COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

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

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG:
Saturday Morning, July 1, 1865.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
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DEMOCRACY, a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness, it cowers to no danger, it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land—ALLEN.

President Johnson vs John Brown

We ask our readers to peruse, as they doubtless will with lively interest, the Speech of Senator Johnson—now President of the United States—delivered in 1859, in the United States Senate, as printed in this "Columbia Democrat." He shows conclusively that '*Old John Brown*' was a horse-thief, a robber and a murderer, and he boldly charged home upon Senator Doolittle, that he (Brown) was the acknowledged head and leader of the Abolition or Rapublican party. It is a beautiful spectacle to contemplate, and a fact which chalenges contradiction, that the *John Brown Raid* of 1859, in Virginia, upon the lives and liberties of the people, has been upheld and carried on ever since by the abolition party, under the Lincoln dynasty and is now about to be squelched out by the statesmanship of President Johnson.

Celebration of the Eighty-Ninth Anniversary.

The Eighty-Ninth Anniversary of our National Independence, will be celebrated on the Fourth of July, in Jackson township, near the residence of Iram Derr, Esq. Col. ENT, Capt. BROCKWAY, E. R. IKELER, Esq. and Rev. J. J. HARVEY, will each address the people, and from the military, literary and moral character of the respective speakers, the public may expect a rich entertainment, mingled with the "wit of reason and the flow of soul." Let everybody and everybody's wife and her relations, turn out, to greet the brave returned soldiers who have nobly defended our Country's flag, and we will have a grand old-fshioned Democratic National Celebration.

FOURTH OF JULY.—This day of national Jubilee is near at hand. On its annual return our people used to welcome it with booming cannon, ringing bells, and all the paraphernalia of nation's joy. It was the people's gala day, when the citizens met to celebrate a nation's glory; and in those festivals they were taught to admire and love their institutions.—Such lessons should ce revived, and the people again be taught the value of the priceless boon of constitutional liberty,—What occasion so appropriate to commence this work of love of country and national pride as the coming fourth?—Perhaps there has been no period of our history when the people have had greater reason to rejoice and be glad than the present. We have just emerged from the most gigantic war the world ever saw, and it is to be hoped that we are about to commence a new era of prosperity unprecedented. It will also be a fitting season to pay suitable honor to the returning braves. We trust that our citizens will move in the matter, and see that we have a general and appropriate celebration of the national anniversary.

Widow's Appraisements.

In every Judicial District in the State, the act applying to Widow's Appointments, is regulated by Rule of Court. In a revision lately made for this District, the rule adopted reqiures the Administrator to pay, at the time of taking out the Letters, $1 50—to the Register, and to return to the Register the said Widdows appraisement within thirty days; The Register to advertise the same in two newspapers for thirty days, and if exceptions be not filed within the first three days of the Court following the advertisement, the same shall be confirmed absolutely. In other counties the fees are $2 50.

The Fort Mifflin victims, like the Jew in the "Merchant of Venice," could say with truth, having their mind and eye on the *Star* and *Democrat*:

"The villainy they taught us
We tried to execute."

Smut Machine.

We beg your pardon, Mr. "Thos Dunn." It is a large falsehood. We again challenge you, Mr. "*Dunn*" and all your loyal lackies to procure the testimony of any single one of the "Fort Mifflin victims," that the *Columbia Democrat*, ever "taught" them *villiany*," or caused their imprisonment.

Death of Judge Wilkins.—Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS, died last week in Pittsburg. Aged 86 years. He was a Christian gentleman and National Democrat.

Death of Mrs. Seward.—Mrs. Secretary SEWARD, died last week, at Washington, and was buried at Auburn, N. Y.

A Free People.

It cannot escape the notice of the observant reader of newspapers and speeches that there is a great difference of opinion just now on the question whether the war has yet made this country wholly "free." For example, one leading journal, belonging to the extreme radical party, says, distinctly and emphatically, "our country remains one, and is all FREE," while others declare that until equal political rights are guaranteed to blacks as well as whites, there is no propriety in calling this a free people; and yet others, such as the editor of the *Independent*, in a letter sent by him to a Boston meeting, insist that the principles of liberty demand the extension of the right of suffrage to a woman, and that nothing short of that is consistent with the idea of a free country.

It is manifestly a good time to study the question what is liberty, or what constitutes a free people. There was never a time when the question was more important to our own nation. For the line between oppression and freedom, and the other line between liberty and licentiousness, have been dilligently sought by many nations, and have seldom been found, or, if found, those lines have been sooner or later lost to sight; now, by people who lay supine while designing men destroyed their liberties, removing, one by one, the monuments which marked the division between despotism and freedom; now, by people who foolishly neglected to recognize the existence of one line between the guarded and cherished rights of freedom and the wild rage of absolute license. We need more than ever to find those lines and establish the monuments to preserve them.

They are not necessarily permanent lines. Circumstances may change them. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the lines are permanent, but that the advance of education, civilization, and other changes may transfer individuals from one side to the other of the established lines. As long as human nature is just what it is, there must be a difference in the amount of freedom accorded by law to different men. The man of weak intellect is the subject of guardianship. The man who, by misfortune and vice, is unfitted to take proper care of his own property, must be deprived of its control. The child must be the servant, ward, and, in many respects, the property of his parents until he reaches years of discretion. Where there are large classes of persons subject to disabilities like these, the law must provide for the entire class. There may be many young persons who are fully able to govern their own affairs with discretion before they reach the age of twenty-one, and there may be others who fail to acquire the necessary experience until long after that age. It is not possible to judge in each case and give to each one the stamp of freedom as he seems fitted for it. So the law has determined an age at which all shall have the same privilege.—It may be that some remain in servitude longer than is necessry; it may be too that others acquire freedom sooner than they are fit for it; but the general result is probably good. Such is the theory of the law. It would be a good plan for any person really desirous of understanding the subject of liberty, as regulated by law, to study the case of a young man in his twenty-first year, asking, first, what is the reason why he cannot vote, buy and sell property, make contracts, earn money for himself free from his father's control, go and come just as he pleases, and when he is twenty years and six months old; and, second, why six months later this should be changed and his policy and individual rights be suddenly his own. The study will show one of the monuments which mark the line between liberty and servitude, and from this point the line may be traced through many other classes of society and life.

It is impossible to establish perfect liberty on earth. Much more it is impossible to raise all classes of people at once to the same degree of liberty in any country. This truth, impressed on the minds of the American people, may save us great trouble in the future. We recognize it in reference to immigrants, and to Indians who are native to the soil. We recognize it in relation to women and minors, persons of weak intellect ann habitual drunkards. It is not surprising that those who refuse to recognize it should be doubting whether we are a free people. It is true that in the broadest sense we are not and never can be a free people. The accomplishment of the insane notions of those who would extend equal suffrage to all classes, and of those who would extend it to all sexes, would soon lead us to the extinction of even the measure of liberty that we now possess. For it is a remarkable truth that, though liberty seems to lie between despotism on one side and licentiousness on the other, yet in experience, it is proved that a despotism lies all around it, and whenever a free people cross either line they fall into the hands of oppression.

Pardons by the President.

CINCINNATTI, June 26.—The President has pardoned Charles Walsh, one of the Chicago conspirators now in the penitentiary at Columbus. The sentence of Thos. B. Payne, ordered by the military commission ro be shot, has been commuted to five years' imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the "Columbia Democrat."

Desultory Letter. No. 5.

COL. TATE:—I continue my Historic reminiscances by which it will further appear that when ever we as a People, or a Nation have had difficulties with foreign powers, the Democratic party always earnestly demanded what was strictly right, and boldly announced to the world that we would not submit to any thing that was wrong. This, as the *N. Y. Times* has said, was our party position in all our national controversies with England, France, and Mexico; and I may add with Spain and Naples and every other power that ever invaded our rights, or insulted our Flag. But our party opponents, the "*Loyalists*" or "*Tories*," of Revolutionary memory the "Peace and submission men," the "Blue lights" or "Federal Hartford Conventionists," of the Madison war; the Anti Mexican war Whigs of 1846-7, invariably took sides *against* our cause and country and in favor of our bitter enemies.

I well remember that on the 11th of May, 1846, President Polk informed Congress by special message, that war existed by the act of Mexico, and urged Congress to authorize the Executive to call into the service of the U. S. a force of Volunteer troops. Abraham Lincoln was then a member of the House, and offered a Resolution, asking the President in a sneering way, on what particular "*spot*" the war began; and using the word "*spot*" several times in his inquiry, he was in derision, called "*spotty Lincoln*" before he had finished reading his resolution or resolutions. And in some parts of the country this designation of "spotty Lincoln" adhered to him as long as he lived. By a reference to official documents I can prove that we had ample cause of war against Mexico before the bloody transactions upon the Rio del Norte, to which Polk had alluded in his message. I recollect that during Gen. Jackson's second term, he sent a special message to Congress in which he said, "The wonton character of some of the outrages upon the persons and property of our citizens, upon the officers and Flag of the U. States, independent of recent insults to this Government and people by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, would justify, in the eye of nations *immediate war*." I remember too that a committee of the U. S. Senate once said, in a report on Foreign affairs; If the Government of the U. S. mean to exact strict and prompt redress from Mexico, your committee might with justice recommend an *immediate resort to war or reprisal*" And in a report from a similar committee on the part of the House near the same time, they said, "The merchant vessels of the U. S. have been fired into, her citizens attacked and even put to death, and her ships of war treated with disrespect when paying a friendly visit to a port of Mexico where they had a right to exped hospitality. Additional evidence might be given to show that the war with Mexico was forced and began by their act and that therefore every Patriot in the Nation should have sustained the President in maintaining our honor and rights against a foreign power. But instead of this unanimity among our citizens, after war had began by the act of Mexico, Mr. Delana, a member of the House from Ohio denounced the cause in which our country was engaged, as "*unholy, unrighteous and damnable*." John Q. Adams, a member from Massachusetts, "endorsed that denunciation and said he approved every word and syllable of it."

Mr Ashmund also from Massachusetts, offered a resolution condemning the Administration and policy in prosecuting the war against Mexico, and Mr. Lincoln supported that resolution. Thos. Cowin, was then in the Senate, (subsequently Lincoln's minister to Mexico) and in his zealous opposition to the war said, "he hoped and wished the Mexican troops would welcome American soldiers with bloody hands to hospital graves.'

According to the abolition logic during Mr. Lincoln's reign, every man who said a word against the administration, "was opposed to the Government, therefore a *traitor* and ought to be shot." Will they apply this doctrine to Delano, Adams, Ashmund, Corwin, Lincoln and many others of their leaders I could name? Or will they allow us to apply this view to the radicals in their party who oppose President Johnson's policy for the peace and restoration of N. C., and Miss'a. If so they should at once arrest Senators Wilson and Sumner of Massachusetts, W. Philips and S. P. Chase, for the conspiracy they have formed and the opposition they are waging against the administration of the worthy successor of Mr. Lincoln. I call on the abolitionists to be consistent for once and carry out their programme, make an example of those men who by their own showing, are "opposed to the Government," hence traitors in high places and ought to be shot. Will they heed my call? I fear not, for they are only consistent in their inconsistencies. And it may be that the practical exemplification we have had in the death of our deceased President has *cured* the fanatics of this peculiar hallucination of mind under which they have labored for four years, for, I think they will hardly admit that Booth *killed the Government* and that its friends buried it in Illinois! More anon.

JEFFERSON.

History of Old John Brown.

[BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.]

The pulpits generally, and a majority of Republican papers, now boastingly rejoice that "*the North has vindicated the cause of John Brown, and wiped out slavery.*" Nor is this any foolish or unconsidered boast; it is strictly true. The policy of the Republican party, since it came into power, has been a faithful carrying out of the work begun by old John Brown. The administration of Abraham Lincoln was a John Brown raid on the grandest scale; and it was no more. That is the place it will occupy in history.—The bloody business is done, and we do not write for the purpose of amending the great crime. We do not seek to raise the dead. We accept the *facts* as we find them; but it is our business to tell the truth about these facts. It is our business to strip off all these bandages of shams, hypocricies, and lies, and lay bare to the bone this monstrous carcass of frauds and despotism. The record of this party is in revolution and blood; in the revolution and blood inaugurated by John Brown.—It has finished the raid which that prince of assassins and thieves, John Brown, began. As a part of the history of these times, which we wish to leave in the columns of THE OLD GUARD, we copy below part of a speech delivered by President Johnson, in the Senate of the United States, December 12th, 1859. It is a fair and truthful history of the most important period in the history of Brown, who was one of the chief founders of the Republican party, the inaugurator of its policy. Mr. Johnson was speaking in reply to Senator Doolittle, who had offered, in the Senate, an apology for Brown, by declaring that his son had been murdered in Kansas, and that he acted in revenge for the wrongs he had suffered. In answer to this excuse, Senator Johnson, the present President of the United States, made the following speech:

"It seems that we have some new born Christians, who are making John Brown their leader, who are trying to canonize him and make him a great apostle and martyr. Were these the elements of a Christian and a Christian martyr? How do the facts stand in this case? When was old man Brown's son killed, and when did he commit these atrocities? Even admitting the truth of the statement of the Senator from Wisconsin, they are not justifiable, but when we show that the facts are different, they are less so. The circumstances are stated in the evidence of Mr. Harris, which will be found in a report made by a committee of Congress and republished in the *Herald of Freedom*, of Kansas—a paper that has at its head for President the name of a Republican, Mr. Chase, of Ohio, and Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President:

"The circumstances attending Wm. Sherman's assassination are testified to by James Harris, of Franklin county, Kansas. Mr. Sherman was staying over night at the house of Harris, when, on the 24th of May, at about two o'clock, Captain John Brown and party came there, and after taking some property, and questioning Harris and others, Sherman was asked to walk out. Mr. Harris, in his affidavit says: "Old man Brown asked Mr. Sherman to go out with him and Sherman then went out with Brown. I heard nothing more for about fifteen minutes. Two of the 'northern army,' as they styled themselves, stayed with us until they heard a cap burst, and then these two men left. Next morning, about ten o'clock, I found William Sherman dead, in the creek near my house. I was looking for him; as he had not came back I thought he had been murdered. I took Mr. William Sherman (body) out of the creek and examined it.—Mrs. Whiteman was with me. Sherman's skull was split open in two places, and some of his brains were washed out by the water; a large hole was cut in his breast, and his left hand was cut off, except a little piece of skin on one side."

"This was the 24th of May. I will read from the same paper another extract:

"When the news of the threatened siege of Lawrence reached John Brown, Jr., who was a member of the Topeka Legislature, he organized a company of about sixty men and marched towards Lawrence. Arriving at Palmira, he learned of the sacking of the town, and the position of the people. He reconnoitered for a time in the vicinity, but finally marched back towards Ossawatomie. The night before reaching that place, when only a few miles away, they camped for the night. Old John Brown, who, we believe, was with the party, singled out, with himself, seven men. These he marched to a point eight miles above the mouth of Pottawatomie creek, and called from their beds, at their several residences, at the hour of midnight, on the 24th of May, Allen Wilkinson, William Sherman, William P. Doyle, William Doyle, and Drury Doyle. All were found the next morning, by the road side, or in the highway, some with a gash in their heads and sides, and their throats cut: others with their skulls split open in two places, with holes in their breasts, and hands cut off."

"He seems to have had a great passion for cutting off hands.

"No man in Kansas has pretended to deny that old John Brown led that murderous foray which massacred these men. Up to that period not a hair of old John Brown's head, or that of his sons, had been injured by the pro-slavery party.

"It was not until the 30th of August, three months after the Pottawatomie massacre, that the attach was made on Ossawatomie by the pro-slavery forces, and Frederick Brown, a son of old John, was killed."

"To show all the facts in regard to the massacre of the 24th of May, I will read to the Senate the affidavits of some of the eye-witnesses of the transaction. Allen Wilkinson was a member of the Kansas Legislature—a quiet, inoffensive man.—His widow, Louisa Jane Wilkinson, testified that on the night of the 24th of May, 1856, between the hours of midnight and day break, she thinks, a party of men came to the house where they were residing, and forcibly carried her husband away; that they took him in the name of the 'northern army,' and that next morning he was found, about one hundred and fifty yards from the house, dead. Mrs. Wilkinson was very ill at the time, of measles. She says further:

"I begged them to let Mr. Wilkinson stay with me, saying that I was sick and helpless, and could not stay by myself. My husband also asked them to let him stay with me, until he could get some one to wait on me; told them that he would not run off, but he would be there the next day, or whenever called for; the old man who seemed to be in command looked at me, and then around at the children, and replied, 'you have neighbors.' I said 'so I have, but they are not here, and I cannot go for them.' The old man replied, 'it n atters not,' and told him to get ready. My husband wanted to put on his boots, and get ready, so as to be protected from the damp and night air, but they would not let him. They then took my husband away.

* * * * * * *

"After they were gone, I thought I heard my husband's voice in complaint.

"Next morning Mr. Wilkinson's body was found about one hundred and fifty yards from the house, in some dead brush. A lady who saw my husband's body said that there was a gash in his head and side. Others said that he was cut in the head twice."

"Mr. Doyle and his sons were murdered on the same night with Sherman and Wilkinson; and Mrs. Doyle's deposition gives this account of it:

(Here followes several depositions)

"Mrs. Doyle wrote a letter to John Brown during his imprisonment, showing that she still regarded him as the murderer of her husband and children:

"CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 29 1860.

"JOHN BROWN—Sir: Although vengeance is not mine, I confess that I do feel gratified to hear that you were stopped in your fiendish career at Harper's Ferry, with the loss of your two sons. You can now appreciate my distress in Kansas, when you then and there entered my house at midnight, and arrested my husband and two boys and took them out of the yard, and in cold blood shot them dead in my hearing. You cannot say you did it to free our slaves—we had none, and never expected to own one; but it has only made me a poor, disconsolate widow, with helpless children. While I feel for your folly, I do hope and trust you will meet with just reward. Oh, how it pained my heart to hear the dying groans of my husband and children! If this scrawl gives you any consolation, you are welcome to it. "MAHALA DOYLE.

"N. B.—My son, John Doyle, whose life I begged of you, is now grown up, and is very desirous to be at Charleston on the day of your execution; he would certainly be there if his means would permit it, that he might adjust the rope around your neck, if Governor Wise would permit. M. D."

"Three months after Wm. Doyle and his two sons were murdered, three months after Sherman was murdered, his skull cut open in two places, and the stream had washed the blood out of his cranium—three months after that, John Brown's son was killed at Ossawatomie. Then, what becomes of this excuse? Why this apology for a man like this? Three months after he had committed this fiendish act, his son lost his life at the battle of Ossawatomie. It was on that night, about 11 o'clock, as testified by Mrs. Doyle, as testified by her son, as testified by Mr. Harris—these men, innocent, unoffending men—were taken out, and in the midnight hour, and in the forest, and on the road-side, fell victims to the insatiate thirst of John Brown for blood.—Then it was that those murders were committed, that hell entered his heart, not the iron his soul. Then it was that he shrank from the dimensions of a human being, into those of a reptile. Then it was, if not before, that he changed his character to a demon who had lost all the virtues of a man. And you talk about sympathy for John Brown!

"John Brown stands before the country a murderer. The enormity, the extraordinary ferociousness of the father set the son mad. The blood of these murdered men—not unlike that of sacrificed Abel—cried even from the tongueless caverns of the earth to him for pity, and to Heaven for justice; but his iron heart, not soul, refused to yield; but Heaven, in the process of time, has meted out to him justice on the gallows. Justice divine to punish sin moves slow—the slower its pace, the surer is its blow. It will overtake us if living—it will overtake us if dead. Justice has overtaken its victim, and he has gone to eternity with crimsoned hands, with blood upon his head.

"But the Senator talks about the school in which John Brown was taught. Why, sir, John Brown, according to his own confession, had entertained these ideas for twenty years. John Brown did not go to Kansas to go to school. He went there as a teacher on the 24th May. At the midhour of night, from the wife and the mother, he dragged the husband and two sons, and imbrued his hands in their blood.

These were the doctrines that he went there to teach. He did not go there to be taught; but he went there as a teacher. These were his teachings. Imagine the cries and lamentations on the one hand, and the shrieks of the dying and matilated on the other. I think sometimes that I hear shrieks, so loud, so wild, so clear, that even listening angels stoop from heaven to hear. This is the man for whom an apology is offered. I did the Senator the justice to say that he disclaimed all sympathy with Brown, and yet I read what, in fact, was an apology. What furthermore did the Senator say? We have shown, and the fact is not controverted, that he murdered five human beings on May 24th. They have shown, in trying to answer this, that his son did not receive this ill-treatment from Captain Tate until the last day of May. We have shown that his other son was not killed until August 30th. Let us remember these facts, and come to the old man as being a thief and murderer. I want all these modern fanatics, who have adopted John Brown and his gallows as their Christ and their cross, to see who their Christ is. The Senator says again:

"I regret that gentleman, in speaking of this man Brown, should be pleased to speak of him as a robber, or a thief, or a vagabond, in the ordinary sense of the term. Sir, it is of the essence of robbery and theft, that the robber or thief who robs or steals should act from the desire of gain. Certainly no such charge can be made against this man, as that he was actuated with the lust of gain. He acted from far different motives. He sought to give liberty to the enslaved, and laid down his life for that purpose—freely and bravely did he do it."

"That is, you may steal and commit theft if you do it to aid in the cause of the abolition of slavery. Have we any proof that this is so? What does Mrs. Wilkinson say in her affidavit? When John Brown and his comrades were there on the 24th, when they took Wilkinson out and murdered him, just before they left they took his property and his only horse. I suppose they needed the horse to aid in the emancipation of slaves! Horse stealing is carried on to a great extent sometimes in a frontier country. Mrs. Doyle states that they inquired where their horse was, and were told it was out on the prairie. What took place at Harper's Ferry?—They took Colonel Washington's silver and his watch. What does he admit in his own confession? That he, during the last winter, had stolen, had kidnapped, and run off eleven slaves from the State of Missouri to Kansas. That is not stealing, though; I suppose that is not theft, that is not robbery; and we ought not to talk about this old man as stealing in the common acceptation of the term? What is it, I ask the country, I ask the Senate, if it is not stealing, robbery, highway robbery? And yet these things are thrown out, perhaps not intended, but they do operate as an apology and excuse in the minds of many, for the infamy, the murders, the thieving, the treacherous conduct of this old man Brown, who was nothing more than a murderer, a robber, a thief and traitor.

"I think, Mr. President, that so far as John Brown is concerned, the facts which I have presented stand uncontroverted.—The Senator has failed to touch them.—He has not removed them, but has added strength and additional proof to what I said in reference to them. It was not my intention to consume this length of time, and I should not have said a single word on the subject if the resolutions could have been adopted without discussion, and especially so if a reference had not been made to John Brown not being a murderer and a thief, involving the reputation and character of some of the citizens of my own State.

"There does seem to be a providential interposition in this affair. Brown murdered Doyle and his two sons. Doyle left a widow and four helpless children.—Justice seemed to be a little tardy, but it kept constantly in pursuit of its victim, and but a short time since the man who murdered Doyle and his two sons, fell a victim, with his two sons at Harper's Ferry. I do not say that this was a stroke of Providence; but it was a singular coincidence. He whose hands were red, crimson with the blood of a father and two sons, fell a victim at Harper's Ferry with his own two sons. It seems that Divine Providence intended it as a rebuke, an illustration that justice will not only overtake its victim, but will mete out justice in a similar manner.

"I think, Mr. President, that I have shown the tendency of the policy to which I have called attention. Whether it has been designed at all times by those who preached it or not, I shall not undertake to say, but I will say that the effect of that kind of teaching has been the result which is so evident; and I want to say now in no spirit of boasting, to my friends East and West, North and South, that the time has arrived when encroachments on the institutions of the South should cease; the time has arrived when we have well nigh done making appeals to you on the subject; but all we ask of you is, that, as brothers of the same great Confederacy, you will understand and carry out the Constitution as it is, and let us cease this bickering.—Let us cease this agitation, and stand upon the Constitution as the common altar, and maintain all its guarantees, and swear by our fathers and the God who made us that the Constitution and its guarantees shall be preserved; and, in doing so, we shall preserve the Union; and, in preserving the Union, we shall have peace and harmony, and the unexampled prosperity which has visited our country will continue to go on."

It is fortunate for the cause of truth and justice, and for the future historian of this terrible civil war, that the correct history of old John Brown's inauguration of the policy of the Republican, or Abolition party, was made by so eminent an authority as President Johnson; and it is especially fortunate that this record was made in the Senate of the United States. It is a part of the debates of that body, where it stands uncontradicted and unrefuted. It was the endorsement of the policy of this raider and murderer, by the North, that startled and aroused the South, and finally drove it into secession; for John Brown's raid *was* endorsed by the North. From almost every church and school-house, the voice of prayer and lamentation went up to Almighty God, canonizing his name, and endorsing his infamy.

The whole Republican press lent its support to this ambomination; and with entire consistency, when the New England soldiers marched through this city, they made it hideous as hell by singing and shouting "*John Brown's soul is marching on.*" So it is, we have little doubt, *marching on*, through seas of fire, in company with fiends, thieves and assassins, such as were his companions and abettors in this life. So it is *marching on* to the music of despotism, ignorance, revenge and lust, that swells up like a gorgon from the bottomless pit, out of the brazen throats of the negro-worshipping mobs! *Marching on*, as a pestilence or contagion, or a thing of horror and death marches on! Behind its march are the wails of widows, the screams of children, the vain implorations of defenseless old men, and the humiliation of manhood. Before it, the insane gibberish and fantastic dance of negroes, of both the white and black complexion, making night and day hideous with infernal delight. Marching on!—alas, poor country! alas, human nature! Why do we write these things now? Because we love, and would save our country. Because we would bring our countrymen of the North to their senses, by holding up the John Brown raid as a glass for them to see their faces in. We would remind them that there is both a *God* and *history*, and that justice and truth, sooner or later, will whip all of the shams and lies out of the records of human events. If the South has *follies* to repent of, we have *crimes*, crimes which will roll out of their graves and hunt us like demons through the world. Vainly do we seek to assure ourselves, by shutting our eyes and saying, *verily what a good people are we!* There is an eye that we cannot shut. There is an arm that we cannot stay. Time is an inexorable avenger of all mens' wrongs; and time will strip us bare to the bone, and show what a carcass of frauds and shams we are. We repeat again, the last four years of Republican rule have been a stupendous John Brown raid. Logically, constitutionally, they have been just that, and nothing more. What we dare say is this, that John Brown had as much Constitution and law for what he did, as the Republican administration had for what it has done. This is what we say, and no leading Republican dare attempt to debate the merits of the question with us before the people. They dare call names, but they dare not debate. We love truth and respect justice above all things. We hold no opinon which we will not gladly submit to the test of fair argument and debate; but these *traitors* of the John Brown school dare not argue. They carry all points by singing, shouting, and mobbing. Their throats are trumpets, and their brains gongs and sounding boards. In a late speech, Senator Lowery, a prominent man in the Republican party of the State of Pennsylvania, said:

"John Brown was the first martyr of this rebellion—Abraham Lincoln the last. The names of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown will go down in history together, as the first and last martyr of this rebellion. The war could not be averted. God Almighty is fighting this war for the right. John Brown played his part, and Abraham Lincoln his."

Here the truth is owned. The Republican administration is simply a John Brown raid. The name of John Brown and of Abraham Lincoln will indeed go *down to prosperity together*; and the name of Seward, and Sumner, and Garrison, and such as they, will go with them—go with them into the abyss of infamy and eternal shame. Over the most prosperous land, over the fairest civilization in the world, they have ruin, barbarism, and woe. If the traitors of this school had never been born, the peace of our country had never been broken. That is a truth that will stand as firmly as the word of God, when the subterfuges and lies of this mad hour are swept away.—The record President Johnson has given of John Brown's character and his raid, will stand the test of time. The history an will take it as the starting point of the policy which has ruled us of the North since the accession of the Abolition party to power. O, my countrymen! have you abandoned yourselves permanently to the shame, to the eternal infamy, of this policy? The policy of a thief, a robber and assassin! The name President Johnson has given him is the one he must wear in history; and you who follow John Brown's policy shall wear it also. Sing and shout, and dance while you may!—Time will last longer than you songs, and justice will one day throw you under the wheels of avenging retribution. If all history is not a liar, the day of your shame is sure to come. O, you sneer! So have hundreds of thousands of fools done before! If you did not sneer we should think we had done you a injustice. Sneek and mock as you will, for this is *your day*. God's day, the day of justice, comes afterwards! It lasts forever!

☞The Republican papers of the State so far as we have observed, haven't a word to say on Mr. Johnson's declaration that to *the State* belongs the right to "prescribe the qualifications of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office." His decision not to meddle with that reserved right of the States, puts an almost insurmountable barier in the way of forcing negro suffrage upon the South. Speak up, gentlemen, and let us know how you like Andy Johnson's State rights doctrines?

Health of Jeff. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23.—As incorrect statements, not emanating from this point, have appeared in several journals regarding the health and condition of Jeff. Davis, we would inform the public that his health at the present time is much better than when he landed here from off the steamer Clyde. This morning he was seen by our informant engaged in smoking, and apparently in a cooler state of mind. He is not in irons, and his quarters are very comfortable.

MARRIAGES.

At Easton, Pa., on Tuesday, 13th ult, by Rev. Dr. Gray, ISAAC X GRIER, Esq., of Danville, and Miss EMMA, daughter of the late Hon. James M. Porter, of Easton.

In New York city, on the 11th ult., by Rev. J. B. Hagany, S. BAUGE COLEMAN, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., to Miss HATTIE B youngest daughter of Silas Dodson, Esq., of New York city.

At Richmond SAMUEL A. FIELDS, of Co., G. 188th. P. V. to Miss ANNIE WOOD, of Richmond, Va.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult, FRANK, son of Mile & Samantha Chemberlin, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Ensign JAMES H. BROCKWAY, son of B S. Brockway of Selem Luzerne co., was killed on board the U. S. Steamer "Saginaw" December 7th, 1864.

The deceased has followed the sea for the last 20 years, never once in that time visiting home. He has visited all parts of the world, but during the present war was acting ensign in the Pacific Squadron.—*Star.*