



COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY LEVI L. TATE. IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. OFFICE In the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, by the Court House. "Democratic Head Quarters."

Select Poetry.

THE THREE HOMES.

"Where is thy home?" I asked a child, Who in the morning air, Was waving flowers most sweet and wild, In garlands for her hair.

Miscellaneous.

Stick this in Your Hat and keep it there.

I declare upon my responsibility as a Senator; that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day from the corruptions, and from the profligacy practiced in the various departments of the Government, than they are from the enemy of the open field.—J. P. Hale Republican Senator from New Hampshire.

"If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists were get the power in their hands, they will overthrow the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, LAY VIOLENT HANDS ON THOSE WHO DIFFER WITH THEM IN OPINION, or dare question their fidelity, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

The following confession was made by Hon. Mr. Dawes, a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, on the 25th of April, in which he exposed the corruptions of Lincoln's Administration: "The gentlemen must remember that in the first year of a republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment, there is indisputable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the public treasury well in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption."

Look on this Picture. "I have no purpose directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of SLAVERY in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."—President Lincoln in his Inaugural Address.

Then on this. "I order and declare that all persons held as Slaves in the said designated States and parts of States are and shall hereafter be free."—Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

"Neither the President nor Congress can emancipate slaves any more than they can grant bills of divorce."—Ex-Governor Henry Dutton.

The Vallandigham case. Mr. Jefferson Davis refuses to receive him without the oath of allegiance.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—It is reported that Gen. Bragg telegraphed to Jeff. Davis as to what he should do with Mr. Vallandigham.

Jeff. Davis replied that if Mr. Vallandigham would take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, to receive him, and if not to send him back.

CLEMENT LAIRD VALLANDIGHAM, will take the oath of allegiance, to the Southern Confederacy, after it shall have been subscribed by Abraham Lincoln.

A Loyal Leaguer is one who is willing to sacrifice anybody's life, either in the war, or anywhere, except his own.

Speech of Henry Clay, In the United States Senate Feb 7th 1839.

MR. PRESIDENT: At the period of the formation of our Constitution, and afterwards, our patriotic ancestors apprehend danger to the Union from two causes.—One was the Alleghany mountains, dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantic Ocean from those which find their outlet in the Gulf of Mexico. They seemed to present a natural separation. That danger has vanished before the noble achievements of the spirit of internal improvement and the immortal genius of Fulton, And now no where is found a more loyal attachment to the Union, than among those very Western people, who, it was apprehended, would be the first to burst its ties.

The other cause, domestic slavery, happily the sole remaining cause which is likely to disturb our harmony, continues to exist. It was this which created the greatest obstacle, and the most anxious solicitude, in the deliberations of the Convention that adopted the Federal Constitution. And it is this subject that has ever been regarded with the deepest anxiety by all who are sincerely desirous of the permanency of our Union. The Father of his Country, in his last affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow-citizens, deprecated, as a most calamitous event, the geographical divisions which it might produce.

The Convention wisely left to the several States the power over the institution of slavery, as a power not necessary to the plan of the Union, and which contained the seeds of certain destruction. There let it remain, undisturbed by any unhalting hand.

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify, that it there be anything in history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. ABOLITIONISM should be no longer regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities, which are possible to degrade or deform human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever.—One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man.

Nor should these Abolitionists flatter themselves that if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must insure victory. All history and experience prove the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy Writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe? No, sir; no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory; a SELF, A SUICIDAL CONQUEST; a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives their fortunes, and their sacred honors, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British crown, and established our national independence.

I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The searcher of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty.—Whenever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I pre-

fer the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception—an exception resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible for this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, THE LIBERTY OF BOTH RACES.

How fearfully are these words of wisdom and prophesy now being fulfilled!

A Sad Story.

Yesterday we published a telegram announcing that the wife of the Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, had become insane.—The sharp, quick click of the magnetic finger gave us no indication of the cause which produced this sad result—nothing was borne along the wire except the startling fact that a gentle and loving wife has been bereft of her reason. The events of the last few weeks, however, furnish a clue to this fearful story, if it be a reality. The midnight arrest, the illegal trial, the drum-head court-martial, the sentence and banishment of a devoted husband, all tell of the cause which froze the heart and paralyzed the brain of a true woman. The cruel outrage upon the person of a citizen has not only exiled him from his happy home—it has desolated his fireside and crushed the temple in which the holiest affections clustered. God help her, and comfort him in his latest and severest sorrow! We have no heart to pursue this painful subject. Let the hero who has suffered exile because he dared be a freeman, calmly trust his fate in the hands of his countrymen. The night that is around him will, ere long, break into day. The heel of the despot that is now placed upon his neck will be removed.—The chains that are now hung upon his limbs will be stricken off. Already the bright halo of a martyr's crown is spreading its rays above his head. "Fidelity will restore his rights, and honor his memory!"—Age of Saturday.

After our paper was issued a letter next week, came to hand from H. GREGORY one of our missing soldiers from this place in which he reports with him at "Camp Parole." Annapolis, Maryland, G. W. Pennington, Wm Bedford, Henry Bedford and Henry Stahl, of the 141st Regiment, from Sullivan, and Sergeant S. Simmons, Thomas Simmons and Benjamin Sperry, of the 8th Regiment. They do not know when they will be paroled, it may not be until August. His letter is dated May 15th, 1863. He was taken prisoner on Sunday morning, the 31 of May, and marched on foot a round-about way to Richmond, about 90 miles, and were there kept in a dirty prison from Saturday night to Wednesday afternoon, when they were started again for City Point, 32 miles, and from there to Annapolis, Maryland; which place they reached Wednesday morning, the 18th inst., glad enough to get once more under Uncle Sam's protection.

Direct letters to "Parole Camp," Annapolis, Maryland.

Sullivan County Democrat.

It would really seem as if the President, has made up his mind to desert his Abolition friends (enemies!) and become a Copperhead. Does not the following sentence from his last day Proclamation look that way?

"Let us, then, rest humbly in the hope authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins and the restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace."

What else does our "former condition of unity and happiness" mean than the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is?" Can it be possible that the President has resolved to become a Copperhead?

Mr. Lincoln once, only four years ago, wrote to a committee of Boston republicans:

"Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."

How much longer then, can he, denying, as he does, "freedom to others" "under a just God" expect to "retain it" himself?

It is an old saying that "it takes the devil to lie," but some of his imps who edit Abolition papers in this country beat him all to pieces.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1863.

COL. LEVI L. TATE, My Dear Sir:—A temporary illness, last week, prevented me, as I designed and desired to do, to despatch a letter hence for pastime in the columns of the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

This is the night which is to witness, no doubt one of the greatest, most earnest gatherings of the people ever assembled in the city of Philadelphia. It is drawn together in defence of the grand old Democratic elementary principles of free speech, free press, and the inviolability of loyal citizenship. It meets to oppose, in a constitutional way, the alarming aggressions which this dusky administration is making upon the dearest rights of the people—rights which were supposed to have been vindicated on the sacred battle-fields of the Revolution—consecrated by the best blood ever shed in the cause of human freedom—meets in defence of the great principles of the Constitution—meets to promote, so far as it can legitimately do, the healing of those wanton wounds inflicted by the dirk-knives of Black Republican demagogues in years gone by, upon the body of the Republic, which Democrats ever loved, but which Black Republican Chaudier, Senator from Michigan, in a letter to the Governor of his State, written whilst patriots were struggling to avert this war in the winter of 1860-61, that "it would not be worth a curse without a little blood-letting" to defend the Union and the Constitution. At the moment of this present writing, (3 o'clock, p. m.) rumors are floating through our streets of intended mischief at the hands of Mr. Lincoln's emissaries. I do not share in those apprehensions, but I am bound to confess that my confidence rests more upon Democratic constitutional ability and determination to defend itself, than upon any respect which monarchial Republicanism is taught to entertain for the rights of those untroubled by the great administration malady of "nigger on the brain."

For the proceedings of this great meeting, I shall refer you to the columns of the Democratic press of Philadelphia—particularly the "AGE"—which has, (allow me to say,) during its brief existence, succeeded in winning the confidence of the Democracy, and what is far more to its credit, the deepest hatred of the supporters of domestic imperialism—of Black Republican autocracy. Probably no man of more varied literary accomplishments stands at the head of the American press to-day, than Mr. Grund, while the sterling, uncompromising Democracy of Mr. Glossbrenner, coupled with his great business and financial qualities, stamps him as precisely the "right man in the right place." Of Mr. Welle, the third partner, I can only say that he occupies a distinguished legal position here, and is universally esteemed, not only for his intellectual ability, but for the possession of those genial qualities which stamp upon our race the seal of brotherhood.

Well, Col. Tate, the news from Vicksburg to-day, is that things before that fiercely contested city remain pretty much in statu quo. By the accounts already received from those encircled plains, our glorious battalions have not failed in their duty. The swelling hills look behind that now historic city sufficiently attest to that—each one proves but only to the presence of the cold, lifeless presence of heresim, but, perhaps those cold walls, imprison too, the heart agonies of some devoted wife, some agonized mother, some slaughtered, unslaying, in the cause, not of the Constitution and the Union, but in that of miserable negro emancipation!—Let the unworthy agencies which have consigned the labor and the valor of the great hearts of our soldiery to a duty so ignoble look to it, that in some future moment of heavy agony, they do not turn upon those who to-day use them in the employments of selfishness, and rend them. The table of Action and his horses may be re-enacted in this 19th century.

We have now enjoyed two years of civil war and more, one of the most costly and gigantic that the world ever saw. It will be a question to be sternly investigated hereafter, from whose hand came the red seeds which have resulted in this infernal harvest—to what guilty agency is to be ascribed the first of this horrible desolation—to whose minds, phlebotomic with thoughts of civil war, have, in the service of base personal ambition arrayed this people against each other, and broken the unity and harmony of the best and most perfect Government that God Almighty's sun ever shone upon! These

calamities must rest at the side-door posts of the Grow's, the Kelly's, the Stevens', the Mann's the Greeley's, the Abby Folsom's and the Fred Douglass of the land. The Democratic party, thank God, with a brow up to the sun, can with entire truth say, "Thou can't not say I did it." Its garments are free from the very smoke of treason.

Yours truly, W.B.B.

Recitations in Geography.

Seventeenth class in Mental Geography arise, and group yourselves together.—Tee the crack—heads up like new yeast and dont talk through your noses. 'What is Geography?' 'Don't know' 'That's right, sonny, never tell a lie.' 'What is the surface of the earth?' 'Outside.' 'Duly for you, sweet William.' 'Which prenominate—that is which is the larger part—land or water?' 'In the rainy season, water; in times of drouth, land.' 'What is the big water called?' 'Old Ocean.' 'Whom does it benefit?' 'The Secretary of the Navy and his relatives in the ship trade.' 'How so?' 'They sell rotten ships to the Government for ten times their worth.' 'What is a peculiar characteristic of the ocean?' 'It is different from the Administration.' 'How so my red topped student?' 'It never becomes corrupt.' 'Very well for an orphan. You may go and kiss the girls and emulate the ocean.' 'What is a channel?' 'The place a feller oils up with whiskey just before he makes a political speech.' 'Correct: glad to see you in such good spirits.' 'What is a cape?' 'A fur thing worn by the ladies?' 'Observing youth, thou hast won a capable name.' 'What is a cave?' 'The last Republican vote in New York.' 'Bright-eyed gawdle. I see, but you see more? I'll take half your pie to-day at noon.' 'What are the principal productions of the temperate zones?' 'Ten pin alleys, rotgut, the Maine law and confirmed drunkards.' 'Who is the Governor of a state?' 'The man who furnishes the most money for the election, or the clerk who has the handsomest wife.'

Steady there, or you'll get Alek! Philander, what kind of currency is used in the United States?' 'Pill labels, fine comb teeth, water melon seeds, pieces of egg shells, old buttons, nail pointers, 'bus tickets, knot holes, and postage stamps.'

'What is a volcano?' 'A mountain with a fireplace in it.' 'What is a plain?' 'A thing used by the carpenter.'

Here, Gustavian: none of that Seventeenth class may emerge hence, if it will keep off the ice."—La Cresse Democrat.

Forney's Washington Chronicle, in reference to the coming election in Maryland, says:—"In truth the loyalists of the city of Baltimore will not permit doubtful men to appear at the polls; and we anticipate the coming election will show that in that State a number of avowed republicans have been chosen to office."

Why, yes, if the Republicans of Baltimore can keep all others from the polls, of course, in that district, they will elect Republicans—and so of the other districts. Who, pray, are considered doubtful men? In Pennsylvania, the flunkies of the Administration, the ruling spirits of the Woolley Heads, the thieves who have grown pliehoric on plunder, and those who live in anticipation of doing so, consider all Democrats "doubtful men," as we presume is the case in Maryland, and if they are to be kept from the polls by the "loyalists," the Abolitionists will find no difficulty in carrying both States. We have no doubt such is the design. Can it be carried out?—Patriot & Union.

During the past week a gentleman called upon the President and solicited a pass for Richmond. "Well," said the President, "I would be very happy to oblige you, if my passes were respected; but the fact is, sir, I have, within the past two years, given passes to two hundred and fifty thousand men to go to Richmond and not one has got there yet." The applicant quietly and respectfully withdrew on his tip-toes.

THE TYPO.

BY MONROE GUY CARLTON.

His scepter is his stick! He guides the mighty van; And by the type's unceasing click Directs the world of man. The signal flame he lights, On learning's sacred hill, That all may reach the rugged lights And drink from Wisdom's rill.

He holds Progression's helm— Philosophy speeds on— He roams with Science thro' her realm, And bears Truth's gonfalon: Art, through his cunning, lives— 'Thought, he embalsms, and by His wizard craft to Genius gives Life, immortality.

He is the Tyrant's scourge— Oppression dreads his powers— His clicking sticksounds Treason's dirge. Bald Vice before him cowers: Wrong, with her clanking chains— Crime, with her hands of gore— Black falsehood, with her thousand stains He battles evermore.

Then on the Typo's brow Repose the laurel wreath; Let all his priceless worth avow— Let all his praises breathe: For his sceptre is his stick! He guides the mighty van; And, by the type's unceasing click, Directs the world of man! —The Printer.

Meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Columbia County.

At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Columbia county, held at the Register's Office in Bloomsburg, May 30th, A. D., 1863, the proceedings were as follows: A quorum of the Committee being present on motion,

Resolved, That, whereas the Representative conference of this Representative District sitting at Laporte September 12th 1862 unanimously conceded the Delegates to the next State Convention to the Counties of Columbia and Wyoming, in consequence of Montour and Sullivan having the Members of the Legislature;— Now therefore, we hereby select and appoint Peter Ent and Peter K. Horbein, Representative Conferees from the County of Columbia; and direct them to concur in the selection made by Wyoming county, by the above authority; and also direct them to secure the appointment by the Conference of Morrison E. Jackson, as the Representative Delegate, conceded to Columbia county;

Resolved, That the Representative Delegate Conference meet at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, June 6th, 1863 at 12 A. M.

Resolved, That the Representative Delegates from Columbia county be instructed; and the other Delegates from the District be requested to support for nomination for Governor the Hon. Halster Clymer of Berks county.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democracy of Columbia County the preservation of order, support of and obedience to the law and the Constitution; knowing that there is a sovereign remedy for all ills at the ballot box, as long as that is free and unobstructed; and we recommend to them the formation of Democratic clubs under the following constitution and by-laws, or something similar; preparatory to the organization necessary for the fall campaign.

CONSTITUTION.

This Association shall be called the "Democratic Club."

Its object shall be the inculcation of the doctrines and principles of the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania; to disseminate information as to the proper construction of those instruments, to instill into the public mind a regard for their teachings and obedience to their requirements; to oppose by all legal and lawful ways and means any and all infractions of either of them, or any infringement of the rights of citizens under them; to maintain the just equality and the constitutional sovereignty, of the States of this Union, and to defend the same from all illegal and unwarranted encroachments from any quarter; to do all and whatsoever in us lies to extend the power and just authority of the Constitution and Government of the United States over our whole territory, and to reunite in fraternal bonds all sections and portions and States of our old Union under our old Constitution.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

The President shall hold his office for six months, and until a successor is duly elected. He shall preside at all meetings of the Club—and with the Vice President and Secretary shall call all special meetings.

The Vice President shall hold his office for six months, and until a successor shall be duly elected. In the absence or disability of the President, he shall be the

presiding officer and perform all the duties of President.

The Secretary shall hold his office for six months, and until a successor is duly elected. It shall be his duty to keep the minutes of the meetings of the Club, in a book to be provided for that purpose—a list of the members and of all the transactions. He shall have charge of all the books and papers of the club, and hand them to his successor in office. He shall do all the correspondence. He shall with the President sign all orders on the Treasurer, and keep a correct account of the number of orders drawn, of the amount of each, of the person to whom, and the matter or thing for which the money was expended.

The Treasurer shall hold his office for six months, and until a successor is duly elected. He shall receive all the contributions to, and assessments made on the Club; and shall pay out only on the order of the President countersigned by the Secretary, and pay any unexpended balance to his successor in office.

Every white person who shall declare his agreement with the objects of this Association and shall subscribe this Constitution and By Laws, and pay the Treasurer shall be a member of this Club, and shall vote and speak, but no one under twenty-one years of age shall be eligible to office.

BY LAWS.

There shall be a regular meeting of the Club at some point in the township to be selected at the previous regular meeting, on the first Saturday evening of each month.

A special meeting shall be held, if determined upon at a regular meeting of the Club by a majority of the members present; whenever and wherever in the township a majority of members voting shall agree.

An address shall be delivered at every regular meeting of the Club, whose teachings shall be in accordance with the designs of this associations; but if no speaker can be secured, the Secretary shall produce and have read (if the Club agree) some speech of the kind above mentioned. The Secretary shall send his name and address to the chairman of the County Democratic Committee, together with the names and address of the officers of the Club.

The Club shall elect three of its members to audit the account of the Treasurer as often as they judge it to be necessary.

It shall be the duty of the President, or in case of his disability, the Vice President and Secretary, to procure a house and lights, for the meetings of the Club and the expenses shall be paid by orders on the Treasurer.

If the initiation fee of each member and the contributions shall be insufficient to defray the expenses of the Club, a regular assessment shall be made on each member thereof, for that purpose.

This Constitution and By Laws can be amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any regular meeting; provided the proposed amendment shall have been put in writing and proposed to the Club, at a previous regular meeting of the association.

J. G. FREEZE, Chairman.

IRAM DUNN, Secretary.

Mr. Cox of Ohio, says he can see no difference between Republicanism that sustains emancipation proclamations, and the real old, genuine, Congo Abolitionism. They are links of the same sausage, made out of the same dog."

The editor of the New York Express, who has had twenty-five years experience of fighting the Democracy, says:—"If there be anything the Democrats can stand without wincing or witting, it is hard names; and what is curious, these hard names become the slogans of their party, and afterward very popular."

Abolition tracts—Contracts. Abolition songs—Licence. Abolition joy—Lovejoy. A hard lot for Republicans—Ballot. The Republicans wish to suspend the Constitution for fear it will suspend them.

Major Jas Burns, Sen., died in Bedford county, Pa. on the 17th ult., aged 103 years. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and participated in the Battle of Brandywine.

The Democrats carried Hartford, Connecticut, by 450 majority. This is a gain of nearly one hundred since the Governors election. The "picked man from the Army of the Potomac" have gone back to camp.