

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,



AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

"TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT OVER THE DARKENED EARTH."

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Select Poetry.

"COME BACK, COME BACK, MCGLELLAN."

BY AN OFFICER OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

"Come back, come back, McClellan!" the frantic sol-
diers cried.
Forgotten was the discipline so long and sternly tried;
They reasoned not of orders, they had hearts that could
but feel.
Like children running from the ranks, and with a
child's appeal.

"Come back, come back, McClellan!" The very air yet
thrilled.
The tumult of this cheering yet is thundering in the
halls;
A hundred thousand men and more, and not an eye is
dry.
As those battalions and proud the parting cheer
rides by.

"Come back, come back, McClellan!" Their prayer,
how much is said!
By the strong right arms and the hearts yet yours, by
the memory of the dead,
Our broken in their Spartan graves, each hero on his
shield.
From Williamsburg to Malvern Hill, and on Antietam's
Field.

"Come back, come back, McClellan!" By the hard-
ships we have borne,
By the battle scars upon us, by our colors pierced and
torn,
By the foe upon whose heels we tread, as morning fil-
lows night,
By the victory, grander yet than all, in the impending
fight.

"Come back, come back, McClellan!" But in vain—
the staff rode on,
And a word as pure as Washington's is shouted—
and he is gone!
Long shall they miss him, wise and brave, his kindly
smile and voice,
A host of lamentation, while their enemies yet re-
joice.

"Come back, come back, McClellan!" Not alone the
soldiers pray;
Our country weeping tears of blood, is calling you to-
day.
By our happy Northern homes the foe's insulting ban-
ners wave.
His cannon shake the capital! Come back, come back,
and save!

—The Age.

The Evils of the Time and their Remedy.

The capital evils that afflict the nation are, a broken Union; civil war; an immense and increasing debt; great and unexampled bitterness in the social relations of men; and last, but not least, multiplied and grave errors, usurpations and abuses of power by men in public authority. How these evils can be most surely removed, and their recurrence prevented, is the great, the all-engrossing question which now confronts us and demands reply.

That reply is furnished in declaring the policy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania—a policy so simple, so just, so perfectly conformed to the necessities of the times, that none can misunderstand it, or sincerely question its fitness for the repression of existing evils.

That policy is connected with a sincere devotion to the laws of the land, and with a deep conviction of the necessity of maintaining them intact and unbroken. These laws consist of the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and of the Constitutions and statutes of the several States, and include much of the common law of England and those legal guarantees of liberty which are the boast of British history. These laws of the land make up that American system of free government which has insured our prosperity and given us a high place of honor among the nations of the earth. But those laws have been assailed—that system of free government has been interrupted in its course—the States are broken asunder, and sounds of violence fill the land.

It is timely, then, to inquire, Who have assailed those laws, and who are now the enemies of reunion and liberty? Against whom, against what interests shall the voice of this great State be spoken and her power be exerted?

Unquestionably the radical Abolitionists of the North assailed the laws persistently and earnestly for years—by incendiary documents transmitted through the mails, to excite insurrection in the South; by seducing negro slaves to abscond from their masters, assisting their escape, securing them from pursuit, and by raising mobs to resist their reclamation. They also created and kept up agitation in Congress by petitions for unconstitutional laws, and the John Brown raid into Virginia—a mission of rapine and blood—was assisted by their contributions, and was followed by the canonization by them of its leader as a saint. Instigated by them, many of the Northern Legislatures enacted statutes to defeat or impede the reclamation of fugi-

tive slaves under the laws of the United States, thus giving State sanction to the revolutionary spirit.

At last the Republican party was founded, and drew most of the Abolitionists into its ranks, and along with them obtained their passions and their fatal dogma that there are laws of the individual will higher in obligation than the laws of the land, and that the latter, when they conflict with the former, may be broken without guilt and without reproach. It followed, in due course, that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon negro citizenship and the rights of Southern men in the Territories was denounced, and acquiescence in it refused by the Republicans, and the validity of any law establishing slavery was denied in their platform adopted at Chicago. They refused to be bound by the law, and their platform was itself a repudiation of the laws, as it denied their obligation.

The Abolitionists and the Republican party are, therefore, first in fault, in breaking away from good faith, duty and law, and their example, and the apprehension of further acts of aggression upon Southern rights by them, provoked (although they could not justify) the existing great rebellion.

That rebellion was against the laws of the United States, and put the whole body of them at defiance. Although it asserted for itself a legal ground of justification, it is most manifest that it was lawless and unauthorized. The compact of Union being without limitation of time, must be held, as intended by its authors, to be perpetual; and the provision contained in it for its own amendment provides the only lawful mode by which its obligation can be limited or changed. Considering secession as a breach of the public law, and in view of the immense interests put in peril by it, this State concurred in measures of hostility against the South. But this was done to vindicate the broken law, and to secure the objects for which the Government of the United States was originally founded, and for no purpose of conquest, of oppression, or of fanciful experiment. Upon this ground we may justify our conduct, and submit it, without apprehension of censure, to the judgment of future times.

But the war has lasted more than two years, and its management, and the measures of legislation and of Executive policy which have accompanied it, have given occasion for frequent and just complaints. It has been so managed that our armies have been outnumbered where decisive battles were to be fought, or have been rashly thrown upon impregnable positions of the enemy. Our forces, greatly outnumbering those of the Confederates, have been so dispersed and so handled that their superiority has not determined the issue of campaigns or concluded the contest. After contributing one-fifth of a million of men to the war, our State is insulted by raids, and is made dependent upon the friendship of neighboring States for her immediate defense.

But it is not the mismanagement of particular military operations, nor other mere error of policy of our rulers, that has sunk into the hearts of freemen as matter of most deep and enduring complaint. Mere mismanagement or error may be imputed to inexperience in war, to accident, to exceptional or temporary causes, or, at the worst, to incompetency. But what shall be said of acts of Congress and acts of the Executive in contempt of the Constitution, which, bearing upon the war, have protected it, united the enemy, divided our own people, and placed us in a false position before the nations of the earth?—The Confiscation Act and the Emancipation Proclamation are, in the opinion of a large part of our people, not only unwise and injurious to our cause, but also wholly unauthorized by any principle of legitimate or constitutional law. We need go but a little way beyond the doctrine of these measures before we conclude that the torch may be applied to entire towns, and a savage, savage race be let loose to works of rapine and barbaric war.

But not merely in the policy of the war—in our relations with the enemy—has illegality, with consequent evil, appeared. In these Northern States, wholly untouched by revolt, the public sense has been outraged by repeated and flagrant acts of arbitrary power. The enumeration of these would constitute a volume, and they furnish a premonition of evil in the future which every patriotic mind should view with deep apprehension. How long can the law be habitually and offensively broken by the public authorities, in peaceful and free communities, before resistance will be provoked and a reign of social disorder established?

Thus, upon reviewing our affairs, we perceive how the spirit of revolution—that is of disregard and opposition to law—has worked to our injury; how it presses upon us with a heavy hand at the present moment, and threatens our future welfare. And we discover also the parties or interests who are, in this connection, chargeable with guilt. The picture is dark and gloomy enough to create both abhorrence and fear.

Unfortunately there is no certainty of the amendment of our affairs by parties or administrations now in possession of power. The Abolitionist stands implacable and insolent as of old, and gives perverted direction to the war. The Republican party, incapable and prone to abuse, has control of the Federal Government and of most of the State Governments North and West; and the Confederate Government inimical to reunion, holds position in the South. From none of these can we expect the firm establishment of Union, order, liberty and law. We are not to look to the guilty for salvation, nor to those who break the laws for their restoration. The Abolitionist, the Secessionist, and the Republican Administration and party, have each gone away from the laws of the land, and it is because of their unfaithfulness to duty that wasting war and the other evils before mentioned afflict the country. It is idle to expect from either the restoration of good government, and a firm Union based upon the affections of the people.

But for all the wrong that has been done, and for all the consequent calamities that have fallen upon us, the great majority of the people of the United States are not responsible—at least not responsible in the sense of having intended them. And there can be no question that if that majority could now act directly and fully upon public affairs, they would decree immediate peace, union and lawful rule, as they existed in former times, and would put down, or put aside, all who would venture to oppose, or would seek to delay, the realization of these great objects. The Abolitionists proper never commanded a majority, even in the North; the Republican party was in a minority of nearly a million of votes at the Presidential election of 1860, and it is believed that a majority of the Southern people were opposed to secession even after that election, and abandoned their Unionism reluctantly, under the pressure of subsequent events.

In point of fact, active earnest minorities, North and South, have seized power and controlled the course of events, and the great mass of the people have appeared to be unable to direct their own destinies and secure their own welfare. They were prepared at the outset of the rebellion to have maintained peace by some settlement of existing difficulties, and if the Crittenden Compromise had been submitted to them it would have been promptly and gladly accepted. But that occasion was permitted to pass by those who could have improved it. War came, and for more than two years a great, intelligent and free people, most earnestly desiring peace, have been slaughtering each other, accumulating enormous burdens of debt to press upon themselves and upon future generations, and have not yet been able to extricate themselves from the difficulties that surround them.

What then is the remedy for these evils? One would think that he that runs might read it. Surely our experience should light up the road of safety, and cause willing feet to turn away from the paths of error to tread it. The remedy is, to call to places of power the men who have kept the laws, and to reject from power those who have broken them. The right of suffrage yet exists. It has not been stricken down by military force, and it remains to us as the great instrument of sovereign power prepared by the care and wisdom of our ancestors not only for prosperous times but also for the days of misgovernment and calamity. By wisely exercising it, we may yet redeem our fame, and secure the future.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania stand upon this necessary and rightful principle of public morals and of national redemption: The restoration and the support of all the laws of the land as they were agreed upon between the States, or have been enacted by Congress. This excludes all nullification, secession; proclamation-law, arbitrary arrests, abolition mobs, and Chicago platforms. But it is not inconsistent with the repeal or amendment of particular statutes, or with the amendment of the Constitution. The power of amendment is itself a fundamental law, and an invaluable feature of our system.

With a good cause, and with candidates worthy of the cause, we stand up once

more in this Commonwealth and invoke the favor of the people. Our party has not struck at the Constitution, nor broken the laws, nor evoked the demon of sectionalism, nor been in any respect unfaithful to those vows of union which our fathers pledged to the people of our sister States. The words of faith pronounced on behalf of Pennsylvania by the Clymers, McKays and Ingersolls of former times, we have kept, and we intend to keep them in letter and spirit unto the end.

What is proposed is, that this State shall, at the coming election, take a front rank in a general movement of the Central States for the redemption of the country from misrule, and wasting war, and impending bankruptcy, and from utter disgrace. New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the border States south of these, can stand up with us, and agree with us in uttering the words which will save the future from the grasp of ruin. And let it be said:

The sectional Republican party shall go down—shall be voted out of power.

All laws shall be kept, and kept as well by President as by citizen.

No proclamation-made law.

No arbitrary arrests.

No Bastilles.

No suppression of the press or of free speech.

No confiscation of private property except for crime judicially ascertained.

No emancipation by Federal power, or at the expense of the Federal Treasury.

The laws of war shall be observed.

The Confederate Government must retire from the scene, and its armies be disbanded or put down.

The Confederate debt to be the concern of the States which incurred it.

The Union shall be perpetual, and shall be declared so.

The recent legislation of Congress shall be reviewed and corrected.

The public debt of the United States shall be honestly paid.

No duties or taxes except for revenue.

A Convention of all or three-fourths of the States shall be convened.

The Constitution shall expressly provide in the very machinery of government, a power of defence against sectional parties.

Reduced to their simplest expression these declarations signify that we shall stand to law and duty, and provide against future dangers. And if they, or the substance of them were distinctly endorsed and held up to public contemplation by the States just mentioned, can any one doubt that the effect produced would be immediate and extensive and salutary? The end would then come into view, and its certainty would accelerate events, and give them proper direction. We would have a question of weeks or of months, instead of years or of an indefinite period, in reaching the day of relief. And when reached, the adjustment of our troubles would be complete and permanent, differing in both these respects from a result achieved by force alone.

It ought not to be our desire, and it is not our interest, to make a Hayti or a Poland of the South.

But it is not here proposed to discuss generally the question of the war or the question of the reconstruction of the Union, but to present the positions of parties with reference to the principle of lawful rule. And the point insisted upon is, that a party faithful to law and duty must take possession of public power before we can reasonably expect a just and honorable peace, firm reunion and enduring safety. Let this thought sink deeply into the minds of the people, and they will certainly restore the Democratic party to power, and will put down the guilty and lawless factions who have abused their confidence and betrayed their hopes.

STRENGTH OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

—Forney, the editor of the Philadelphia Press, generally known as "Lincoln's Dog," now says: "As a war power the South is stronger now, and has from the beginning been stronger than the North." Four months ago Forney devoted a column of abuse to the editor of this journal for saying the same thing in a speech in Philadelphia:—"We have murdered 200,000 of our people, and rolled up a debt of two thousand millions of dollars over our heads, with no other result than to teach us this lesson, 'that numbers is not necessarily strength.'" Four months ago Forney denounced us as a "traitor," for proclaiming what he has at last confessed to be true. In the vocabulary of these wretched dolts not to be a fool is to be a "traitor."—*Old Guard.*

The Constitution and Union forever.

What the Abolitionists Say.

The Anti-Slavery Society held a celebration on the Fourth, at Farmington, Massachusetts. The great speech was from Wendell Phillips, and he is reported to have said:

"Mr. Lincoln, deluded by his own ambition, and misled by artful counsellors, had made the Government at Washington, a national committee to manage the next Presidency, and to carry on the war subordinate to the chances of a certain party to the Presidency. Mr. Postmaster Blair had approached Mr. Senator Wilson weeks ago, and asked if it was not time to put Mr. Lincoln in nomination. He denounced Mr. Blair's speech, recently made at Concord, which he called Lincoln's bid for the Presidency. He said Blair was the boldest liar on the continent, Washington was the greatest obstacle to the success of the Union; and the drunkenness of Hooker was nothing compared with Lincoln."

"These sentiments received the enthusiastic approbation of the assembly. S. S. Foster then made a speech in opposition to the war. He is represented to have said:

"He had no choice between the Government of Jeff. Davis and Abraham Lincoln; they were both fighting for slavery. He had discouraged enlistments, and should do so. He hoped Gen. Lee would succeed in Pennsylvania and take New York and Boston, and the North be brought to starvation, until universal emancipation was proclaimed. War is of the devil, and if followed up will lead to hell."

Northumberland County Democrat.

A WORD TO REAL UNION MEN.—Don't try to please the fellows who are now crying out "Union!" "Union!" so lustily.

They are the men who have during their entire lives labored to break up the Union. They have not even the merit of death-bed repentance. Their whole object is to make political capital. They wouldn't to-morrow have the Southern States back in the Union with the untrammelled right yet of voting. They are indeed a set of noisy and dangerous hypocrites. Distrust them—avoid them—laugh at their masks, pay no heed to their abuse. Do your duty to your country, its laws and institutions, and let these amazing Pharisees play their fare. But by all means keep clear of their praise—when they give you that, you may be certain you have done a mean thing.

DANIEL THE PROPHET.—Daniel Webster, in a speech in Faneuil Hall, March 7th, 1850, thus opened his mouth and prophesied: "If the fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands they will override 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 their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood." For such sagacious utterances as these the great statesman was persecuted to the last hour of his life, and then maligned in his grave by the intolerant fanatics of New England. But there stand his prophetic words, high above this terrible hour of their sad fulfilment. And there they will stand when the names of his defamers shall be used only to define an era of crime and blood.

THE NIGGERHEAD JOURNALS, are anxious to impress their readers with a belief that the democrats in Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adams counties gave information to the rebels, during the invasion, of the location of concealed property, &c. No facts are given to sustain such a charge or insinuation, simply because they do not exist.

The whole story is of the same lying niggerhead origin as that which we sometimes meet with in journals of that school, about "cheers for Jeff. Davis" being called for at democratic meetings. Such cheers have been proposed at democratic gatherings, but always by some niggerhead interloper, who generally finds the place too hot and skeddaddles without the cheers!

A NEW SECT.—"Well, Jane this is a queer world," said Joe to his wife; "a sect of women philosophers has just sprung up." "Indeed," said Jane, "and what do they hold?" "The strangest thing in nature," said he; "their tongues!"

NEGRO MEETINGS.—Col. Wm. Birney, has command of some 500 negro soldiers in Washington city. He marched them six miles to a prayer meeting the other day. The poor niggers thought "Jordan was a hard road to travel."

Office Seeker's Catechism.

Class of Administration office seekers, stand up.

"Who made you?"

"Abraham Lincoln!"

"What is the noblest work of God?"

"A Negro!"

"Who is the meanest man in the world?"

"Gen. Geo. B. McClellan!"

"Who are the traitors?"

"All who are his friends!"

"What is the object of the war?"

"Negro!"

"In what rests the hope of America?"

"The Negro!"

"What is the duty of the army?"

"To arrest all who believe in the Constitution!"

"Who is this war benefiting?"

"Army contractors, rich men, Republican generals, money shavers, cotton stealing generals and negroes!"

"At whose expense?"

"The people's!"

"What is the test of patriotism?"

"Abuse of Democrats!"

"Why is the negro the equal to the white man?"

"Because God created them both!"

"On that principle a jackass is the equal of a Brigadier General!"

"Oh course!"

"How shall the policy of this Administration be manifested?"

"By the suppression of speech, mobbing printing offices, and imprisonment of all Democrats there is not rope enough to hang!"

"Is a union of sentiment a feeling of any importance in the prosecution of the war?"

"No!"

"In your neighborhood are you considered a man of sound sense?"

"Hardly!"

"Are you capable of supporting yourself by honest labor?"

"Never tried it—don't know!"

"Do you hate a Democrat more than you do the devil?"

"Yes—yes—yes!"

"All right—if there is no office vacant, a new one shall be created for you at once!"

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—A letter from Fort Hudson says, on Wednesday, June 17th, the rebels agreed to a flag of truce allowing us to go upon the battle field of the previous Sunday and recover our dead and wounded, who laid in plain sight of our forces, but could not be obtained in consequence of the close proximity of the rebel sharpshooters. During this long period some of our wounded laid upon the ground exposed to the hot sun. Our men brought off and buried one hundred and fifteen officers and soldiers.

The dead were so much decomposed that their clothing alone held them together. A long trench was dug, and the bodies were all laid in one common grave, identification being impossible. Three men were found alive, one of whom was a raving maniac. They caught just rain enough in the shower of Monday night to sustain life while they lay upon the field. One of them stated that he conversed with eleven wounded men on Monday, who were lying near him; on Tuesday eight were alive, on Wednesday morning four only responded and when the flag of truce was displayed, but one in that vicinity was alive, to tell of the sufferings. Oh, those long hours of horror before death came to their relief! Some were found with their clothes torn nearly to threads in their struggles with death.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The boat had just arrived, and the landing was, as usual, crowded with cabmen, porters, etc. When the passengers commenced landing, a porter stepped up to a country looking chap saying:

"Carry your baggage, sir?"

"No."

"Shan't I carry your baggage?"

"No! I ain't got any baggage!"

The porter looked at him for a minute, then very coolly stooped down and taking hold of his foot, said with an air of astonishment:

"Why, master, that's one of your feet, ain't it? Hang me if I didn't think it was a leather trunk."

We see an announcement of the marriage of a Mr. Greenback. Look out for "legal tenders."

Old Ben. Franklin said "there never was a good war nor a bad peace."

Cover wisdom with rags and no one will endorse her.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

—Mr. Pilkington, a small farmer in Pennsylvania, was some time since drafted for the service of his country. The wife, though she possessed but a small stock of general information, is one of the best conjugal partners, as she was much troubled, at the thought of parting with her husband. As she was engaged in scrubbing off her doorstep, a rough-looking man came up and thus addressed her:

"I hear, ma'am that your husband has been drafted."

"Yes, sir, he has," answered Mrs. Pilkington, "though, dear knows, there's few men that couldn't better be spared from their families."

"Well, ma'am, I've come to offer myself as a substitute for him."

"A what?" asked Mrs. Pilkington with some excitement.

"I'm willing to take his place," said the stranger.

"You take the place of my husband, you wretch! I'll teach you to insult a distressed woman that way, you vagabond!" Pilkington, as she discharged the dirty soap suds in the face of the discomfited and astonished substitute, who took to his heels just in time to escape having his head broken by the bucket.

THE last great horticultural show at Namur, was the most remarkable ever seen in Belgium. There were more than 30,000 specimens of fruit exhibited, comprising 8000 varieties. It required 9000 plates to hold this immense quantity of fruit. The Belgian gardeners produced the finest pears, the German gardeners the finest apples, and the French the finest grapes.

AN EXCUSE.—A dear little girl of four years was saying her prayers, not long since, when her roguish brother three years older came slyly behind and pulled her hair. Without moving her head, she paused and said: "Please Lord, excuse me a minute while I kick Freddy." We have known older persons to excuse themselves from praying to "kick somebody."

THE Republican organ of Johnston calls Gov. Seymour "a bastard democrat." We suppose he does this out of respect to the Governor for his kindness in sending 20,000 troops to defend this nigger worshipper from capture by the rebels.

A goose that sees another drink will do the same, though he is not thirsty. The custom of drinking for company, when drinking is dispensable and prejudicial, seems to be a case of the same kind, and to a man, feathers only excepted, upon a footing with a goose.

A young lady in our town in so refined in her language, that she never uses the word "blackguard," but substitutes "African sentinel."

She most certainly is a member of the "Loyal Leagues."

An intelligent farmer, being asked if his horses were well matched, replied; "Yes, they are matched first-rate; one of them is willing to do all the work, and the other is willing he should."

Charles II., on remarking to Milton that his loss of sight was a judgment from heaven, was immediately silenced by the poet's retort of "How was it when your father lost his head?"

There is a young chap out West with hair so red that when he goes out before daylight he is taken for sunrise, and the cocks begin to crow.

A man is a brute to be jealous of a good woman, a fool to be jealous of a worthless one, but a double fool to cut his throat for either of them.

Figures won't lie, is an old and homely expression; yet few can look on a fashionable woman's figures now-a-days and say as much.

If you wish to collect together all the pretty girls in town, advertise a "lecture to young men."

The stuff that dreams are of—nymphs, aye, and a little old rye—taken just before going to bed.

The last cure for consumption we have read of, is to swallow live frogs without chewing.

Never be without a quarter in your pocket, and you will always be a quarter master.