COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

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

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR

BLOOMSBURG:

Saturday Morning, July 15, 1865.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
(AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1865.)
$3 00 per Year, or
2 50 if paid strictly in advance.

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.

The Unlawful Murders.

Mrs Mary Surratt, Lewis Payne, David E. Harrold, and Geo. A. Atzerott, as announced in a portion only of our edition last week, were hung on Friday at Washington. It was done in pursuance of the finding of the *Military Commission* and hasty approval of President Johnson as less than two days were allowed the prisoners to prepare to meet their God. The judgement of the general public is, that Mrs. SURRATT, was never proven guilty of complicity in the death of Mr. Lincoln, and the refusal to give her only four days respite or to submit their trial to the courts of justice, meets with almost universal condemnation.

Read the article on this subject, in another column to-day, from the New York News.

A Large Fizzle.—The Abolition Celebration, gotten up on the Fourth in the swamps of Greenwood, to gull the Soldiers and abuse Democrats, was a '*grand fizzle*' The Democratic Celebration in Jackson, outnumbered it more than two to one, and was attended by at least seven tenths of the returned Soldiers, notwithstanding the *extraordinary* efforts of the "wool-ley-heads" to give it an imposing aspect.—For the *friendly* notice, "Old Reese," gave us from the stand, we make our acknowledgement, and tender him our "most distinguished consideration."

☞ *Thomas Dunn* feigns to sneer at the "Card," published, in the last *Democrat*, over the signature of the Thirty Fort Mifflin Victims and says it "don't amount to a bill of beans." Perhaps not, *Thomas*, in the estimation of fools and cowards.—But it most effectually pins the lie upon all the "*loyal liars*," who insisted that we had any agency in causing their "arrest and imprisonment."

☞ The Engine and Machinery for the Greenwood Petroleum Co, passed through Bloomsburg, last Tuesday, for the "Ile site," on Kline's Farm near Little Green Creek, a few miles above Rohrsburg. Mr. ENOS JACOBY, the Superintendent is driving a force in putting up the engine house and derrick. The Engine is of twelve-horse-power, is new and said to be a good one. Success attend the effort.

Conspiracy.—A *trio of traitors* were overheard the other evening, in town concocting "treason, strategem and death."—They proposed on certain conditions, to send copperheaps into eternity, run a stump candidate for some office, and in the event of failing to get the *negro suffrage*, to annex Cuba to the United States. One was a long-legged brainless sprig of the Law (!) the other a wooden-nut-meg negro, and the third was the kitchen cook of the Hospital, who looked up the pump to deprive the soldiers of a Drink of water.

☞ *Thomas Dunn*, says of "*Isaac*," the son of Abraham,—who holds a lucrative office, which the aforesaid *Thomas* would like to posess,—that "*he made*" the people go to Catawissa, instead of meeting them at the county seat. This petty *snarl*, is ominous and significant. Poor *Thomas* wants to be Assessor, and thus far having failed to root out the "old renegade," now attempts to implicate his official conduct.

☞ Our paper last week was in great demand and perused with general interest We had scarcely copies enough to supply new subscribers whilst a hundred more would have been eagerly appropriated. Few country papers have a larger circulation and is better loved by its friends and more hated by the enemies of freedom, than the old 'COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.'

Another Sudden Death.—HENRY LAMON, a temperate and respectable farmer of Briarcreek, in this county, retired to his bed in usual health on Friday evening of last week, after a days hard work in harvest, and in the morning his wife attempted to awake him, when it was discovered that he was dead

☞ The Attorney General of Virginia has decided that all white citizens who have resided six months in a county of that State will be entitled to vote at the next election therein.

☞ SAMUEL A. FIELD, writes us from Richmond, Va., that the announcement of his marriage was incorrect, as published in a late *Columbia Democrat*.

The Military Murders.

The Military "Court" which has been sitting on the parties said to have been implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, has executed its "commission."—Organized, as a high officer of the Department of the Navy has declared such bodies to be, "for the purpose of conviction,' "the Military Commission' has determinated its lawless violence in the blood of four American citizens!

The Military Commission we have declared on authority of law to have been a usurpation of the functions of the judiciary. The malice which the law alleges, as a general principle in that case, we have shown to have declared itself in the course of the proceeding under an undoubted evidence of fact. The violent attack of the Bench upon one of the counsel for the accused, we repeat, showed malice. The shaping of leading interrogatives by the Court in a manner calculated to obtain a specific answer, showed malice. The browbeating of the witnesses and the counsel for the defense, we repeat, showed malice. The disappearance, previous to recall for cross-examination, of many of the leading witnesses, showed malice. The extraordinary concurrence of the voluminous perjury of the witnesses points, we re-affirm, to a unity of suggestion, demonstrative of malice. The execution of the sentence almost immediately after its approval, in anticipation of public remonstrance, and in contempt of the order of the judge charged with jurisdiction in the case, is incontestible testimony in support of the presumption of law that the taking of life which has just been perpetrated at Washington, was characterized, in fact, by the malice which makes the taking of life murder!

But *forms*, some men will say, in the stolidity of their souls, are of very little importance in cases that do not involve substantial injustice! The gross stupidity of those who meet the crime involved in the death of Mrs. Surratt and her associates with expressions of indifference for the *forms* of law, is precisely the stuff on which power fattens into the grossness of despotism. Outside *forms* of fredom can find no dwelling place in the habitations of men! Technicalities, rules of law, bills of right, declarations of independence, constitutional limitations of power, are themselves not merely the tenement but the very body! Indifferent to forms! Forms are rights; forms are privileges; forms are *freedom!*

Mrs. Surratt, people will say, was innocent. We care very little for Mrs. Surratt; we care very little whether she was guilty or innocent: we ignore all knowledge, one way or the other, presented in the chaos of truth and perjury which we have seen, in the form of testimony, taken before the usurpation which overthrew, in the City of Washington, both the law and the judiciary. A committee executing the bloody code of Judge Lynch, having seized a party of our fellow-citizens, good or evil as they may have been, and having, after a pretext of trial, executed upon them the penalty of death, must not dare presume to plead to us reports of its imfamous proceedings, in extenuation of a crime that, placed under the ban of both God and man, knows no other name, in either morals or law, than murder!

Whether Mrs Surratt was, or was not guilty, we repeat we neither know nor care to know, Whether Atzerot, Hayne, Herold, were, or were not co-conspirators with Booth, we are not aware, nor at this moment are we disposed to inquire.—How *can* we presume to know? In solemn duty to our trust as an agent of the "eternal vigilance" which has been well said to be "the price of liberty," we are bound to reject with scorn all the accounts of the proceedings of the violent men who had the insolence to subject Mrs. Surratt and her companions to a mockery of trial. The innocence or the guilt of that woman and her associates has never been put in *evidence* unless we are to suppose lynch law to be entitled to the reverence due the civil law; and, therefore, in determined adherence to the sacred *forms* that enshrine liberty, we shall hold Mrs. Surratt and all her fellow-victims, so long as they stand so under a beneficient presumtion of constitutional justice, entitled still to the supposition of their *innocence!*

Lynch law can, we repeat, make no one guilty. To accept its *proceedings* in justification of its *murders* is substantially to compound with felony! Innocent in the eye of the lay, though all the *convicted* and *unconvicted* persons who were yesterday put to a violent death in Washington are, we hold their acts and their persons alike indifferent in dealing with the great crime of the men who stand responsible or the taking of *their* lives.

A solemn duty is devolved upon us by the crime which has been just committed at Washington. As a journalist we have never shrunk from our duty; and, with a full knowledge of the danger confronting us in the lawless violence which we deal with here, we shall not shrink from that duty now. In the name of liberty, in the name of law, in the name of the sanctity of human life, we, in unshrinking devotion to the truth of our conviction, declare the execution of Mrs. Surratt and her companions to have blackened the soul of every member of the Military Commission by which it had been ordered, with the crime of murder.

The outrage has been committed, and cannot be undone. But a great crime remains, notwithstanding, to be expiated. Four American citizens have been murdered in open day under the shadow of the Capital, panoplied in all the sacred rights of their citizenship! The selfishness which says that lawless violence cannot reach this individual, or that, other, is a suggestion of the soul of a slave. We spit upon it. No man's safety is worth the lease of an hour if bloody lawlessness be allowed in *a single instance* to work its will against individual right. Despotism does not hang millions; having murdered but a few it does its work among the masses by terrors. And its isolated outrages take place, mark you, at the very broastworks of liberty. The battle of freedom, we must therefore, assume to have been begun, and we owe it, if not to the present day and generation, certainly to the future, to fight it out *now*. Assemble then, fellow-citizens, who love the law, who know its form to be the body of liberty, who hold your own rights bound up indissolubly in the right of every individual citizen, and make the crime that cries to heaven from the gibbets of yesterday a memorable example to usurpation for ever more.

Assemble, we say, organize, subscribe, and resolve before the *manes* of your fathers of the days of the revolution, that, in the name of God and Liberty, you will prosecute David Hunter, Joseph Holt, John A. Bingham, and all their associates in the violence that has dared to overthrow Justice in the Federal City, for the crime of murder. Organize, we report, to bring those audacious criminals to trial, not in imitation of their own violence, but, to make example all the more grand, under all the forms of law, and all the freedom of the public that sits to day weeping, like a Niobe, at the feet of the gibbets on which she has been so barbarously outraged. And resolve, you men of devotion to law, without any passion unworthy men establishing a great precedent for the safety of their institutions, that you will, if the law of the land shall declare those men guilty, use every honorable means to sustain the Executive in a determination to teach, in history, the lesson that cannot be conveyed otherwise, with such good to mankind, as by the execution of the sentence on those tools of lawless power, even unto death!

New York Daily News.

For the "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT."

COL. TATE:—

The gloom that overhung our beloved country for the last four years, is fast being expelled. The southern idea of setting up a confederacy is exploded and with judgment and moderation, the old Ship of State will soon be on her old track of peace and prosperity. God grant that her people may never experience another four years of such misery, desolation and death, caused by the fanaticism and ambition of bad men. One propitious omen of the present time is the prevalence of a conservative feeling throughout our land. Men who could talk of nothing but blood and destruction a few months since, are now following in the ranks of the great conservative party, and are willing to assist in rebuilding upon that sure old Democratic foundation that our Fathers laid. Of this we have a striking exemplification by the chief Magistrate of the nation, in his laudable efforts to assist in the restoration of States. He refuses to have anything to do in relation to the *Enfranchisement of the Negro*, which vexes very loyal men sorely. Nothing but Negro suffrage and amalgamation will satisfy them. The latter arrangement we migh submit to, viz: amalgamation of *Negroes and Abolitionists* were they located on some insolated spot, where the rich perfume arising therefrom would not be offensive to a lover of the Caucassian Race.

Mr. Editor, what has this Negro Race ever done that they should receive such marked attention at our hands. What are their achievements in the Arts and Sciences. What have they ever done in Africa where they have lived for ages, we never hear of this Emigration or improvement so characteristic of the white Race. If they are endorsed with all the elements of greatness that disitnguished the Caucasian Race, they will assert their rights, they will not need the fanatical harangues of Philips and Sumner and strong minded women to tell them their rights, to show how they appreciate pardon, and what use they make of it. We only need refer to the Texas expedition together with other serious difficulties they have had with our soldiers and citizens recently.—Since they have been declared free, liberty with them is licentiousness-liberty without restraint is anarchy and yet leading men of the Abolition or Republican party have the audacity to insist that the President proclaim universal suffrage upon this inferior and ignorant Race. The Eastern Republicans come out square for Negro suffrage—the Western Republicans are a little timid. They see breakers ahead, thanks to President Johnson. He leaves this matter where it belongs—to the States We say for this, as old John Rantz did when released from the Bastile—bully for Johnson. The Republican party depending upon the Negro vote of the South of which they are likely to fail, they are crest-fallen, and the Democracy, who have been persecuted and vilified by bad men dressed in a little brief authority, are looming up in all their ancient vigor. Soon we trust again to guide the ship of State, then we may expect the laws administered as laid down in the Books and innocent peasons will not be clandestinely taken from their homes and business and shut up in dungeons for months without knowing the cause of their inhuman treatment.

CAMBRA.

July 10, 1865.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the "Columbia Democrat."

Desultory Letter. No. 6.

COL. TATE:—In this number I wish to present a few Historic Reminiscences which I think prove to every impartial and candid reader, that our Political opponents are really and truly *Abolitionists* in principle, in practice and policy, in the fullest sense of the word; that this is their *proper* name, that any other is a *misnomer*, and does them great injustice. For their own records show that they are not satisfied with God himself, nor his Holy Word, nor the different and distinct Races of Men which the Creator has made: that by miscegenation they plead for the mixture of the different races of men, and thus abolish all distinctions which God has made in the Human family, and ultimately *abolish entirely* the Family of Man!!—For every intelligent person on this subject, knows that the fourth generation of mixed races become abortive, and cannot fulfil the command of the Almighty as laid down in Gen. 1 28.

A few years ago Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, said: "We must have an anti-slavery God, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery Constitution."

R. G Ingersoll, of Illinois, said: "If it is likely that Jesus Christ would be on the side of the Democrats, if on earth now, I'm glad the Jews crucified him. He ought to have been crucified and Goddamned for not Preaching against slavery" This is the same man who said, "*Damn* the Constitution, we have no need of it."

Wm. L. Garrison, some time since, burnt the Constitution of the United States on the Fourth of July, and then declared "it was one of the most pleasant and satisfactory acts of his life," or words to that effect. Again, W. Phillips said: "The Constitution of our Fathers was a mistake. *Tear it in pieces and make a better;* don't say the machine is out of order; it is in order; it does what its framers intended—protect slavery. Our claim, (said he) is *disunion, breaking up the States!*"

In harmony with this, W. L Garrison said: "*This Union is a lie! The American Union is an imposture, a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell! I am for its overthrow!* Up with the flag of DISUNION, that we may have a free and glorious Republic of our own."

I will here present what W. Phillips said of what has been called the "Republican party," and when our national troubles began to rise under its sectional influence: "No man has a right to be surprised at this state of things. It is just what we Abolition disunionists have attempted to bring about. It is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. It does not know its own face, it calls itself national; but it is not national, it is sectional. The Republican party is a party of the North pledged against the South."

In his paper called the *Liberator*, W. L Garrison said: "The Republican party is moulding public sentiment in the right direction for the specific work the Abolitionists are striving to accomplish, viz. The dissolution of the Union, and the abolition of slavery throughout the land."

A student at Evenston College, Cook county, Illinois, lately made an address to that Institution, in which he said: "May the United States cease to exist, may it be blotted out if slavery rears its head."

Mr. Lincoln once said: "I have always hated slavery, I think, as much as any other abolitionist. I have always hated it, but I have been quiet about it, until the introduction of the Nebraska bill began. I always believed that every body was against it, and that it was in course of ultimate extinction." Again he said, "I leave you, hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosoms until there shall no longer be any doubt that all men are born free and equal."

In speaking against the Constitutional Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. Seward said:—"Extend a cordial welcome to the fugitive slave who lays his weary limbs at your door, and defend him as you would your paternal gods. Correct your own error, that slavery has any Constitutional guarantee which may not be released, and ought not to be relinquished. Say to slavery, when it shows its bond and demands the pound of flesh, (or its legal right), that if it draws one drop of blood, its life (or constitutional existance) shall pay the forfeit. Do, and inculcate all this, and you will soon bring the parties of the country into an effective aggression upon slavery.

S. P. Chase said: "Slavery must cease, or American liberty must perish.

In his *Tribune* of January 17, 1851, the Bishop of Abolitionism, Horace Greely, said: "We loathe and detest all laws which give or withhold political rights on account of color. "A man is a man for a'that," and ought to have the full rights of manhood, whether his ancestors were Celts, Goths or Hottentots, whether his complexion be ebony or ivory. All constitutional exclusions of any class from the polls, the jury box, &c., because of color, are aristocratic, unjust and infamous.

To show that the designs of our opponents in 1854 were purely Abolition, it is only necessary to refer to the following resolution which was adopted by their Convention in Auburn, N. Y, Sep't of that year, namely:

Resolved, That we recommend that a Convention of Delegates *from the free States* equal in number to their representatives in Congress respectively, be held at the city of Syracuse, on the 4th of July 1856 to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice of the United States, for the next Presidential election."

This resolution was adopted with "tremendous cheering," says the report published in the N. Y. papers of Sep't 27, 1854:—Dr. Snodgras moved to call this the *Republican party*—carried. Such is the origin of the Republican party, and Senator Doolittle told the country in a speech in the Senate Feb. 17, 1865, "that the Republican party had elected Thomas Jefferson, President in 1801! Oh what a whopping lie that was!! I wonder it did not choke the old wretch to death; but abolitionists can get used to most any thing that is false! The N. Y: *Tribune*, of May 18, 1860, says, That during the proceedings of the convention in which nominated Lincoln at Chicago, Judge JESSUP, rose and said; That he desired to amend a verbal mistake in the name of the party. It was printed in the resolutions, "National Republican party." He wished to strike out the word "national," as it *was not* the name by which the party was properly known." The correction was made. This sustains the view of W. Phillips given above. Gov. N. P. Banks, one of Lincoln's Major Generals, said, "In certain circumstances I am willing to let the Union slide, if slavery is continued, "this Union cannot, and ought not to stand." Again he said, "I can conceive a time when this Constitution shall not be in existence; when we shall have an absolute military dictatorial government transmitted from age to age." R. A Spaulding, of Ohio said, "In the case of the alternatives being presented, *of the continuance of slavery* or a dissolution of the Union, I am for dissolution's and I care not how quick it comes." This was in 1856.

After the rebellion had progressed some time, and the abolitionists thought the Constitution and the Union would be permanently destroyed, their national Anti-slavery society held a meeting in N. Y., and passed the following resolution:—*Resolved*, "That while the society has rendered this verdict with the deepest emphasis, it has not failed to remind the people of the North that, even since the adoption of the Constitution of the U. S., their feet have run to evil, and they have made haste to shed innocent blood in the way of slaveholding complicity; that by consenting to a slave representation in Congress, to the arrest and condition of fugitive slaves on their own soil, and to the suppression of slave insurrections by the iron hand of the general government, they (the people) have made "*a covenant with death and with hell they have been at agreement*, till, at last, judgment is laid to the line, and righteousness to the plummet, and the ball sweeps away the refuge of lies; the waters overflow the hiding place, the covenant with death is annulled, and the agreement with hell no longer stands."

In 1857, H. R. Helper published a Book called, "The impending Crisis" for the circulation of which the Abolitionists raised large sums of money, and which Book was endorsed by 68 members of Congress, and generally circulated by them in 1860 as party electioneering document. In the Edition from which I quote says, "We unhesitatingly declare ourselves in favor of the immediate and unconditional abolition of Slavery." We cannot be too hasty in carying out our designs—Page 33—No man can be a true patriot without first becoming an Abolitonist—Page 116—Against slaveholders, as a body, we wage an exterminating war.—Page 120—Thus have we fully and frankly defined our position; we have no modifications to propose, no compromises to offer, nothing to retract. Frown, sirs, fret, foam, prepare your weapons, threat, strike, shoot, stab, bring on civil war, *dissolve the Union*, may annihilate the solar system, if you will—do all this, more, less, better, worse, anything—do what you will, sirs, you can neither foil nor intimidate us; our purpose is as firmly fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven, we have determined to "abolish slavery, and, so help us God abolish it we will,"—Page 187.

* In a Pamphlet called 'Miscegination,' the theory of the blending of the Races, applied to the American white man and negro, 113 Mason street, N. Y—Page 20—the Author says, we must become a yellow skinned, black haired people—in fine, we must become Mixogens (*or mixed*) if we would attain the full results of civilization. And on pages 49 and 50, he says in older time the Master said, as loyal men say to-day, "He that is not with me is against me." When he cast out devils, as Burnside did in Ohio, and went about doing good as opportunity offered, to the poor and the oppressed, the hypocrites were horrified, and talked to him of the law and the prophets, as the traitors of to-day talk of coarts and constitutions. It is fitting that we (Loyalists) should brand these men with the name of Copperheads."—Again he says: "The position of the Republican party to-day proves how far we are toward the truth. * * But the party will not perform its whole mission till it throws aloft the standard of (so-called) amalgamation or (miscegenation.) When the President proclaimed Emancipation he proclaimed also the mingling of the races. The one follows the other as surely as noonday follows sunrise. The party, as a whole, will not admit it yet.—They move in darkness, not knowing what the day will reveal to them. They denied that they were Abolitionists. * * But they had set their faces toward the light, they could not stand still * * And now behold! the great Republican party has merged into the little Abolition party. The drop has colored the Bucket-ful.—There are only two parties now, the Abolition, which is in effect the party of Miscegenation, and behind them that contemptible crowd who fear the South. * * Why did Abolitionism swallow up Republicanism? Because it was founded on principles nearer the truth. Because one man who is right is a majority against the world. The people do not yet understand; but the old prejudices are being swept away. They now say we must free the negroes; to free them is to recognize their equality with the white man" On page 53, in answer to the question "what will you do with the negro when he is free," the author says: "We will take him into our society, into our churches, into our schools, into our social circles, into our families, we will receive him as our young brother."

On pages 64 and 65, the author says: "That the solution of the negro problem will not have been reached in this country until public opinion sanctions a union of the two races. That it is the duty of anti-slavery men everywhere to advocate miscegenation or the mingling of all the races on this continent.'

From authentic documents in my possession other extracts similar to all these presented here could be made to almost any number; but I deem these sufficient to prove conclusively that while the opponents of the Democracy adhere to their present principles and practices they sho'd be known only as ABOLITIONISTS, and justly regarded as such, and nothing more nothing less.

JEFFERSON.

*I wish everybody would read carefully the book called "MISCEGENATION," published as above, and its answer called " miscegenation" by John Bradburn, No. 49, Walker Street, N. Y. The two will cost but 50 cts. post paid.

From the Star of the North

A Musical Humbug.

If it is not generally known, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that one Bennett a rude, ignorant, unprincipled, boorish gentleman, from the wooden nutmeg country, is now stopping in Bloomsburg; generally known as a Piano and Melodeon agent but more properly a musical humbug; and thus declaring in the streets: "If ever I hear tell of a rop erhead saying anything in my favor I'll grab it as an insult and knock him into Eternity the first time I meet him."

This gull stick fabricator is perfectly safe in making this assertion among people who know him, and especially Democrats, who tell the truth in all things. But in his case, so far as we are able to learn, all parties agree in the correctness of this, that Bennett is envyable to no man not case of mean; and that nothing favorable can be truthfully said of him. Fellow Democrats, bearing that some compassionate one among you may pronounce one word in his favor I caution you to beware of this monstrous biped; for who among us has any desire to be thrust into tomfery without a moments warning. He is not only monstrous in size and strength, but of such fiendish courage and undaunted heroism as to cause his fellow men to tremble and become astonished on hearing of his magnanimous threats which, we are glad to relate, have never been known, in one instance to be carried into execution. What I have to fear for you and this causes me to warn you, is that if he should be confronted by one of you, you could not withstand the scene which will present itself at that time of the pale cheek with overspread sister brow,—the flashing of his small twinkling orbs—the gnashing of his tusky teeth—the shaking and trembling of his lower extremities—and his sudden transition into the garret of the Exchange Hotel, where he will remain till his fear of meeting a Democrat partially subsides. These are the acts of bravery which characterize this renowned, eminent and loyal humbug.

His endeavors to monopolize all conversation by narrating the wonderful exploits which he has performed, the prodigies of valor of which he has been the hero, the wonderful escapes of which he has been the subject and his numerous adventures in which he was always the principal actor, which were so perfectly astonishing, have never failed to remind me of a story told some time ago in a railroad car, which I will attach for the special benefit and edifications of our braggart hero. A certain braggadocia had been making himself conspicuous when an old gentleman, with a solemn visage and an ivory-headed cane sitting in the back corner of the car exclaimed: "That last adventure of yours, young friend, is a very extraordinary one—very extraordinary indeed. One could hardly believe it without having seen it. I didn't see it; but I can relate a circumstance which happened in my family, and in which I was for a time deeply interested, which is almost as remarkable and I believe quite as true.

"Will you hear it?" "Certainly," said braggadocia, "I shall be very glad to hear it." "Give it to us! give it to us!" echoed the whole company, getting an inkling from the solemn phiz of the old gentleman that something rich was in the wind.

"Well, sir," continued the narrator "the circumstance to which I alluded is this;—My father had three children. He had an only brother, who had also three children. My grand father had left my father and my uncle a large estate, in the executorship of which a quarrel broke out, which grew more and more bitter, until at length the aid of the law was invoked, and many years of violent litigation ensued, and during all of which time the costs of the proceedings were gradually eating up the estate. My father and uncle saw this and though bitter enemies, they had too much sense to bite each his own nose off. They were chivalrous and brave men, almost as much, probably, as yourself, sir, (addressing the daring gentleman aforesaid) and they determined to 'fight it out among themselves' as the saying is, and thus keep the money in the family. Well, sir, my father made this proposition to my uncle, to wit: that the three sons of each, in the order of their age should settle the disputed question on the field of honor; the majority of the survivors to decide the affirmative. It was readily acceded to. My eldest brother went out on the appointed day, and at the first fire he fell dead upon the turf. My next eldest brother took his station at once, and at the second fire, shot my next eldest cousin through the lungs, and he never drew a whole breath afterwards."

Here the old gentleman's emotion was so great that he paused a moment as if to collect himself. Presently he proceeded: "Now I recline my turn to take the stand, and upon me rested the hopes of my family. I can only say that it was not so much fear that made my hand tremble and my pistol to waver; it was the deep sense of *responsibility* that rested upon me. We took our places—a simultaneous discharge was a moment after heard—and *we*——"

Here the narrator let his hankerchief in his face, and seemed to shake with the impressible agitation.

"Well, sir," exclaimed braggadocia who had listened to the narrative with almost breathless attention. "Well, sir—well?—what was the result? How did it end?"

"*I was shot dead the very first fire!*" replied the old gentleman; the property passed into the hands of my uncle and his family; and my surviving brother has been poor as a rat ever since!

I hope the anecdote will not be lost upon Mr Bennett, that he will peruse and digest it that he may become wise in future.

DEMOCRAT.

COL. TATE:—In looking over my letter No 4 as published in your paper of the 24th ult, I observe an unintentional error as to the *year* in which the Hon. H. Clay made his *first* speech in favor of a United States Bank. It was not in 1811, but subsequent to that time.

It is true Mr. Clay was in the U. S. Senate in 1811, but then co operated with the Democracy against the Bank and the *year* in which he *changed* his position I cannot now state accurately. I know that he was certainly in favor of the Bill to *recharter* the Bank which Gen. Jackson voted in 1832.

Wishing to do justice to all men, I request you to please publish this correction and greatly oblige JEFFERSON.

☞ On Monday, August 7, there will be an election in Kentucky for Congress, Legislature, State Treasurer, and Judge of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge Bulitt.

☞ During last week 501 rebel prisoners were released, making a total of 43,391 released since the accession of President Johnson. None but sick prisoners remain.

☞ It is rumored that the rooms in the old Penitentiary Prison, at Washington, are being fitted up preparatory to the reception of Jefferson Davis, who is to be put on trial.

☞ Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, has been arrested at Columbus, Kentucky.

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July 15, 1865.—1m

MARRIAGES.

On the 3d inst, at the Forks Hotel, Bloomsburg, by the Rev D. J. Waller, Mr. JAMES BOYLES, and Miss. CELINDA VAN PELT both of Briar Creek township, Columbia co.

On the 4th day of July at the Hotel of Mr. Kahler by the Rev Geo. C. Drake, Mr JACOB KRAMER, of White Hall, Montour county Miss MARY, daughter of Wm. McBride, of the same place.

DEATHS.

In Berwick, on Friday morning 30th of June, Mr. HUGH THOMPSON, aged 87 years, 10 months and 17 days

In Briarcreek township, Columbia county, on Saturday morning last—suddenly in his bed—Mr. HENRY LAMON, aged about 35 years.

In Fort Mifflin, on the 4th of July, Mr. PHILIP A KLINE—son of Sam'l Kline, of Benton,—in the 29th year of his age.

[The deceased was arrested last winter, by the Military bloodhounds, and has since been suffering in the "Lincoln Bastile." He was under sentence of two years for alledged desertion, and was only released by the visitation of death. Mr Kline leaves a wife and family in destitute circumstances, now residing in Derry township, Montour county.]

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