

COLUMBIA AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

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

TERMS: \$2 00 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 18.—NO. 23.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A., SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

VOLUME 28.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR
Cough, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS & CHEST, INCLUDING EVEN CONSUMPTION.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a general and reliable remedy, and is popularly known as the "Chestnut Balsam." It is a valuable preparation, and is recommended to all who are afflicted with any of the above-mentioned affections. It is a powerful expectorant, and is especially adapted to the treatment of all cases of inflammation of the throat, lungs and chest. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is recommended to all who are afflicted with any of the above-mentioned affections.

The Rev. Jacob's Chter.

It is a powerful expectorant, and is especially adapted to the treatment of all cases of inflammation of the throat, lungs and chest. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is recommended to all who are afflicted with any of the above-mentioned affections.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Am. Soc. for the Relief of the Freedmen, N. Y. City.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westchester, N. Y.

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Redding's Russia Salve.

Forty Years Experience. It is a powerful expectorant, and is especially adapted to the treatment of all cases of inflammation of the throat, lungs and chest. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is recommended to all who are afflicted with any of the above-mentioned affections.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westchester, N. Y.

THE NEW GROCERY STORE.

MORE FRESH GOODS. Just received at Esplanade, N. Y. City.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westchester, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

By a FUGITIVE SLAVE. A true and interesting account of the life of a fugitive slave, and the hardships and sufferings he endured during his flight from his master.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWE, DENTIST. Respectsfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity.

National Foundry.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA. The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for

All kinds of Machinery. Cast-iron, Blast Furnaces, Stationary Engines, Mills, Threshing Machines, &c., &c.

ESPY HOTEL.

The undersigned, having taken the Espy Hotel, lately kept by Mr. D. D. D., would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that the same will be spared for the satisfactory entertainment of all who may favor him with their patronage.

Select Poetry.

A LAY OF THE "LEAGUE."

(From the "League.")
[An—"Hurray!" for the Oak, "Hurray!"
Hurray! for the League, for the "Loyal League!"
Where the "brothers" gather strong,
To "quicken" the life of their country's strife
With the grand speech and song!
At the nation's need, they are prompt to "meet"
In the spot where they tenderest feel!
For the wounded "old," by a Government "job"
They are right well-shotted to meet!
But the rashness of those who must fight the foe,
They will fill with the purest zeal,
Of "Hurray!" and "Hurray!" for the League is rich,
And fighting is not in their style!
Their time is built on the grand air
Of the "Loyal League," and the "Loyal League!"
In the "Loyal League" of the "Loyal League" speech
The sons of the League were strong!
And red and red is the blood they shed,
But it flows not from several veins!
It glows and glows in the "Loyal League" vein,
And glows in the bright champagne!

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Lincoln's General Order from History—*Terms on which War will cease*—*The President's Disposition to Recognize the Rebel Authorities*—*Baltimore Convention Resolutions Unaltered*—*What his Friends Think of his Conduct*.

On the 23d of August, 1862, in his well known letter to Mr. Greeley, as originally published in our columns, the President wrote as follows:

"My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe that I am doing hurts the cause; and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause."

In the opening words of the preliminary "Proclamation of Freedom," issued on the 22d of September, 1862; the President, as if anxious to preclude the inference that he meant thereby to change the object of the war, was careful to declare "that hereafter as heretofore the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed." This is "the object" of the war as the President understands it—to restore the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States in which the relation is now suspended or disturbed.

In reply to a communication from the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New-York, who, in December, 1862, had imparted to the President some information to the effect "that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so," Mr. Lincoln, under date of December 12 of that year held the following explicit language:

"I strongly suspect your information will prove to be groundless; nevertheless, I thank you for communicating it to me—Understanding the phrase in the paragraph above quoted—the Southern States would

send representatives to the next Congress,—to be substantially the same as that the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and would re-inaugurate, submit to, and maintain the national authority within the limits of such States, under Constitution of the United States, I say that, in such case, the war should cease on the part of the United States, and that, within a reasonable time, a full and general amnesty would be necessary to such end, it would not be withheld."

Early in the autumn of 1863, in his celebrated letter addressed to the Springfield Republican Convention the President wrote as follows, as if to exclude the cavil or objection on the part of political opponents that he had any design to continue the war for the purpose of emancipation after the declared object of the war should have been reached in a restoration of the Union. To this effect the President said:

"You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you. But no matter; fight you then exclusively to save the Union. I intend the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes."

We have arranged these declarations of the President in the order of their chronology, for the purpose of showing that his declared policy under this head has been uniform, deliberate, definite, and determinate. In the month of July, 1861, he declared that it might be administered as it was administered by the men who made it, and he added "loyal citizens everywhere have the right to claim this of their government, and the government has no right to withhold it."

In December, 1862, he said that if the people of the Southern States would cease resistance and would re-inaugurate, submit to, and maintain the national authority within the limits of said States, under the Constitution of the United States, in such case the war would cease on the part of the United States.

In September, 1863, directing his remarks to supposed dissenters from his negro policy, he said: "Fight you then exclusively for the Union." "Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time for you to declare you will not fight for the negro."

It is in the light of these presidential declarations that the reader is prepared properly to appreciate the latest terms on which the war will cease, as far as the President is concerned, and without which purposes to "continue fighting." We allude, of course, to the stipulations announced by him a few days ago as the necessary conditions preliminary to negotiations with the Confederate authorities, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.—*To whom it may concern*,—Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

mission and consent, such of his countrymen as are "fighting exclusively for the Union," and who conscientiously deny the right of the government to fight for any thing else, may aptly say that the new terms on which the President insists are such that if the negotiations were broken down by his persistence on this point, they might fairly claim, according to his own theory of their duty, an exemption from "fighting to free negroes."

It will thus be seen that, by applying to the late declaration of the President, the principles announced by him in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, we are able to measure the effect and purport of that declaration by his own standards. And when the President thus becomes his own critic and confuter, it would be idle in us to add any words on the subject.

But this latest declaration is important in other aspects. It serves to show that the President has overcome any scruples he may have previously had on the subject of recognizing the Confederate military authority. He now makes it a condition of receiving and considering any proposition that it shall come "and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States." On this point he paid little heed to the resolution of the Baltimore Convention, when, in renominating him, it declared:

"Resolved, That we approve the determination of the government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their first allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the government to maintain their position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism, the heroic valor, and the unflinching devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions."

The President, it seems, is now willing to "compromise with rebels," for he says that if they will accept the terms prescribed they will be met by "liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points."

But Mr. Lincoln must have been aware that the President of the so-called Confederate States (who is the "authority" that controls "the armies now at war against the United States") is not empowered by any of his prerogatives to stipulate for "the abandonment of slavery," and, therefore, in specifying this as one of the terms of a proposition to come "by and with" such an "authority," he asked what General Jefferson Davis, even with the fullest disposition to do so, had no right or power to grant—slavery being, under the Constitution of the Confederate States, as of the United States, exclusively an institution of the separate States, over which the central power has no rightful jurisdiction or control.

We do not doubt that the people of the United States will see in the impossible requisition of the President as a condition preliminary to peace only a new illustration of the intricate entanglements into which the President has suffered himself to be drawn by departing from the original theory of the war. And if he desires to know the universal impression that is likely to be produced by the attitude in which he has placed himself, he may, we think, read it in such comments as the following, from the only one of the New-York journals which was "originally in favor of his renomination. We allude to the New-York Times, which says:

"The President made but two conditions to the reception and consideration of any propositions for the restoration of peace, which should come to him from competent authority: first, that it should embrace the integrity of the whole Union; second, that it should embrace the abandonment of slavery. We believe he might have gone still farther than this; he might have omitted the second of these conditions altogether, and required the first alone, as essential to the reception and consideration of proposals for peace. We do not mean to say that it will be eventually found possible to end the war and restore the Union without the abandonment of slavery; but we do not say that this abandonment need not be exacted by the President as a condition without which he will not receive or consider proposals for peace. The people do not require him to insist upon any such condition. Neither his oath or office, nor constitutional duty, nor his personal or official consistency, requires him to insist upon it. This is one of the questions to be considered and arranged when the terms of peace come to be discussed. It is not a subject on which terms can be imposed by the government,

without consultation, without agreement, or without equivalents.

And we suppose that it was in presence of the obstacles likely to be laid in the way of peace by the theoretical position which the President had assumed on these and other subjects that the New-York Tribune was induced to oppose his renomination, it held the following language:

"We cannot but feel that it would have been wiser and safer to apply the most servile guns of our adversaries by nominating another for President, and thus disposing all motive, save that of naked duplicity, for further warfare upon this administration. We believe the rebellion would have lost something of its cohesion and venom from the hour in which it was known that a new President would surely be inaugurated on the fourth of March next; and that hostility in the loyal States to the national cause must have sensibly abated or been deprived of its readiest and most dangerous weapons from the moment that all was brought to realize that the President, having no more to expect or hope, could henceforth be impelled by no conceivable motive but a desire to serve and save his country, and thus win for himself an enviable enduring fame."

It was a singular coincidence that the friendly editor, who held this frank language after the President's renomination, should have been called to act so prominent a part in the negotiations which have just given the whole country abundant reason to concur with him in his opinion.

The President solemnly declared in the year 1861, in his message to the Congress of the United States, that "loyal citizens everywhere had the right to claim" that the government should be preserved that it might be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it. As loyal citizens we enter our "claim" in these words. And the President said at the same time, that "the government had no right to withhold or neglect" this claim. Then we ask that he shall not "withhold or neglect" what he has authorized the nation to demand.

Peace and State Rights.

The Times, with creditable clearness of perception, admits that Mr. Lincoln's position on the peace question, as recently expressed by himself, is incompatible with the old doctrine of state rights. This admission is not, indeed, made in so many words; but it is so fully implied in an article growing out of the recent negotiations, and is so true in itself, that it ought to attract attention both as a confession and as a fact. The N. Y. Times, among other things, says:

The N. Y. World thinks so little of the fortitude and patience of our people, that it does not hesitate to say that "a majority of the northern people would gladly accept" the recognition of "the old doctrine of state rights in reconstructing the Union," if only they could "thereby terminate the war." Setting aside all considerations of principle and honor from the question, we say that a majority of the northern people would throw away all the human investment of toil and suffering, of life and money, which they have made in putting down the rebellion, by accepting as its result only the restoration of the same state of things, with its safeguards weakened, and the elements of disintegration strengthened and made more prominent.

This is a distinct repudiation, by Mr. Lincoln's most respectable organ, of a willingness to see the Union restored on the basis of the old doctrine of state rights. The position taken by Mr. Lincoln that he will list a *terme de paix* of peace that do not include the complete abandonment of slavery, is substantially identical with the position of his organ that no peace should be made which recognized the old doctrine of state rights. The Times makes a clumsy and dishonest attempt to distort the meaning of the phrase, quoting as if from THE WORLD the language of certain alleged, and as it turns out, fictitious, rebel propositions which we had copied from its own columns, and giving to the phrase state rights a sense which it knew we rejected. This unworthy trick shows that the Times finds it less easy to argue against our actual position than against its own misstatement of it. We certainly did not "insure" the "old doctrine of state rights," and although the phrase was not our own, we have no desire to amend it. It is pertinent to the peace question in its present aspect only so far as it bears on Mr. Lincoln's declaration that he will entertain no proposals for peace except on an abolition basis; or, in other words, that he will continue the war for the mere abolition of slavery. A war for that purpose, as the Times currently perceives, is

a war upon state rights; and Mr. Lincoln would be most effectually defeated by bringing "the old doctrine of state rights" into discredit.

The "old" doctrine of state rights implies some theory formerly held, but now regarded as obsolete. We do not go to Mr. CALHOUN'S writings, nor to any secession sources, to learn what this doctrine is. The secession school is comparatively modern; we must go further back to find the origin of the "old" doctrine of state rights. We will not even seek it in the famous "resolutions of '93," drawn by Mr. MANLISON, and so long regarded as the corner-stone of the Democratic creed; those resolutions, with all their great merits, were a party exposition, and the state rights on which Mr. LINCOLN is making war can be amply supported by authority open to no such charge. The "old" doctrine of state rights is in the tenth amendment to the Constitution, which reserves to the states all powers not delegated to the federal government. The "old" doctrine on the subject immediately in question, and on which Mr. LINCOLN makes the continuance of the war to hinge, was announced by the first Congress, in 1790, in these terms, "Resolved, That Congress have no authority to interfere

"in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the 'states' it remaining with the several states alone to provide rules and regulations therein which humanity and true policy may require." If the Times thinks these "old" authorities obsolete, we can support the same doctrine by some comparatively recent endorsement; as, for example, the Chicago platform, Mr. LINCOLN'S inaugural address, and the instructions to Mr. DAYTON, in which it is asserted as an incontestable truth that the rebellion gives the federal government no jurisdiction over the subject of slavery, which will remain equally under state control whether the rebellion succeeds or whether it fails; and moreover, that if either Congress or the Supreme Court would, and ought to, declare their action null and set it aside,—Mr. SEWARD, in that document, declared this doctrine "incontestable."

It is "incontestable," then, that Mr. LINCOLN'S declaration that he will not permit the termination of the war till the South consents to the abandonment of slavery, is a violation of the old doctrine of state rights as guaranteed by the Constitution, expounded by the first Congress, maintained by all our statesmen, recognized in the Chicago platform, and maintained by Mr. LINCOLN and his Secretary of State in well weighed public documents. Mr. LINCOLN can not amend the Constitution; that instrument provides for its own amendment by the concurrence of three-fourths of the states, but not for its amendment by the mere discretion of the commander-in-chief of the army. And yet he assumes to do what he has himself solemnly declared that he had no authority to do either direct or indirect. He prefers to tear a half million more white men from their homes by conscription to continue a war for the abolition of slavery, rather than to entertain a proposition for the return of the seceded states with their old rights, which they exercised without question for seventy years after the adoption of the Constitution.—N. Y. World.

A HARD CASE.—In the late draft, among the persons drafted in an adjoining borough, was an enterprising mechanic. He was unable to raise \$300, and his father, although wealthy, would not "contribute money to keep any one out of the war." On Friday last we saw him starting for the front. His children have been thrown upon the tender charities of the borough for support until his return. The parting of father and children, under such circumstances, was a enough to bring tears from the heart of stone, and yet we are told by some of our clergy and other abolitionists that this is a glorious war, and must go on until "slavery is wiped out"—Lockport Register.

WONDERFUL LIBERALITY OF MR. LINCOLN.—The other day a delegation of Kentucky members of Congress waited upon Lincoln to remonstrate against the arbitrary military arrest of Colonel Walford in that State. In the course of the interview the President laid much stress upon his liberality. Why, says he, I have permitted (!!) members of Congress upon the floor of the House not only to criticize (!!) policy, but even to personally attack me!

It is stated upon good authority that the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania said, in the presence of several persons, in a public house in Harrisburg, that the last draft in Pennsylvania has been made. Whether it was said knowingly, in view of some negotiations of peace, or in a spirit indicating forcible opposition to the draft, we cannot say.

LOYAL BLASPHEMY.—The *Christian Recorder* publishes a new song, of which the following is a specimen verse: "John Brown was John the Baptist, of the Christ who are to see— Christ, who of the bondsmen shall the Liberator be, And soon through all the South the slaves shall all be free, For his soul is marching on." This is a fair sample of the blasphemy and stupidity which are ventilated in a majority of our churches. If the Abolitionists have failed in their efforts to conquer the South and suppress the rebellion, they have been entirely successful in their raids upon Christianity—having driven it almost entirely from all the pulpits in the country.

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"THE FINEST GOVERNMENT ON EARTH."—We understand that people who visit the State of Kentucky are searched at each landing place by Lincoln officials, to see if they have in their pockets a Democratic newspaper. If they have, it is taken from them and burned. This is the liberty we enjoy under Lincoln's administration. This is the "finest, best Government on earth" that we have heard so much about. These proceedings are not condemned by the Lincoln press. Comment is needless.

DISCRIMINATING IN FAVOR OF THE NEGRO.—The widows of white soldiers have to prove to the military that they are a tedious and exacting process, in which they are liable to fall before they can secure pensions. A colored lady has only to prove that she has had a nigger two years as his wife, and in the event of his death she receives a pension. A white woman, it seems from this, is not quite as good as a black one, if she does behave herself as well.

It is estimated that the Richmond campaign, under Grant, has so far, cost the army one hundred thousand men, and the Treasury a hundred millions of dollars.—Exchange.

That money and those men are much worse than thrown away, for if we get Richmond it will have no effect on the duration of the war. How sad to think of the loss of so much valuable life and of the misery it has brought upon the land.—How much good could have been done with this money, thus lavishly expended in an insane enterprise.

"Had Douglas lived," exclaim a Lincoln newspaper, he would still stand where he stood at the time of his death." At the time of his death he said that when the war should become a war for emancipation, he would fly to the assistance of the South. He said that in one of the two last speeches he ever made. Why do not Abolitionists resurrect his remains and send them to Forte Lafayette?—Chicago Times.

President Lincoln, on his return from visiting the army of the potomac, little more than four weeks since, said excitedly before the loyal league of Philadelphia, that the rebel capital was about to fall and Grant did not want another man.—Why does he now demand five hundred thousand more? When he made his statement before the league was he drunk, or ignorant or falsifying?

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A depot is opened in London for the sale of these lozenges, which have been so long in use in America for relieving Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Throat Disorders, and affections of the Lungs.—Liverpool Post.

The horn of a sword-fish, which had pierced the copper and four and a half inches through the plank of the ship Donald McKay, was taken out of the bottom of that vessel while on the dry dock at London a couple of weeks ago.

"I say, Pat, are you asleep?"
"Divil the sleep."
"Then after lending me a quarter."
"I'm asleep, be jabore!"

An Irishman being asked for his certificate of marriage, he wed a seal on his forehead, and the shape of a shovel, which he held in his hand.

By the "Herald" of the church are only "peepers."