

### Governor Curtin.

The Luzerne Union says:—  
 For Clerk of the Courts the people of this county, at the last election, elected E. B. Collings, his majority being large enough to be above the army vote and all other. Mr. Baldwin, the old incumbent, got up a frivolous pretext for contesting his election, which was overruled by Judge Conyngham and the office awarded to Mr. Collings. The Court approved of his bonds and they were forwarded to Harrisburg. Three weeks have elapsed, but no commission has come. Governor Curtin refuses or neglects to commission Mr. C., and thus under the law Mr. Baldwin holds the office. So it seems that the Governor too is treating elections as though they never had been held. He sent a commission to Mr. Grant for Associate Judge whose certificate was bogus; but for a Democrat elected by a majority of the voters, army and all, no commission can be got, because it keeps a political friend in an office that the people have given to another. Again we ask, why does not the Governor send on the commission?  
 And yet this is the man, who, himself holding his office by the suffrage of the people, deliberately denies to them the right to exercise that constitutional prerogative. He treats an election as if it had never been held, dares the power and derides the right of the citizens of Pennsylvania. In the case of our judicial district, when a unanimous request was preferred to him to appoint to the Judgeship, William Elwell; with a deliberate and characteristic disregard of their wishes and petitions he refused. When the people next fall, in their sovereign capacity, elect Mr. Elwell, what will his excellency do? Will he repeat Luzerne county on us, and refuse or neglect to send on his commission? We shall see.

And this is the man, with whose false name graces Dr. John week after week digests his readers. Who for present political popularity, declines to levy the "Special Tax" of one-half mill, laid by the Legislature, to pay the interest, and so far as it might reach, the principal of the State war loan; preferring to leave the one unpaid and the other to accumulate, so that in the end still more tax will be required; so facing the music at once, and having the tax laid, collected and applied to its legitimate purposes.

We shall not escape the payment by the Governor's dodge—it is only putting off the day; and at the same time increasing what at the lightest will sufficiently burthenome. But these are the shams and shifts and subtleties of a defeated, disgraced, and broken down party, they may be forgiven, but not forgotten.

### Hon. Aaron Hess.

The people of Columbia county, will recognize in the above named gentleman—a new Representative of the Democracy of old Northampton in the State Legislature—one of their own fellow-citizens. Mr. Hess, was born in Bloom, and reared in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, whence, (some twenty-five years since,) he emigrated to Northampton, and—as the colleague of Col. NEWMAN, Editor of the *Easton Sentinel*, whose office the "torries" last season "inhabited,"—now turns up as the people's Representative in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hess must feel proud to know, that his old township—*Fishingcreek*—is the "BANNER TOWNSHIP" of Columbia, (having given a majority of about 170 votes at the late election for the Democratic Ticket,) and they in return, gratified to learn, that one of her humble citizens has been triumphantly chosen as the custodian of the Representative interest of one of the noblest Democratic counties in this glorious old Commonwealth.

As our Congressmen are casting about for objects of taxation, how would it do to put a tax on every man committing matrimony? Make all that wish to take into themselves wives take out a license and pay the Government a dollar or two for it. Surely no man would remain single for the sake of savings small a sum and the tax would yield an immense revenue to the national Treasury.

It is evident that the editor of the *Easton Argus*, where we find the above, is a married man. Else, we think, he would get the tax upon the bachelors, in order to force them into taking a position. Being himself in a situation to escape the tax, he is careless of the effect it might have upon others. Then besides that, would not the Preachers and Squires have to pay the tax at last, in diminished fees?

### Robbery.

We print elsewhere some extracts from reports, speeches, &c.; in relation to the robbery which the federal treasury has suffered at the hands of republicans.—Head the exposure!

Talk of the stealing done by Floyd and his company! Why that was mere petty larceny, compared with the gigantic and stupendous frauds and robberies committed by the hangers on of this most pious

### Wendell Phillips on the Administration.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, the great Ajax of that phalanx of agitators to whose persistent mischief making much of our present national difficulties is attributable, has recently enlightened a Boston audience with another exposition of his peculiar views on the conduct of the war in general, and on its conductors in particular.

Hear what he is allowed to say of the truly conservative President Lincoln:

"If we had a President who could open his eyes and see something besides Kentucky, and if the Cabinet could see anything but political preferment, the country would have some reason for hope; but as things were going, their memories would sink to the infamy which perpetuates the names of Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold."

Mr. Wendell Phillips, we believe is still at liberty. We will ever advocate liberty of speech, but it ought to go all around. This Northern disunionist praises the Southern leaders with as much vigor as he abuses the Administration. He says:

"The South deserved to succeed. She had exhibited better steamship and more capacity for the contest. She had created finances out of nothing. She had subsidized every press and Court in Europe.—The South had subsidized the London Times the same way she got Texas. She had like a skilful pilot, weathered every storm."

Concerning the prospects of the war, this disturber of the public peace says:

"Gen. McClellan proposes to restore the Union by going to Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans. Let him do it. I don't believe in defeating this rebellion in ninety days, and if we do not we are nationally and politically dead. If our arms are not victorious by April 1st, the Southern Confederacy will be achieved, unless, indeed, the slaves shall rise."

We make these quotations, not that we are surprised at them, considering the source whence they emanate, but to show our readers that the Abolitionists are as bitter enemies of the United States Government, as the Secessionists, and more dangerous, because they are permitted to speak their rebellious sentiments in the loyal North, without a speck of the courage which has driven the slaveholders into open rebellion.

When shall we hear a definite announcement by the Government, that the war is for the maintenance of the Union, and not for the abolishment of slavery? We are aware that President Lincoln has made this declaration in several official occasions, but so long as certain parties are about him, occupying a confidential position, so long will the abolitionists be encouraged to entertain and express opinions such as these uttered by Wendell Phillips.

*Philadelphia Evening Journal.*

### More of Cameron's Good Management.

A difficulty is presented at Washington, as to the disposition of all the cavalry regiments accepted in the service. The commanding General asked for TWENTY SEVEN regiments and the whole number accepted and authorized to be raised by Genl. Cameron, the Secretary of War, is SEVENTY THREE! This is forty-six more than Gen. McClellan either wants or knows how to dispose of. This excess will cost the Government just about \$46,000,000 of needless expense, but what of that? It gave Simon Cameron's friends an opportunity to buy up about FORTY thousand OLD HORSES and sell them to the government at an enormous profit. The government now owns so many horses that they don't know what to do with them and the animals have been put out to board by the thousand, among the farmers in Delaware, Maryland and the lower part of Pennsylvania at 40 cents a day. It is now proposed that the number of regiments actually required shall be rendered as efficient as possible and the others either discharged or turned into infantry. After that is done, the poor old horses will be sold at from thirty cents to ten dollars a head. The corrupt rascals who bought all these horses should be made to take them back or eat them.—*Easton Argus.*

### THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The case of the contested seat of the First Congressional District of this State, was yesterday decided by the House of Representatives at Washington, in favor of William E. Lehman, the sitting member. The Committee on Elections reported in favor of Mr. John M. Butler's claim to the seat, but the House, by a vote of 77 to 65, declared that Mr. Lehman Democrat was the rightfully elected member.

We would call attention to Henry Zuppinger's establishment; he is a reliable gentleman, and on all kinds of watches and other things in his line one of the very best hands that can be found in town or city. He pays also particular attention to spectacles and knows the secret to suit any one quickly. Two kinds of the most popular Sewing Machines for sale. one for ten the other for twenty five dollars.

### The Public Thieves.

In a recent debate in the United States Senate, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, said the army was ready to make war on the treasury, and made a brilliant monetary campaign. He said it with shame that many of the highest officers of the Government are not exempt from the censure which ought to rest on this army.—He thought it would yet be necessary to punish thieves on the treasury by death.—But we must practice economy on these little things. Something must be done to purge the Government of thieves and robbers on the treasury, or else we would have a rebellion in the North. He declared that the war was not now against the rebels on the other side, but against the plunderers on this side, and called on every man who thought he had a country to defend it against blows more deadly than those struck by the rebels. The peril is at home—among ourselves. He thought we should immediately lay a tax of \$200,000,000, and see to it that it was well and properly expended.

### More "No Party."

The Boston Post says: "The speeches and votes upon the organization of the Legislature were remarkably harmonious in favor of ignoring all party distinctions and prejudices, an equal unanimity has been exhibited in the appointments at the State House since—not a Democrat has been selected for any appointment."

Our Republican friends at Harrisburg were a little more liberal than their brethren at Massachusetts. Out of the thirty-five or forty minor appointments in the Legislature, they generously gave the Democrats one and he an Assistant Door-keeper! And this in the face of the popular majority for the Democrats, at the October election, of not less than thirty thousand in the State! This is carrying out the "No Party" principle with a vengeance.

We cut the above from an exchange. Wonder if it is true?

HON. JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford, has gained the contest for a seat in the Legislature, in place of Mr. Householder, (Republican) who was returned as one of the Representatives of the Bedford and Somerset district. The Committee who followed the case, reported on Thursday the following facts, to wit: That Bedford county, under the Constitution, was clearly entitled to a separate representation; that the union of Bedford and Somerset by the Apportionment of 1857 was unjust and unconstitutional; and that Mr. Cessna, having had 1000 majority in Bedford county, was duly elected its Representative. The report was accepted, and Mr. Cessna was immediately sworn in. He will be an able and valuable acquisition to the Democratic side of the House.

### Insurance Co. Annual Report.

The Third Annual Report of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, we publish in this week's paper. The report presents a gratifying exhibit of the business of the company. This company has been in operation not quite three years, and during that time has insured property to the amount of \$1,757,289, while their losses and expenses during the same time, have been comparatively trifling. This proves good management on the part of the officers. While other companies have been compelled to increase their rates, or make assessments to meet losses, the Farmers' Company has done neither, it has went on increasing its business and capital able to meet all its liabilities and showing each year an increase surplus fund. The company by its charter is confined to insuring country property; therefore we can commend it to our farmers as affording in the language of the Report "a safe insurance at rates corresponding to the risk."

### Notice.

The accounts heretofore due for fees &c in the Register's Office, transferred to Hon. Peter Ent, have been left in the hands of John G. Freese, in the Register's Office, for collection, where they will remain until the 15th of February; After which time they will be put in the hands of a Justice for collection.

DANIEL LEE.

Is it TRUE.—It is said that two of Simon Cameron's sons have cleared about HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS each, on Horse contracts, since the commencement of the war.

### Congressional House.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6.  
 Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New York, (Rep.) rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that, on the second day of the session, a resolution was adopted with reference to the battle of Ball's Bluff, and said that the answer to that resolution by the Commander-in-Chief had been evasive. He proceeded to demand an investigation of the affair, declaring that it was the most atrocious military murder ever committed in our history. Besides the defeat and the large loss of arms and munitions of war, there was a sacrifice of nine hundred and thirty men. Mr. Conklin, in the course of his remarks, said that the Government is spending \$2,000,000 a day, with over six hundred thousand men in the field.—Whenever we have made an advance we have been outnumbered and ignominiously defeated, and yet the House and the country are denied the right of knowing who are responsible. If we can't have indemnity for the past, in the name of humanity let us have security for the future.

Mr. Richardson opposed the resolution. Mr. Crittenden also opposed it, saying that the House has no power under the constitution to inquire into matters purely military.

The debate was continued by several gentlemen. Mr. Lovejoy introducing the subject of slavery, and declaring that the war was not successful because slavery was not properly dealt by.

Mr. Wickliffe (Ky.) called Mr. Lovejoy's attention to the resolution passed by the House in February last, declaring that neither the federal government nor the people of the North have the right or legislate on the subject of slavery in the South. This was voted for by Owen Lovejoy! Are you the man? (Laughter.) Mr. Lovejoy responded—"I am the man," and continuing his remarks, he believed the people were determined to carry on the war in such a way as to put down the rebellion in the speediest manner. He had no doubt that the government will gracefully yield to the popular sentiments. He repeated, we have the right in time of peace to interfere with slavery in the States. He asked Mr. Wickliffe if he preferred the perpetuation of slavery rather than the Union?

Mr. Wickliffe replied that he was for preserving the Union under the Constitution, regarding the obligations imposed on every citizen, state or section. He was not for violating the Constitution when it was not essential to the safety of the Union. He would preserve the institution of slavery under the Constitution, by the principle declare by the House and voted for by Mr. Lovejoy and other representatives, and also declared in the inaugural address of the President and in the latter's two messages.

Mr. Lovejoy asked if the ship must be saved by throwing overboard a portion of the crew, which would the gentleman prefer?

Mr. Wickliffe responded—"I would prefer throwing the abolitionists overboard."

Mr. Conkling's resolution was finally adopted, 79 to 64.

### Look Out for Them.

We take from the Chicago Times the following paragraph, well worthy of profound consideration:

"TREASON AT HOME.—A Democratic paper at Flint, Michigan, makes a startling disclosure upon it, declares, perfectly reliable authority, to the effect that a secret political society has been organized in that city, in pursuance of a general plan designed to embrace the whole North, and upon which numerous societies have already been organized elsewhere, whose single purpose is to make the war the engine of complete and entire emancipation. The Flint paper states that the society in that place is considerable in numbers.—We ourselves knew the place to be a hot-bed of abolitionism."

We learn from the Boston Courier, that this refers to the "Emancipation League," a meeting to inaugurate a branch of which took place in Boston a few weeks ago, and which was so complete a failure, so far as my sympathy was manifested with it, except by the stereotyped list of old abolitionists. To the same purpose is the outrageous memorial to Congress printed, drawn and signed by just the same set of men in New York, so far as we recognize their names at all. These are the proper inmates of Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren; and if they and such as they had been sent there in the beginning of our troubles, the breach might soon have been healed.

### THE PUBLIC THIEVES.

In a recent debate in the United States Senate, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, said the army was ready to make war on the treasury, and made a brilliant monetary campaign. He said it with shame that many of the highest officers of the Government are not exempt from the censure which ought to rest on this army.—He thought it would yet be necessary to punish thieves on the treasury by death.—But we must practice economy on these little things. Something must be done to purge the Government of thieves and robbers on the treasury, or else we would have a rebellion in the North. He declared that the war was not now against the rebels on the other side, but against the plunderers on this side, and called on every man who thought he had a country to defend it against blows more deadly than those struck by the rebels. The peril is at home—among ourselves. He thought we should immediately lay a tax of \$200,000,000, and see to it that it was well and properly expended.

### Correspondence.

CAMP OBERREUFER, Jan. 12th, 1862.  
 EDITOR DEMOCRAT:  
 Dear Sir, I again find a few leisure moments which I shall improve accordingly. We are pretty well initiated into camp life, although we have not been here three weeks. The novelties of camp, are so diversified, and being now to the most of us, we enjoy it very much. On the evening of the 5th, snow fell to the depth of 5 inches; the boys were not discomfited at the appearance of a new visitor, but joyed it. We at once proceeded to remove the snow from our streets which occupied but a short time. Individuals who form opinions without knowledge would certainly be amazed to visit us.—They will find a cheerful contented and in no wise down hearted set of 'boys'.—They long for service and wait impatiently for marching orders. Company "F" is composed of young men with the exception of 5 or 6 who can be put down at forty, all strong and vigorous and if engaged with the enemies of our constitution they will make their mark. A portion of our regiment, companies D G and H, were under marching orders, and left camp on the 9th at eleven o'clock A. M. The remaining companies cheered them, and no doubt may envied them their position. They crossed over to Philadelphia took refreshments at the volunteers saloon, then proceeded to the foot of Washington St. and embarked on board the steamer *Asapha* for Fort Delaware. Rumor says we will be under marching orders soon but not certain. If England persists in her unjust demands and declares war, they will meet the "Columbia County Boys" at their posts, who will extend an introduction at the cannon's mouth. That was the motto of those who wrought our freedom, and placed the fairest soil and Government in our keeping, that the sun ever shone upon. The British lion grows satisfaction in our disquisitions at home. By taking advantage of us they expected to retrieve the dishonor they sustained in being defeated in the wars, which they would be loath to attempt at any other time.

### Hon. Mr. Ely's Return.

Narrative of his capture and subsequent treatment.

Congressman Ely, returned to Washington, Dec. 27th. He states that upon Sunday, previous to the battle of Ball's Run, he walked alone to the brow of a hill some distances below the hospital just this side of the run.

Numbers of men were gazing at this time, apparently on the retreat. He asked what it meant. They said, "We have whipped them, but are falling back." Thinking it was a strange victory, he went still further: just this side of Ball Run, he stopped by a tree. At this moment a rifle ball whizzed up the road, tearing up the ground by his side. In a few minutes a cannon ball tore the limbs off a tree on a few feet above his head.

Not knowing which way to turn, he considered it as dangerous to go back as to remain, when, in a few minutes, from the firing, a company of infantry and two men on horseback matched from the thicket. Mr. Ely up to this time did not suspect anything wrong. When one of the officers rode up and asked him, "Who are you?" he replied, "My name is Ely." "What State are you from?" "From New York." "Do you hold any civil position under the United States Government?"

Mr. Ely then suspected that he was lost. With hesitation he replied "Yes sir; I am a Member of the United States Congress." "Then, sir, you are my prisoner; you shall be treated with the utmost respect; but fall in behind." He then fell in alongside of the officer, who was mounted, and was marched towards Bull Run. They had gone but a short distance when an officer rode up wearing the uniform of a colonel.

Captain Mullen, who had taken Mr. Ely, said "Colonel Cash, allow me to introduce Mr. Ely, Member of Congress of the United States."

The Rebel Colonel drew a pistol, cocked it within three feet of Mr. Ely's head, exclaiming, "You white livered scoundrel! God—you! I will blow your brains out!" As he was about firing, two Rebel officers ran up and threw their arms about him, and said, "You must not shoot him, Colonel, he is our prisoner."

With great difficulty they succeeded in wresting the pistol from his hands and got him away. Captain Mullen said, "Our Colonel is drunk, but shall not harm you. The men appeared much exhausted and said they had come a long distance upon a forced march. Their clothing was of blue material, the same as is worn by our regiments.

They then marched a great distance when they were joined by a large number of our officers, who had been taken prisoner of war. They were then placed under the charge of another force, and marched towards Manassas Junction. There they were placed in a low open field. About 9 o'clock 1000 men were huddled together, the Rebel soldiers forming a line around them, standing close together with muskets loaded.

Many of the men fell exhausted from their wounds, and thirsting for water. It was the most pitiable and heart-rending

### Correspondence.

On the 16th inst. Rev. Wm. Williams, Elder, from the town of Locust township, in Columbia county. Married on Thursday 16th inst, in Hemlock by the Rev. D. J. Van Der Meulen to Miss Elizabeth Williams, daughter of the late Rev. B. Williams.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. M. Williams, of the town of Locust township, in Columbia county. Married on Thursday 16th inst, in Hemlock by the Rev. D. J. Van Der Meulen to Miss Elizabeth Williams, daughter of the late Rev. B. Williams.

### Deaths.

In Anthony township, Montgomery county Dec. 14th, 1861 Mr. JAMES FOLLOMER, aged 69 years.

### REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CONNECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT.....	\$1.25	CLOVERSEED.....	\$4.50
RYE.....	50	SHOOTER.....	14
CORN (old).....	20	SHEEP.....	12
CORN (new).....	25	SWINE.....	15
OATS.....	15	LARD.....	15
HUCKWEAT.....	30	POTATOES.....	10

### MARRIAGES.

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### Special Notices.

#### PARKER'S CLOTHING FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Particular attention given to Custom Work, Officers' Uniforms, also Home Goods' Suits, &c.

WHITE HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR.

Southeast corner of FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.

PETER S. LEICK, Proprietor.

Nov. 16, 1861. (May 1, 1861—13th)

#### THOMAS W. MATSON.

Received the Prize Medal at the World's Fair in London 1853, for TRUNK, CARRIAGE BAGS, Boots, shoes and Gaiters. Great improvements are now offered to purchasers of the above articles. This is much the largest assortment of Trunk, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. in Philadelphia very cheap for cash.

No. 402 Market Street, one door above 4th, South Side.

Uniformity of Prices.—A New Feature in Business. Every one on our Street! JONES & CO. of the Corner One Pine Clothing Store, No. 214 Market Street above Sixth, Philadelphia.

In addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, made especially for retail sale, have conducted every one of our seasons, by having marked in figures, on each article, the price for which we are prepared to sell. They cannot purchase very low, and must pay for our goods. The goods are well selected, prepared, and great pains taken to give the customer the most satisfactory assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price. Also, a large stock of piece goods on hand of the latest styles and qualities, which will be made to order, in the most fashionable and best manner, 25 per cent. below retail prices.

Remember the Corner, in Market above Sixth Street, No. 214. JONES & CO.

#### TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by using a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption,—is anxious to make known to the afflicted, the nature of the cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same. They will find the same Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.—in every case. The only object of this notice is to afford information to those who are afflicted, and spread information which will be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will be enabled to obtain a full and permanent cure, and may grow a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address: Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York

#### New Advertisements.

NOTICE of a Justice of the Peace.

PUBLIC NOTICE FOR LICENSE.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.