

# COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

"Our Constitution—guard it ever!  
Our glorious Union—shield it dear!  
Our Starry Flag—forsake it never!  
The proud Caucasian—our only peer!"

BLOOMSBURG:  
Saturday Morning, Oct. 22, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN.  
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON,  
OF OHIO.

**Gen. McClellan** is 25,000 votes stronger in Pennsylvania than our local party tickets as run at the late election.—Thousands of men who do not vote with our party, will vote for Gen. McClellan to save the Country. The army vote will be better, and fraud will be watched and kept down.

Considering military interference and the right vote, the majority of 1375 in this County is a fine one. But it can be increased to at least 1,500 for Gen. McClellan, and will be if our friends are prudent, active and confident, as they should be.

**At act of 1789** authorizes Sheriff's to receive prisoners of the United States "committed by virtue of legal process," meaning in judicial proceedings by the Courts. And an act of 1814 authorizes them to receive "hostages and prisoners of war" of the United States. There is no law requiring Sheriffs to receive men arrested by Provost Marshals in draft cases, and the use of our jails for such purpose is purely a voluntary act of the Sheriff; a favor extended to the United States and not the performance of a legal obligation. Considered in the light of this explanation, the arrest of Sheriff FURMAN was a most peculiar case of insolence and outrage.

Last week the soldiers came down from Benton to Orangeville where a part of them yet remain. At the instance, as it is believed of Sanderson Woods, Sam Achenbach & Co. Professor J. B. Patton was ordered by the military to vacate his school house on one day's notice for the use of the troops. He had a flourishing select school of seventy or eighty young men and women, which was broken up and scattered. The Academy of Prof. H. D. Walker, at the same place with a smaller number of scholars and younger pupils, was unmolested. Professor Patton is supposed to be a McClellan man, while Walker is a Yankee Abolitionist of the first water. This unauthorized appropriation of private property and destruction of a useful institution, while a rival one was spared, is one instructive example of the existing condition of our country under Abraham the First.

Soldiers were placed on the day of election upon the roads of approach to the polls in Fishing-creek township. The same thing was done in Sugarloaf and Benton. In the latter township one of the election officers was arrested in the morning just before the polls opened, and several citizens belonging to that and neighboring districts were arrested the night before and kept from voting. They were released afterwards. Troops were also sent to Beaver. See the reduced vote in all those districts as given in another article. Citizens were intimidated and deterred from going to the polls, for no man can know that he is safe from arrest. The pretense that the soldiers were looking for deserters in Benton, &c., is false. None were heard of nor were there any in that section. The arrests were of *Citizens*, and the whole proceeding an interference with the freedom of elections. How long will free government exist in this country under such a system? Its end will be speedy and inglorious unless new men are put in power. Friend! You who read this! ponder this subject and then act as a Freeman and Patriot; for your own security and the good of your country.

## WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The bringing of such a mass of troops to this County and keeping them or part of them here so long at very heavy expense? Perhaps the reason can be conjectured from considering the effect, which is as follows in three districts:—

**Whole vote in 1863. 1864.**

Fishingcreek. 300 192

Benton. 209 112

Sugarloaf. 166 106

This shows a falling off of forty votes upon the hundred in one year. In Beaver also, to which troops were sent on the eve of the election, the vote in 1863 was 184, and it is now but 133. In the other parts of the county the former vote is nearly maintained, the falling off not reaching fifteen votes to the hundred. Making all allowances for arrested men and absences, it is plain that a large number of citizens have been deterred from attending the election by the presence of a military force in the county, in connection with arrests and threats intended to intimidate and break the spirit of the people.

General COUCH coming to understand the use made of his troops here is very properly removing them from the county

## The Election in Bloomsburg.

It is due to the cause of truth and justice that a narrative of the events occurring here on the day of the late election, should be given to the public, and it will be instructive to all whom it may concern."

Daniel Holder, a qualified voter of Hemlock township, was arrested by Deputy Provost Marshal Silver on Saturday evening preceding the election and committed to jail here, where he still remained without a hearing on Tuesday. It was said or pretended that he was a deserter.

On Monday, Wm H. Heller, another voter of Hemlock, was arrested on the same charge or pretense, and also put in jail. He was promised an inquiry or hearing on Monday, again for Tuesday morning, but none was given him, and both he and Holder remained in prison on Tuesday afternoon, without any apparent prospect of an investigation of their cases until after the election. The fact was, that neither of them was liable to arrest as we shall presently show.

On Monday another arrest was made by a squad of soldiers in Main township, and the man, (named D. H. Fry) brought here and lodged in jail, where he remained during election day. He was a legal voter and deprived of his vote by the arrest. His father came here and papers were drawn up and sworn to showing the facts in his case, and most clearly that there was not the slightest ground for his arrest or detention, but his discharge could not be procured. His name happens to be the same as his fathers, except that he has a middle name. The father's name was drawn in the draft, and upon notice he attended at the place of examination and was discharged for legal cause. Upon the shallow pretense that the son was really meant in that old proceeding, the latter was, without any previous notice whatever, seized the day before the election and thrust into jail as a deserter and kept there in the face of full explanation and proof.

And still another case is to be mentioned. A young man, named Downs, a voter in this district, was approaching the polls for the purpose of exercising his right as a freeman, when he was seized by soldiers and taken to the quarters of the Deputy Provost Marshal. He was kept there during the day, permitted to go home some distance for his dinner but not permitted to go to the polls. We believe he was in service under the old state draft, was taken prisoner and paroled. His term of service expired and he was enrolled and his name drawn in the U. S. draft. He then paid commutation money and obtained a certificate of discharge in due form. This was, perhaps a year ago and he has lived here openly and without question until now. We will add, that he was shipped off to Washington on the evening of the election and we do not know what has become of him.

Thus stood the case on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. Four good voters were safe in hand. The ponderous doors of the jail had closed upon three, and the fourth was under vigilant guard in a modest room where the majesty of the United States was represented in the person of a discreet official. No danger of those four votes! They would be entered upon no poll-book; they would contaminate no return. The faces of the Republicans beamed with intense satisfaction! A dozen fat contracts distributed upon the spot among the faithful "friends of the Union," could not have had a more exhilarating and happy effect than the knowledge of these arrests; made so judiciously, and so well timed!

But human joys are transitory. Presently it transpired that the Sheriff had taken the two Hemlock voters towards their place of election, and that their disfranchisement might not be accomplished. Soldiers were hurried after him in hot haste, but too late to avert the mischief; for two honest votes had already been given pursuant to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, and the Sheriff had returned almost home with the voters safely in charge. It was too bad—distressing to the hearts of all "loyal" men—and the rage manifested on the occasion was well proportioned to the grievous character of the provocation. The Sheriff and his assistant were seized as if they were felons, and along with the voters, held in strict confinement until the evening train, when they were hurried off to Harrisburg under guard. It is difficult to say whether folly or malice was most prominent in this impudent proceeding, which was applauded by most of the Republicans of Bloomsburg and instigated by their leaders.

Now for the finale: The Sheriff and Mr. FRUIT (his assistant), after detention for a day and night in a filthy guard-room at Harrisburg were transferred to the Dauphin County prison. On Thursday afternoon they were discharged by order of the Provost Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, and left for home that night. At the same time were discharged both the Hemlock voters as having been arrested unlawfully and without cause, and they also came home. They had never been in service, nor had they been drawn in either one of the U. S. drafts. Mr. Fry of Main twp., was also discharged, because his arrest was illegal. Thus condemnation was

pronounced upon all the arrests, except that of Downs, who had been sent to Washington, and whose case is one of much injustice and hardship.

We will only add a few remarks upon the case of the Sheriff. He was not required by law to receive and hold the arrested men at all. And in receiving them voluntarily the only obligation he assumed toward the Deputy Marshal was to deliver them back again when called for.—There was, of course, no warrant or paper of commitment, nor any regular authority for his holding them. His permitting these men to vote was not only a violation of law, but was in fact carrying out the law which confers upon them the right of suffrage. And the Marshall had no business to meddle with the question of their voting. He could have complained only in case they had been permitted to escape.

Besides, it was well known that the men were illegally arrested. The Sheriff received full legal advice on the subject, and the men themselves were carefully examined upon the facts before anything was done. In short, the conduct of the Sheriff was not only unexceptionable but laudable, and he deserved the thanks of all honorable men instead of the foul abuse heaped upon him by party malignity, and the gross outrage of an insolent and lawless arrest.

## Release of Political Prisoners.

Rofit McHENRY, Esq., Commissioner of Columbia county, and late one of "Old Abe's political prisoners," was on Monday last, released from confinement at Harrisburg, and returned to his home near Benton. Also, Messrs. Joseph Coleman, Elias McHenry, and John Yorks, three more of the "Fort Mifflin victims," were discharged and returned to their respective homes on Tuesday. There are some eight or ten more of these innocent but much injured men in durance vile at Harrisburg, awaiting the formula of a military Drum-head Commission, yealet, a Trial, all of which is in positive violation of the Act of Congress.

We should think that this farce of arresting unoffending citizens, by the military—straps, without warrant or evidence—as thus far they are found to be INNOCENT, was about "played out."

About twenty more of these poor men, we learn, have been released. We tell the violators of law, here and elsewhere, that this is not the end of this "political experiment."

Mr. ROBERT McHENRY, only returns alive. He is deeply afflicted with Diarrhoea and Rheumatism. Like W. E. Roberts, in a few more days, he would have been destroyed in the Lincoln bastile.

**William H. Armstrong**, of Williamsport, addressed the Republicans on Market square, Thursday Evening. We did not hear "little Billy's" speech, but are told it was unimportant. Billy helped pass the present infamous Congressional apportionment law, and then going home ran as the Republican candidate for Congress in the district he had fixed for himself, *and was beaten*. He was badly beaten by Judge Hale, a volunteer candidate. This year Billy wanted the nomination again, but his party had had enough of him and he had to stand aside. Being quite at leisure, it is all right that Billy should amuse himself in delivering a few weak, insincere and unimportant speeches to foolish people willing to hear him.

A Republican meeting is to be held today at Benton to be addressed by Maj. CHAR. H. SHRINER and CLINTON LLOYD, Esq. The former has just been defeated as a Republican candidate for the State Senate in a Republican district, and Mr. Lloyd was also beaten last year before the people and had to take refuge in a Clerkship at Washington. The Republicans are sending their lame ducks into this County where it is thought they can do no harm. We hope the pay of these litigants is put at a good figure. Shady is rich, and can afford to pay.

**The War.**—We have nothing encouraging from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Grant's losses, according to the best information, during the past month, have been very heavy. A big quarrel has grown up between Meade and Butler, gallant Stanton there to quell it, which will most likely result in the dismissal of one of them, which of course, will be General Meade.

**Hon. JOHN W. DAWSON**, has retired from the control of the *Fort Wayne Times*. He has opened a Law Office and resumed the practice of his profession.—Gov. Dawson is a Scholar, Democrat and Gentleman. The "Times" and "Union" office, and a most excellent one it is, is offered for sale.

It is reported that Gen. Couch has ordered the discharge of sixteen of the arrested men from this county in Fort Mifflin. Also several of them at Harrisburg.

The evidence in the case of John Ranz, at Harrisburg before the military commission, has been concluded. A written defense will be put in and a decision reached some days hence.

JOHN WORK, &c.,—We are prepared to do almost all kinds of job work neatly and expeditiously. We have blanks for Justices, Constables, School Boards, &c., for sale.

The McLeban doctrine is,

The Union at all hazards.

The Lincoln doctrine is,

Abolition at all hazards.

A Western paper calls Lincoln the "widow maker." Appropriate name.

## The Result of the Election.



## The Smoke of the Battle Clearing Away.

## The Democracy Victorious.

There is a clear, certain Democratic majority of near 2,000 in this State upon the home vote, including all the hospitals in Philadelphia and elsewhere in the State superintended and controlled by Lincoln Surgeons and office-holders. The official returns we will publish next week.

## COMMISSIONER ENT.

Col. W. H. ENT, of this County was appointed by Gov. Curtin, one of the Commissioners for Army voting under the act of last session, passed in pursuance of the amendment to the Constitution.—When the act passed it was understood that appointments were to be made from both political parties to insure some show of fairness, and the Governor therefore selected a few Democrats among the number, who had been officers in active service and had an established character for gallantry and honor. When the news of Col. Ent's appointment came to Bloomsburg, there was a burst of rage from the "loyal" leaders who denounced the Governor as a "traitor" of the worst kind, and they undertook to bring a "pressure" upon him to compel a withdrawal of the appointment. Remonstrances were got up and signed by the faithful, &c., but sad to tell without the slightest effect upon his treacherous Excellency. Col. Ent proceeded to discharge his duties in a faithful and satisfactory manner and returned home on Tuesday. There are some eight or ten more of these innocent but much injured men in durance vile at Harrisburg, awaiting the formula of a military Drum-head Commission, yealet, a Trial, all of which is in positive violation of the Act of Congress.

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By order of the Committee:

C. L. WARD, Chairman.

ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

History.

Speech of Hon. Henry M. Fisher, at the Union Meeting, Phila., Dec. 1859.

The history of this attempted insurrection discloses a remarkable fact, that John Brown, man of intelligence, of strong will, great earnestness of purpose, after a year's preparation, with a thousand pikes in possession, with ammunition at his command holding two days the Government arsenal, could only induce two negroes to join his standard, and they were the first to surrender. There in Virginia, a State with 23,000 negro slaves within a circuit of fifteen miles, to whom liberation and freedom were promised, only two came forward to accept this boon. Does not this prove that the slaves as a mass are contented with what they have?

They want no change; least of all, such a change as John Brown could give them. [Tremendous cheering] Wiser than John Brown, and wiser than those who aided and abetted him, they are content rather to bear the ills they have than fly to others they know not of. Certainly the worst enemies the slaves can have are they who disturb his quiet, and incite him to rebellion and insurrection.

We adopt the language of the great statesman of the West, of Henry Clay—"We prefer the liberty of our own country to that of every other country, and the happiness of our own race to that of every other race."

In view of these indictments against the Lincoln Administration, the revolution in public sentiment is astounding, and the country with one accord exclaims give us a change in the Administration. Influential presses, heretofore its advocates, all cry aloud, give us a change! We certainly cannot be any worse off. We must have it, or my high heaven alone protect our common country from the impending doom that awaits us in the downfall of our Government.

The Shoddy organs are hunting up slanders against McClellan, and quite naturally they quote from rebel papers and other secession sources. This is but evidence of what we have often stated; that Abolition and secession are allies and have a joint interest.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Nathaniel Spear, Mr. WASHINGTON KANEHOUSE, of Jackson, and Miss SARAH E. TURNER, of Benton.

On the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. CORNELIUS BELLAS, of Fishing Creek,

and Miss JANE SCHUYLER, of Orangeville.

## Pions R. E. Wilson, vs Poor Tray.

The Democratic gain in Bloom twp., was twenty-four since last election. To whom are we most indebted for this glorious result? The "apostate preacher," or the "attorney to the Provost Marshal?" We say the "Brawler" bears off the palm. Proof. Men were heard to say, while returning from hearing the "Rev's. gems," that they "had supposed this war was for the restoration of the Union; but now they find it is for the abolition of slavery; and they believe the Democrats are right after all." The historian has truly said, that "the connection between the throne and the altar is so intimate, that the banner of the church has seldom been seen on the side of the people." The pious Rev. failed to tell us that he was in favor of re-electing Lincoln, in order that the church might wield the temporal power, make tithes the subject of legal enactments in this country, have all clergymen receive their pay from the government, as do chaplains in the army, and bring the civil power to their aid in the collection of tithes. Lincoln's snuffing, yelping, bloody-mouthed hounds, clamor only for abolition and more blood-shed. The only report we heard from Mr. Clark's performance, is from men who say they went to hear him out of mere curiosity, as it was understood that he had stumped Sullivan, Wyoming and Bradford counties, where he introduced himself as from the "Rebel County of Columbia." They supposed, therefore, that by this time he might once be able to make a respectable speech. But they say, "his speech was the flattest thing they ever heard." "That it was mere dist-water, or milk and water with the milk left out." The only thing that could be recollectec of his speech, was that he said "he had seen the evidence against the rebels." Wheeler captured Home, a town in Georgia east of Sherman's supply railroad, and took three thousand negroes prisoners. On the same day, he dashed into Marietta, near the Kenesaw Mountain and on the railroad, and spiked the canon. Hood is near Marietta, where the bulk of Sherman's troops are. The two armies are resting on their arms, watching each other.

All the Federal troops have been driven from Southwestern Virginia. One body was followed by General Beckwith's division to Knoxville, in East Tennessee—Burbridge whose command is now near Lexington, Kentucky, reports that he lost heavily on the retreat.

The defeat of Washburn's command near East Point, Alabama, by Forrest, is confirmed. All Washburn's artillery—eight guns—was captured. Two of his caissons were exploded, and one of his transports disabled by the Confederate shells. Washburn has been retreated.

General Price has made his headquarters at Bonneville, Missouri, just south of the Missouri River. North of the river the Federal troops have advanced nearly to the State, and are encircling at Macon City, northeast of St. Louis.

In front of Peters