The vote on its final passage in the Senate, is not given.

Treasonable Offences.

SENATE, MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1863.

Bill (Sen. No. 142) entitled A Joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to procure the immediate passage of laws defining and punishing offenses a treasonable character, came before the Senate in regular order on its final passage.

Mr. LOWRY. I ask for the reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas, It appears that the existing legislation of Congress is deficient in the present crisis; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Senators from this State be instructed and the members of Congress requested to procure the immediate passage of laws defining and punishing offenses of a treasonable character not amounting to high treason and providing for the fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury of persons charged with such offenses in the loyal and undisturbed States, so that the loyal may justly suffer and the innocent be relieved.

Mr. CLYMER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the Senate go into committee of the whole for special amendment of the bill, as follows:

First. To insert after the words "passage of laws" the words "in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania."

Second. To insert after the words "speedy trial" the words "in the district where the alleged crimes have been committed."

Mr. CLYMER. I did not desire and do not now desire to enter upon a discussion of any constitutional principle which may be raised by the amendments offered by myself. One Senator upon this floor considers those amendments as surplussage, another construes them to be enunciations of dangerous doctrines; I believe them to be neither the one nor the other. I do not consider that they are surplussage, because they are designed to throw upon the people the guards of the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania. They demand for our people what is guaranteed to them by those Constitutions, and they say, in unmistakable terms to those whom I charge with having deliberately, willfully and repeatedly violated both of those great fundamental charters, "we will not put it in your power by our votes to trample upon our vested rights."

The Senator from Northumberland (Mr. BOUND) says that he would deem it an insult thus to instruct members of Congress. I deem it no insult to tell men their duty when on repeated occasions they have violated it. Sir, I say it deliberately that I will never vote for this resolution as it has been reported by the Senator from Erie, giving to our Senators and Representatives blank instructions to pass laws binding citizens of this State, hand and foot, to obey their accursed innovations upon the fundamental laws of our State and nation.

Sir, I am unwilling to instruct in any vague or indefinite manner a body of men who, according to my belief of the country generally, have for the sake of mere expediency ever and over again violated the Constitution of the United States. I wish these amendments to go into the bill because I do not trust the majority in the present Congress of the United States—because I can prove by their record that they have at different times willfully, deliberately, and knowing that they violated their sacred oaths, infringed upon the Constitution of the United States. I say it here, I will proclaim it elsewhere, that it is the duty of citizens of Pennsylvania no longer to submit to these infractions of the Constitution of the United States and of the Constitution of this State.— emphatically declare it that the citizens of this State have rights of person and rights of property guaranteed to them which no Congress can take away. Aye, sir, Pennsylvania has a history extending to a period anterior to the formation of the Federal Government. She had a government which guaranteed to her citizens rights of property and rights of person long before the Federal Government was formed; and I tell you, sir, that she never added to any of her citizens any of those rights. I will never vote for resolutions, telling our Senators and Representatives in the present Congress, to pass laws leaving their character to their discretion—what kind of laws are they likely to pass? Shall I point you to their past acts as samples?

To do so would be to produce a record at which the mind of every good man would stand appalled. Confession and conscription acts, sets indomitable rulers for unconstitutional and arbitrary deeds of oppression, an act making mere evidences of indebtedness a legal tender, and an act dividing a sovereign State without the assent of that State—these are fair samples of the character of laws which we might expect from the present Congress, did we leave it to their discretion.

Sir, that body has, within the last six months, been visited with the denunciations of an outraged and indignant people, who rendered a verdict against it and its unconstitutional acts, which (had not that body been lost to all sense of respon-

ibility) would have been heeded and obeyed. But that verdict of the people has been flung back in their faces, they have spurned its warning and disregarded its pleading. Instead of causing them to halt in their mad career, it seems only to have added to their vindictive hatred towards everything constitutional.

Should we then, well knowing the true character of the present Congress, instruct them as to the passage of laws, leaving it to their discretion as to the nature and kind of laws? For one, I will never do so.—The Constitution of the United States and of this State have thrown around me, and around every other citizen, certain safeguards for the protection of person and property, which no Congress shall dare invade, or even be requested to invade, so far as concerns my vote. To do so would be to create precedents which usurpers of power may hereafter cite as authority for still greater outrages and oppressions upon the rights of the people. We are their guardians, and around them, though the humblest and poorest, I would erect the strong bulwarks of the Constitution, which no power on earth shall invade.

For these reasons, I will support the amendments offered by myself—unless they are inserted in the resolution offered by the Senator from Erie, it will never receive my vote.

Mr. Clynor's amendments were rejected by a strict party vote—Democrats voting for them, and abolitionists against them.

MARRIAGES.

In Sugarloaf twp., Columbia co., by M. Cole, J. P., on the 19th of February, at the residence of Philip Hess, Mr. JAMES HENTER, and Miss MARY REA, all of Columbia co.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. JOSHUA HENTER, and Miss SAMANTHA ROBINS, both of Sullivan co.

At Evansville, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Hunter, Mr. JESSE E. SUMMERS, of Centre, and Miss LYDIA A. WAMPOLA, of Bloomsburg, Col. co.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., by Rev. John Thomas, Mr. Wm. C. DIFFENBAUGH, to Miss SUSANNA HERRI, all of Derry township.

At Town Hill, on the 15th inst., by Rev. E. Wadsworth, A. F. SUTLIP, of Ross, to Miss CATHERINE MILLER, of Union, Luzerne co.

DEATHS.

Near Roehrsburg on the 18th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Peter Hayman, aged about 23 years.

On the 14th of February 1863, in Bricecreek twp., Columbia co., LAURA LYDIA CRESSY, daughter of Jacob A. Fanny Cressy, aged 4 years, 9 months and 23 days.

In Anthony township, Montour co., on the 15th inst., SARAH JANE BROWN, in the 22d year of her age.

In Anthony township, Montour co., on the 14th inst., Mr. ELIZABETH ELLIS, in the 50th year of her age.

In Bloomsburg, on the 15th inst., ISAIAH WILMETS, son of Cyrus Fry, aged about 4 years.

In Washington City, on the 18th inst., in the 45th year of his age, Capt. DAVID L. McKINNY, of Bloomsburg, by operation of his leg from the amputation of one of his legs.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG, Feb. 21, 1863.

Wheat	75	Green Apples	50
Rye	70	" " " "	50
" "	80	Dried "	75
Corn	50	Dried Peaches	2 50
Oats	50	" "	2 50
" "	75	Lard	10
Potatoes	60	Tallow	12
Cloversed	"	Eggs	1 doz. 16
Timothyseed	"	Hay	1 ton 8 00
Onions	50	Chickens	pair 25

New Advertisements.

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Feb. 27, 1863.—30-36.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James Everett, dec'd.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of James Everett, late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and he is authorized to call upon all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, and to require them to present them to the undersigned at his residence in said township, with vouchers and all papers incident to such claims, forthwith.

Moses Everett,
February 7, 1863.—64-30.