

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

"Our Constitution—guard it ever! Our glorious Union—honor it dear! Our sacred flag—forsake it never! The proud Caucasian—our only peer!"

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG :

Saturday Morning, July 8, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC. A sentiment not to be appealed, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness; it covers no danger; it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of its own 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—*Allens*.

Rev. J. P. TUSTIN, Preach every Sabbath evening, commencing at 7 o'clock, in the Baptist Church of Bloomsburg.

The Dilemma,

In which Louis Napoleon found himself, when the war in the United States so speedily closed, must have been very perplexing. He doubtless calculated with much confidence on the final success of the rebel confederacy, or he never would have voluntarily exposed a grand scheme for building up a new empire on the American continent to be overthrown by the power seated at Washington. But, for once, the sagacity of the French Emperor was seriously at fault. He was caught *flagrante delicto*. The experiment of a Mexican Empire was undertaken in defiance of the Monroe Doctrine, in disregard of the opposing sentiments of a large portion of the French people, and its success was still doubtful on account of the enormous tax on the imperial treasury, when the shouts of victory were heard across the Atlantic signifying a restored Union. From that moment the future course of the Emperor has been watched with the closest scrutiny. Would he boldly determine to establish the empire at all hazards? or would he, in the most graceful manner—always keeping in view the national honor—seek to extricate himself from an uncomfortable position? The prospect, in any point of view, seemed sufficiently unpromising. After spending something like 16,000,000, he still found it necessary to maintain an army of about 26,000 men running in debt for this purpose at the rate of 1,350,000 per annum. And this is the situation at the present day. Indeed, matters seem to grow worse rather than better. The hostility of the Church party in Mexico (occasioned by the act legalizing the laws of Juarez, which confiscated ecclesiastical property) is now diminished, while the Liberals are apparently gaining in strength, being able to confront the imperial soldiers within a comparatively short distance of the national capital, to occasionally cut off strong detachments of Maximilian's soldiers, and constantly to threaten outlying provinces. We therefore attach, very naturally, a special significance to the words of the Paris, *Moniteur* of the 15th ult., when it says, "the rumor that the government is preparing to send large reinforcements to Mexico is entirely inaccurate." And we unavoidably associate in the same connection the announcement that the efforts to secure "the restoration of the Emperor Maximilian's agnate rights to the Austrian succession" have been successful. This looks suspicious. It is a remarkable fact that Louis Napoleon has always kept the way open for a retreat.

Taxation in the South.

How taxes shall be collected in the Southern States, until the distress occasioned by the war is in some measure alleviated, is a subject that already excites some inquiry. The Philadelphia *North American* having heretofore laid considerable stress upon the necessity of proceeding at once to make the South pay the full share of the national debt and expenses of carrying on the government, now asks the attention of reflecting men to the obstacles which seem to interfere with this policy, and which we should strive to overcome, as well for our own sake as for that of our common country." Our contemporary assists in the examination by specifying some of these obstacles, such as the suspense in which the title to all landed property is involved by the Confiscation Act; the terrible havoc of war; the desolation caused by armies and guerrillas; the exaction of the rebel government, &c. That the condition shall not become more aggravated, President Johnson is urged to prohibit, under severe penalties, all seizures of the property of civilians, except under due process of law; and the division of lands among pauper owners is condemned. The editor says:

"We have looked in vain for some effort to show how, under all these ways of pauperization and impoverishment, the South can be brought to a condition to sustain her share of the burdens of taxation. No one even makes the effort to show that such a result can be reached by such means."

We have here the benefit of a sober second thought."

THE HAWLEY FREE PRESS, of Wayne county, has changed hands. Mr. C. B. Cotter, late editor of the *Mifflin Herald*, succeeds F. A. Dony, as its editor and proprietor. ED. HARROLD MOTT Esq., succeeding our friend Cotter in the *Herald* office.

The Constitutional Advocate.

ALEM B. TATE,—the eldest son of the Editor of this journal,—has become one of the Editors and Proprietors of the Ashland, Schuylkill county, "Constitutional Advocate." S. NEUWAHL, Esq., having sold out to Lieut. Tate, the paper will hereafter be published by A. B. Tate & C. B. McGINLEY. We wish the new firm great success, and as they are both good practical printers, and have had some experience in editing country journals, they should make the "Advocate" worthy the liberal support of the glorious Schuylkill Democracy.

SILENCED.—Like the rebel batteries, Tate, of Bloomsburg, is completely silenced. That letter from Fishingcreek dismantled his pop-gun, and knocked the simploton as deaf as an oyster.

Danville "Smot Machine."

Bless your simple old son, Brower, we were not "silenced," but you hadn't wit enough to wait until we had time to prepare a second charge. Read the letter from SAMUEL KLINE, Esq., in this column,—the honored Father of your lying cowardly "JACOB," alias Emanuel, and say who is "knocked" by that letter from Fishingcreek. Also, The Card, signed by the Thirty Fort Mifflin victims, which should forever silence the slanders of yourself, Thomas Dunn, the eight loyal lads of Benton, and all other Government thieves and blood-hounds.

Col. TATE, of the Columbia Democrat, is decidedly the handsomest editor in Pennsylvania, without joking."

Luzerne Union.

We usually give the Editors of the Union full credit for candor and decision, and have no desire to doubt the correctness of their judgement in this instance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter to the Editor.

COL. LEVI L. TATE:

Dear Sir:—I have just read an anonymous communication in the abolition organ of Danville, called the "Montour American," signed "JACOB," and dated Rohrburg, June 1st, 1865, in which the writer, who was afraid or ashamed to sign his own proper name, charges you with being the cause of the "imprisonment and disgrace of the Fishingcreekers." The writer adds, "this is true, and can be proven to a demonstration." Again—"I, for one, know that the Democratic speakers were greatly in favor of such pernicious associations," (meaning Democratic Meetings.) "I know it," he says, "because my father was sent to Fort Mifflin, and a brother, also, through the influence of TATE & CO. TATE, you are one of the men who are in the fault; I lay the charge to you. As children of a disgraced father and brother—disgraced by your instrumentality, we cannot and will not even give you the least crumb of hospitality."

Now, Mr. Editor of the "Columbia Democrat," I am one of the unfortunate subjects, as also was my son, of the "Columbia County Invasion," and was "sent to Fort Mifflin," but I utterly deny, as I believe every one of my companions freely will deny, that you are or were in any way the "cause" of our "imprisonment and disgrace." The charge is false in fact, too contemptible for serious refutation—and is known to be by the cowardly abolitionist who fears to back his assertions over his proper name. I charge him with maliciously falsifying the "truth of history."

SAMUEL KLINE, of Benton, late of Fort Mifflin. July 4, 1865.

For the Columbia Democrat.

A Card to the Public.

WHEREAS, Lot Parker, Eli Mendenhall, Parvin Masters, J. W. Fullmer, R. L. Colley, H. W. Bangs, Jacob Ogden and L. H. Price, have seen fit to append their names to a communication, dated Benton, June 19, 1865, as published in the Columbia Republican, familiarly known as the "Smot Machine," charging the cause of our illegal arrest and inhuman punishment, (of last September,) upon the Editors of the "Columbia Democrat" and the "Star of the North," we, the undersigned, subjects of the "Columbia County Invasion," and late Prisoners at Fort Mifflin, deem it proper to entirely exonerate these gentlemen from the foul aspiration and pronounce the assertion, as we hereby do, maliciously and unqualifiedly false.

John Rantz, Samuel Kline, Abraham Hartman, John C. Karns, Jas McHenry, Wm. Harleman, H. H. Lemon, Rohr McHenry, John Baker, M. D. Appleman, A. L. Davis, Reuben Appleman, Stott E. Colley, John R. Davis, George Harleman, Joseph Coleman, Elias McHenry, Charles Coleman, Thomas Appleman, Daniel McHenry, John Lemon, E. L. McHenry, Wm. Appleman, Silas J. Benjamin, H. F. Everit. Benton, July 4, 1865.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

DOYLESTOWN, July 2.—Hon. Thomas Ross, formerly member of Congress from this district, died at his residence here last night.

1776. 4th of JULY. 1865.



ANNIVERSARY

American Independence!

"We glory in the ages
Who, in the days of yore,
In combat met the foemen.
And drove them from the shore;
Who flung our banner's starry field
In triumph to the breeze;
And spread broad maps of cities where
Once waved the forest trees.
Hurrah! Hurrah!

their patriotic labors in establishing this Government be properly appreciated, and our free institutions transmitted inviolate to all succeeding generations.—[3 cheers.]

The venerable President called the meeting to order at 1 o'clock. COL. WELLINGTON H. ENT, was introduced on the stand, and delivered a very able and patriotic Address. Capt. CHARLES B. BROCKWAY, was next called upon and made a most telling extempore speech.—ELIJAH R. IKELER, Esq., was next introduced and spoke for near an hour, with great force and effect. Elder J. J. HARVEY, by invitation, followed in a very patriotic and argumentative address which closed the public speaking.

The following volunteer toasts, were then read from the stand, and received by the people with rounds of applause:—

Volunteer Toasts.

By C. B. McHenry, Marshal of the Day. CHARLES R. BUCKDALE, the able Statesman and distinguished Senator. We are proud of our worthy fellow-citizen and confidently anticipate for him a bright and brilliant future.

By Joseph Coleman.

HON. HEISTER CLYMER.

The able Senator of "Old Berk's," and the distinguished champion of Democracy. May he be the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

By Ira Derr.

CAPTAIN BROCKWAY.

The faithful soldier and sound democrat. May his laurels never fade.

By James McHenry.

COL. WELLINGTON H. ENT.

The true soldier and true gentleman. Higher honors await him.

By Levi L. Tate:—

The Democracy of Columbia. Ever true to itself, the Union and the Constitution. We are proud to be an humble member of that great Party.

By John Rantz, "Fort Mifflin Veteran."

ANDREW JOHNSON, the President who opened the "Lincoln Bastiles." I say, truly for Johnson.

[3 cheers, 1 groan and a tiger, the tiger first!]

By Daniel McHenry.

A lawful and unobstructed ballot. Every Citizen's right—the Bulwark of Constitutional Liberty.—[3 Cheers.]

By the Ladies whose Husbands & Sons were unjustly imprisoned at Fort Mifflin.

Here to the Fort General Cadwalader could at find! Its walls, of unashamed and its basements of wind: its architecture a government spy, and its builders very respectable men who didn't want their neighbors to vote.

Art—"See the Conquering Hero comes."

By Sheriff Samuel Snyder.

Free toleration the Right of private Judgment in all matters of Politics and Religion.

By Ira Derr.

Abolition and Secession the cause of all our trouble. May they be buried in one common grave, our Country again prosperous, the Union restored, and the people free.

By Daniel McHenry.

Rev. (?) Reese, who thought preaching justification by faith a dry business, and took to Politics after saying "Show me a nest of Abolitionists, and I'll show you a nest of Infidels"—Birds of a feather flock together.—[1 faint groan.]

By Wm. Davis.

States Rights: May they be fully appreciated, justly exercised, and faithfully maintained by every State of this Union.

By John F. Derr.

Gold and Silver, the constitutional currency of our country. May they honor and forever be the circulating medium, and expel rags from among us.

By Mrs. Leah Derr.

Where Constitutional Liberty dwells there is my home.

By J. J. Harvey.

May all National patriots have good food when they are hungry, good drink when they are dry, gold or silver when they need it, and go to Heaven when they die.

By Wm. Lawton.

The Declaration of Independence, made by white men, applied to white men, and no others, by our worthy ancestors. May their descendants fondly cherish these immortal principles in all coming time.

By Jacob Lunger.

The Constitution, Union and Liberty, one and inseparable, now and forever.—[3 cheers.]

5. The soldiers who do not return, but have fallen in the war. We honor their memories. May Providence deal gently and bountifully with their bereaved families.—[In silence.]

6. The Restoration of peace with Union. We hail this great blessing with glad and grateful hearts. May it never in our day and generation be again broken.

2. The President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. We will have the respect and support of the people in all constitutional and just action in his high office.

3. The Governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin. His attention to the interests of the soldiers from this State is duly recognized and will be remembered to his honor.

4. The returned soldiers: We honor their courage and rejoice in their return to their homes. May good fortune always attend them.—[3 Cheers.]

5. The soldiers who do not return, but have fallen in the war. We honor their memories. May Providence deal gently and bountifully with their bereaved families.—[In silence.]

6. The Restoration of peace with Union. We hail this great blessing with glad and grateful hearts. May it never in our day and generation be again broken.

7. The great Generals of the war, McClellan, Grant, Sherman and Meade:—True soldiers and gentlemen, and not a single man, we have heard of, who did not do, maliciously and unqualifiedly false.

8. The speakers of the day. They have the thanks of the audience. Health and prosperity attend them.

9. The Ladies present. Though we know their peaceful disposition we would be glad to invite them to arms.—[Applause.]

10. The memory of George Washington.—May he, as he justly entitled, be ever regarded as "First in War, first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."—[Silent and standing.]

11. The Freedom of Speech and of the Press: May those inalienable rights never be invaded by tyrants.—[3 Cheers.]

12. The American Flag: May it be revered and protected by all our people, and ever wave in majestic triumph over all our soil.—[3 Cheers.]

13. The Sages of the Revolution: May

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

COL. WELLINGTON H. ENT:
In Langier's Grove, Jackson township, Columbia county, Pa., upon the Fourth of July, 1865.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

We celebrate once more the anniversary of Independence at the end of a great domestic war in which we have been engaged for four years, and when we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the changed condition of our public affairs.—Peace is restored to us with its innumerable blessings, and the Union which was broken by revolt is substantially re-established. Not in vain have our citizen soldiers undergone labor and suffering in the public service during these weary years of contest; for the object for which their services were enlisted has been fully secured. It is true that the casualties of war have thinned their number; they do not all return to their homes and friends; many among them have fallen victims to battle and disease, and their places in the home circle will remain vacant forever. Nevertheless, those who have died as well as those who survive, did not serve in vain. It was by the common efforts of all, under intelligent military direction, that the result was achieved; and those who survive will always stand prepared to assign a due share of honor to those who have fallen.

What is now to be done? and sought by our people, is, the complete enjoyment by them of the proper fruits of victory: And these are not the gratification of revenge and the exhibition of boastful pride, but the re-establishment of just and peaceful rule throughout the land, and the restoration of amicable relations and commercial intercourse between the populations which have been hostile to each other. The days of contest have passed, we may hope never more to return, and the arts of civil government and the exercise of the social and civil virtues have a complete and proper field opened for their exhibition. He is an enemy of his country who now seeks to prolong the days of violence, or to create or continue questions of sectional difference and dispute.

Another will say "it is to the civilization of modern Europe, brought here by our ancestors, that we are mainly indebted for the people of the South who had been opposed to us in public war: while in the entire disbanding of their armies and in the oath of allegiance exacted, securities were obtained against the continuance of the conflict.

Following these events, the question of the reorganization of state Governments in the southern country arose for consideration. President Johnson, in several proclamations recently issued, has announced his plan for accomplishing this object. It is, that through a temporary or provisional officer named by him, the people of each state shall be called upon to select members of a convention to form a constitution for the state; which, being adopted, will be recognized by the Executive of the United States. Of course the admission of Senators and Representatives from such state into Congress, pertains exclusively to the jurisdiction of the two Houses. His theory is, to regard the state as never having been in point of law out of the Union; to hold all ordinances of secession as utterly void and of no effect, and a federal State Government, heretofore engaged in hostility to the United States, as spurious or invalid.

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