



Select Poetry.

The Nigger on the Fence.

Our politicians, now-a-days,
Come out and show their hand;
Nor cover in the "wood pile,"
The Nigger through the land;

Mr. Buckalew's Letter

To the Meeting at Hughesville, Eastern Lycoming, August 22d, 1863.

GENTLEMEN OF LYCOMING:—You are to be commended for assembling yourselves as men opposed to the Administrations at Harrisburg and Washington, and I am glad to contribute to your proceedings the expression of some few earnest words.

ful, and low, and utterly false and detestable will there sound all these apologies for wrong, all these pretenses for stealing away or taking away from the people, the rights and liberties achieved for them by the great men of former times!

But the belief of the Democratic party has been that a person could honestly differ from the "powers that be" in times of peace and in times of danger. Had they believe otherwise they would have hung the Hartford Convention;—Tom Corwin for saying he hoped the Mexicans "would welcome our soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Another quaint theory of the Democratic party is that Presidents, Congress and Governors are placed in power by the people to act as their agents, and that they are accountable to them for the exercise of that power.

So much for generalities;—let us examine more attentively into the designs of the opposition. Senator Wilson of Mass. has declared,—and the sentiment has been adopted by the party, and is the standing platform of their Party Leagues,—that "the men who believe in the emancipation proclamation, who mean to make it a practical reality, the irreparable law of the nation, must prepare for a mighty conflict—a conflict that will stir the country to its profoundest depths."

There is the doctrine; to make the tenets of abolitionism "the irreparable law of the Nation." Even the suppression of the rebellion is considered a secondary matter, the "enforcement of the proclamation" being "the transcendent question."

Our Country appears to be threatened by a double danger,—that arising from the Rebellion in the Southern States, and that caused by the pernicious doctrines of a portion of our own citizens. The one is formidable because if successful we should lose a portion of our territory; but the other is more so because it is sapping the liberties of an entire country.

But there is a necessity (quite different from that asserted on behalf of power) which we must now admit as most evident and urgent—a necessity that we rid ourselves of those who plead necessity as the justification of their misdeeds. Those who cannot govern lawfully and justly are not to govern at all, but to give place to others. For it is monstrous to say that the incapable and vicious shall lord it over their fellows.

Gentlemen; the greatest son of New England spent most of his life and won his great fame in this Commonwealth. We are proud that he became a Pennsylvanian and took rank in our history with the founder of this State—with the illustrious man who established it "in deeds of peace." Let us try the logic of tyranny by the judgment of that great man. Let us invite the apologists of arbitrary power and advocate of "strong government," who fill our ears with impassioned discourse upon public safety, and national life, and necessity, to go with us to our great commercial metropolis and there stand with us beside the modest slab which marks the resting place of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin. Oh! how low mean, and pitiful,

of our Courts? Have the Republican party been as law abiding,—have they not counselled resistance to the powers that be—and in fact opposed force to officers of the law in the execution of their office?

Take it nearer home. Was it not in the streets of Bloomsburg that a juror was assaulted and threatened with hanging for a difference in opinion—A County Commissioner mobbed by so-called Christians (who were doubtless imitating their Divine Master), and hanging threatened to any man who said Abraham Lincoln was not a second George Washington?

It may also be asked why I do not speak in condemnation of the rebellion?—Talking will not suppress an armed rebellion, but may prevent the dangers I fear at home; my theory on both these points have been reduced to practice. All I ask of my critics is to do the same.

So much for generalities;—let us examine more attentively into the designs of the opposition. Senator Wilson of Mass. has declared,—and the sentiment has been adopted by the party, and is the standing platform of their Party Leagues,—that "the men who believe in the emancipation proclamation, who mean to make it a practical reality, the irreparable law of the nation, must prepare for a mighty conflict—a conflict that will stir the country to its profoundest depths."

There is the doctrine; to make the tenets of abolitionism "the irreparable law of the Nation." Even the suppression of the rebellion is considered a secondary matter, the "enforcement of the proclamation" being "the transcendent question."

Our Country appears to be threatened by a double danger,—that arising from the Rebellion in the Southern States, and that caused by the pernicious doctrines of a portion of our own citizens. The one is formidable because if successful we should lose a portion of our territory; but the other is more so because it is sapping the liberties of an entire country.

But there is a necessity (quite different from that asserted on behalf of power) which we must now admit as most evident and urgent—a necessity that we rid ourselves of those who plead necessity as the justification of their misdeeds. Those who cannot govern lawfully and justly are not to govern at all, but to give place to others. For it is monstrous to say that the incapable and vicious shall lord it over their fellows.

Gentlemen; the greatest son of New England spent most of his life and won his great fame in this Commonwealth. We are proud that he became a Pennsylvanian and took rank in our history with the founder of this State—with the illustrious man who established it "in deeds of peace." Let us try the logic of tyranny by the judgment of that great man. Let us invite the apologists of arbitrary power and advocate of "strong government," who fill our ears with impassioned discourse upon public safety, and national life, and necessity, to go with us to our great commercial metropolis and there stand with us beside the modest slab which marks the resting place of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin. Oh! how low mean, and pitiful,

of our members are from, one of the most detestable, crazy towns politically, in the State, yes, in any country approaching to even a state of civilization, some hellish fanatic, for the purpose of casting ridicule upon the company, and discouraging enlistments, wrote and posted a bill, forging our captain's signature, which purported to be an appeal to all "Copperheads" to join his ranks, stating that "Lee had retreated and all danger was over, and that those who enlisted, would be furnished a ride to Harrisburg and an outfit of clothing at State expense."

These acts were approved also by a local paper which for years maintained the right of "Free Press and Free Speech!" No resistance to law is approved by the Democratic Party or its Press.—Fidelity to the Constitution and the recognized laws of the land is the Keystone of the Democratic faith, and any principle contrary to this is undemocratic.

It may also be asked why I do not speak in condemnation of the rebellion?—Talking will not suppress an armed rebellion, but may prevent the dangers I fear at home; my theory on both these points have been reduced to practice. All I ask of my critics is to do the same.

From the McClellan Guards.

CAMP MUELENBERG. }
Near Reading, Pa., Aug. 15, 1863. }
COL. TATE,

Dear Sir:—Although the McClellan Guards, two members excepted, are not from your county; yet, you, doubtless, and the readers of the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, will be pleased to hear from us.—Although our company is chiefly from the neighboring county of Montour, and therefore, as regards residence, we are, when at home, only Columbia, yet, whether here or there, we are one and the same, for the most part, with its inhabitants as regards our political principles.

There is the doctrine; to make the tenets of abolitionism "the irreparable law of the Nation." Even the suppression of the rebellion is considered a secondary matter, the "enforcement of the proclamation" being "the transcendent question."

Our Country appears to be threatened by a double danger,—that arising from the Rebellion in the Southern States, and that caused by the pernicious doctrines of a portion of our own citizens. The one is formidable because if successful we should lose a portion of our territory; but the other is more so because it is sapping the liberties of an entire country.

But there is a necessity (quite different from that asserted on behalf of power) which we must now admit as most evident and urgent—a necessity that we rid ourselves of those who plead necessity as the justification of their misdeeds. Those who cannot govern lawfully and justly are not to govern at all, but to give place to others. For it is monstrous to say that the incapable and vicious shall lord it over their fellows.

Gentlemen; the greatest son of New England spent most of his life and won his great fame in this Commonwealth. We are proud that he became a Pennsylvanian and took rank in our history with the founder of this State—with the illustrious man who established it "in deeds of peace." Let us try the logic of tyranny by the judgment of that great man. Let us invite the apologists of arbitrary power and advocate of "strong government," who fill our ears with impassioned discourse upon public safety, and national life, and necessity, to go with us to our great commercial metropolis and there stand with us beside the modest slab which marks the resting place of Benjamin and Deborah Franklin. Oh! how low mean, and pitiful,

of our members are from, one of the most detestable, crazy towns politically, in the State, yes, in any country approaching to even a state of civilization, some hellish fanatic, for the purpose of casting ridicule upon the company, and discouraging enlistments, wrote and posted a bill, forging our captain's signature, which purported to be an appeal to all "Copperheads" to join his ranks, stating that "Lee had retreated and all danger was over, and that those who enlisted, would be furnished a ride to Harrisburg and an outfit of clothing at State expense."

These acts were approved also by a local paper which for years maintained the right of "Free Press and Free Speech!" No resistance to law is approved by the Democratic Party or its Press.—Fidelity to the Constitution and the recognized laws of the land is the Keystone of the Democratic faith, and any principle contrary to this is undemocratic.

It may also be asked why I do not speak in condemnation of the rebellion?—Talking will not suppress an armed rebellion, but may prevent the dangers I fear at home; my theory on both these points have been reduced to practice. All I ask of my critics is to do the same.

The Greenback-ites.

Who sold to the Government, for use of soldiers, shoddy clothing, that one rain would utterly destroy?

Who sold shoes to the soldiers that had paper soles?

Who have speculated off the soldiers? Republican Greenback Paymasters.

A GOOD ONE.—The N. Y. World recently published brief extracts from the writings of Washington and Madison, in such a manner as not to indicate the authors. One of the Abolition papers of that city referred to the extracts and termed them "Copper head hisses" of the World.

VALLANDIGHAM AGAIN.

A Letter to a Democratic Convention in Lucas County, Ohio.

The following letter from Mr. Vallandigham was received at a Democratic Convention in Toledo Ohio, on August 5th:

TABLE-ROCK HOUSE, }
NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., July 31. }
GENTLEMEN: Unable to attend your meeting on the 5th August in person, permit me to address you by letter briefly. Waste no part of your time in personal defence of the candidates and speakers of the Anti Administration's party. I leave undisturbed the brave and chivalrous work of assailing an opponent absent because the tyrannic power of the master, executed by military force, compels it.

Here is, indeed, just such a question, one second only in importance to that of public liberty. The Union of the States is worth the whole world to the American people, but liberty is the soul of a people; and what shall it profit us to gain the whole world and lose our soul?

But what do we see to-day? The opinion and will from hour to hour of the President—and such a President!—are solemnly and officially proclaimed superior to the Constitution and laws, even in the States, wholly loyal; so that, upon the present policy of the Administration and its party, declared unchangeable, the South is to be forced to the will and opinion of Abraham Lincoln, instead of the written fundamental statute and common law.

Upon such a policy this war must and will be interminable. So many square miles may be overrun, so much soil may be conquered, but the hearts of the people never. How, then, stand the chances of the Union, measured by the two different policies of the Abolition and Democratic parties?

The party of the Administration declares that the States and the people of the South shall be forced to lay down their arms and submit. What then? Confiscation of all property, emancipation of all slaves, and the execution of all who, directly or indirectly, have taken part in the rebellion, namely: nine-tenths of the whole population, for a general amnesty has never, as yet, been so much as suggested by either Congress or the Executive, and unconstitutional submission is now the least which is demanded, though it would do more, not only for constitutional liberty, but for the Union, than such men could accomplish in a hundred years.

I need not repeat my often declared conviction, which time has always vindicated, that the South cannot be conquered by force of arms; but granting for argument's sake, the effectual check are warring proportions of the rebellions, as proclaimed now again for the hundredth time, by the organs of the Administration, and that by the second Monday in January next all

the armies of the Confederates will have been captured or dispersed, and their remaining 500,000 square miles of territory overrun and occupied, then the hour for the pacification of the South and conciliation of her people will have arrived, which party will most readily be harkened to by them? Who, as Governor of Ohio, will be the most efficient agent in that great and arduous task? Your candidate committed wholly to the restoration of the Union as it was, or the candidate of the Administration, pledged to a policy full, upon the one hand, of a continued exasperation and hate, and on the other of insurrection and revengs?

Very momentous are these questions, for until that shall have been accomplished, there can be neither Constitution or Union and no security; and no quiet in the land, nor can a single soldier tell his return to mother, or wife, or child, or home.

Reason together, then, men of Ohio, and judge wisely; who love your country, and would restore it to its former peace, prosperity and glory. Centennial war and strife is forbidden fruit of our political Eden, and bear still the primal curse uttered in tones louder than the voice of the mighty catamaran in whose presence I now write: "In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

How Morgan got Three Hundred Horses. John Morgan is as good at playing a joke sometimes as he is at horse stealing, and the following incident will prove that on this occasion he did a little of both at the same time: During his celebrated tour through Indiana he, with about three hundred and fifty guerrillas, took occasion to pay a visit to a little town hard by, while the main body were "marching on,"

John Morgan is as good at playing a joke sometimes as he is at horse stealing, and the following incident will prove that on this occasion he did a little of both at the same time: During his celebrated tour through Indiana he, with about three hundred and fifty guerrillas, took occasion to pay a visit to a little town hard by, while the main body were "marching on,"

John Morgan is as good at playing a joke sometimes as he is at horse stealing, and the following incident will prove that on this occasion he did a little of both at the same time: During his celebrated tour through Indiana he, with about three hundred and fifty guerrillas, took occasion to pay a visit to a little town hard by, while the main body were "marching on,"

John Morgan is as good at playing a joke sometimes as he is at horse stealing, and the following incident will prove that on this occasion he did a little of both at the same time: During his celebrated tour through Indiana he, with about three hundred and fifty guerrillas, took occasion to pay a visit to a little town hard by, while the main body were "marching on,"

John Morgan is as good at playing a joke sometimes as he is at horse stealing, and the following incident will prove that on this occasion he did a little of both at the same time: During his celebrated tour through Indiana he, with about three hundred and fifty guerrillas, took occasion to pay a visit to a little town hard by, while the main body were "marching on,"