COLUMBIA



DEMOCRAT,

BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

"TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH."

VOLUME 27

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

VOL. 17.—NO. 18.

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. " Demotratic Head Quarters."

Reading Rail Road.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CREAT TRUNK LINE PROM THE NORTH AND INorthwest for Philadelphia. New York, Reading, Pottsville, Lehanon, Allentown, Easton, &c., &c. Traffix-leny Harrisburg for Philadelphia, New York Renaing, Fotiswille and all intermediate stations, at 8 a. m., and 2 p. m.

New York exploss leaves Harrisburg at 2.15 a. m. arriving at New York at 9.15 the same morning.

Fares from Harrisburg: To New York \$5.15; to Philadelphia \$3.23 and \$2.83. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave New York at 6 a. m., 12 noon, and 7 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Biceping rars in the New York express trains, through to and from Philadelphia without change.

Passongers by the Calaxvisca Raijrosai leave Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m., and 2.15 p. m., for Philadelphia, New York and all Way Points.

Trains leave Pottsville at 9.15 a. m., and 2.30 p. m., for Philadelphia, Harrisburg and New York.

An Accommodation passenger train leaves Reading at 6.00 a. m. and returns from Philadelphia at 5.99 p.m. g.p. All the above trains run daily, Sandays excepted. A Sanday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 a. m., and Philadelphia at 3.15 p. m.

Commountation, maleage, season, and excursion tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLIS,

May 22, 1863.

General Superintendent.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.

THE FOUR ACTS OF DESPOTISM.

Author of "The Prison of State."

Price 50 cts; in paper covers. Bound in mustin, 75 cts. This work contains full and official copies of four principal Acts of the last Congress, which will forever fix a sigma upon that body:

1. The Tax Bill, by which all the property and resources of the people are martgaged to the present Administration.

Administration.

2. The Finance Bittle which places all the currency of the country in the hands of the Secretary of the

Treasury.

Treasury.

The Concentros Bill, by which all the bodies of poor men who are not worth \$300, are placed in the hands of the Administration.

The Indeanity Act. (fitting climax.) which presumes to indeanify the President for all the wrongs he has committed in the past, or may commit in the fourth.

These four acts are each preceded by a careful an alysis, by Mr. Mahony, and their unjust, oppressive, unconstitutional and edious features pointen out. As a book for reference, it will be invaluable to the Farmer, the Mechanis, the Politician, the Laborer-in fact for every person, for these acts ceach from the loftiest massion to the lumblest calon is the land.

These four acts are not published together in any other form. They make a large octave pamphlet of 160 pages, in good sized type, and are sold at the low price of Fifty Cents in paper, and Seventy-Five Cents in massion binding.

mustin binding. In order to furnish those of our readers who may de-In order to formisk those of our readers who may desire this important work, we have made arrangements with the publishers to supply it through our office, and all who wish copies can order from us. We will furnish them at Publisher's rates.

ET Send on the orders at once.

Fifty Cents in paper binding.

Sevent, Five touts in muslin.

Address Editor Celebrat Democrat.

May 30 1863.

Wm. B. BRADBURY'S

PIANO-FOR TEESTABLISHMENT No. 427 Broome Street, New York. The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment at No. 427 Broome Street, const of Crosby

Establishment at No. 42? Broome Street, concrof Crossy Street.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and material from the late from of "Lighte & Bradsburry," which firm was discolved on the 31st January aft, and having purchased the entire stock of Piano Fortes and Famo-Porte Material owned by his brostler, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now memory to supply the increased demand for his e-beforded Piano Fortes. Employing the most skiffind and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the hest and most thoroughly seasoned material and an abundance of capital he has taken in band the personal supervision of the the whole business of manufacturing his instaments and its enabled to turn out Piano Fortes of unequalled tone and durableness.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO FORTE.

In the arrangement of our new scale, drawn and pre-

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE, Plans of the transpared with the atmost care, expressly for our new instruments, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Piano-Forte, and we can confidently assert, that for delicacy of touch volume, purity, briliancy and sweetness of tous, combined with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to durability, these instruments are unequaled.

"SLEENOTH AND HE CTY" is our motto, and we invite the closest criticism of the best unbinsed judges in the land. tand:

EP Every instrument warranted for five years,

WM. B. BRADBURY,

427 Broome St., car. of Crosby, New York,

March 14, 1803.—3m

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

Millville, Columbia County, Penn'a. This well known School for both sexes will open NOVEMBER 3d, 1862.

NOVEMBER 3d, 1862.

The recent additions to the buildings; reader accomodations for more than sixty boarders.

The course of study will embrace three departments—the Normal, the Scientific, and the Commercial.

The Principal will be assisted by experienced teachers, folly qualified for their respective positions.

Parents and others may rest assured that no efforts will be spared to make the School worthy of patronage, and that the welfare of the students, intellectually physically, and morally, will receive our constant erropers the undersigned at Militable tolumbia county Pc.

The MAXWELLI, POTTS.

JOHN B. PATTON, A.M.,

Principal.

Millythe, Pa., Sept. 13, 1862.

VALLANDIGHAM'S RECORD.

THIS work contains the principal Speeches of Hos. C. L. Vallaxmonam. on SBOLITION, THE UNION, AND THE CIVIL WAR.

abolition. The Union, and the Civil War,
siso parts of other Speeches, Letters. Votes, etc., It is
bandsomely printed on good, 24c pages large Syo, and
has a very finely executed atoal engraved likeness of
Mr. Vallandigham.
The work has been carefully compiled and edited.—
Also revised and approved by Mr. Vallandigham. It
is having a large sale.
Price, paper covers, 60 cts., Cioth. \$1.00; delivered
by mail or express, prepaid, on receipt of price.
A liberal discount to Agents and dealers.
Publiched by
UNALTER & CO.,
Columbus, Ohio.

the above and this notice before July 1st. 1863, and sends a marked capy of his paper to the publishers. June 6, 1863-1m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL. PUBLIC SQUARE, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

The undersigned, having taken this well-known stand (formerly of Major Puterhaugh), respectfully solid its the patronage of the public.

No pains will be spared in any of its departments, to render satisfaction to all guest. The TABLE and the EAR will always be supplied with the BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

DEST THE MARKET APPOINTS.

The "Exchange" is eligibly situated on the Public Square, and has therefore peculiar advantages to persons attending Court or doing business in the public offices. Charges moderate.

N. B.—Whenever you come to town, please call.

Willess Harre, Nov. 15, 1869.

H. J. YAPLE.

Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 15, 1862!

BLANK S! BLANKS! ! Of every description, for sale at this offic wagons, and one thousand two hundred ics are dangerous concerns.

Original Poetry.

[Written Expressly for the Columbia Democrat] THE AMERICAN BOY.

By WILLIE NORTON.

Father, look up and see that flag. How gracefully it flies; Those pretty stripes-they seem to be

It is your country's flag, my son. And proudly drinks the light. O'er ocean's wave-in foreign climes.

A symbol of our might. Pather - what fearful noise is that Like thundering of the clouds ! Why do people wave their bats,

And rush along in crowds ! It is the noise of the cannon. The glad shouts of the free ; This is a day to memory that-

Tis freedoms jubilee I wish that I was now a man I'd fire my eannon too. And cheer as lounly as the rest.

But father, why don't you ! I'm getting old and weak-but still My heart is big with joy, I've witnessed many a day like this

Shout you aloud my boy. Hurrah! for freedom's jubilea God bless our native land! And may I five to hold the sword Of freedom in my hand !

Welt done, my boy-grow up and love The land that gave you birth; A home where freedsts loves to dwell Danville, June 29, 1863.



EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG, PA. Saturday, July 4, 1863.

President Lincoln on Arrests.

In his letter to the Albany meeting.Mr. Lincoln tells us why people are arrested, as follows:

not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The man who stands by and say nothing wh n the peril of his government is discussed, can- and over the sands of North Carolina, to he is sure to help the enemy."

pieces! Order 38 simply proposes to the rebels retired with their forces after hang a man when he does something that having attempted in vain for 17 days, to may be construed into "disloyalty !" Liu- take the place, which was garrisoned by a coln says men should be arrested and pun- small force of brave defenders with scanty ished on suspicion for "what probably means as to provisions and ammunition, would be done ! People who stand quiet- with rebels on all sides and the river ly and "say nothing" are "sure to help Blockaded, it seemed as thought they must the enemy" says Lincoln! They "cannot surrender; but, by the daring and skillful be misunderstood," and the public safety management of General Foster, they were requires their arrest and the suspension reinforced, and forced the rebs to draw of the privilege of the writ of habeas cor- off. Since then, every thing has been quiet

Was anything so extraordinary ever befree country! Men are torn from their homes and immured in bastiles for the shocking crime of-silence! Citizens of the model republic of the world are not only punished for speaking their opinions but are plunged into dungeons for holding their tongues! When before, in the annals of tyranny, was silence ever punished as a crime! Citizens who disapprove of the acts of the administration are denied even the refuge of a dignified silence, and, on malicious and partizan conjectures of the of their liberty. Few among us ever expected to live to see such things done; and nobody, we are sure, to see them so unblushingly confessed.

Battle of Winchester.

The Lycoming Gazette says, the most disgraceful defeat of the war, in our opinion, occurred at Winchester a few days since. Gen. Milroy commanded our forces, and had 7,000 men in battle. Winchester was strongly fortified, and was friends. sopposed to be impregnable-at all events against the attack of 15,000 men, which was the number under Ewell, the rebel general who made the attack. By the bad management, the want of cool courage and capacity, in Milroy, he lost everything .- referred to above, speaks in the highest Nothing says a writer for a New York pa- praise of our Columbia county boys, and per, who was present, was saved, except we regret that we have not room for its what was carried on the person of the publication.]-ED. DEMOCRAT. troops. Two regiments were captured wholesale. Not a soldier had a change of clothing. The officers were compelled to leave even their wives behind them in the hands of the enemy. Three entire batterics of field pieces, and one battery of seige guns-in fact, the whole of the artillery of the command-all the army stores and provisions-all the amunition, together there was something wrong at headquar- not take the same side in politics. with six thousand muskets, and small arms ters. without number-two hundred and eighty

horses-were lost. Out of seven thousand men, only from sixteen hundred to two thousand have turned up safe, and they fled like frightened quails in one direction while their commander ran off in another. Five thousand men remain to be accounted COL. LEVI L. TATE, for. The train which arrived at Harris-

turns out to be those of Jones' brigade at time in the town of Orangeville, which is Martinsburg, and McReynolds,' at Berrys- situated on the banks of that beautiful ville. Nothing whatever, belonging to stream called Fishingereck. Orangeville Milroy's command, was saved. The same is very pleasantly located, and it would writer states that the defeat of Milroy was appear, by the magnificent Academy that most thorough and disastrous, and so much | has been creeted there, that its citizens are scared was Milroy himself that he appears | an enterprising people. I admire their never to have stopped till he got to Balti- taste very much. The building is pleasmore. He arrived to Harrisburg a day antly situated on the hill above the town, or two afterwards, without any portion of with a pleasant grove in the front, and the his command, where he learned, for the building is one on of the best of the kind first time, that some fifteen hundred of his in the county. men, in a state of demoralization, had

found their way to Bedford. Such an officer is a disgrace to our army. He should be cashiered and dismissed the service without an hour's delay.

Army Correspondence.

[Written for the Columbia Democrat.] WASHINGTON, N. C., ? June 3, 1863.

COL. TATE,

Dear Sir :- Enclosed you will! find Brigadier General Spinola's parting address to the Keystone Brigade composed of the 171th, 158th, 168th, and 175th Regiments of Pa. Militia, he being ordered to Beaufort, consequently the command devolves upon Col. E. Bierer, he being senior officer and at several times in the absence of the General, had charge of the Brigade, Col. M. Hibben having temporary command during Bierer's absence home. But old Dad, as the boys call him, returned a few days since, to take charge of his Regiment, under whose management all are perfectly satisfied and ever ready to long and weary march, of which the Genenemies of our country, through swamps, This beats Burnside's pretension all to tempts on the 23 of April, six days after occasionally we get word that they intend fore uttered by the chief magistrate of a courage of the boys and makes them more to attack which only tends to keep up the cautious and vigilant, and should they at-

> tempt it again, they will find a larger force both by land and water, than before. The gurrillas still continue their cruel mode of warfare. Only a short time since they shot one of our cavalry pickets and wounded him mortally. They then robbed him and left. He was brought in and survived two days and died. We are now suffering from the hardships and privation which the General speaks of in his addier, as they plod their way to that silent valley (beneath the sod) where all must will do it. sooner or later go, bearing with them one had given up his life to his country, in honest effort to crush out this wicked and

uncalled for rebellion.

CYRUS DEMOTT. A private in the 171st Regiment, Pa. M.,

Gen, Spinola's "Keystone Brigade." [Gen. F. B. Spinola's patriotic Address,

says it is the 'best ever used for cleaning children their duty to God and their fel- tution of this State, as well as that of the tutional and void. a dirty man's face. We have tried it, and low man, for they know they are not capatherefore we know."

Masked balls and masked batter-

Communications.

[Written for the Columbia Democrat.] BERWICK, Pa., June 27, 1863.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A., SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.

Dear Sir :- In my rambles through burg, and was supposed to be Milroy's, Co'umbia county, I chanced to stop some

During my stay I was very kindly treated by the citizens. But I am very sorry to say, that here, as in most all places, politics are predominant in the minds of the people (or at least some of them,) and considerable dissentions and strife grow out of their hasty and thoughtless debates. Each party endeavoring to make their own side the best. And which party is most to blame I will leave to the judgment of the reader, I will endeavor to give some of their arguments, but won't

decide between them. Well, they will commence talking about James Buchanan's administration, then the Republicans, of course, will condemn him as a traitor and rebel, as they did during his administration, they then will come down to the war and the present administration. Of course the Democrats cannot, or do not endorse all the acts of the administration, particularly on the slavery question, and do not hesitate in telling them wherein they think according say, as soon as there is a word spoken against the present administration, there, obey him as they have been for many a as well as other places, the Republican would call the Democrat a traitor, a rebel "Arrests in cases of rebellion are made eral speaks about, during nearly two and a secessionist, and say he ought to be month of active services in pursuit of the shopped up or have his house burned

peril of his government is discussed, can and over the sands of North Carolina, to destructive alike of the not be misunderstood. If not hindered Jocksonville, Pollocksville and Washing- face, but I should suppose it would make around the man who species at the Conton where we arrived after several at- a man feel a little rothy, as the name names have been the means of all the it, is wholly unworthy of public confidence. strife there and elsewhere. The great Resolved, That among the rights which query, in my mind is, how a man or any the Constitution provides to every citizen, of applause. party of men can themselves do an act of is that of being secure in his life, liberty the same kind and be a Loyal man, whilst and property, so that he cannot be deprived

demn both as wrong.

I cannot understand how any man can by the most despotic monarchs, namely motives of such silence they are deprived dress. The report sum up about 140 un- they must think the Democrats are devoid has not only presumed to exercise this fit for duty, as it is no uncommon thing to of feeling. They ought to read Senator power himself with the moderation and hear the muffled drum, melancholy notes Trumbult's Speech at a Republican meet- mercy which his own nature might prompt of the file and the silent tramp of the sol- ing in Chicago, and reflect upon it and but has delegated it to many subordinates

I would not wish to say any thing Resolved, That among the the numerof their brave departed comrades, who against the morals of the citizens of Or- one officers to whom the President has both domestic and foreign fees; and fur-I am in pretty good health, and wish to Lager Beer and Oyster Saloon, which, if honestly or wisely-low politicians filled cognize a manifest difference between the be kindly remembered to all inquiring I mistake not, is against the law, and I am with partisan rancor, knaves who do not administration of the government and the where they pretend to any refinement.

the organization of Sabbath Schools; and laws. what for ? Not that they wish to go to the Oh! when will men look at their own faults, and not at those of their neighbors.

Yours truly, A TRAVELLER.

WE ARE COMING.

We are coming. Abraham Lincoln. From mountain, wood and gien, We are coming, Abraham Lincoln, With the ghoats of murdered men,

Yes! we're coming, Abraham Lincoln With curses loud and deep, That will haunt you in your waking, And disturt you in your sleep

There's blood upon your garment, There's guilt upon your soul; For the lust of ruthless soldiers, You let loose wi thout control Your dark and wicked doings A God of mercy sees; And the wait of hometess children

Is heard on every breeze.

There's sadness in our dwellings, And the cry of wild despair From broken hearts and ruined homes Breaks on the midnight air, While sorrow spreads her funeral patt

O'er this once happy land : For brother meets, in deadly strife A brother's battle brand, With desolation, all around Our dead lie on the plains :

Yo'ur coming Abraham Lincoln

With managles and chains . To subjugate the white men, And set the negro free; By the blood of all these murdered mes

This curse can never be. You may eatl your black batallions To aid your sinking cause, And substitute your vulgar jokes For liberty and taws.

No! by the memory of our fathers. By whose green unumbered graves, We'll perish on ten thousand fields Ere we become your slaves.

Bark! hear you not the battle crash. See not the lightning's gleam: The earth drinks up a brother's blood.

RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE

Democratic State Convention.

Resolved, That we again renew our vows of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter for which our fathers struggled and fought, and which was established, as they themselves to their opinion is wrong; but strange to expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union establish justice, ensure domestic tranquilty, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and pos-

tution embodies the only guarantees we objects are accomplished the war ought to have for public liberty and private right. cease." But the federal administration, heresy of sessession as unwarranted by the Now I was never called a traitor to my as without it we can have no hope of pro- acting under the influence of a small facarchy—the man who sneers at "the Con- to the Union and without the consent of of the peace and liberty of the people; and stitution as it is" proves himself to be the great mass of the people, has totally it does hereby most solemnly declare that 'traitor' is a very delicate name for an deficient in the first element of patriotism; changed its ground, avowing and pro-American citizen to be called. Yet those and any officer of the State or Federal claiming its purpose to be wholly different, posed to any division of the Union, and bad names are very common words in the Government who swears to support the and thus it has greatly allayed our just will presistently exert their whole influplace, and I should suppose these bad Constitution, and afterwards, with that hope of peace,

of either without due process of law, a fair the other is a traitor, rebel, copporhead, &c. trial by a competent judge and a jury of Mr. Editor, you very well recollect that his neighbors, with witnesses to confront Democratic members, which are affirmed during Buchanan's administration, the Re- him and counsel to defend him. This is by the Convention.] publicans said all kinds of hard things so just in itself, so necessary to the happiabout him, and called him all the bad ness of the people for whom all government is made, and so plainly written down names that weeked men could think of, in the Federal Constitution, and in all the yet the Democrats did not think of call- State Constitutions, any person who can ing them traitors or rebels; did not arrest misunderstand it has not, in our opinion, any of them, nor did they threaten to the mental capacity which fits him for

tear down their houses because they did public station.

Resolved, That we have heard with innot think as they did. Yet, I find if a tense alarm and deep indignation that some Democrat says a word against Lincoln's of our political opponents claim for the administration, he is a rebel, a traitor, &c. President of the United States a power Now, I don't approve of either but con- hitherto wholly unknown in America and never exercised in Europe or Asia, except be so thoughtless as to condemn another the power to arrest free citizens for the for the very same thing he does himself. expression of their honest opinions on They must either be crazy with power or public affairs; and that the President learn a lesson which will harmonize the and they again to others in every part of country and that is the only doctrine that the country, until its hideous presence is States and to the Federal Government esseen and felt all over the land.

angeville, or of their refinements, although given this terrible power above the laws I think if they would have considered the and above the people, there must, in the tional efforts should be put forth to supwell being of the young as they should, nature of things be a large proportion who press the existing rebellion. they would not have their Post Office in a are totally incapable of wielding it either sure it is contrary to custom; especially care for justice and ruffians who delight government itself; the one is transitory, in trampling it under foot; and therefore limited in duration to that period of time I think it would be rather a delicate we are not surprised to learn that the for which the officers elected by the peotask for a lady to step into a Lager Beer | worthiest men have been torn from their | ple are charged with the conduct of the Saloon for the news, and I suppose, also, familes, judges knocked down on the bench, same, the other is permanent, intended by that it would be a strong inducement for minsiters of the Gospel imprisoned in loath- its founders to endure forever. a young man to take a glass of lager or some dungeons and respectable women ale, while he is waiting an hour or so to treated with a brutality which it would be the exercise of its right to differ with the get his news, (as it takes three or four indecent even to name-and all this, in Federal Executive, enters its solemn proabout an hour to change the mail.) And many cases, without a pretense that the test against the proclamation of the Preyet these are the men that advise preach- victims were guilty even of a political of- sident of the United States, dated the first very properly. "An inward monitor." ers what to preach, and to have a say in fense, much less of any crime against the day of January, one thousand eight hun-

United States, has declared that it shall ble of doing that, as they set a bad exam- be free. Those persons therefore in office clares that the power which has recently ple in the streets. But I should suppose or out of office, who attempt to suppress been assumed by the President of the An officer being much intoxicated, they want to spite or break down some books and newspapers by violence are the United States, whereby, under the guise an old soldier observed that he was afraid one that is trying to do good, yet dare enemies of this government and ought to of military necessity, he has proclaimed be themselves suppressed.

of Clement L. Vallandigham; and we free government. assure them of our cordial sympathy in | Seventh, That this General Assembly the great struggle they are making for deem it proper further to declare that it. thesr undoubted rights.

come from what quarter they may, and carnestly co-operate with them in the resno man is fit to be Governor of this State toration of peace and the procurement of who will consent to hold his own liberties such proper guarantees as would give se-and let the people hold theirs at the mere curity to all their interests and rights. will of the Federal Executive.

sylvania has been ever true to the cause nation. Their country called, and nobly of the Union. It was in the name, and did they respond. Living they shall know for the sake of the Union, that our party was made; that we denounce the least in- care; and monuments shall be raised to timation that the Democratic party enter- teach posterity to know the patriots and tains now, or even has entertained, or even can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the government, or would ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as utterly unjust; and in to the Constitution and the Union as the proof of this, we point with exaultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and, treasure heretofore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union and peril their lives in its defence.

Resolved, That as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim, and will exercise. the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge in becoming terms upon the people and the constituted authorities, whatever measures will, in our judgment, be most likely to please and keep the whole nation and Union together underone federal government.

Resolved, That when this war began we had the solemn pledge of the federal administration and of the party which placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed by Congress on July 22d, 1861, that it "is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or pur the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States Resolved, That inasmuch as the Consti- unimpaired; and that as soon as these

The resolutions were unanimously adopt | maintain and defend it. ed by the Convention amid frantic shouts

on 13th April last, by the votes of the

Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, sentatives in Congress. That as our institutions are assiled by an armed rebellion on one side, which is being met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress and startling usurpations of power by the exe- while it shines. cutive, which we have seen be experiment can be corrected by the ballot, policy as well as principle require that our people shall wait the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country, whilst they invoke the aid of all patriotic men to assist in averting the field. evils that threaten our free institutions.

Second, That this General Assembly declares that this State has ever been, is now, and will remain in future devotedly true to the Constitution of the United tablished by it, and is determined to miantain them with her utmost power against

Third, That this General Assembly re-

Fourth, That this General Assembly in dred and sixty three, by which he assumes Resolved, That free government cannot to emancipate slaves in certain States, A country paper, in puffing a soap, Sabbath School themselves and teach the exists without a free press, and the Consti- holding the same to be unwise, unconsti-Fifth, That this General Assembly de-

> and extended martial law over States Resolved, That we hartily thank the where war did not exist, and has suspenlionhearted Democracy of Ohio, for the ded the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarmanly vindication they have given to the ranted by the Constitution, and its tenden-Constitution against the great crime com- cy is to subordinate civil to military tisement shall head the column.

mitted upon it in the arrest and deporation | authority, and to subvert our system of

TERMS: \$2 00 PER ANNUM.

together with all the truly loyal people or Resolved, That the plain duty of the the State, would hail, with pleasure and de-Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth light, any manifestation of a desire on the requires bim to use whatever power the part of the seconded States to return to their law has placed in his hands to protect the allegiance to the Government of the Union State and the people from lawless outrages, and would in such event cordially and

Eight, That the soldiers composing our Resolved, That the Democracy of Penn. armies merit the warmest thanks of the a nation's gratitude ; wounded, a nation's heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects

truly worthy a nation's guardianship. Ninth, That pennsylvania will achere best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom; and for all wrongs which may have been committed, or evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrage of

a free people, Tenth, That this General Assembly hails with pleasure and hope the manifestations of conversative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their late elections, and regards the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all other loyal citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

Eleventh, That in the judgment of this General Assembly, whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a convention of all or of three fourths of the States, such body should be convened for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument pose of overthrowing or interfering with in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future

convulsions and wars. Twelfih, That while this General Assembly condemns and denounces the faults of the Administration and the encreachments of the abolitionists, it does also most thoroughly condemn and denounce the Constitution, and destructive alike of the the people of this State are unalterably opence and power under the Constitution to

Thirteenth, That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced; and that it is the duty of the constituted author-The following are the Resolutions ities of the State to see to it, that by all adopted by the House of Representatives constitutional means this indispensable end shall be attained.

Fourteenth, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Governors of the sev-Resolved by the Senate and House of eral States acknowledging the Federal au-Representatives of the Commonwealth of thority, and to our Senators and Repre-

> E Wisdom or folly always govern us. Prosperity, like a comet, threatens

To keep eggs from spoiling, eat them while they are fresh. no Of all the dust thrown in men's

eyes, gold dust is the most blinding. The soldier in war and the farmer in peace alike win their triumphs in the

Lawyer's mouths are like turnpike

gates-never open except for pay. Great opportunities are generally the result of the wise improvements of

Do One hour lost in the morning will put back all the business of the day; and ther; that all appropriate and constitu- one hour gained by rising early, will make one month in the year.

no It is a mistake to suppose that "time is money." We know of two or three railroads that make first-rate time. but not a bit of money.

am astonished; my dear young lady, at your sentiments; you make me start." "Well, sir, I have been wanting you to start for the last hour."

100" At a Sunday School, the other afternoon, a bright looking fellow was asked, 'What is conscience !" He answered, very, And, "What is a menitor ?" "Oh, one of the iron clads."

What is the difference between & boy running after a girl and a boy running after a carriage?

One chases the miss and the other mis-

A country paper says : Wanted at this office an edit r who can please everybody. Also a foreman who can so arrange the paper that everybody's adver-