



Select Poetry.

Five Hundred Thousand More.

"More blood must be shed,"—Macheth.
And Lincoln must be slain.
Let justice be done.
And half a million victims more
Be sacrificed.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.
"Give Liberty—guard it ever!
The glorious Union—hold it dear!
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BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday Morning, Sep. 24, 1864.

NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.—The Democracy of New York assembled at Albany on Thursday and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Gov. Horatio Seymour; Lieutenant Governor, David R. Floyd Jones; Canal Commissioner, Jarvis Lord; State Prison Inspector, David F. M. Neil.

By making application at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Bibles and Bibles can be obtained gratis for the use of soldiers, who may be compelled by circumstances to vote by proxy.

Shoddy is a funny creature. It loves emancipation; it is gratified by arbitrary arrests, and it goes on drafts, and yet it opposes Little Mac—the man it says invented them all!

Remember, voters, that the aim of the present Administration is for the formation of a Union that will be destructive of the present Constitution.

General Hooker said in a speech in New York State the other day, that he was not so sanguine as many persons were about the speedy ending of the war.

STROOPING TO CONQUER.—The N. Y. Tribune calls Lincoln and Johnson the "poor white trash" ticket.

Extract of a letter received by a lady in Ferontan.
I am sorry to say that our army before Petersburg is all McClellan. I for my part go for Old Abe!

HON. CHARLES DENISON.—This consistent and unflinching Democrat is unanimously re-nominated by the Democracy of this Congressional District to represent them in Congress for a second term.

He (McClellan) is the most popular candidate the Convention could have chosen.—Philadelphia Press.
George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is a gentleman of decided ability, liberal acquisitions and unspotted reputation.—N. Y. Tribune.

Col. Piollet, to the People of the Thirteenth Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour.

To the Freeman of the Thirteenth Congressional District.

Having been named by the Democratic Conference of the several counties comprising this district as a candidate for the post of Representative in Congress, I have a few words to express to you, and shall solicit for them due consideration and friendly construction.

The unanimous nomination given me by the Conference, was tendered under circumstances precluding a refusal.

This becoming impossible I have acceded to the wishes of the Conference expressed in my nomination, and have thus become a candidate before you for your support at the approaching election.

At an ordinary time I should be reluctant to stand forward in my present attitude and assume all the responsibilities attached with it.

At such a time the labor, expense, and perhaps unfriendly criticism of a popular canvass, might well deter one whose business pursuits are ample to engage his attention, and who has no been ambitious to signify, from entering upon a troubled scene of political contest as a candidate.

My conviction is that the redemption of the country must come from the people themselves, by their effective interposition in public affairs, not solely in the election of a chief Magistrate but also largely in the selection of members of the Federal Congress.

I fully endorse and believe the doctrine that the Representative is bound by the will of his constituents. Giving prominence to this principle, you may rest assured that in case of my election to the post of Representative, power will not pass from your hands to be exercised against your will, even for the brief space of two years; and in all questions where your will is not pronounced you may find the basis of my action in the habits and associations of my part life.

Within the compass of this address there is no room to repeat those opinions to most of you they are not unknown. Upon the great subject that now engrosses the attention of the American people, I must however be permitted to express myself earnestly and freely.

In common with the mass of my fellow citizens I am saddened and sorrow over the actual situation of the country. To say that the solution of a war for the suppression of rebellion cannot be found in an honorable peace, upon the basis of a restored Union is simply to acknowledge that we of the present generation are incapable of maintaining the form of government bequeathed to us by our fathers.

I am now as I always have been opposed to the modern practice of using an office given by the people, for the purpose of individual gain. Office according to the theory of our Government and the

practice of our fathers was intended to be bestowed as an honorable distinction and as a reward for disinterested services.

Would to Heaven the people of all parties could realize that there is no way to protect the morals of the people and save us from overthrow but to crush corrupt practices in the government and to decline to elevate to place and power men who use official positions for personal and selfish ends.

You who toil and labor to create wealth from the earth, and the workshop—working men, farmers and mechanics—require legislation fairly in sympathy with your pursuits, particularly when the tax laws are finally adjusted to meet the requirements of the country, in view of our vast National and State indebtedness.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, should you elect me as your Representative in the National Legislature I engage myself to execute your will and to represent with fidelity your devotion to the perpetuity of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution and the Laws.

V. E. PIOLLET.

WYOMING, Sept 15, 1864.

The National Intelligencer on Gen. McClellan's Nomination

We commend the following article to all whom it may concern, but more especially to those who once gloried in the name of "Whig." Read it ye old line whigs, who once so proudly followed the leadership of the immortal CLAY and godlike WEBSTER; and hear what the recognized National organ of your then glorious old party has to say of the nomination of General McClellan.

The reader will learn from the intelligence given in another column that the Chicago Convention, reflecting, we do not, the vastly preponderant sentiment of its constituents, and responding to the wishes and expectations of multitudes among the loyal citizens of the United States not formerly represented in that body, has placed before the people in nomination for the next Presidency the name of Major General George B. McClellan.

The expression of the popular preference for this distinguished soldier has been so marked during the last few months that the decision of the Convention can be said to have done hardly more than give organic shape and form to a sentiment prevailing that great mass of the people in the loyal States who have become dissatisfied with the conduct of the present Administration. And where the indication of this sentiment has been so universal, and its expression so spontaneous, it would be easy to infer the presence of natural causes adequate to produce such results, for a public sentiment so widespread and so genuine is never the offspring of factitious influences.

As a man, it is universally conceded that Major General McClellan possesses in the highest degree those qualities which inspire respect, confidence, and admiration. United to equity and probity of private character, as purified by the moral law, the virtues and graces engrafted on that character by the code of the Christian faith, he presents in his person the embodiment of a patriotism which seeks its animating impulses not only from a perception of what is due to man, but from a profound sense of responsibility to God.

And in every position in which General McClellan has been placed it is safe to say that the successes of the cause which he represented, have been in proportion to the degree in which his advice was followed or rejected by his civil or military superiors in the conduct of the war.

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in the field and in the presence of a vigilant and powerful enemy.

It need not be disguised that General McClellan owes, in some degree, the extent and the warmth of the popular enthusiasm every where manifested in his favor to the persecutions of which he has been made the object, and to the unjust obliquity by which he has been hunted alike in the field and since his retirement from active command.

Whether, therefore, we look to the elements of Gen. McClellan's character or to the history of his conduct, we find in each a guarantee of those qualities and traits which the people most delight to honor.

Early signified by his military commands and superior as a man of mark in his profession, and adding to the knowledge of an accomplished soldier the enlarged and liberal culture derived from studies of practical science as well as of literature, he would bring to the Presidency the graces which adorn that high station as well as the strength necessary to bear its burdens in this day of trial and perplexity.

Such we suppose to be some of the grounds on which the candidacy of Gen. McClellan may be justly vindicated before the American people, and the spontaneous enthusiasm elicited by his name as well as the walks of private life as in the camp of the soldier, is a sufficient token of the earnestness with which these motives of personal confidence are cherished by multitudes of the people.

And if these are the personal attributes which deservedly command for General McClellan the respect and confidence of his countrymen, it is only just to say that his political principles are such as command themselves to the cordial acceptance of every lover and supporter of the Union, based on the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

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some deference and candor we seek habitually to practice towards our political opponents, but, having come to this determination under the strongest convictions of public duty, we would beseech all our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to approach the consideration of the question now presented for their decision under a deep and abiding sense of what is due to themselves, to their country, and to their God, in this day of national tribulation and peril.

AMOS KENDALL ON THE CRISIS. SECOND SERIES.

LETTER.

Proofs of General McClellan's Loyalty.—In what he and Lincoln agree and in what they differ—His letter consistent with Chicago Platform—Opposition to him is support of Lincoln—our future in case of Lincoln's re-election.

Before we proceed with our exposition of the conduct of the Administration towards the army of the Potomac and the able General who created it, we turn aside to say a few words about the Democratic nominations and define the issues now before the country.

The objections to General McClellan as a candidate for the Presidency are both amusing and instructive. In this one thing the Lincolnites and those whom they call Copperheads cordially agree. The Lincolnites are endeavoring to prove that McClellan, in his acts, is too much like Lincoln to be a fitting candidate for Copperheads and the letter echo the sentiment.

But McClellan and Lincoln agree on only one point, and that is a professed determination to maintain the Union at every hazard.

They differ radically in relation to the best means to accomplish that end. Lincoln is a preliminary to the restoration of the Union, and that is the abandonment of slavery by the seceded States.

McClellan, on the other hand, would wage war for no other purpose than disarming rebels and enforcing the Constitution and laws, just as they are. That done, the Union would be ipso facto restored, and each State would stand in its original position of equal rights and equal privileges.

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But some of the so-called peace Democrats, it seems, think General McClellan's letter of acceptance incompatible with the Chicago platform. In that respect? The platform declares "What in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a frame-work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and South."

Gen. McClellan declares that "the Union must be preserved at all hazards." Now, what is the difference between a declaration of "unwavering fidelity to the Union," and a declaration that it "must be preserved at all hazards?" And how can men who voted for the former declaration, refuse to vote for McClellan because he made the latter?

But the platform declares "justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored upon the basis of the Federal Union of the States."

He says that as soon as it is "even probable" that the rebels are "ready for peace upon the basis of the Constitution, all the resources of statesmanship," &c., "should be exhausted to secure it." Is not an armistice and a convention within "the resources of statesmanship?" The fact is, that Gen. McClellan does not confine himself to these specific means, but he does commit himself to resort to those or any other honorable means which circumstances at the time may show to be more efficient to the end, whenever there is even a probability that the rebels are prepared to treat.

What can any unwavering friend of the Union, who thinks it can be saved by stepping the war, gain by refusing to vote for McClellan? McClellan stands pledged to stop at the moment the Southern States show or indicate a willingness to live in peace within the Union as it was.

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The Administration Giving Evidence in Favor of General McClellan.

In view of the attempts of the Republican papers to circulate slander against General McClellan, we give the following testimony respecting his abilities and services from various members of the administration:

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1862. Major General Geo. B. McClellan: I am satisfied that yourself, officers, and men have done the best you could. All accounts say better fighting was never done. Ten thousand thanks for it. A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1862. Major-General Geo. B. McClellan Commanding Army of the Potomac: A thousand thanks for the relief your two dispatches of 12 and 1 P. M. yesterday gave to me. Be assured the heroism of yourself, officers, and men is, and forever will be appreciated. A. LINCOLN.

In August, 1862, Mr. Lincoln made a speech at the White House, in which he said: There has been a very wide spread attempt to have a quarrel between General McClellan and the Secretary of War. General McClellan's attitude is such that in the very unselfishness of his nature he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will.

I know General McClellan wishes to be successful. General McClellan is not to blame for asking what he wanted and needed. I believe he is a brave and able man, and I would here, as justice requires me to do, take upon myself what has been charged on the Secretary of War as withholding from him.

Here is General Halleck's testimony: WASHINGTON, August 31, 1862. Major-General George B. McClellan: I beg of you to assist me in this crisis with your ability and experience. I am entirely tired out. H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sep. 30. Major General McClellan, Commanding Etc: GENERAL: Your report of yesterday, giving the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, has been received and submitted to the President. They were not only hard-fought battles, but well earned and decided victories.

The valor and endurance of your army in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the loyal State of Maryland, are creditable alike to the troops and to the officers who commanded them.

A grateful country, while mourning the lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the honors due to the living. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Says Mr. Lincoln, referring to Antietam: WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, '62. Your dispatch of to-day received. God bless you and all with you. Destroy the rebel army if possible. A. LINCOLN.

To Major General Geo. B. McClellan. But the Republican Congress also gives its testimony. On the 16th day of July, Mr. Edwards (Rep.) of New Hampshire, offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Major General Geo. B. McClellan, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories which by their skill and bravery they have achieved over rebels and traitors in arms on the battle-fields of Western Virginia.

On the 9th of May, 1862, after the victories of Yorktown, Williamsburg, and West Point, Owen Lovejoy, the most ultra radical in the House of Representatives, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God that the House of Representatives from time to time, hears of the triumphs of the Union army in the great struggle for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction intelligence of recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated from their localities with those of the Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Major General George B. McClellan for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

Let Democrats bear this testimony in mind and when efforts are made to list the General McClellan's grand services to the state, let this significant testimony of Mr. LINCOLN, General HALLECK, and the Republican Congress, be produced.