

COLUMBIA AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.



LEVI L. TATE, EDITOR.

"TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH."

TERMS: \$2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 19.—NO. 29.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN'A., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

VOLUME 29.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

Baltimore, Md.

ESTABLISHED as a REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place where a Cure can be obtained.

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When these old Boots were New

There are several doggerels published in the Star and Democrat, said to be written by Col. Freeze. One is set to the tune of "When this old hat was new." Suppose he would try his hand at one "To My Old Boots"—the pair he promised to eat if McClellan wasn't elected. The theme would be suggestive.—*Columbia Co. Republican.*

When these old boots were new,
And greenwood daisies sweetened them,
For all life's numerous ills,
'Tis said he drove an old horse mare,
The folks called her brown mare,
And drags Thomson down the go,
When these old boots were new.

When these old boots were new,
It was well understood,
That he would soon depopulate
That ancient neighborhood,
Unless some other kind of work
He could be brought to do,
And so they sent him down to Bloom,
When these old boots were new.

When these old boots were new,
The "Good Samaritan,"
The "Pharisee," and "Christy Fox"
Stood by him to a man,
They hoped him to a printing press,
And cash, and credit too,
And gave him everything he had,
When these old boots were new.

When these old boots were new,
The Party was his own;
He played the game alone,
They hoped small honors on his head,
Made him Post Master too,
And then he wrote for Thomas Dixes,
When these old boots were new.

When these old boots were new,
Great changes have occurred,
The honest man who helped him once,
His usefulness decayed;
And like our ancient shaker friends,
The "No-trust" of him too,
And with him once more, where he was
When these old boots were new.

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Capital vs. Labor.

A good and wise government, says a contemporary, is that which meddles with the natural rights of its people as little as possible. The large body of a nation are the producers; they number at least nine tenths of the entire population, and as these nine tenths create the wealth of the entire country, it is but just that this wealth should be properly distributed. The laws of a nation should respect the rights of the producers, and not be made to serve solely the purposes of the capitalists or non-producers, as in the case when ever the interest question is discussed in legislative bodies. Look at the state of things to-day, and see the result of dishonest legislation in Congress. The great war debt, as it now stands, (but which will be nearly double when the whole comes to be summed up,) draws the enormous sum of ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY-FIVE MILLIONS per year; but while the poor man has to work to pay this interest, the rich man, who invests his surplus in the debt, is not required to pay a dollar from his income from this source towards the sum total of this high interest for Congress says to him, "if you will take a portion of the great war debt, your income from that source shall not be touched—the taxes on the poor man's earnings shall be large enough to avoid the necessity of your parting with any portion of the large interest you receive from the public bonds;" and so the rich bond holders escape the general taxation for National, State, County, School and Municipal purposes. Now, what is the effect of this unfair, unequal and corrupt legislation? It results in this: that the immense public debt, finally amounting to probably FIVE THOUSAND MILLIONS, more than one-third the wealth of the country at this time, falls upon only two thirds of the property; the other third escapes entirely. In this way labor carries not only its own proportion of taxes, but that of the rich drones, also, as far as the war debt is concerned. This is the injury which capital inflicts upon labor, through dishonest legislation, and it is this affliction under which the masses of the people are now writhing, and which if not soon checked, will eventually grind them into the dust.

We are opposed to repudiation of the debt in any shape or form. The faith of the Nation is pledged for its payment, and that pledge must be redeemed under any and all circumstances. But we shall continue to insist upon equality of taxation to meet our National obligations. We want every man to contribute according to his wealth—the bondholders of the Government as well as the farmer, mechanic, or laboring man. The blessings of government, like the dew of heaven, fall alike upon rich and poor, and so should its burthens. There should be no antagonism between capital and labor. They should go hand in hand in a joint effort to sustain the credit of the country, and benefit alike all classes of our fellow-citizens.

Gen. Humphrey has taken command of Pennsylvania. He is subordinate to Gen. Meade.—*Ex.*

By what authority has this General Humphrey taken command of Pennsylvania? We thought Pennsylvania was a free, sovereign and independent State, able to take care of herself. She has a Governor, a Legislature and a Supreme Court, and has heretofore been accustomed to manage her little affairs in her own way, but now it seems the leagues have lost confidence in her loyalty, and Humphrey is sent to "take command" of her. What a humiliating position for the noble Commonwealth!

TELL IT ALL.—The Abolition journals are boasting loudly over the fact that Jacob M. Campbell, their candidate for Surveyor General, has "subscribed \$30,000 to the war loan of the State." Why don't they tell the people that these thirty thousand dollars yield him an income, in interest, of one thousand eight hundred dollars annually, and that upon the whole amount he does not pay one cent of tax!

Why don't they tell them that this amount simply so much wealth drawn from the taxable property of the State, and that the farmer, the mechanic, and the day-laborer must be taxed so much the more to make up for this thirty thousand dollars of Campbell's? Why don't they tell it all!

Colorado Jewett on the war Path.

New York, Aug. 31.—The following important document has been sent to the New York News:

To the Editor of the New York News: Allow me, through your journal, to inform Messrs. Raymond and Weed that they must, on my return from Europe, be prepared to give the satisfaction due between gentlemen for late printed insults to me, or be branded before posterity—in my proposed Peace History of the Civil War in America—as national cowards.

—Wm. Cornell Jewett.

SPEECH

OF
COL. J. G. FREEZE,
AT THE NOB MOUNTAIN MEETING.
Wednesday Morning, Aug. 30, '65

REPORTED BY D. F. MURPHY, ESQ.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—This morning has been devoted to the review of an episode of the late war, popularly known as "the Columbia County Invasion," and it has been assigned to me, to perform that duty. The false and malicious representations made and published broadcast over the land, concerning it, were intended to poison and mislead the public mind, and thus make a cover for the authors of this foul wrong and deep outrage, from the just indignation of all honest and right-minded men. The time has already come when a thorough exposition is required, and there can be no more fitting occasion than this, when the citizens of the county interested in the thorough ventilation of this enormity, are here to corroborate the facts adduced; and many people from a distance, for the first time shall become fully acquainted with the gross insult and deep wrong to our population when in a peaceful and quiet community, the evil passions of bad men, stirred up to a feeling of intense hatred by disappointed political ambition, called upon the military to avenge their private wrongs, and in direct violation of the law and the Constitution, made the civil power subordinate to the military.

The suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus was a fitting and necessary prelude to this crusade. Without that, not one of the men who were subsequently arrested on false and frivolous charges, which it is proposed now to investigate, could have been taken beyond the county; could have been denied trial in the civil courts, or could have been convicted therein; because the rules of legal evidence, and the constitutional right to a trial by jury would have protected innocence, and exposed the malice and rancor of political partizanship.

I say therefore, Fellow Citizens, and I hope to satisfy you before I close, that this Invasion of Columbia County was a purely political raid, and the local leaders of the Republican abolition party are guilty of an outrage, which will make such a record against them, as many of our citizens remember against their fathers during the Revolution. They have made a history which they shall not escape—they have made a record, during their short lease of place and power, which will remain forever against them, and which their sons will blush to read, if public virtue and private rectitude shall ever find a lodgment in their breasts.

On Saturday evening, Aug. 13th 1864, the quiet village of Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, was suddenly disturbed by the appearance on its streets of eighty cavalry and forty infantry and two pieces of artillery. The town was instantly in an excitement! The exultation of the abolitionists was most intense, their eyes sparkled with delight, their loyal tongues were loosed, and threats against the Democrats and Democratic printing offices, and statements that the troops were to "seize the county" were in the mouths of Loyal Leaguers and their followers. Very many expressions, showing the animus of the opposition have been taken down and are remembered; and the fierce desire on the part of some of them to inaugurate a reign of riot and bloodshed, was painfully apparent.

On Tuesday morning following, Major Gen. Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, which included Columbia county, with 250 more troops, made his headquarters in Bloomsburg. Reinforcements continued to arrive and within a few days "The Army of the Fishing Creek" numbered one thousand men.

And you will observe, My Fellow Citizens, that it was not until after the State and Presidential elections in the fall following were over, that it was found that the "Fishing Creek Rebellion" was at an end—Then the political object having been fully accomplished, those one thousand armed men were all withdrawn from your midst.

In order to show you more fully the deadly malice which actuated these men, I shall refer you to a letter published in that general receptacle of falsehood, folly and sensation stories, the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated "Camp Cadwalader, Columbia County Penna. Sept. 6th 1864"—But undoubtedly written in Bloomsburg, and but one man there, in my opinion, could have had the hardihood to write

such a mass of deliberate, wilful and malicious falsehoods. The letter was promptly contradicted; but the Editors of the Inquirer true to their political instincts, took no notice of the contradiction; the lie once started could go on its way thus endorsed, and effect the desired results. I will read parts of the letter and comment as I proceed. It opens as follows:

[Correspondence of the Inquirer]
"CAMP CADWALADER, COL. CO., PA.,
September 6, 1864."

We of the army of the "Fishing Creek" feel surprised and exceedingly disappointed that your valuable paper has not pursued your usual course of enterprise, and had a reliable correspondent with this army. Our deeds of valor and hardships have been allowed to pass unchronicled, and our praises may go unsung.

You will find, Gentlemen, before I have finished, that there was a very reliable correspondent somewhere. But he goes on:—

"It is not generally known that certain drafted men from this and other counties of this State, and some of the lower ones of New York, have been in the mountains in the northern part of Columbia County, on the headwaters of Fishing Creek, where they have openly defied both the civil and military authorities of our country."

Now Gentlemen, I say here that there is not one single syllable of truth in that sentence. There never was in the northern part of Columbia county, among the mountains, or any where else in this section of country, a band of men, either citizens of the county, or other counties in the State or of portions of the State of New York, associated together for any such purpose, for any illegal purpose, or indeed for any purpose at all—that neither the civil nor military authorities of our country were defied, openly or secretly;—and that in fact there never was any such body of drafted men in the locality specified by this correspondent.—The assertion is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

"Matters had reached such a point that a few weeks ago a party of drafted men had upon and severely wounded Lieut. Robinson upon his attempting to arrest them."

Now a word on that point. It has never been shown anywhere, by any sworn testimony, by any evidence whatever, that the man who is here called Lieut. Robinson had authority from any person or power, military or civil to make special or general arrests. The facts are that this Robinson, a Luzerne county man, and three or four other persons, raiding around the County of Columbia after midnight came across several citizens of the county traveling upon their own business, not drafted men, so far as is known, nor men liable to arrest for any known cause, who upon being challenged by Robinson's party and ordered to stop or else they would be fired upon, some to have fired themselves in reply to the challenge. The act is neither to be defended nor excused; but it was a night affray between those persons and citizens of Luzerne who had neither right nor authority here, no lawful power over our people and no legal right to arrest them. The meeting was accidental, the parties unknown, the numbers insignificant; and it is sheer nonsense to talk about an army of Luzerne who had neither right nor authority here, no lawful power over our people and no legal right to arrest them.

The force of the insurgents proving to be much larger than supposed, we were reinforced by a battalion of infantry under command of Lieut. Col. Seward. We remained in camp at Bloomsburg for several days, when all things being in readiness, we advanced to Bonton, a distance of eighteen miles. There we again encamped, and were further reinforced by a battalion of the Veteran Reserve Corps, making a command of about one thousand men.

Yes, my Fellow Citizens, this valiant "army of the Fishing Creek" rested in Bloomsburg from the 13th to the 21st of August; and on Sunday morning broke up its camp and took up its line of march. Without any necessity, against all propriety and all decency, the holy hours of the christian Sabbath were desecrated by the sounds of martial music and the measured tramp of soldiers—Who, themselves mostly innocent, were made the instruments of designing men, and sent on a political mission against peaceful citizens, whose only crime was a devotion to the principles of the constitution, and an unfortunate propensity to vote the Democratic ticket. (Applause) For mark you, Fellow Citizens, the facts make it perfectly clear that it was not against deserters that this immense force was sent. The best information I can procure makes it probable that in that entire region there were less than 100 non-reporting drafted men, when the "army of the Fishing Creek" arrived in Bloomsburg: Being a less percentage than almost any county in the State, or the entire North could show.—And very few if any men charged and shown to be deserters under the act of Congress, were sent to the front by the 1,000 men who composed the "army of the Fishing Creek." So far the military results were not very brilliant. But I call public attention to the fact, that not one of the one hundred men who were arrested on the 31st of August, 1864, was a deserter, not one of them was ever charged with desertion, nor was one of them ever tried for that offense. It is an important fact also, that not one of them had anything to do, or any connection with the Robinson shooting affair previously noticed, nor was any one of them ever charged with any participation therein.

Ab! Ladies and Gentlemen this was a remarkable march—the streets were full of exultant and jubilant abolitionists, thirsting for blood and lustily cheering on the soldiers in this detestable business.—The political aspect of the invasion was still more fully developed upon this occasion. At least a dozen carriages and buggies filled with abolitionists, whose joyful faces will long be remembered, followed this army of Invasion and Occupation; like the famous abolition congressmen whose splendid turn-outs followed McDowell to the first battle of Bull Run. (Laughter and applause.)

But let us follow the Inquirer correspondent a little further.

"On the 25th of August General Cadwalader arrived and assumed command. Matters remained quiet until the morning of the 31st. The last day of Summer, 1864, will be long remembered in the annals of Columbia County. During the night of the 30th the forces were posted in different portions of the county, and upon the breaking of day, which was the time appointed, about one hundred of the citizens who were implicated in the troubles were quietly arrested and brought into camp."

A memorable day truly! never to be forgotten "in the annals of Columbia County." One hundred of her citizens arrested!—Without due process of law, in defiance of their constitutional rights, without authority from the legal and constituted magistrates, but by virtue of the brute force of 1000 armed men. One hundred citizens "quietly arrested!" Why Gentlemen, it had been given out that there was a regular rebellion in the Fishing Creek County—that men women and children were under arms—that there was not a house that was not fortified—that there was not a gun which was not loaded to the muzzle; (laughter) and yet this Philadelphia Inquirer man says that on the morning of August 31st "100 citizens were quietly arrested!" Where? Each at his own home—upon rising from his bed at the "breaking of day"—dragged from his family fasting, and in some cases only partially dressed. Where then was the rebellion? Where were the armed men? There was no opposition of either individuals or numbers, even to that illegal and infernal outrage committed by these men upon that morning. The citizens of Columbia County "quietly" submitted. They were marched off to a church—one of those political club rooms where treason had been preached for years before the South seceded, where the blood hounds of Zion had stirred up political strife and animosity, instead of teaching love, peace and good will—to such a place were they taken—the 100 were separated and set apart, the sleep from the goats, probably (laughter) and the sheep carried off to Fort Mifflin.

The military authorities confined them in the meeting house without their breakfast, and marched them to Bloomsburg afterwards without providing them any thing to eat, and on to Philadelphia, before they fed them. Then these men who had committed no crime, who had made no rebellion, who had done nothing wrong, who did not even resist an illegal arrest, were taken to Fort Mifflin below Philadelphia, and locked up in bomb proofs under the earth, docked air, exercise, and the blessed light of Heaven. They had boards on the damp earth for beds. They were subjected to foul air, and meagre and sometimes unhealthy food, until sickness took hold on the strong frames, the wasting strength and lack luster eyes told of fast coming death, and whence the friends of William E. Roberts bore his body, late so full of life, through the length of our county to its last resting place.

There at least was one Democratic vote forever extinguished! So far at least this army of 1,000 men had success—(Emotion.)

That I may not be supposed to be stating any thing more than the facts of the case, I refer to the sworn statement of

William Appelman, one of the Fort Mifflin victims, as to the treatment they experienced.

"APPELMAN'S STATEMENT.

We arrived at Philadelphia at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, [Sept. 1st] and were taken to Barrack's 5th & Buttonwood. There at noon we obtained something to eat—Tin cups of soup and some bread and meat, which was the first food furnished us from the time we had been arrested. At the Beaton Church some crates were sent to us from the house of John J. Siles, by his direction, he being one of the arrested men