

CLING TO THE CONSTITUTION, FOR THE PHILADELPHIA MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANK, WHEN WHIRL AND THE TEMPEST CLASH AROUND HIM.—David Webster.

PURPOSES OF THE WAR!

CONGRESS, BY A VOTE NEARLY UNANIMOUS, PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, WHICH EXPRESS 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 disunion of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, sustaining all its duty to the whole country, and that this war is waged on their part in spirit of opposition, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these 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."

Circular.

We issue to-day the first number of the Seventeenth Volume of the "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT." Through the partiality of kind friends, and commendable perseverance, this establishment has greatly increased and is now in a high state of prosperity. We are profoundly thankful for the liberal patronage with which it has been favored, during the past sixteen long years, and can now, on entering upon another year, only promise that our best efforts shall be unceasingly employed to support, defend and maintain sound democratic principles and free constitutional liberty.

Every man who is interested in preserving white-men's liberties, such as this Administration has attempted to overthrow, should now rally to the support of the Democratic Party. In it we have lived and in it we hope to die. Friends of freedom, in Columbia county and elsewhere, we invite your co-operation in support of the ancient "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT."

Senator Buckalew's Letter.

We publish elsewhere, the Letter of Senator Buckalew, to the Celebration in Philadelphia. It is a breathing sample of out-spoken nationality and sound patriotism—worthy the head and heart of our noble young Democratic United States Senator. Let it be read.

Another Draft Proposed.

A bill has passed the House and Senate giving the President full power to draft whenever, wherever, and whoever he pleases, thus setting aside all State law, or rights on the subject. This fresh entertainment for the people has been gotten up by the Abolition leaders in Congress, and doubtless become a law. Thus, after calling out already a million and a quarter of men, and after the expenditure of nearly two thousand millions of dollars, they want more. They prefer this rather than the honorable settlement of our National Debts without any more bloodshed.

Their plan of treating the patient, who is already fearfully debilitated and exhausted, is to bleed and blister him. Would it not be better for Senator WILSON, who introduced the bill, to get his own State of New York, and the other New England States and New York to put in force a draft of six months ago, before we are continually victimized by the New England? Are we not to be drafted without ceasing by Yankee rascals, and ruined by a New England Abolition war? Pennsylvania nobly responds to the first draft, whilst the States east and north of her did nothing: is it, therefore, fair that she should now be placed at the mercy of the Abolitionists, and the power placed in the hands of the President to conscript by the wholesale her able-bodied men who remain? It is enough for us to ask the question, to show the unreasonableness of the proposition. Our State has already furnished more brave men for this war than any other State in the Union, and is willing to do her duty in this respect in the future; but she asks other States to be put on the same footing. Let them be compelled to furnish their quotas of the first draft, and then the Old Keystone will cheerfully consent to a second. Let there be fair play in this matter all around.

We are in receipt of the March numbers of the "American Agriculturist." This is the ablest and best agricultural journal in the world. Price \$1 per annum.

We have stricken from our list all such papers as only exchange occasionally.

The Conscription Bill.

The Philadelphia Press states that the Conscription Bill passed the Senate on last night week by unanimous vote. How unanimity was obtained we learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer, whose Washington correspondent states that as soon as it became evident that the Republican Senators intended to pass the bill, all the Democrats except five, left the Senate.

The Complete Overthrow of the Public Liberties.

This is the darkest hour since the outbreak of the rebellion Congress, by the act passed Saturday authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus throughout the whole extent of the country, has epitomated its series of measures for laying the country prostrate and helpless at the feet of one man. It was not enough that Mr. LINCOLN had been invested with the purse and the sword; that, with an immense power to raise or manufacture money, he has unrestricted command of the services of every able-bodied man of the country. Congress has thought it necessary to give the finishing stroke to its establishment of a military despotism, by removing all checks on the abuse of the enormous monetary and military power which they have clothed the President. What assurance has the country that we shall ever have another presidential election? None whatever, except what may be found in the confidence, reasonable or unreasonable, reposed in the rectitude and patriotism of Mr. LINCOLN. If any person, in any part of the country, shall think it his duty to resist unconstitutional encroachments on the rights of citizens, Mr. LINCOLN is authorized, by what purports to be a law, to snatch up that individual and immerse him in one of the government hostiles as long as he shall see fit, and there is no power anywhere in the nation to call him to account. He can send one of his countless provost-marshal into the house of a governor of a state, or any other citizen, in the dead of night, drag him from his bed, hustle him away under the cover of darkness, plunge him in a distant and unknown dungeon, and allow his friends to know no more of the whereabouts of his body than they would of the habitation of his soul; if, instead of imprisoning, the provost-marshal had murdered him. With this tremendous power over the liberty of every citizen whom he may suspect, or whom he may choose to imprison without suspecting the President is as absolute a despot as the Sultan of Turkey. All the guarantees of liberty are broken down; we all lie at the feet of one man, dependent on his caprice for every hour's exemption from a bastile. If he wills it, the state governments may continue in the discharge of their functions; but if he wills it, every one of them that does not become his submissive and subservient tool can be at once suspended by the imprisonment of its officers. Considering the enormous power conferred on the President by the finance and conscription bills, a reasonable jealousy would have erected additional safeguards against its abuse. Instead of that, Congress has thrown down all the old barriers and left us absolutely without shelter in the greatest violence of the tempest.

So far as the detestable act passed Saturday is an act of indemnity to shield the President from the legal consequences of past exertions of arbitrary power, it is a confession that he, his secretaries, provost marshals, and other minions have been acting in violation of law. It annuls all laws passed by the state legislatures for the protection of their citizens against kidnapping; it provides for taking all suits for damages out of the state courts and transferring them to the federal tribunals, and before those tribunals the fact that the injury complained of was done under color of executive authority is declared to be a full and complete defense. It even inflicts penalties on persons coming before the courts for redress of injuries, by declaring that if they are not successful the defendant shall recover double costs. So that the aggrieved party must take the risk of this penalty for venturing to ascertain, in a court of justice, whether his oppressor was or was not acting under the authority of the President. To this alarming pass have matters come, that not only does every citizen hold his liberty at the mercy of one man, but he is liable to be punished for inquiring whether the person arresting him really possessed, or only falsely pretended to possess, that man's authority!

The attempt to disguise the odious character of this detestable act by a sham provision in its second section is an insult to the intelligence of the people. "The Secretary of State and the Secretary of War," so it reads, "are directed as soon as may be practicable," to furnish to the judges of the courts lists of the names of the persons arrested, that they may be presented to a grand jury for indictment. And who is to judge of this practicability? Why, the secretaries themselves, or the President for them. They will furnish such lists whenever it suits their pleasure, and not before. There is not only no penalty for neglecting to do this altogether, but the main purpose of the act is to protect these officers, and all persons acting under their directions, against all legal penalties for all arrests wherever made, and all detentions in prison however long protracted.

The ninety days during which Congress has now been in session are the last ninety days of American Freedom. Our liberties had previously been curtailed and abridged by executive encroachments, but the courts remained open for redress of wrongs. But this Congress has rendered their overthrow complete, by first putting the purse and the sword in the hands of the President and then assuring him of complete impunity in all abuses of his enormous, this dangerous, this tremendous power.

The following is the letter of the Hon. C. R. Buckalew, to the Central Democratic Club, on the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday:

To P. McCALL, Esq., Chairman of Committee:—Dear Sir:—In response to your friendly invitation, I have to express some views upon public topics, which may be submitted to your meeting on the 23d instant. And I cannot know that any words of mine will deepen popular conviction upon the necessity of changing our rulers and overthrowing their present policy, or quicken popular zeal for the accomplishment of these important objects.

A conviction that the country is misgoverned, the war mismanaged, and liberty itself in peril is growing up in the public mind, and thousands are alert, inquisitive, and critical, who gave to Government uncalculating and enthusiastic support founded upon complete confidence, twelve months ago. The day of blind, headlong passion, and of confident, unquestioning trust in our rulers has passed, and the electoral duties of the citizen will now be discharged with a more intelligent comprehension than was possible in the earlier months of the war.

The sure result of this will be to perfect the political revolution in the North and West, begun by the late elections, and to exclude the Republican party, with its fanaticism, its corruption, and its incapacity, permanently from power.

But can this be accomplished in time to save the country? To preserve its unity and liberty? And if these vital objects can be secured, either sooner or later, by the restoration of the Democratic party to power, upon what policy shall that party act in their attainment? These questions are timely and important enough to occupy the space and leisure now at my command. Complete control in the State Government can be secured to our party in October next. Control of the Federal Government can be obtained by it a year later, in the election of President, assuming that the renovation of Congress, now begun shall go on and be consummated by that time.

The time here mentioned must elapse before power can be completely lodged in safe hands; before the work of reconstructing the Union, and thoroughly reforming the Government can be performed. In the meantime, how much of calamity must we undergo? To what measures of evil must we be subjected? The public debt will be swollen enormously, a financial crash may come, sweeping away private fortunes, and crippling public credit and power; and it is not impossible that in an hour of desperation our rulers may abandon the war, and place the barrier of a bad treaty, or the impertinence of a foreign mediation, in the way of reunion.—Unquestionably, there are great dangers in the immediate future, and apprehension of evil is timely, and justified by the events of the past two years. But during this period of danger, of trial, of peril, this interval which separates us from the day of relief and security—what shall be the attitude of our party toward the Administration and the war? This question may reasonably be asked by the thousands in this State, and by the thousands in other States who are willing to join in and assist in the redemption of the country.

The question may be answered, in part by referring to the past. The object of the war was announced in the outset by a Resolution of Congress, which went out North and South, and to foreign countries, as the platform of the Government in its prosecution. That resolution announced the object of the war to be, the defense and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and explicitly denied that it was waged in any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the Southern States.

This clear and emphatic resolution was accepted and approved by the Democracy of the Border States, and by conservative men generally, and thereupon all the magnificent resources of the country in men and money were put at the disposal of the Administration, for the prosecution of the war in accordance therewith and it has had command of those resources unopposed and almost unquestioned down to this hour.

But the time came when this ground, of a contest for the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union became, in the policy of the Administration, connected with if not subordinate to, another and different object. The tinsel rhetoric of Sumner, the dictatorial utterances of Greeley and the rabid violence of Phillips and Garrison, became of more consequence at Washington than the views of the great majority of the people and the pledged faith of the nation. A policy of emancipation was announced, involving enormous expense, doubling the difficulties of the contest, and in flat contradiction of the solemn declaration upon the object of the war, just recited. And this was done by Presidential decree—the fiat of a single man—without authority, and at the instance of men who would be among the very last selected by the American people to advise their rulers.

To this, and to all like departures from the Constitution and from good faith and sound policy, we are, and must remain, unalterably opposed. I say like departures, for the pretence of military necessity upon which emancipation has been announced, has been extended to other subjects besides the status of the negro, and the debates of the day abundantly testify. The seizure of citizens in States untouched by revolt, and their incarceration in distant prisons, remote from witnesses who might testify in their favor, and from friends who might intercede for them is one of the most prominent of these, and deserves all the condemnation it is receiving from the people.

The Father of his Country, the anniversary of whose birth you celebrate, had no conception of a doctrine of military necessity as a substitute for the Constitution and laws of the land; nor of those undefined, unlimited powers, now asserted to exist in the President as a Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the states

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when called into actual service, nor, can we recognize them except as baseless pretensions, to be put down with the earliest possible moment. Washington's views of military jurisdiction and conduct in a time of insurrection, were given to the army sent by him to quell the revolt in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, when he admonished them, "that every officer and soldier will constantly bear in mind that he comes to support the laws, and that it would be peculiarly unbecoming in him to be in any way the infraction of them: that the essential principles of free government outline the province of the military when called forth on such occasions, to these two objects: first, to combat and subdue all who may be found in arms in opposition to the national will and authority; secondly, to aid and support the civil magistrates in bringing offenders to justice. The dispensation of this justice belongs to the civil magistrates, and let it ever be our pride and our glory to leave the sacred deposit there inviolate."

In the spirit of this admonition, and of the Constitutional doctrine that the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power, we must stand opposed to the abuse of the military power in applying it to other purposes than those appointed and regulated by law: as the seizure of private property of non-combatants not legally liable to confiscation; the seizure of herds of negroes, and their support, instruction, transportation, drill and payment, as allies; the seizure and imprisonment of Northern freemen, without law and against it; the suppression of newspapers, or the closing of the mails against them, and the encroachment upon the State jurisdiction by the appointment of sundry police officials to exercise powers undefined by and unknown to the laws. What is asked is that the military power shall be applied and confined to its appropriate use; that there shall be no invasion upon liberty by it, in short, that it shall be subjected to the domination of established laws. And we are perfectly persuaded that Government will be all the stronger, all the more successful by following this policy and sternly refusing to yield to the temptations which assail those entrusted with authority in revolutionary times. Let our rulers carefully imitate the example of Washington, who exercised military powers in the Revolution with constant respect for the laws and the authority of the Continental Congress, unsettled as the times were, and fruitful of pretenses for departure from any legitimate action.

In addition to the signal advantages which will be secured to our cause by reversing the policy of the Administration—by establishing other and truer doctrines than those just examined—the Democracy can take into account as one of the agencies for restoring the Union, the powerful and invaluable aid of allies in the Border and Confederate States—men who have gone into revolt reluctantly, or who now stand with divided inclinations, uncertain of the position they shall assume. The issue of the war has always depended as much upon the determination and union of the Confederate States as upon the magnitude of the efforts put forth by us against them. Manifestly, therefore, our true line of policy has been to divide them; to conciliate a part of their population, and dampen the ardor of the revolutionary spirit by subjecting it to conservative opposition in the very communities where it arose. The subjugation of the South by the mere exertion of physical force against it, assuming it to be really united and in earnest, is a work of extreme difficulty, and requires an amount of wisdom and vigor which our Administration has failed to exhibit. In a war of invasion upon the south, most formidable natural obstacles are to be encountered, and also the powers of the enemy, and our strength must be, or be made to be, adequate to overcome both. In short, in this case, allies in the enemy's country were necessary to certain or prompt success, and to secure them all the arts of policy and all the means of conciliation without our power, should have been exerted.

But what is the policy of our rulers?—Is it not written in the history of the Crittenden Compromise and of the Peace Conference Resolves? In Congressional enactments and in Presidential Proclamations? No concession, no conciliation, but only sheer force to compel complete submission! This policy, at once insensate and impudently, was persisted in until repeated disasters came to exhibit its folly and impotency. Yes! the necessity of allies, utterly scouted in the outset, became demonstrated on the plains of Manassas and in the swamps of the Chickahominy. The course of events taught us that assistance would be useful, if not indispensable, to the great work of subduing rebellion and restoring the integrity of the Union.

Recognizing this truth, the men in power have turned their attention to the negroes—the subject race of the South—and propose to arm and employ them as allies in the war. This experiment is likely to be carried out, to be freely tested, and to produce results which, to say the least, will be instructive in future times.

In marked contrast to this desperate experiment, conservative men look for alliance and aid to the white race—our own stock and kindred—and propose to secure their co-operation in restoring the Union by a policy of conciliation, and by the example of a return by our own government to a true Constitutional rule, uninfluenced by fanatical passion and regard for all State and individual rights as established by our fathers. In their policy, the conservative element along the border and in the South is to be encouraged and developed not repelled, spurred and insulted!

Great allowance is doubtless to be made for an Administration charged with the conduct of a great war, and particularly a civil war. The difficulties to be surmounted are great and often the course to be pursued is but a choice between evils. At such a generous mind will not seek occasion of offences, and can overlook small points of objection in reviewing public affairs.

But the subjects now brought into debate by the policy of government are fundamental and vital; it is impossible to be indifferent to them, and it would be unmanly to evade them. Frank, full, open debate upon them, will lead to useful conclusions, an give due direction to our efforts as citizens of a broken and affected country.

Results from what has been said, that the administration now in power may expect from the great mass of those politically opposed to it, acquiescence in a legitimate exercise of powers with which it is invested, whether relating to the war or to internal administration. But they will claim and exercise the right of discussing the wisdom and constitutionality of its policy, and will resist by all lawful means any attempt to prevent the war from its true object, or to use the war power as an instrument for introducing arbitrary rule amongst us.

And they will labor to prepare the way for the complete reunion of the States, upon their accession to power; or, if (in contradiction of their fears) such reunion should previously be achieved by arms, then to confirm it and render it real, cordial and perpetual.

Let it be distinctly understood that the great mass of the Democratic party and of the conservative men of the country have never agreed, do not now agree, and have no intention of agreeing in future, to a dissolution of the American Union founded by Washington and his compatriots, and that they will not cease their efforts for its complete restoration in its original, pristine vigor. But to accomplish this purpose, they, unlike their opponents, will use all legitimate means of restoration, and not physical force alone. This may be boldly and openly announced, everywhere, and ought to be accepted everywhere, as the only reasonable and patriotic ground upon which a party can stand that desires and intends to save the country.

The administration has deliberately cast away all means of restoration, except physical force, and has called into existence great and unnecessary obstacles to success, until, notwithstanding the immediate difference of apparent strength between the parties to the war, its issue hangs trembling in the balance. But let us not despair of the future: "Out of this bottle danger" we may yet "pluck the bower, safety." We may hope that the remaining months of Mr. Lincoln's term will be got past without complete exhaustion, and the point of time arrived at, when a vigorous and truly great party, clean-handed from the past; thoroughly Union, upright, just, patriotic and brave, will assume possession of the powers of government. And then, this party, with an old history identified with the glories of the country, binding to its sympathy and affection in every quarter, with no selfish, local or fanatical passions, to weaken or mislead it; with a generous, even-handed, impartial, time-tried creed, conformed to the Constitution, and springing naturally from its principles—this party, thus qualified to speak to the whole land, and to be heard with affection and reverence, can and will command these wild waves of human passion to be still, and rejecting alike the fanaticism of Boston and of Charleston, will rebind these great States together, in enduring bonds of interest and sympathy!

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,  
C. R. BUCKALEW.  
BLOOMSBURG, Feb. 20, 1863.

The Way the Money Goes.

A committee of the Senate appointed to investigate frauds in the chartering of ships for the Banks' and other expeditions, have made a report which reveals more than the usual amount of fraud and corruption in Government officers and employees. They show that one of the Government agents named Collins charged to Government thirteen vessels valued at \$96,253, at the rate of \$947 per day, or \$345,655 per year, which is only 52 1/2 per cent, on his investments!

Another Government agent named Hall is represented to have been in the business eighteen months. He has charged from five to twelve per cent, for his services, and has besides received large percentages on the castings of the vessels from their owners. No less than 163 vessels were chartered through Hall, while he was agent for the owners of twenty-two others employed by the Government.—He was a poor man eighteen months ago, but is now rapidly acquiring wealth by the receipt of a large daily revenue from commissions upon the earnings of vessels still in the Government employment.

Another of this band of disinterested "patriots" named Laper is stated to be in receipt enormous revenues, from the chartering of transports, derived partly from commissions received on vessels where he acted at the same time as agent of the Government and agent of the owners, partly from the charters of vessels belonging to transportation companies, of which he is a large stockholder, partly from vessels owned by himself, and chartered by or through himself, as Government agent to the Government, partly from collections of money due to others on transportation accounts, and partly from his "influence." Mr. Hall of Baltimore testified that he paid Laper \$13,000 at one time for "getting business for him," and besides considers himself bound to pay an additional sum of 2 1/2 per cent, (one-half) of the earnings of certain vessels.

After showing up the various swindling transactions connected with the business of hiring vessels for various expeditions, the committee declare that the facts and testimony point to John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, "as the person through whom these gigantic and shameless frauds on the Government were chiefly perpetrated."

These frauds amount to millions of dollars, and the chief criminal in them is declared by a Republican committee to be a high Government officer!

This is "the way the money goes;" the way the people are swindled under this Republican administration, and the loud-mouthed "patriots" denounce as "traitors" all who do not aid them in this stupendous knavery.

The Case of William Burgess.

Let us write a plain story of the times, the facts of which are well known and have been stated by the very men involved in the narrative. William Burgess, formerly of Millville, in Columbia county, an Abolitionist of the first water, and now publisher of a Black Republican newspaper in this county was, and for aught we know is yet, Superintendent of Common Schools for Columbia county with a good salary. He was appointed to the post, by the State Superintendent of Common Schools to fill a vacancy.

In October last, it will be remembered, the draft took place under the call of the President for troops, and, very sad to tell, the name of William Burgess was drawn, and was enrolled among the names of those lawfully selected to serve their country.—If he had been assigned to a fat Paymaster'ship, or other good office, the duties of which would not bring a man uncomfortably near the bullets of the enemy, and the pay of which would be respectable, it might have been considered a very proper thing; but to be drawn as a common soldier, to be perhaps, made "food for powder" on some fine morning, was a thing "quite intolerable and not to be endured."

There was a remedy to be sure in the case, for a substitute might be hired and sent, and Mr. Burgess might go on with his duties and draw his salary, or turn his attention to something else, according to his own will and pleasure. But this resource for an unwilling patriot was liable to the objection of expense, a thing to be considered by an abolitionist when it comes home to his own pocket instead of the national treasury. Other men who were drafted and could not serve, or did not choose to serve, hired substitutes; but the cost of a substitute was found to be several hundred dollars—a very inconvenient outlay for a Republican politician, who had never been favored with a government contract, and had only a salary to draw upon.

The case was one for commiseration, for the deep sympathy of all "loyal" men, and Burgess was fortunate enough to obtain such sympathy in his hour of sore trial. The Post Master of Bloomsburg, holding a good office and luckily exempt from law from the draft, had sympathy for his less fortunate brother official, and came to his aid with a promptness and zeal deserving of all praise. He wrote to the Superintendent of Common Schools at Harrisburg, and the Superintendent of Common Schools wrote to the Secretary of War at Washington, and the Secretary of War wrote back to Gov. Curtin at Harrisburg, and then Gov. Curtin sent an order to the draft Commission of Columbia County to discharge Mr. Burgess from the draft! This proceeding was a little circuitous, but the result was all that could be desired; Mr. Burgess was discharged from the draft, and could bid defiance to Provost Marshals forever!

Some inquisitive citizen may desire to know under what law this was done:—the man was able bodied, not too young nor too old, the very picture of a fit soldier, was neither a mail carrier, nor postmaster, nor judge, and in addition to all this, was an undoubted patriot, with all wholesome views upon the subject of the war and the manner of conducting it—the very man one would think for the crisis, and most happily drawn by the gentle pressure of the draft into the public service.

We can only answer to all this, that the law was simply set aside for the occasion—was dispensed with—and it was decreed that some other man should stand in the place of Mr. Burgess in the day of battle—because—the Postmaster of Bloomsburg wanted it done, the Superintendent of Common Schools thought it would be well to be done, and the Secretary of War conceived it might be done, and thereupon the Governor of the Commonwealth "in consideration of the premises" ordered it to be done. It would be irreverent and disrespectful to all these distinguished Republican officials, to make any troublesome question upon the law of the case in view of their arduous labors and most sagacious conclusions upon it.

But to stop the mouths of all revilers, we will state the grounds of the discharge as we get it from the luminous columns of the Columbia County Republican. By the School laws of this State, School Directors are exempt from militia service and fines. And as they are not paid for their services, this is a reasonable provision in ordinary times—the piping times of peace—though it ought not to extend to a time of war. A County Superintendent, who is paid for his services, is not exempt by the law. He is, consequently, subject to military service and to a draft when militia are called for. But those simple-minded people who suppose the law is to be kept because it is law, are not well read in the logic of Republican rule, and must correct their ideas and conform them to those great improvements in the science of government, which have been introduced since Abraham Lincoln became Chief Magistrate of the United States.

It may be triumphantly asked if military necessity be an adequate reason for the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of a political opponent (despite the constitution of the State and that of the Federal Union) ought not educational necessity to be considered an excellent reason for setting aside the laws in favor of a political friend? The latter expression is nearly as easily written or spoken as the former and rests upon the same magnificent principle of subjecting the people to the sovereign will and pleasure of their rulers.—The question if any case, must be left, of course, entirely to official judgment; for great mistake would doubtless be committed if the populace were allowed to intervene or pronounce an opinion upon it. Although ordinary apprehensions the law fully provides for filling a vacancy in the office of County Superintendent, and the office seems everywhere rather sought after than shunned when open to appointment or election, yet in this case, official persons with a wide field of vision, to wit, a Postmaster, a State Superintendent, a Secretary of War and a Governor having passed upon the question of necessity, it would be presumptuous in any private individual to attempt its discussion. It has been adjudicated and determined, if not according to the law of the land, at least according to those transcendental rules of administration to which we are becoming accustomed.

Didn't get the reward.

One of Old Abe's offshoots by the name of Knapp, living in Bloomsburg, thought to make a nice little speculation the other day by turning informer, I suppose our friend Jacob Shelhart, who performs the duties of Auctioneer, had been crying a vendue and it coming to the ears of this Knapp, he thought he would come down upon him and fine him for selling without a license, and by this means get \$20, his share of the fine. He went to Shelhart's house and not finding him, ordered that he should call immediately at his Knapp's office at Bloomsburg. The next morning Mr. S. got notice that the summons men, rode up to Bloomsburg miles, when Abe's dignitary connected to lecture him on the necessity of observing the laws and that it was his duty to see that there should be no infractions of the same &c. When to Mr. Shelhart pulled from his pocket a license which the assessor took black. When he received he was very profuse in his apologies, &c.—One thing in this matter, Mr. Shelhart is a good Democrat, which would have its influence in stringing up Abe's official to prosecute him and by this means limit his sordid pocket with a \$20 bill. He had better try his hand in this party again.—Danville Intelligencer.

Man protest man! Dressed in little brief authority, Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven, As make the angels weep.

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Besides it is insisted that as School Directors are exempt from military service, the law ought to be amended in favor of the latter, as it already favors the former.—Some cautious persons might answer that it would answer the purposes of even-handed justice quite as well, to repeal the exemption of School Directors or suspend it in time of war; and also that the exemption of Directors from military enrollment in ordinary times being in consideration of the fact that they serve without pay, the same reason will not apply to Superintendents who are paid for their services. An objection might further be urged, that a question of change in the laws is "exclusively for the legislature"—that it belongs to the jurisdiction of those who enact the laws and not of those who execute them, and that until they are changed they are to be enforced