COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR. "TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH." TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 19.—NO. 5. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A., SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1865. VOLUME 29.

GOLD PENS

FOR THE MILLION!

Pens to Suit the Hand, and Prices to Suit the Pocket.

The best Gold Pens in the World

On the receipt of the following sums, we will send, by mail, or as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, selecting the same according to the description, namely:

Gold Pens, in Silver Plated Extension Cases, with Pencils.

For $1 No. 2 pen; for $1 25, No. 3 pen; for $1 50 No. 4 pen; for $2 No. 5 pen; for $2 25 No. 6 pen.

These pens are stamped THE IMPERIAL PEN, and are well finished and fine writing Gold Pens, with good platinum points, although they are unwarranted, and cannot be exchanged.

WARRANTED GOLD PENS.

Our name (American Gold Pen Co., N. Y.,) is stamped on all our first quality Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident—Our second quality Pens, are Stamped THE NATIONAL PEN, with the initials of our firm (A. G. P. Co.,) and are carefully made, having the same points as our first quality Pens—the only great difference being in quality of the Gold.

Gold Pens, 1st and 2d quality in Solid Silver Extension Cases, with Pencils.

For $2 00 a No. 1 pen 1st quality, or a No 2 pen 2d qual
For $2 25 a No. 2 pen 1st quality, or a No 3 pen 2d qual
For $2 50 a No 3 pen 1st quality, or a No 4 pen 2d qual.
For $1 50 a No 4 pen 1st quality, or a No 5 pen 2d qual.
For $1 50 a No 5 pen 1st quality, or a No 6 pen 2d qual.
For $2 50 a No. 6 pen 1st quality.

The same Gold Pens, in Solid Silver Gold-Plated Ebony Desk Holders and Morocco Cases.

For $2 25 a No 3 pen 1st quality, or a No 4 pen 2d qual
For $2 50 a No 4 pen 1st quality, or a No 5 pen 2d qual
For $2 75 a No 5 pen 1st quality, or a No 6 pen 2d qual.
For $3 00 a No 6 pen 1st quality. For $3 50 a No. 7 pen. For $3 75 a No. 8 pen. For $4 00 a No. 12 pen; all first quality.

Our Pens rank throughout the country as equal if not superior to any gold pens manufactured. Not only for their writing qualities but, durability and elegant finish. The greatest care is used in their manufacture, and none are sold without the slightest imperfection which skill can detect.

Further in ordering, must specify the name, number and quality in all instances and whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

TO CLUBS.

A discount of 12 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $5 if sent to one address, at one time; 15 per cent on $20; 20 per cent on $50.

All remittances by mail, Registered, are at our risk. To all who remit the $2 for registering, we guarantee the safe delivery of the pens.

Circulars of all our new styles, with Engravings of exact size and prices sent upon receipt of stamp, if desired. Pens repaired for 50 cents, by mail.

Pens, cases and holders are constantly kept on hand to correspond with those we can offer. Home great inducements.

Address

AMERICAN GOLD PEN CO.,
No. 290 Broadway, New York.

January 28, 1865.—3m.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, Wholesale & Retail.

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views

Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums.

We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and now manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $25 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.

☞ *Fine Albums made to order.* ☜

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now contains over five thousand different subjects (no which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Major-Generals,	550 Statesmen,
250 Brig.-Generals,	150 Divines,
225 Colonels,	125 Authors,
100 Lieut.-Colonels,	40 Artists,
200 Other Officers,	125 Stage,
75 Navy Officers,	50 Prominent Women,

450 Distinct Foreign Portraits.
7,000 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART.

Embracing reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statuary, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Photographs or Catalogue will be filled on the receipt of $1 00, and sent by mail, Free.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit twenty five per cent of the amount with the order.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. [Dec'64-6m.

1865. Philadelphia & Erie 1865.

RAIL-ROAD.

This great line traverses the Northern and North-West counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is operated by them.

Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business, October 17th, 1864.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mail Train, leaves, East	10 40 P. M.
Elmira Express Train,	11 27 P. M.
Lock Haven Accommodation,	10 27 A. M.
Williamsport Accommodation,	3 25 P. M.
LEAVE WESTWARD.	
Mail Train,	4 36 A. M.
Elmira Express Train,	3 24 A. M.
Lock Haven Accommodation	4 34 P. M.
Williamsport Accommodation	11 55 P. M.

Passengers can run through on Mail Train, arriving next morning both ways between Philadelphia and Erie, and Baltimore and Erie.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Elmira Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the Cor. 30th and Market Sts.

And for Freight, to General Agent of the Company's Agents, S. L. Kingsdon, Jr. Cor. 13th and Market Sts., Phila. J. W. Reynolds, Erie. H. Leonard, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore. H. H. Houston, Gen'l Freight Agt., Philadelphia. H. W. Gardner, Gen'l Ticket Agt. Philadelphia. Joseph D. Potts, Gen'l. Manager, Williamsport. Jan. 7, 1865.

MILLINER GOODS.

BROOKS & ROENHEIM
WHOLESALE DEALER,
No. 431 Market Street, north side, Phila.
Have now opened their usual handsome variety of Ribbons, Bonnet Materials, Straw & Fancy Bonnets, Ladies & Misses' HATS.

FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES, and all other articles required by the

MILLINER TRADE!

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements in variety, style, quality and moderate prices—not overywhere to be found. The attention of Milliners and Merchants is respectfully solicited.

☞ Particular attention paid to filling Orders.
March 11, 1865, 3m.

A. LOGAN GRIM,

Attorney and Councellor at Law,

LAPORTE, SULLIVAN CO., PA.

☞ Military and other claims promptly attended to. October 13, 1863.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE. PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG:
Saturday Morning, April 1, 1865.

The Columbia Co. Invasion.

Case of Daniel McHenry.

In the Senate of the United States, March 3d, 1865, Mr. Buckalew presented the Petition (with accompanying papers,) of Daniel McHenry of Penn'a, praying that the case of his arrest may be investigated; that those causing it may be exposed and punished, and that the expenses incurred by him in his defence before a Military Commission, be paid by the United States. Upon motion of Mr. Buckalew the Petition and Papers were laid upon the table. They are as follows:—

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The Petition of Daniel McHenry, Treasurer of the County of Columbia, in the State of Pennsylvania, respectfully sheweth:—

That he resides in Fishing Creek twp., in said County; that he is a merchant and farmer, and thirty-seven years of age.

That he was arrested at his home by a squad of soldiers, on the 31st day of August last, and taken to Fort Mifflin in the Delaware River, the day following, and held in confinement there until a few days before the State election in October. He was then taken to Harrisburg and held there in charge of the military authorities until December 30th.

That a copy of the charges against him was furnished him two or three days after his arrival at Harrisburg, and he was notified that his trial would come on in a few days, but it was delayed. Finally his case was called on before a military commission on the 1st of November or thereabouts. He entered a written plea to the jurisdiction of the commission which was overruled. He then entered a plea of "not guilty" and the case was continued at the instance of the prosecution. He had a number of witnesses in attendance, who went home in consequence of the adjournment.

Upon a second occasion he was brought before the commission and one witness examined for the prosecution, when the case was again adjourned beyond the day of the Presidential election without his consent and his witnesses over twenty in number, again sent home unexamined. The case afterwards came up on the 16th of November or about that day, when in consequence of the fact, that the President of the commission had been relieved from further service upon it, and another officer detailed in his stead he entered a plea of former acquittal, which was sustained by the commission and their decision reported to the General in command of the Department. He is informed that this decision of the commission was referred to the Judge Advocate General for his opinion and was held by him to be erroneous. A new trial was ordered and your petitioner was again arraigned, and plead as before. The case was again partly heard, and then adjourned from a Friday to the Tuesday following. At the time fixed, the case was resumed and concluded.

The witnesses for the defence were brought one hundred miles; some of them in attendance four times and most of them three times; and their repeated attendance was caused and rendered necessary by the continuances on the part of the prosecution. The Petitioner was always ready and desirous of trial and brought only such witnesses as he was instructed and believed were necessary and proper for his defence. The whole expense of their attendance was borne by him.

Finally, upon the whole case being heard, the commission promptly and justly found him "*not guilty*" upon all the charges against him, and their finding being approved by the General in command of the Department, the case came to a conclusion, and your Petitioner was permitted to proceed under guard, to report himself to the Board of Enrollment of his district, as he had been drafted during the time of his imprisonment.

Your Petitioner asserts, that there was no just reason whatever for his arrest, imprisonment and trial; that the charges against him were wholly false and groundless, and that his prolonged imprisonment and the proceedings upon his trial, were both unlawful and oppressive.

Though wholly innocent of any offence, he has been subjected to an imprisonment of *four months* and to expenses exceeding $2,000, besides losses and expenses in his business at home. He has been unable to discharge his duties as one of the officers of his native county, and has had inflicted upon him whatever of suffering and disgrace can result from an unlawful, arbitrary, unjust, impudent and oppressive persecution of a citizen.

Your Petitioner prays, that the circumstances of his arrest may be investigated, and the party or parties instigating or causing it, duly exposed and punished; and that the expenses incurred by him in his defence against unjust charges, in an illegal proceeding, be repaid him by the United States. And he will ever pray &c.

DANIEL McHENRY.

January 13, 1865.

STATEMENT OF COUNSEL.

The United States,
vs
Daniel McHenry.

The above stated case, was trying before a Military Commission, sitting at Harrisburg in November last, composed of Col. Provost, Col. Frink and Capt. Lee; and Capt. Wessels was acting as Judge Advocate. The Court heard one or more witnesses for the prosecution, but did not conclude the trial of the case; a new or another Commission having subsequently been organized for that purpose. The above stated Honorable Commission during their session, were asked to make an order for payment of the defendant's witnesses. The matter was subsequently talked over before the Court, consisting of Col. Frink and Capt. Lee, when according to the best of our recollection, the Judge Advocate stated in substance, that the defendant's case would be tried, and the costs of the defendant's witnesses, who might be wanted on the rehearing of the case, should be paid by the United States; that he would have an order made to that purport. Subsequently Judge Advocate Wessels was relieved. When the case was called for a second hearing, Capt. Johnson was acting as Judge Advocate. From the remarks made as stated by Judge Advocate Wessels, we were under the impression the costs of the defendant's witnesses would be paid by the United States, where they were called on the last trial.

A. J. HERR,
HAMILTON ALRICKS.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 17th, 1865.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Senator Buckalew to General Couch.

BLOOMSBURG, Sept. 26, 1864.

Major Gen. D. N. Couch,
Chambersburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—I have refrained from writing you on the subject of the arrests of citizens of this county, in the confident expectation that they, or the greater part of them, would be discharged and permitted to return to their homes. Most of these persons are men of fair character and respectable position, some of them are aged men accustomed to active employments upon whom imprisonment is peculiarly severe, and as to all of them their families and business suffer by their absence. And surely the offences with which they are charged can be neither grave nor dangerous, when they are not announced or recognized in the community from which they are taken. Only conjecture or suspicion can be exercised upon their cases even by those least friendly to them. I do not doubt that the charges upon which the arrests were ordered arose in some degree from a disordered state or condition of mind in their accusers, who were carried away by an impression of combination and armed resistance to the laws in the Fishing Creek townships. Upon inquiry made by me since my return from Washington in July, and particularly since our interview in August, I have obtained information which enables me to speak confidently upon this subject. And I have to say, that there has not been a time during the present year when a Sheriff, Marshal, or other executive officer, could not have executed peacably any warrant or writ whatever in this county; that there have been no fortifications or military positions prepared or occupied by insurgents nor any intention of establishing them; that there has been no large number of men assembled in arms to resist the conscription, as was reported; that no cannon or other arms were obtained for a position on the North Mountain; that neither deserters from abroad nor refugees from Canada came to the assistance of the so-called "insurgents," and, in short, that the reports sent abroad of insurrection in this county, (and probably also the statements sent to Washington as to the foregoing particulars,) were quite groundless and false. Gen. Cadwallader's researches upon the upper waters of Fishing Creek and on the North Mountain I believe were thorough, and should be held as satisfactory by the public authorities. To the President Judge of this district and to me, he characterized the alledged erection of works of resistance and the assembling of men in arms to resist the Government, as "a farce." But the arrests in question were ordered and actually made before the North Mountain was scaled and before the imposture which had misled men abroad, was fully exploded. Had the truth been known in the outset, I conclude I would have been spared the composition of this letter and you the trouble of perusing it.

But while the imposture of "the Fishing Creek rebellion" remained undetected—before the advance of Gen. Cadwallader upon the forests of Sullivan—forty-four of our citizens were taken into custody and transported to Fort Mifflin, where forty-three yet remain. With a single possible exception, none of them were deserters or drafted men. They were farmers and business men, having no connection with the military service of the United States and many of them above the age of forty-five years. Neither they nor their friends were distinctly informed of the charges against them, nor has the privilege of giving bail for their appearance to answer, been permitted them. And their accusers are still unknown, as well as the authority by which they were arrested. I hear it said recently, that their arrest was under an order from the Provost Marshal General at Washington, in which case you are not responsible for the order but only for its execution.

These men, thus arrested, have been confined in prison nearly one month, in an imperfectly ventilated bomb-proof of a Government Fort, subjected to vermin and other hardships, and even if it can be shown that they have been guilty, to some extent, of imprudent or criminal speech or action, they have undergone enough to satisfy the demands not only of justice but of vengeance. Besides, two of them are officers of the county (the one a Commissioner and the other Treasurer) whose attention at home to public business is necessary. I therefore now make application for their discharge without further proceedings or delay, as a measure of justice and humanity, warranted by the facts and demanded by public opinion in this section.

I shall not, General, submit to you any observations upon the illegality of these arrests, nor upon the propriety of turning these men over for trial (if they are to be tried at all) to the proper court of the United States which holds regular terms in an adjoining county (at Williamsport.) It is sufficient for my present purpose to say, that the arrests were unnecessary; that no such formidable combination of men to resist the laws as was alledged, had any existence; and that these men have undergone already severe and prolonged imprisonment. I suppose no advocate of military arrests of citizens in States untouched by actual war, will pretend they should be made except in cases of utmost urgency, nor that punishment in such cases should degenerate into persecution.

I must add some remarks upon the subject of keeping troops here. This county has a population of 30,000 and no more peaceful, law-abiding district is to be found in the United States. For many years the quarterly terms of our County Courts have not had an average duration of four days! The introduction of a large armed force here was not therefore provoked by the general character of our people, but must have been occasioned by the particular falsehoods already mentioned and which have been fully exposed. With their exposure the reason for an armed force of occupation wholly failed and a part of that force has been withdrawn. I shall hope you will find employment elsewhere for the remainder, and if not that you will give the officers in command stringent orders against interfering with our elections and particularly against placing troops at the places of election in contempt of an ancient statute of this commonwealth.

It remains only to notice in this communication, the two facts which remain after freeing the case of "the Fishing Creek insurrection" from falsehood. They are: 1st, That here, as elsewhere, some drafted men had failed to report for duty; and 2nd. That there had been a small night affray in which a young man named Robinson was wounded. I have to observe upon these points (to which the case as originally stated has dwindled,) that for the arrest of the offender in the affray, a single officer, or at most a Constabulary force, was adequate; and that as to the drafted men though they were probably impertinent and boastful they were not numerous nor formidable. I believe that in all military movements there should be an employment of force clearly sufficient to accomplish the purpose in view, but in the case of these men who had failed to report, the advance of a single company of troops would have had the same effect as the advance of an army, to wit, their dispersion or submission.

The men whose folly or malignity was exercised in creating the spectre of the insurrection, and who have caused an unnecessary and large outlay by the Government (perhaps in all a quarter of a million of dollars,) are those upon whom the indignation of authority should fall, rather than the men now in custody. In a proper place and in due time, I shall probably conceive it to be my duty to insist upon an investigation of this whole transaction, to the end that the truth shall become known and just responsibility be placed where it belongs.

I am, General, respectfully
Your obd't servt,
C. R. BUCKALEW.

REPLY OF GENERAL COUCH.

HEAD QUARTERS,
DEP'T OF THE SUSQUEHANNA;
Chambersburg, Pa., Sept 29, 1864.

HON. C. R. BUCKALEW,
United States Senator,
Bloomsburg, Pa:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt this day of your note of the 26th inst. in reference to the Citizen Prisoners arrested in Columbia Co. &c. &c.

The commission for their trial has been ordered and I had hoped it would have been ready to take up their cases before this, but there have been delays beyond my control, still everything is being done that can be to expedite matters.

I went to the Fort on Saturday last for the purpose of seeing myself how the prisoners fared, inspect their quarters and if necessary order them to be removed to a more comfortable place of confinement—there seemed to be no cause for complaint and hence no change was made.

I fully agree with you that no fortifications were erected by the "insurgents," but General Cadwalader who made a close examination of the country is satisfied that they had one, and probably two pieces of artillery, that there was an organization to resist the Draft, the members of which were armed, and I have other information to the same effect.

The men arrested are charged in general terms with resisting the Draft, which covers the case of those who advised resistance, procured arms, knowing they were for that purpose, or sold arms for the same object.

The arrests were not, to my knowledge, made by direction of the Provost Marshal General, nor are the prisoners held to satisfy vengeance, but to determine whether they are guilty of the great crime of which they are charged, or not.

As regards the troops interfering with the elections, you and your friends may rest assured that there will be no just cause for complaint.

When assigned to the command of this Department, I was instructed by the Secretary of War, not to interfere with politics, which being in accordance with my natural inclinations, has been scrupulously carried out.

I cannot for one moment think that you believe troops are retained in Columbia Co. to control the elections.

I was very glad to receive your letter recollecting with pleasure our interview in August last, and the assistance you extended me at that time.

The subject has received my careful consideration and I hope to be able to so conduct matters, that none but the guilty shall suffer, and so soon as I can satisfy myself that any of the suspected parties are only slightly involved in this treasonable movement, it will be consistent with my duty to the Government to order their conditional release.

I am Sir, very Respectfully,
Your obd't Servant
D. N. COUCH.

Maj General Comdg Dep't.

Second letter to Gen. Couch,

Bloomsburg, Oct, 11, 1864.
Tuesday Evening.

Gen. D. N. Couch,

Dear Sir:—I received in due course of mail your letter of 29th September, and am duly sensible of your politeness in giving so prompt an answer to my communication. I notice with satisfaction your statement that you visited "Fort Mifflin" and gave attention to the treatment of our citizens confined there, as the fact proves your possession of those feelings of humanity which do honor to our common nature.—I read also with satisfaction and approval your observations upon non-interference with our elections by troops under your command or control, and particularly your assurance to me and my friends (as you expressed yourself) that we should have no cause for complaint in that particular. These were good words and I have no disposition to think them or to represent them as insincere. But, unfortunately, the proceedings of your subordinates have not been consistant with them.

Col Albright, who came up to this county to collect, evidence preparatory to the trial of our citizens at Harrisburg, did not confine himself to that business. He went upon the stump in Bloomsburg with the Republican candidate for congress, and made the first Political speech of the campaign here. As represented to me it was a very inflammatory speech and gave a most exaggerated and unfair representation of the difficulties in this county. He professed to speak from the official documents in his possession, and used his position to inflame public passion against the men who were to be tried and to render their prosecution useful for party purposes.

But I proceed to mention events more recent which deserve, as I think, your particular attention. Some days since soldiers were sent south of the river. I do not know what they have done there but a prisoner was forwarded here yesterday from Main township and is still kept here. His case is as follows: His name is the same at his father's except a middle initial letter. His father's name was drawn in the draft: The father was notified, appeared before the board of enrolment, and was exempted for legal cause. It is now said, or pretended, that the son was really meant and he, without any notice whatever, is seized and taken away from his district, *the day before the election* and held here in spite of full explanation! No one can doubt the motive, and the effect is precisely what was desired—the deduction of one vote from the poll of Main township.

In Fishingcreek township, soldiers were stationed for the day on the main road near the polls, obviously to watch the election.

In Benton township one of the election officers was arrested this morning just before the polls were to open, and carried off; the others had been previously disposed of and the people found no officers to act for them. Last night [several] men were arrested in the neighborhood and kept away from their places of voting. I believe no one arrested was a drafted man. They were citizens, and had been openly at their homes before.

Seven mounted men were met going toward the Sugarloaf polls early in the day and they, or another squad, were reported later in the day watching the road of approach beyond.

When the returns come in it will doubtless be found true that light elections have been held in several districts, because many citizens have been intimidated and deterred from attending the polls, independent of those who were taken away by actual arrest. No cause for the arrests is known and no man can feel safe in attending the election. Of course he intended effect is as certain as the means of securing it are unscrupulous and disgraceful.

At the election here in Bloomsburg a man was arrested in going to vote; soldiers appearing at the polls in violation of the State law to which I referred you in my former letter. He was kept in hand during the day, *permitted to go home for his dinner but not to the polls.* His case was one of doubtful dereliction [under a former enlistment which has expired. He has since been enrolled and drafted under the U. S. laws, and I saw to day his certificate of having paid commutation money.] He has been living here openly a year or more without question until now.

Two other men living openly in the neighborhood for two years past and voters in the adjoining township of Hemlock were arrested and put in jail here—one on last Saturday night and the other yesterday. They were not liable to arrest and have not been drawn under either one of the U. S. drafts. One of them was promised a hearing yesterday and again this morning, but it was not given. Of course none was intended until the election should close. I said to the Sheriff who had them in custody, this afternoon, that he would be perfectly justified in conveying them to their election district to vote, taking care to prevent their escape and holding them ready for any requisition upon him. He took an assistant, conveyed them to their district, and had returned with them almost home when he and his assistant were arrested by order of the Assistant Provost Marshal. He had been absent less than two hours, but in that time incalculable mischief had been done.—Two of the four men who were to be disfranchised by being kept here in confinement, had given true and lawful votes under the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth: And these votes will stand good, and the deprivation of rightful suffrage here be narrowed to the two other cases before mentioned.

General, in the war of 1812 the state of Massachusetts refused the use of her prisons to the United States for the detention of captives &c. Immediately afterwards Simon Snyder, Governor of this State, addressed a patriotic message to our Legislature denouncing the conduct of Massachusetts, and at his instance the Legislature passed the act of 3d March, 1814, opening wide our prisons for the admission of hostages and prisoners of war of the United States and charging upon our Sheriffs and jailors the duties of their custody. The prior act of 5th December, 1789, had authorized the admission of prisoners of the United States "committed by virtue of legal process," obviously meaning in some judicial proceeding. I know of no statute of this Commonwealth charging upon our Sheriffs and prison-keepers the duty of holding citizens in draft proceedings under the authority of the United States. But even if such statute existed, the duty the Sheriff would owe to the United States would be simply the safe custody of the persons committed and the rendering of them up on proper demand. And while they were in his custody he would have complete control over them, subject to the regulation of our own laws, and would share his powers with no other official whatever.

Observe, General, I do not object to the use of our prisons by the United States in the fullest manner, and to invoking the principle of comity for that purpose where legal provision may be wanting. But the purposes of the United States being subserved, no officer of that government has reason to concern himself further and to determine who shall be permitted to vote under the State laws.

The arrests which I have described were made by the use of soldiers subject to your command, and their occurrence justifies my appeal made to you in a former letter for the withdrawal of troops from our county, or, in case they were not withdrawn, that stringent orders should be issued against their interfering with our elections and particularly against their presence at our places of election in violation of express law.

In conclusion, I must express my opinion that some signal condemnation of the wrongs and outrages already committed in this county is due to our people from the public authorities, and that some effectual provision should be made against the repetition of such occurrences in future.

I am, General, very truly
Your obd't serv't
C. R. BUCKALEW.

General Couch to Senator Buckalew.

HEAD QR'S DEP'T OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Penn'a October 18, 1864.

MR. SENATOR BUCKALEW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:—I beg to inform you that the Board of officers which were ordered, as you were notified, to examine and see how many of the Columbia county prisoners could be safely released, have recommended (21) twenty one to be set at liberty under certain conditions. The nature of the evidence is such that no more can be safely released at present.

I am, Sir, very Respectfully,
D. N. COUCH,
Maj. General.

Epigram on the United States.

O full of wises and moral laws,
Of broken faith and rained laws,
O factious folks, and noisy fools,
Of despotism's guilty tools;
Of secret crimes and public hates,
Of every sign of sinking States!
O this! my country, dear, of thee!
O, thee!—no longer great, no longer free!

SENSIBLE.—Subscribe for the "Columbia Democrat."