



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.

The Post-master General has appointed Mrs. Ellenor Moyer, post-mistress, at New Mount Pleasant, Monroe County Pa., vice Theodore Brodhead, removed.

Star Ale.

Being rather temperately inclined, we do not claim to be a judge of quality so far as regards the several varieties of the "Ardent" which are retailed in the different Hotels of our borough for the comfort of the "Inner Man." On the question of Ale and Lager, our experience is somewhat more extended, and we think we speak by the card when we say that the "Star Ale" manufactured by our friend Postens of Scranton, and kept on draught by mine Hosts Bossard of the Indian Queen, Troch of the Stroudsburg House, and at P. Schug's Restaurant, is far ahead of any thing in the Malt line, that ever tickled our pallet. This Ale, we are assured, is manufactured from the best material, is entirely free from adulteration; and, we are satisfied, that its occasional indulgence will add to instead of diminishing the health and comfort of mankind. To one and all who indulge in a glass we would say try the Star Ale.

John F. Drinkhouse will deliver a patriotic address to-day, at the R. R. Depot, to the enlisted volunteers, who will be there ready for the train to convey them to the seat of war.

The communication from Lackawaxen township, Pike county, came too late for this week's paper. It will appear next week.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The September Term of our Courts commenced on Monday last, at 2 o'clock p. m. all the Judges on the Bench. No Grand Jury was summoned to this Term. The remainder of Monday and nearly the whole of Tuesday was occupied with the case of Noah Phillips and Julia Ann his wife, to the use of said Julia Ann vs. Chas. Rath, and John Young, Jr. This was an action of Trespass for taking and selling the horse of the Plaintiff. Chas. Rath, one of the defendants was Constable of Hamilton township, and under an execution in favor of John Young against Jacob Spragle (the father of Julia Ann Phillips) levied upon and sold a certain horse in the possession of Jacob Spragle, but which the said Julia Ann Phillips alleged was her property, having been purchased with her separate means. After the Plaintiff had closed, on motion of Defendant counsel, John Young and John Young, Jr. were discharged, no proof having been produced against them; and the trial proceeded against Chas. Rath alone. Wednesday morning, the Jury returned a verdict in favor of Plaintiff for the sum of \$104 16. The Court set aside this verdict and granted a new trial.

The case of Bush vs. Brown was taken up on Tuesday night, and is now being tried, as we go to press. This is a long and tedious case about a water right, and will doubtless occupy the remainder of the week, as the Court will not be in session on Thursday, that being a day set apart by the Executive of the Nation for fasting and prayer. All the Jurors not empaneled in the trial of this case were excused on Tuesday night.

The Monroe Guards.

The Monroe Guards is the name of a new company organizing under George K. Slater, to enter the service of the United States. They are to join the new Regiment of Col. J. F. Staunton P. V. and we have no doubt they will do good service in the cause of the Union and the Constitution. Col. Staunton bore a high character as an officer of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, in the Mexican War, and his soldierly qualities will give our friends every advantage necessary to make them good soldiers and enable them to honor the name they have assumed. All honor to gallant Monroe, for although not yet fast to start, she comes not only up to the rank of extinguishing rebellion, punishing traitors and sustaining the glorious emblem of our National unity and glory. The young patriots of Monroe can not do better than to testify thus their love of liberty by joining the army under such circumstances. Success and glory attend our brave soldiers and when they return we promise them the love of their countrymen and the admiration of the world. It is understood that Capt. George K. Slater, or C. L. Edwards will remain a few days to receive those who wish to join them.

The card of Reuben Kresge, announcing himself as a candidate for county Commissioner will be found in to day's paper. It would have appeared there last week but for the negligence of the person in whose hands it was placed to be forwarded to our office. We deem this notice of the facts due to Mr. Kresge and his friends.

Trouble in the Wig-wam.—Grand Power of the Dictators.

It is plainly evident to all who chose to look, that the camp of the dictators is grievously beset with trouble. The memory of man runneth not back to the time when it was deemed necessary, on the occasion of any former election of mere representative, to call a gathering of the faithful, to afford opportunity for explanation either to candidates or to those who assisted to place them in nomination. The meeting on Monday night last, called as it was by those whose claim to the patent of unadulterated democracy is undoubted—a democracy which bolts at nothing that comes through the portals of a packed convention—may, therefore, be regarded as a rara avis; a bird without classification in natural history, a complete cross between hawk and buzzard, as perfect a nondescript as Barnum's "What is it?"—only, if possible, a little more so. Of course every body seemed anxious to see what was to be seen, and to hear what was to be said, and so everybody went; but, among the large number present, we were surprised to see so few of those who swallow the trick played by the County Convention, and such an overwhelming preponderance of those who are fixed in the determination to rebuke old fogysism at the polls. It was apparent on all sides, whether we viewed the sternness of the masses or the trepidation of the dictators, that there was trouble in the wig-wam, and that the gathering was ordered under a forlorn hope that something might be said to stay the ball of public indignation which was rushing on, and threatening to crush the bald-faced wire-pullers who operated through the Convention held on the 7th inst. But how futile are the efforts of the wicked. No enthusiasm cheered the speakers, and we heard more than one friend of Mr. Rowland declare that his speech had better have been left unspoken.

In another column we give a fair report of what was said and done, and we do not design to repeat it here. We can, however, note more fully the sayings and doings of the men who set up candidates, and of candidates themselves, without feeling guilty of repetition. We attended the meeting for the purpose of learning the grounds on which the leaders had the hardihood to ask the votes of the people for one whose nomination was obtained by overlooking all the precedents of his party. As the meeting was called for the special purpose of letting Mr. Rowland, the rump candidate for the legislature, be heard, we naturally supposed that he would enlighten us as to the necessity of making strict party nominations, in these times when the country should be a unit for the preservation of the laws—at least, that he would tell us why he, as a minority candidate, should be voted for in preference to John C. Westbrook, the undeniable choice of Pike county, whether viewed as to his majority of delegates, his majority on the popular vote, or his better qualifications for the position. We listened closely to all that was said, and we came home filled with wonder, that men possessed of intelligence, men who laid claim to upright character could so boldly, and, apparently, so void of conscience, attempt to cram so monstrous an iniquity down the throats of the people.

Huddibras assures us that "fools instead of arguments use wagers." After listening to Mr. Rowland's rotundomade on Monday evening, backed as it was by the offer of a hundred dollar bet, we came to the natural conclusion, that the fool's argument was a more practised weapon in his hands than was common sense. Instead of the political principles and the peculiar claims of Mr. Rowland which we expected to hear discussed and established, it seemed to us that all bones which men of his caliber had, in times past, contended against had simmered down to a single number of the Jeffersonian, and that it, and what it said, was the only bug-bear left for the valiant patent democracy of the day to combat. Everything else had been overshadowed by our sheet of humble dimensions—just 23 x 33, strict measure—and the halting manner of the speakers almost led us to suppose that they feared that the dreaded sheet might assume the form of a bomb shell and, exploding in their midst, scatter death and destruction around. From the bottom of our heart we pitied the speakers—both the delegate who rendered an account of his stewardship, and declared that the vote by ballot was not a secret vote, and the rump candidate for the legislature, Mr. George H. Rowland, who challenged us to a game of "Lackawack Brag," instead of giving facts to prove his union sentiments, and who gave us to understand, in the course of his remarks, that he had tarried in classic Rome, and hugged Queen Dido in Greece. Though all who heard him may be satisfied that Mr. Rowland "can keep a hotel," all must admit that he can't quote Webster. A true friend of the Union could not have made so sad a failure in quoting the memorable expression of Webster as did Mr. Rowland, on Monday evening last.

But why waste words. The best argument Mr. Westbrook could have asked to have deduced in favor of his election, was presented to the meeting on Monday evening in the speech and manner of Mr. Rowland. Nothing more was necessary to convince all who heard him, that the charges of the Jeffersonian had more than mere surmise to sustain them. The closing of the polls on the 8th of October will satisfy the dictators and their candidate, Mr. Rowland, that the day for foisting political humbugs upon the legislature of Pennsylvania has gone by forever.

McClellan moves across the Potomac when he gets ready, but Pyle of the Eastern Hall of Fashion will remain on this side of the Delaware to supply the citizens of Eastern and vicinity with good clotting at moderate prices.

The Late Democratic Meeting.

The meeting at an early hour was organized by the election of RICHARD S. STAPLES, President, and A. Penner, G. Kintner, John Merwine, and ——— Yetter, Vice Presidents, and somebody Secretary, who did not assume the proffered honor. S. J. Hollinshead moved that Wm. K. Haviland be invited to address the meeting, which he proceeded to do. He set out with the intention of convincing Democrats, as well as all who felt an interest, that he had done a nice thing in cheating the Pike County Democracy out of her choice for nomination for the Legislature. He had done just what he thought was right in carrying out the schemes of the rotten wire pullers. He said he had met with one man in Monroe, whom he regarded as a Democrat, that was at all dissatisfied with his action. But he will most likely find a few more of the same sort by next election, if we may judge from the signs of the times, which to us strongly indicate that the corrupt wire-pullers' reign is rapidly drawing to a close. His was a sorrowful and pitiable effort—an abortion.

Mr. Rowland the wire-pullers' choice was then invited to address the meeting, which he did in one of the most star spangled and sky-rocket addresses it was ever our lot to listen to. After soaring in mid heaven and exclaiming retrospective glances at the republic of Rome and at Queen Dido's possessions, he suddenly espied the Jeffersonian and descended upon us like a hawk upon a chicken. He then attempted to tear us to pieces, but his efforts reminded us of a little pup trying to kill game entirely beyond its capacity. He denied that he was in favor of repealing the \$10,000 tax on the Erie Railroad Co. He did not deny that the Company furnished the grease to make the machinery run smoothly, nor did he deny that he had found it suitable to leave Hawley in a hurry on a certain occasion because of utterance of opposition to the Administration on the War question. He did not deny that he had voted for Breckinridge, nor did he deny that the present as well as original sympathizers with the rebels, were nearly unanimous in his support. He denied that he had ever had a secession flag on his house. He admitted that he had lampooned the State Administration for cheating the Volunteers in their uniforms. Stuff—The volunteers could not be cheated, but the State Administration was the party that was cheated by putting the contract to furnish uniforms, in the hands of those who proved untrue to their trust. The matter was immediately investigated on the discovery of the fraud by a Committee appointed by the Governor, and part of which was composed of Democrats, and which entirely exonerated the Governor of all censure. He also admitted that he had castigated the Federal Administration because it paid off some of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments with paper money at 6 or 7 per cent below par. Now the Administration had nothing to do with it. The gold was furnished to the pay-master, but he exchanged the gold for paper money which was at a discount of 25 cents to the dollar. But this the volunteers refused to receive; and the paymaster quickly re-exchanged his paper money for the gold, and then paid off the volunteers with the hard material.

Mr. Rowland finally denounced ours as a "dirty, contemptible, John Brown, Abolition sheet." This is regular secession slang, as all persons are thus denounced by the Rebels and their sympathizers who oppose their enterprise of destroying the Government. By their language and peculiar dialect these rebels and their friends are known. Then, what else could we expect from Mr. Rowland? Don't his language tell us where his heart is? The next speaker was Henry S. Mott, who remarked that it was the first time he had ever been called upon to speak to the Monroe Democracy. He declared that nine tenths of the time of our national existence, the Government had been in the hands of the Democracy, and it had grown to its greatness under their care. Hence the Democratic organization should not be disturbed, and therefore the wire-pullers' candidate should be elected. The people ought not to be heard. The dictators should. Such was his logic. He did not say that this Rebellion had been concocted under and fostered by a Democratic Administration. No; that would not have sounded well, and therefore it must be told, although it be the truth. He next made a gross charge against the State Administration of being guilty of increasing the state debt some fourteen millions of dollars, and with a significant bob of the head, said he would prove it, when another speaker, whose name was unannounced by the President, commenced a speech which instantly commanded universal attention and to whom Mr. Mott gave way, and at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned sine die.

Query.

If Mr. Rowland is such a Union man as he represents himself to be, then why did he, as rumor has it, so bitterly abuse the Administration for stopping the circulation of the Day Book and New York Daily News, both of which were as strongly as possible advocating the cause of the Rebels, and both of which vile sheets, it is said, afforded daily reading to the wire-puller's candidate.

Who Lies?

The dictators candidate for the Assembly on last Monday evening, in an unsatisfactory attempt to make his record good on the Union question, had the unblushing boldness to assert, that the Administration had paid off some of Pennsylvania's three months Volunteers with rag money, which was at a discount of 6 or 7 cents to the dollar. Now this is utterly false as nine tenths of those who heard him know. The truth is just this: When the term of the three months Volunteers in question had expired, a son of the Secretary of War was appointed to pay them off, and the gold for that purpose was placed in his hands; but his notion was that the Middletown bank notes would answer the Volunteers' purpose as well as the gold, and accordingly offered the notes on that bank to them as pay for their services, which they refused to receive, and they were therefore paid off with gold. The notes on the Middletown bank at that time were selling at the Brokers counter at 2 1/2 cents discount to the dollar.

Now if Mr. Rowland will lie so about things with which we are all acquainted, is it wise in us to believe him when he tells us of things for the truth of which we must alone take his word?

Tell us Why?

We have asked, on several occasions, but have not been answered, Why it is, if G. H. Rowland is undisguisedly in favor of the Government, and Administration, that every man in the two Counties, so far as we know, that is, or ever has been tainted with secessionism, is now so strongly in favor of Mr. Rowland, and so bitterly opposed to Mr. Westbrook?

It is in vain to attempt to disguise it, for actions will speak louder than words.

Why is it that all the Rowland meetings are officered by those who originally sympathized with the Rebels? In short, why are all the movements made to advance his political fortune headed by persons of that peculiar stripe, and backed up by the satellites which revolve around such beautiful planets, who hope to gather up the plunder, or reap political glory?

We do not desire to do any one injustice. But such are the plain facts. Who will give us the explanation? Won't next October?

The Difference.

George H. Rowland in his speech on Monday Evening last took credit to himself from the fact that the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, a democrat of New York, is doing everything possible for man to do to sustain the administration in its prosecution of the war. Mr. Dickinson goes heart and soul into the matter, and asks for nothing but that the Union may be preserved. Mr. Rowland does nothing but find fault with the Administration, and its mode of conducting the war.—This is the difference between Rowland and Dickinson is a Democrat while Rowland is a demagogue.

Union Democratic Meeting.

The meeting of the union Democracy and People to indorse the nomination of John C. Westbrook for Representative of this Legislative district, came off in the Court House, on last Tuesday evening; and so far as numbers, respectability, patriotism and enthusiasm are concerned may be considered a grand success. The meeting was organized by the election of the following named persons as officers: President, DANIEL PETERS, Vice Presidents, Philip Miller, John C. Daudt, John Hannah, and Washington Overfield; Secretaries, J. F. Drinkhouse and A. Michaels.

L. F. Barnes, Esq. of Milford, was then invited to address the meeting, to which he readily and pertinently responded. He reviewed ably and critically the action of the late packed Democratic Convention, which, by a deceptive and fraudulent game, unparalleled in the history of Legislative Conventions in this district, George H. Rowland was put in nomination. He claimed that inasmuch as the candidate having been conceded on all hands to Pike, it was plainly the duty, according to every principle of justice, and the past usage of the party, for the delegates of Monroe to concur in the nomination of the man whom the majority presented. And if the voice of the majority was set at naught, and a man selected whom her people had just repudiated, then the man representing the majority of the County entitled to the nomination was by right the regular nominee; and John C. Westbrook being that circumstance, is therefore the regular nominee notwithstanding the unprincipled wire-pullers had denied his right and nominated another in his stead. He stated that John C. Westbrook is a man against whose private character nothing can be said; he is every sense of the word honorable and upright; and on the Union question is sound and unquestioned, and goes for a vigorous prosecution of the war, until every rebel lays down his arms and submits to the powers that be, believing that such a course will result in a permanent, most speedy and honorable peace.

In conclusion, he stated that inasmuch as the voice of the people had been outraged by wire-pulling demagogues to accomplish their own selfish purpose, he appealed from their action to the honest and untrammeled people to vindicate right and condemn injustice and wrong, by voting for and triumphantly electing John C. Westbrook over the dictators' candidate. The remarks of the speaker elicited frequent outbursts of applause.

The following resolutions were then adopted unanimously: Resolved, That the Resolutions adopted in the Representative Convention at Stroudsburg, on the 7th inst., in favor of sustaining the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the present war against armed Rebellion in the South; meet our entire approval, and we do hereby reaffirm said resolutions as expressive of the sense of this meeting. Resolved, That the majority of the Delegates from Pike County having declared John C. Westbrook, as the choice of Pike county for the office of Representative, it became the duty of Monroe county to concur in his nomination, and that the action of the majority of the Delegates of this county, in nominating George H. Rowland, contrary to the will of the Democracy of Pike county, was unjust and irregular. Resolved, That we hereby declare our preference for John C. Westbrook, as the regular nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Representative, believing him to be the choice of the Democracy of this Representative District, and we hereby pledge him our hearty support. Resolved, That we approve of the official acts of Hon. Henry S. Mott, our State Senator and the Hon. C. D. Brodhead, our member of the Legislature. Three cheers were then given for Westbrook, three for the speaker, and three for the Union, all of which were given with a significant energy. The meeting then adjourned amid the best of feeling, and fully resolved to lay out the dictators' candidate on the second Tuesday of next October.

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Was the late Democratic Convention Packed?

We have heard, from several reliable sources, that the late Assembly Convention was arranged just as it was for the purpose of nominating G. H. Rowland. One person who was in the conspiracy to slaughter Westbrook stated, to one of his friends, that although Westbrook undoubtedly had a majority of delegates from Pike and was, therefore, justly entitled to the nomination, he nevertheless would not be nominated. Another person connected with the conspiracy, remarked to an individual in the Convention as soon as it had voted to nominate by secret ballot, that Rowland would certainly be nominated. A prominent individual came from Pike a few days before the delegate election, and requested a certain wire-puller to manage the election of delegates so that a majority should be of that material which could be most easily moulded to the dictator's designs. This individual replied that he was so circumstanced that he could not; but he recommended him to a certain Eq. who did take the enterprise in hand. The evidence to substantiate this is overwhelming and can be produced. Is there any doubt then that the Convention was packed to defeat Mr. Westbrook because he is too honest to be made a tool of by the corrupt wire-pullers? Ought not every honest man to repudiate the action of that mass of corruption.

"I will Bet a Hundred Dollars!" G. H. Rowland, a Breckinridge Democrat, and the candidate put in nomination for the Assembly, by the late wire-pullers' packed Convention, he, on last Monday evening, offered to bet one hundred dollars that he could not be proved a Secessionist. This is a safe offer; for, in reality, he could not be a secessionist, unless he lived in a State which had seceded, and approved of such secession. But he did not offer to bet a hundred dollars that he had not expressed sympathy, on various occasions, with the Secessionists. This in his neighborhood, is said to be glaringly notorious, and evidence, we are told, can be produced in abundance to establish this fact.

At the meeting on Monday last Mr. Rowland flourished a roll of bank bills, and challenged us to a game of "Lackawack Bluff." A friend suggests the query as to whether the bills, if bank bills, were the production of a Bogus concern. We can't say.

FROM MISSOURI.

Col. Mulligan's Surrender—Ben McCulloch Near Lexington—A Fight Near the Kansas Border—Col. Montgomery and Johnston Defeat the Rebels—Col. Johnston Killed. Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 22, 1861. A dispatch received here to-night says that the Federal troops at Lexington, Mo., surrendered to the Rebels on Friday afternoon, for want of water. Ben McCulloch was in Barton County on Monday last, marching on Lexington. Major Tanner's wound it is feared will prove mortal. The greatest activity prevails here in military circles. The steamer Sunshine was brought down here to-day. She is not disabled, as reported. She will doubtless be confiscated, as it is said her captain was paid in Confederate bonds for his services in ferrying Martin Green's forces across the river at Galsgow. Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 23, 1861. A special dispatch to The St. Louis Democrat says: "A dispatch was received here this evening from Gen. Fremont, which seems to fully confirm the surrender of Lexington by Col. Mulligan. The dispatch says that Mulligan had

surrendered on Friday for the want of water. Before surrendering Col. Mulligan sent 200 of his men across the river to Brookville, enroute for Quincy, Ill.

The news to-day from Tusumbia reports that Col. McClury of the Federal troops was attacked on Friday by a party of rebels under Parsons and Johnson, but he repulsed them with slight loss on our side.

Our forces, which were sent up the river last week, are now at Booneville, and will move forward to Lexington to-morrow. Gen. Davis leaves here to-morrow to take command and lead them on.—Other troops will go forward immediately.

Laurenworth, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

The Times of this morning learns that a fight took place at Marietown, Mo., on Tuesday morning, between 600 Federal troops, under Cols. Montgomery and Johnston, and 400 Rebels, in which the latter were completely routed, with the loss of seven killed. One hundred horses, and all their tents and supplies, were also captured.

Our forces lost two privates killed and wounded. Col. Johnston, while riding at the head of his column, was pierced by nine balls, and instantly killed. Two bullets took effect in his head, two buckshot in the neck, one bullet in the left shoulder, one in the right hand, and one in the left. He died urging his men to fight for the "Stars and Stripes."

St. Louis, Sept. 22, 1861.

All the officers of Gen. Fremont's staff have been ordered, to-day, to report themselves at head quarters forthwith.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 23, 1861.

Gen. Prentiss's dispatch, announcing the surrender of Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, says the Federal loss was 37 killed, 140 wounded. The Rebel loss is supposed to be about 800 killed and wounded.

A special dispatch to The Republican from Jefferson City 23d, says nothing has been received there corroborative of the report of the surrender of Lexington, and many do believe it totally false.

Dr. Hughes, who left his home, 45 miles from Lexington, on Saturday night, and who is a near neighbor of Capt. Magoffin, captured by Col. Marshall and taken to Lexington about two weeks since, and who has two sons in the rebel army, declares that if the city had surrendered on Friday, Magoffin's family would have been spared, and he himself been apprised of the fact.

It is supposed if Lexington has surrendered, Price and his army will move down the river, and unless checked or defeated, attack Booneville, and then Jefferson City. Judge Field, who arrived here yesterday, having been a prisoner in Lexington, and released, says Col. Mulligan told him last Tuesday evening, that he could hold out under any circumstances five or six days. This city is quiet, and no fears are entertained of the Rebel, whatever may be their force.

A special dispatch from Quincy to The Journal says that Col. Mulligan has been released on parole, and will be here this evening. He will remain until Gen. Fremont's orders are received.

Gen. Prentiss has telegraphed from Brookfield to the Assistant Quartermaster to provide subsistence for 2,000 men, and to have it ready upon their arrival.

The commissioned officers are retained as prisoners by the Rebels.

A part of Col. Mulligan's command arrived here this evening. The balance, amounting to nearly 2,000, are expected to-morrow. Those who have arrived say that the force at Lexington is only about 2,500 including several companies of Home Guards, who are accused of having shown cowardice. The surrender of Lexington was made at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon.

The flag was hauled down by the Home Guards. Col. Mulligan is spoken of in the highest terms. He displayed great bravery during the action, and when asked to surrender he refused. His sword was taken away by force.

Col. Mulligan and all the commissioned officers are held prisoners by the Rebels.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Erie Sewing Machine. We will give a commission or pay wages at from \$25 to \$60 per month, and expenses paid. The Erie is a new machine, and very simple in its construction.—A diploma was awarded our Machine by the Industrial Association of Farmers & Mechanics, held at Chambersburg, Pa., at its exhibition in 1860, over the Grover & Baker, and Baudinet Machines. It is equal to any machine in use, and the price is but fifteen dollars. Address R. JAMES, General Agent E. S. M. Co., Milan, Ohio. March 14, 1861.—6m.

DIED.

In Chesnut Hill, on the 28th ult., Margaret, wife of E. R. Gearhart in the 27th year of her age.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF MONROE AND PIKE COUNTIES.

Fellow-Citizens.—Having been regularly nominated by a majority of the Delegates from Pike County for the office of Representative, and, as I believe, thereby entitled by every Democratic precedent and usage, to the nomination of the joint Convention at Stroudsburg, on the 7th inst., I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the said office, and solicit your votes and support.

If elected, I pledge myself to a vigorous support of the Government in prosecuting the present war, not that I am in favor of the war, but believing it now to be an actual necessity, and the only means of securing a speedy and honorable peace. Upon other questions I will be guided solely by the wishes of my constituents, and an honest intention to secure economy in the administration of our government, and consequently a reduction of our present enormous taxation.

Respectfully your fellow-citizen, JOHN C. WESTBROOK. MILFORD, Pike County, Pa. Sept. 9th, 1861.