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COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY LEVI L. TATE, IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

Select Poetry.

THE UNION. Our Union, the gift of our fathers! In wrath rears the trumpet above!

Miscellaneous.

Abolition State Convention. A. G. Curtin nominated for Governor—Hon. John A. Agnew for Supreme Judge.

Pittsburg, August 5.—The abolition State Convention assembled this morning, at 11 o'clock at Concert Hall.

James Campbell, of Schuylkill county, nominated A. D. Maxwell, of Northampton, as temporary chairman.

Thomas Marshall, of Allegheny county nominated George Lawrence of Washington.

On motion of A. K. McClure, the Secretary was first chosen.

Hon. E. McPherson, of Adams, was unanimously elected secretary.

The Convention then proceeded to enroll its delegates.

After perfecting the roll of delegate by omitting those for the contested district, a vote was taken for temporary Chairman.

A. D. Maxwell (the Curtin candidate) received 75 votes, and George Lawrence (Opposition) 45 votes.

Mr. Maxwell took the chair, made a little speech, implored them to nominate a man who could be elected, and sat down.

The names of the delegates were called, a Committee on resolutions named; and the Convention adjourned till half past three P. M.

The Committee on contested seats unanimously reported in favor of B. Hamilton, of Clearfield county, C. P. Waller (Senatorial), of the Eighth District; G. Mason, of the Ninth Senatorial District; George Landon and W. C. Murcer, of Bradford county; J. S. Hacker, of Lancaster, and D. Barclay, of Armstrong county.

A warm discussion arose on giving the delegates who contested the seats the chance to be heard.

Hon. E. McPherson, Hon. Tracy and Hon. Hechold, were in favor of granting them time. Mr. McClure and others opposed it, but the Convention finally agreed to give each speaker fifteen minutes.

There was no one objection to the report until Bradford county was reached, when Mr. Tracy made a warm speech, claiming a seat on the grounds that the Convention which elected him was the only legitimate one, its call being the broadest.

Mr. George Landon, to whom the Committee gave the seat, contended that his election took place first and was regular.

Mr. W. B. Mann argued at length in favor of Mr. Landon, because he thought he was a representative of the largest number.

Mr. George Lawrence endorsed the report of the committee, and it was adopted, and Hon. Henry W. Tracy of Bradford turned one of the convention (whereat Peo John rejoiced).

James L. Campbell moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge.

Hon. W. McKennan, of Washington, offered the following resolution: Whereas, An antagonism, at once deplorable and bitter, has sprung up between the friends of the two leading candidates, both of whom have rendered conspicuous services to the country;

And whereas, The existence of this feeling will impair the efficiency of either as

a candidate, and endangering the success not only of the gubernatorial nomination, but of the Judicial and Legislative also;

Resolved, That the sense of this Convention is, that the best interests of the country and of the Union party of the State require the nomination of an acceptable candidate, whose removal from the recent disturbing causes will give greater promise of cordial, united and successful support; a duty at all times imperative, but doubly so at the present crisis, which demands of every good citizen the surrender of every local feeling or prepossession when required for the public good.

On motion to postpone its consideration 84 voted for its postponement, and 45 against it.

Mr. Walborn moved that their resolution be taken up before making the nominations, but was opposed by Mr. Campbell.

The Convention voted to take up nominations.

Mr. Campbell then nominated Governor Curtin (amid applause and hisses), when the chairman said he must enforce order among outsiders.

Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Allegheny, asked by what authority Curtin's name was used, as he had before him a solemn pledge of his that he would not be a candidate.

Mr. O. S. Dickey said the Old Guard of Lancaster nominated him. (Applause.) Mr. Marshall said the Old Guard of Allegheny, who could another Lancaster in the majorities, was instructed against him.

The resolution of Mr. McKennan was again brought up.

Mr. Mann opposed its being again brought up.

Mr. Vincent, of Erie, opposed it as impolitic.

Mr. Fuller, of Fayette, said there was good cause for the resolution, as it was doubtful about electing Curtin. He was for a new man. He believed Curtin had by many acts, rendered himself obnoxious to loyal, honest Republicans.

A drunken man, who had made his way into the centre of the hall, got up and said there was no truth in the statement; that Curtin was a good man.

Order was finally obtained by putting out several from inside the bar.

Hon. J. M. Butler offered a resolution, which was sent to the Chair. He withdrew the name of John Covode, in order to create harmony and unity; the whole party should unite on some new man.

Hon. D. Barclay, of Armstrong, argued for a new man as the only way to succeed, and after paying a handsome tribute to Philadelphia, offered the name of H. D. Moore, of Philadelphia, as a man whom all know. We could not afford to lose the eight thousand majority of Allegheny. No man had a right to stand in the way of the success of the party.

Mr. Landon, of Bradford, said the preference of the people must be respected in this country. All were for Curtin. (Hisses in the gallery.)

Mr. Lawrence regretted these manifestations of feeling, and said no man would go further or make more sacrifice than himself. He had helped to elect Curtin, and had stood by him. He knew him well, and if chosen, he trusted in God he would be elected. But was not the choice of the yeomanry in this county and there would be trouble in giving him a majority. He knew they had the power to nominate Curtin, but he could only support him under protest. He would not assign his reasons. He continued in an earnest appeal not force Curtin on them, for some time.

Mr. A. Cummings, of Philadelphia, wanted a direct vote on McKennan's resolutions. He believed Curtin would be nominated, but he wanted to show the fearful issue they were going before the people with. If Curtin was the clear choice of the people, he would acquiesce in it.

Mr. Curtin's declination of renomination was hailed as a harbinger of peace all over the State. The people thought a candidate could be found who could stand upon the flag alone. He charged that upon the security that had been cited by his declination, machinations had been set on foot that threatened to force him again upon us, with all the entanglements that have visited us in the past. Should the calamity befall us, the people would hold them responsible. He said Curtin could not secure the support of either his own party or his office-holders.

A vote was then taken on adopting Mr. McKennan's resolutions as follows: For McKennan's resolution, 146; against the resolution, 80.

A ballot for Governor was taken as follows:

Curtin 90; H. D. Moore, 18; Penny, 14; Moorhead, 1; Brewster, 3.

The vote was as follows: For Messrs. Butler, Walborn, Kiefer, Fuller, Sayers, McPherson, Barclay, McCoy, Grant, Heller, Smith, Butler, Cummings, White, W. Moore, Klinsfelter.

For Penny—Messrs. A. W. Taylor, Marshall, Carnahan, Hilands, Graham, Nevin, Negley, Gilmore, Blair, Heighold, Alexander, Seull, Lawrence, McKennan, McAfee and Gallagher.

For Moorhead—M. Kennedy.

For Brewster—Messrs. Blaylock, Gillingham and Jenks, and three did not vote—Joseph Moore, Jr., Gould and Tomlinson.

The ballot voted for Curtin.

Mr. Fevius, of Allegheny, moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. McKennan, of Washington, asked him to withdraw it, (applause and hisses), and about twenty voted nay, amid hisses and applause.

The Convention then took a recess till 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION. Messrs Todd, Maxwell, Darlington, A. W. Taylor and Dickey, the committee on resolutions, reported several, of which we publish the only ones having anything in them; the first of which is abolition up to the hub; and the second from the hub up: being an endorsement of Lincoln "to the fullest extent," as Wendell Phillips and Peo John are on amalgamation; and a third one endorsing, Lincoln, illegal arrests, and all other enormities; as follows:—

Resolved, That, without sympathy for the men who have made this war against a free republican Government, or for the system of human bondage, in whose interest it was instigated, or cause of despotic principles, to which it is now devoted, this Convention declares all engaged therein, while so engaged, to be worthy only of our patriotic hatred, and in like spirit we denounce as doubly recreant and base those residents of the loyal States who tolerate this treason and would affiliate with armed traitors and again surrender our Government and liberties to their keeping.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States (applause), by his discharge of his most arduous duty in the civil war has won for himself the affection and regard of the whole American people, and always bearing himself clear in his high office and kept our honor untarnished throughout the world. (Applause.) And to him, his administration, its principles and its policy, we give our heartiest approval and pledge our earnest and enthusiastic support. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Heighold, of Jefferson county, offered as an amendment the following:

Resolved, That the bold and determined stand taken by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, in summarily arresting traitors and thieves wherever found, merits our commendation, and that in seizing any disloyal person we pledge him our hearty cooperation in the task which he has before him.

Mr. McClure thought the resolutions already read were sufficient and Mr. McVeigh thought the amendment out of order.

Mr. Heighold urged the adoption of his resolution. He had just come from the Army of the Potomac, and he wanted to see every man show his hand. He charged that gentlemen had visited Washington last week, to demand the removal of Secretary Stanton.

Mr. Barclay endorsed the resolution, and said that the resolutions were not explicit enough. They involved glittering generalities.

Mr. McVeigh defended Governor Curtin and his friends from the charge of a lack of good faith, and paid a glowing tribute to the loyalty of his District.

Mr. McClure wanted to know who had gone to Washington to complain of Stanton?

Mr. McVeigh declined to answer.

Mr. McPherson thought the resolutions were broad enough to cover all the desired points.

The resolutions of the Committee were adopted, and the resolution of Mr. Heighold was amended to read as follows:— In summarily arresting persons found to be guilty of traitorous practices he merits our hearty commendation, and that in performing the public safety, we pledge him our hearty co-operation."

Mr. Nevin moved to table it.

Mr. McVeigh wanted to know if Mr. Stanton had originated these arrests.

Mr. Walborn called for the yeas and nays on its adoption.

Mr. McClure said that but a small portion of the summary arrests were on Mr. Stanton's order. He was a friend of Mr. Stanton's personally and in all respects.

It was unfair and unwise to give him credit for what others had done.

Mr. Fuller charged that Governor Curtin's friends were trying to suppress this resolution.

Mr. Cummings wanted to know if Mr. McClure would vote for the resolution if it was made to read "and the Administration," instead of Stanton?

Mr. McClure denied that any antagonism existed between Mr. Stanton and himself.

Mr. Fuller thought its suppression would be regarded as a condemnation of Mr. Stanton, which was meant by some men. He knew that Governor Curtin was in open antagonism with Secretary Stanton.

Mr. McClure said he knew that Mr. Curtin was on good terms with every member of the cabinet.

Mr. McVeigh moved to insert "the Administration" for Secretary Stanton."

Mr. Dickey opposed the resolution.

Mr. Carnahan urged its adoption as amended.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Heighold and unanimously adopted.

The Convention then adjourned.

A Traitorous Wish.

The Harrisburg Telegraph—an ultra Abolition sheet—makes the following infamous declaration in its edition of Tuesday last, and repeats it twice over, in order to give greater emphasis:

"We would rather see Lee advance with his cohorts into the heart of Pennsylvania, than witness the inauguration of Woodward as Governor of the State."

If this sentiment does not betray a traitorous heart, we know not what makes a traitor. But it is only another proof of what the secessionists have always claimed, namely: that the Northern Abolitionists were their true allies. Both are bitterly opposed to a restoration of the old Union, and therefore both dread the return of the Democratic party to power. "Take any shape but that!" they both exclaim, in unison, when the probability of such a thing appears. Rather than submit to it, the Southern traitors would seek the refuge of some foreign power, and the Northern traitors would endure the humiliation of a desolating invasion by the Rebel armies!

Could the true Union man, under any circumstances, desire to see his State invaded and occupied by an enemy? No, he could not. To the real friend of the Union, its honor, its safety, and its preservation, are the paramount considerations, against which all others become of mere secondary importance. And when we hear men who are loud in their professions of patriotism and loyalty, like these editors of the Telegraph, declaring that they would rather see the enemy triumph than submit to defeat in their partisan arrangements, we may be sure that with them love for the Union is only feigned, or at best subordinate to some stronger feeling, that has its origin in prejudice. This declaration of the Telegraph, infamous as it is, is only another phase of the bitter partisan feeling that found expression some time ago in the traitorous wish for the annihilation of the Army of the Potomac, rather than that McClellan should be restored to its command. These and similar examples of the bigotry of the radicals, only serve to prove that they love the Negro more than the Union, and would rather see its destruction accomplished by armed traitors, than its restoration achieved by the peaceful instrumentality of Democratic rule.

Wanted.

Some gentleman of easy conscience and moderate endowments, to run as a candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania. He must believe that Abraham Lincoln is a "second Washington;" that the present "Administration is the Government; that all Republican officers are patriots; that it is "disloyal" to talk of the Constitution in war times; and that the "Union as it was is not worth having; and that the people of this nation have no rights except what their rulers choose to concede them; that "military necessity" is above all law; that free speech and free press are empty names no longer fit for Americans to use; that there should be but one party, and that the Republican party; that Geo. B. McCLELLAN is a "traitor;" and that all the people who advocate the principles embodied in the Constitution, and Washington and Jackson's Farewell Addresses, are "Copperheads," deserving no lighter punishment than hanging. No persons not possessing these qualifications need apply. Wages good. Address, CAMERON, McMICHAEL, & Co Harrisburg or Philadelphia, Pa.

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The Provisions of the Conscription Act.

The Oregon Times says, it will not be possible to make the draft pleasant to those drawn, no matter how well understood, yet we think if generally understood it would not be as objectionable as it is. We shall try to give some explanation of points not generally considered.

1st. Who are exempted? The second section of the law says: That the following persons be, and they are hereby excepted from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice President of the United States, the Judges of the various Courts of the United States, the heads of the various Executive Departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States; second, the only son, liable to military duty, of a widow, dependent upon his labor for support; third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support; fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents to a draft the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt; fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support; sixth, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support; seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two shall be exempt; and no person but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt: Provided, however, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

2d. Who are enrolled? All between the ages of 20 and 45 without regard to their condition, consequently, the lame and the blind, who if drafted will be discharged by the surgeon.

But the clause of the 11th section seems to be entirely overlooked, and yet it is of considerable importance. It reads thus: persons drafted shall "continue in service during the present rebellion not however exceeding the term of three years; and when called into service shall be placed on the same footing in all respects as volunteers for three years or during the war, including advances pay and bounty as now provided by law."

Drafted men will therefore receive one-fourth of the \$100 bounty and one month's pay in advance. That is \$25 in advance and \$75 at the expiration of the time of service.

3d. What can a man do, when drafted? One of four things: 1. He can report for service. 2. He can furnish a competent substitute. 3. He can pay \$300 to the Collector of the District, and present his receipt to the Enrolling Board, which will secure his discharge. 4. He can be examined on the score of physical incompetence.

Those paying \$300 will be exempted from this draft only while those furnishing a substitute will be exempted for three years.

"It is decided that a drafted man can pay commutation money or present a substitute after he has reported himself to the Board of Enrollment for examination."

4th. Will the traveling expenses of the drafted men be paid? The act provides that "all persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed travelling pay from their place of residence; and all persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed traveling pay to their places of residence."

5th. Will the drafted men be organized with Regiments by themselves? The answer of the law is "that all persons drafted under the provisions of this act shall be assigned by the President to military duty in such corps, regiments, or other branches of the service may require."

A LAW TO PUNISH POVERTY.

It is well enough to put things in their true shape. Let us try it: It is enacted by the Congress of the United States, That any able-bodied man between the ages of twenty and forty five who shall from any cause be too poor to pay three hundred dollars on demand, shall be seized and conveyed to the nearest military post and compelled to serve in the ranks as a private soldier for the full term of three years, any provisions in the Federal or State Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.—Logan Gazette.

Judge Woodward's regard for the Sabbath.

Judge Woodward is not only one of our wisest jurists and ablest statesmen, but he is a man of the purest moral character, a consistent member of the Episcopal church and a model christian gentleman. In conversation a few days since with an intelligent gentleman of this county, who had been engaged in some legal transactions in the county of Huntingdon, during the time Judge Woodward presided over the courts of that district, he related an incident which shows both the good practical sense and the firmly fixed religious principles of our candidate for the office of Governor.

In Huntingdon county it has been customary to summon the jurors to assemble at ten o'clock on Monday morning of Court week. As the county was large this obliged many of them to travel on the Sabbath day. Before discharging the grand jury at the first court he held, Judge Woodward alluded to the fact in fitting terms, remarking on the duty of a strict observance of the Sabbath, and giving it as his opinion that no public business, except that of the most urgent character, could justify public officials in requiring men to leave their homes and travel on the Sabbath. He notified those present and the court officials that thereafter the jurors would be summoned to attend on Tuesday instead of Monday morning, and in all the counties of his district. By a proper arrangement of business all the time of Monday was fully taken up with other matters, and on Tuesday morning the jurors were ready and the court ready to proceed with the trial without interruption. Our informant added that the business of the court never seemed to be carried on so smoothly and so rapidly as when under the direction of this able christian Judge. In the hands of such a man all the best interests of the Commonwealth will be eminently safe.

Ancient Copperheads.

In times of the ancients, Moses raised a copperhead brazen serpent in the wilderness, as typical of safety to life, that all who looked upon it in faith might live.

"And the Lord said unto Moses (typical of the Democrats) makes thee a fiery serpent, and set it upon a pole, and it shall come to pass that every one that is bitten (typical of being bitten by false pledges and army swindlers) when he looketh upon it shall live."

"And Moses made a serpent of brass (copperhead,) and put it upon a pole, and it came to pass that if a serpent (any contractor) had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass (copperhead) he lived."—Numbers xxxi, 8, 9.

Thus it will be seen that they had copperheads at a very remote period, and that they were the only safety to the people who they had been poisoned. Just so now the people have been bitten—badly bitten—by the thousands of swindling serpents who are for war so long as it pays, and now as in the days of good old Moses, their only safety is in looking to the Democratic copperheads.

Democrats are called copperheads because they won't follow the lead of the Abolitionists. Paul, then, was a first class copperhead, and if on earth to-day, and he should do in Louisville what he did in Rome, when he found Onesimus, a runaway slave belonging to Philemon, and instead of advising him to take the underground railroad to Canada, he converted him to Christianity, and then sent him back to his master, to serve him "both in the flesh and in the Lord." Henry Ward Beecher and his ilk would call St. Paul a copperhead of the rankest kind.

God had chosen the brazen serpent (and no brazen serpent can be made without copper—therefore copperhead) as a means of safety from poisonous things 1451 years years before the Christian era, and the only safety for