I, and of Charles I, endured trial and persecution and loss of life and of liberty, rather than submit to oppression and wrong, John Hampden, glorious John Hampden, the first gentleman of England, arrested upon an illegale xecution warrant, went camly and heroically to the cells of prison rather than pay twenty shillings of an illegally assessed tax, laid in defiance of the consultution and laws of England, and the rights and privileges of Englishmen. And all history is full of like examples. William Tell brooked the tyrant's frown in his day and generation, in defence of these same rights, in the noble republic of the Swiss; and that gallant little people, hemmed in among the Alps, though surrounded on every side by despots whose legions numbered more than the whole population of Switzerland, have by that same indomitable spirit of liberty, maintained their rights, their liberties and their independence to this hour. And are Americans now to offer themselves up a servile sacrifice upon that alter of arbitary power?—Sir, I have misread the signs of the times and the temper of the people, if there is not already a spirit in the land which is about to speak in thunder tones to those who stretch forth still the strong arm of despotic power. "Thus far shalt thou come, and no father. We made you; you are our servants." That, sir, was the language which I was taught to apply to men in office, when I was a youth, or in first manhood and a private citizen, and afterwards when holding office as the gift of the people, to hear applied to me, and I bore the title proudly. And I asked then, as I ask now, no other or bettter reward than, "Well done, good and faithful servant." [Cries of, "You shall have it; you deserve it."] But to day, they who are our servant, creatures made out of nothing by the power of the people, whose little brief authority was breathed into their nostrils by the people, would now, forsooth, become the masters of the people; while the organs and instruments of the people—the press and public assemblages—are to be suppressed, and the Constitution, with its right of petition, and of due process of law and trial by jury, and the laws and all else which makes life worth possessing—are to be sacrificed now upon the tyrant's plea that it is necessary to save the Government, the Union. Sir, we did save the Union for years—yes, we did. We were the "Union savers," not eighteen months ago. Then there was not an epithet in the whole vocabulary of political billingsgate so opprobrious in the eyes of a Republican when applied to the Democratic party as "Union shrickers," or the "Union-savers."

I remember in my own city, on the day of the Presidential election, in 1860—I remember it well, for I had travelled several hundred miles to vote for Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency—that in a ward where the judges of election were all Democrats, your patriotic Wide-Awakes, strutting in unctious uniform, came up hour after hour thrusting their Lincoln tickets twixt thumb and finger at the judges, with the taunt and sneer, "*Save the Union; save the Union!*" And yet now forsooth, we are "traitors" and "secessionists!"—And old grey bearded and grey headed men who lived and voted in the times of Jefferson and Madison, and Monroe, and Jackson—men who have fought and bled upon the battle field, and who fondly indulged the delusion for forty years that they were patriots, wake up suddenly to day to find themselves "traitors!" sneered at, reviled and insulted by striplings "whose fathers they would have disdained to have set with the dogs of their flocks." Of all these things an inquisition searching and terrible, will yet be made, as sure, as sudden, too, it may be, as as the day of judgement. We of the loyal states—we of the loyal party of the country, the Democratic party—we the loyal citizens of the United States, the editors of loyal newspapers—we who gather together in loyal assemblages, like this, and are addressed by truly loyal and Union men as I know you are to-day and at this moment (that's so that's the truth) we forsooth, are to be now denied our privileges and our rights as Americans and as freemen, we are to be threatened with bayonets at the ballot-box, and bayonets to disperse Democratic meetings!—Again I ask, why do they not take up their muskets and march to the South, and like brave men, meet the embattled hosts of the Confederates in open arms, instead of threatening, craven like, to fight unarmed Democrats at home—posibly unarmed, and possibly not. [Laughter and applause, and a remark—"That was well put in."] If so belligerent, so eager to shed that last drop of blood, let them volunteer to reinforce the broken and shattered columns of McClellan in front of Richmond, sacrificed as he has been by the devilish machinations of Abolitionism, and there mingle their blood with the blood of the thousands who have already perished on these fatal battle fields But no, the whistle of the bullet and the song of the shell are not the sort of music to fall pleasantly upon the ears of this Home Guard Republican soldiery.

With reason, therefore, fellow citizens, I congratulate you to day upon victory which you have achieved. A great poet said,

"Peace hath her victories as well as War."

To day the cause of a free Government has triumphed; a victory of the Constitution, a victory of the Union, has been won, but is yet to be made complete by the men who go forth from this the first political battle-field of the campaingn, bearing upon their banners that noble legend that grand inscription—The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. [Great cheering.]—In that sign you shall conquer. Let it be inscribed upon every ballot, emblazoned upon every banner, flung abroad to every breeze, wispered in the zephyr, and thundered in the tempest, till the echoes shall rouse the fainting spirit of every patriot and freemen in the land. It is the creed of the truly loyal Democracy of the United States. In behalf of this great cause it is that we are now, if need be, to do and to suffer in political warfare, whatever may be demanded of freedom who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them. Is there any one man in all this vast assemblage afraid to meet all the responsibilities which an earnest and inexorable discharge of duty may require at his hands in the canvass before us? (No, no, not one.) If but one, let him go home and hide his head for very shame.

"Who would be a traitor knave,
Who could fill a coward's grave,
Who so base as be a slave,
Let him turn and flee."

It is no contest of arms to which you are invited. Your fathers, your brothers, your sons are already by thousands and hundreds of thousands on the battle-field. To day their bones lie bleeching upon the soil of every Southern State from South Carolina to Missouri. It is to another conflict, men of Ohio, that you are summoned, but a conflict, nevertheless, which will demand of you some portion at least, of that same determined courage, that same unconquerable will, that sams inexorable spirit of endurance, which make the hero upon the military battle-field. I have mistaken the temper of the men who are here to day, I have misread the firm purpose that speaks from every eye and beams from every sinew and throbs in every breast. I have misread it all, if you are not resolved to go home and there maintain at all hazards and by every sacrifice, the principles, the policy and the organization of that party to which again and yet again I declare unto you, this govern and country are indebted for all that have made them grand glorious and great. [Cheers and great applause.]

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ISAAC SLENKER:
OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM!

PURPOSES OF THE WAR!

CONGRESS, BY A VOTE NEARLY UNANIMOUS, PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, WHICH EXPRESSES THE VOICE OF THE NATION AND IS THE TRUE STANDARD OF LOYALTY:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; *that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"

Opinions of Judge Douglas.

Republicans of our day, now that he is no more, profess implicit faith in the opinions of the late Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. We call to the witness stand the living history of that tried patriot and eminent statesman. In the United States Senate, upon the 3d of January, 1861, Judge Douglas said:

"I address the inquiry to republicans alone *for the reason that in the Committee of thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the cotton States* (Messrs. Toombs and Davis) *expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky* (Mr. Crittenden) *as a FINAL SETTLEMENT of the controversy, if tendered and sustained by republican members.* "HENCE, THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF OUR DISAGREEMENT, AND THE ONLY DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT, IS WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."
Stephen A. Douglas.

"I hold that this Government was made on the White Basis by White Men for the benefit of White Men and their Posterity Forever!—[*Stephen A. Douglas.*

☞Cambra Poetry next week.

☞The Grand and Traverse Jurors, together with the List of Causes, for September Term, 1862, appear in to-day's *Democrat.*

☞We learn that Jacob Hartman, of West Hemlock twp., Montour County, fell from a cherry tree, a few days ago, and was injured so as to cause his death.

☞J GUNDY WINEGARDEN, Esq, has assumed the Editorial control of the *Lewisburg Argus*, he is a true and vigorous writer and a radical Democrat. Long life and great prosperity to the valient old Argus.

☞CHARLES CONNER, Esq., for the last ten years Clerk in the Auditor General's office, at Harrisburg, is now on a visit to his friends in Columbia county.—He visited our sanctum on Wednesday.—Mr. Conner is a most efficient officer and estimable gentleman.

☞HON. F. W. HUGHES AND JOHN W. FORNEY.—We publish in to-day's *Columbia Democrat*, the admirable letter from Hon. F W. Hughes to Messrs. Barrett & Co., editors of the Patriot and Union, in answer to the Press. Mr. Hughes need not care for attacks from *that* quarter. The praise of the Press, with honorable men, is *prima facie* proof that their is "something rotten in Denmark." The man who is ungrateful to benefactors cannot be expected to be true to any interests but his own.

☞In commenting on an article in the Cincinnatti *Gazette*, the Louisville *Journal* pertinently asks,

"Why, when Gen. McClellan is standing before Richmond between his country and discomfiture if not destruction, does this sheet, false alike to country and to manhood, seek to smite him to the earth with the poisoned weapons of the foe?—There is but one answer. The *Gazette*, like the rest of the abolitionists, hates Gen. McClellan more than it does treason, or infamy in any other form."

The *Gazette* is the same kind of paper that is published in this town by Dr. John. Anything that smacks of the nigger suits his palate, and no condemnation of an abolitionist ever appears in his paper.

Vallandigham's Great Speech.

The great speech of the Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, delivered before the Ohio Democratic State Convention, upon the Fourth of July, will be found at length, in this week's *Columbia Democrat.* It will be read by everybody. Democrats throughout the country, are proud of the eminent talents of this distinguished statesman, true patriot and affable gentleman.

Editorial Fraternity.

We had the pleasure of meeting with and taking by the hand, quite a number of our Editorial brethren at the meeting of the State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 4th inst. First upon the list we must name Col. L. L. TATE of the *Columbia Democrat.* The Col. is a whole-souled fellow, a fluent writer and an intelligent talker, and one of the most fearless champions of Democracy in the State. He was a candidate before the Convention for Surveyor General, and had the nomination for Auditor General not resulted adversely to his claims, (Mr. SLENKER being from almost the same section of the State,) we are inclined to think his chance for a nomination would have been good.
Valley Spirit.

Accept our thanks, for your good opinion, Col. HAMSHER. We have long regarded your fearless *Spirit*, as one of the very best of the able Democratic papers in this Commonwealth. Geographical location, and not the good wishes of valued friends, determined the fate of the said State nomination.

The Election and Candidates.

The Democratic party, at the approaching General Election, will elect the following named State, District and County officers, viz:—

STATE.	Auditor General, Surveyor General.
DISTRICT.	President Judge, Member of Congress, Two Members of Assembly.
COUNTY.	District Attorney, County Commissioner, County Auditor.

The time is approaching for the meeting of our Democratic County Convention, and candidates for popular favor, would do well to announce their intentions. Never before was the Democratic Party—the Party of the Union—as united, vigerous, and harmonious, as it is now and will be upon the 14th of next October. Victory will then perch upon our banners in Columbia county, by over 1,000 majority, and in Pennsylvania, by at least 50,000 majority.

Our Platform.

The plain, open and patriotic platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy, adopted at our late State Convention, is noticed in a late Pittsburg *Gazette*, but that paper quotes but three of the resolutions composing it, and upon these it remarks as follows:

They evince an intolerance of the Anti-Slavery feeling of their Northern fellow-citizens, verging on the Satanic, while they cannot hide their traitorous sympathies for those men—their former political associates—who are waging the horrible rebellious war which is deluging the soil of the country with the best blood of her sons.

The Pittsburg *Daily Post* says:

This paragraph is simply one huge, unblushing falsehood, no more nor less; and the knave who penned it lied merely for the love of lying. Our platform evinces no "intolerance" except to Northern Abolition and Southern Secession traitors.—It denounces both and pledges the Democracy of the State to the support of the Government until rebellion is entirely crushed and the Union restored. The object of the Convention was to save our Government from the open efforts of Southern rebels and the no less dangerous machinations of Northern traitors, who have for years been laboring for a dissolution of the Union.

☞It is natural enough that those insidious rebels in the loyal States, who do not dare to attack the Union openly, should seek to accomplish their purpose by endeavoring to overthrow the Union's greatest friends and champions. It is recorded that those who undertook to pull down the throne of Solomon first essayed to remove and destroy the lions that supported it.—*Louisville Journal.*

We have already remarked on the perfect accord existing between the loyal border State men and the Democrats; and the course of the abolitionists who are constantly defaming the venerable Crittenden, Wickliffe, and others who are laboring incessently for the good cause.—Against the protest of the Border State men in Congress, the abolitionists are urging the President on in confiscation and emancipation schemes, to the detriment of the Union cause and the assistance of the rebels: thus "endeavoring to overthrow the Union's greatest friends and champions."

☞FOR THREE YEARS OR THE WAR.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Thursday says:—A brief dispatch from Washington informs us that there is niether law nor regulation authorizing the acceptance of volunteers otherwise than for three years or the war. This information will be startling to the patriotic citzens of our State, who, in obedience to the recent proclamation of Governor Curtin have enlisted, or contemplate enlisting, for the term of nine and twelve months. It is truly surprising that our Chief Executive should have acted in such an important matter without a more thorough understanding with the authorities at Washington, more especially as he has but recently returned from a visit to the National Capitol.

☞It is said that the Directors of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, have subscribed fifty thousand dollars, to be used as bounty pay for soldiers under the new requisition.

☞JOHN W. FORNEY eulogises the democracy(!) of *Isaac S. Monroe!*

Senator Pomeroy and the War.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Express* writes as follows:

"On Monday evening last, I went from this city to New York I was seated in a car in which was one of your own correspondents, occupying a seat with United States Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas.—Conversation between these men turned upon the war, and particularly upon the late occurrence near Richmond. Interested in the subject, I gave heed to, and could not fail to remember what passed.

The Senator soon remarked that the war was not prosecuted on principle; that he believed all Conservatives, North, wou'd be willing now to treat with the rebels and make a peace; that he thought Seward committed to their policy, and believed the object of his visit East to be to feel and prepare the way for it; that he would predict, and risk his credit thereon, as against the claims of Seward as a prophet that within ten days overtures would be made by the rebels to McClellan, by him be sent up to the White House, and there be jumped at and accepted; that McClellan was serving this policy; that the defeat experienced before Richmond was not probably sufficient to dispose of him; *that if the whole army there were sacrificed, and he thereby got rid of, the purchase would be cheap for the country, for then, it was probable, the people would rise up and demand a prosecution of the war upon principle—for freedom.*

The senator added, in reply to the remark that there seemed now to be danger of the enemy moving upon Washington, that *he should be glad to see it, and to find Washington in ashes*, for this would open the eyes of the people, as now they would not be opened, and then we would have war for principle.

Here is a brief summary of what I heard. As the conversation was open and loud, for all who pleased to hear, I violate no propriety in giving what I have related.—Moreover, the Senator declared his position as one he was willing should be known. Others marked him as myself."

Senator Pomeroy is one of Dr. John's abolition pets and patriots. For the sake of the nigger he wants Washington city laid in ashes, and desires to see McClellan and his whole army of 70 or 80,000 all sacrificed, and destroyed. If all that were to happen, then Pomeroy thinks, with Gov. Andrews of Massachusetts, the war will be for abolition.

The war, in their view, is useless, unless it frees the nigger and rolls over the North 4,000,000 of blacks. They regard the Constitution as behind the age and want no restoration of the Union if Slavery is to remain. They want a Government in which there shall be no distinction of color—were Cuffe and Chloe will be their social and political equals; or in the expressive and significant phrase of an abolitionist who was blowing on our streets a few days ago, when asked by a democrat what he would do with the slaves when freed, he replied: "Let 'em go to hell."

Already rice is nine cents a pound—sugars rapidly going up and of inferior quality.—Cotton and cotton goods doubled in price—and abolition U. S. Senators want to see Washington burnt—Our army destroyed—and their backers and blowers on our streets, want to free the niggers and "let 'em go to hell." And yet they are *Patriots!* God save the mark.

We have no doubt Jeff. Davis would like to see our army destroyed—possibly he would be glad to see Washington city burnt, though we don't think so; and yet he is a secession traitor and Pomeroy an abolition Patriot. What is the difference between them? They both desire the same thing—they both labor for the same end—they both deserve the same fate, a hangman and a halter.

Our Book Table.

☞ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, for August, is on our table. This work has long been an especial favorite with the Ladies. Price $2.00 a year—very cheap.

☞PETERSON'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE, now before us, for August. We always hail its appearance with peculiar satisfaction. Only $2 00 per annum.

☞GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, we have for August. Rich, racy and elegant.—Godey stands at the head of the Literary Magazine enterprize of the world.

☞The Farmer & Gardner, the only agricultural work of our State, is on our Table for July. It should be patronized by every Farmer. Price $1 per annum. A. M. Spangler, Editor, Philadelphia.

☞THE PRINTER for July is on our table. It is an invaluable work for the craft, and no printer should be without a copy. Terms $1 a year; published by John Greason & Co., No. 11 Spruce St., New York.

Army of the Union.

Of the 300,000 troops called for by the President, Pennsylvania's quota of this number will amount to nearly *thirty thousand.*

The patriotic sons of the old Keystone State, we trust, at once will respond to the call. The Union army has been out-numbered by the rebel forces at Richmond.—The rebellion cannot be put down without additional forces, and that force we hope will be in the field at an early day. Then rally patriots, to the standard of your country—rally to the assistance of your friends and brothers who have heretofore been compelled to contend against unequal numbers.

☞DEATH OF GEN. TWIGGS.—Gen. David E. Twiggs died at Augusta, Georgia, on the 15th inst. He was born in Richmond county, Georgia, in the year 1790.

COMMUNICATED.

Editor Columbia Democrat:—

As your *abolition* neighbor of the *African Republican*, has advertised for "SECESH PREACHERS," he will doubtless be happy to learn, that we have found two ministers that will preach Secession, and political abolition republicanism, and sit in the stores most of the day and late at night, telling the news, when they should be at home studying their Bibles.—Dr. John had better go and hear them, and pay them a small fee, and may be, they would preach *him* some *Universalism.* But then the Doctor couldn't take his friends out riding on the Sabbath, and exhibit his fine black horse and carriage.

LOYAL CITIZENS.

Hon. Isaac Slenker.

We hail, with the most intense satisfaction, the nomination of Isaac Slenker, of Union county, as the Democratic condidate for Auditor General. Mr. Slenker is a worthy representative of that German element which has done so much towards developing the resources of Pennsylvania and mantaining her position as the Keystone State of the Union. Originally from York county, his family settled very early in Union, where he has resided for more than forty years. During all this time he has maintained a character for ability, honesty and integrity of which few men can boast. We venture to say that the man lives not in his section of the State, that would dare to say aught against Isaac Slenker's reputation. No one ever possessed to a greater degree, the love, respect and confidence of his neighborhood. Though a man of means, the plain simple and unostentatious manner in which he lives, in the quiet village of New Berlin, and dispenses hospitality, attest his origin and prove his Democratic instincts. His unbounded charity, openhanded and open hearted, his generous encouragement of merit, his legal attainments, his correct, examplary life, his unbounded loyalty and sterling honesty, stamp him as a man above all others pre eminently fit to be honored by the people with an election to the responsible position of Auditor General He is no mere politician—his nomination was not sought for as nominations have lately been too much sought—it was the character and standing of the man that compelled the currant towards him, though good men and true were candidates for the same office.

In these days of National degenercy and broadcast corruption and gloom, the nomination and eleceton of Mr. Slenker breaks forth like a beacon light, giving promise of better days and a return to the good, old, honest, Democratic and rigidly economical administrative system, that marked the period of the lamented Shunk. We expect to hear the plundering hounds who have fattned upon the toil and bloody sweat of the people, open in full cry upon Isaac Slenker—his fearless manhood and unflinching honesty are a terror to all evil doers and public thieves, and whatever influence can be bought by ill-gotten gain, or those corrupt devices which the unprincipled demagogues who are selling their country daily that they may thrive, know so well to contrive, we may expect to be brought into full play against him. But we have an abiding confidence in the people, and we know that they will appreciate fully the many excellent qualities of our candidate, and elect him. Where he is, there can be no stealing; he will cry aloud and spare not, until every vestige of dishonesty and fraud, shoddy patriots and blanket contractors, rotten beef and rancid bork speculators, and all the miscrable, venal, sycophantic traitors who hang like leeches around the Treasnry, are driven out as the thieves and money changers were scourged out of the Temple.
Reading Gazette & Democrat.

James P. Barr.

James P. Barr, Esq, of Alleghany county, the nominee of the Democratic State Convention for Surveyor General, is and has been for many years the able editor of the *Pittsburg Post.* He is a gentleman of excellent character, and well fitted for the public position for which he has been named. The Democracy of Western Pennsylvania never had a more faithful advocate. For years, he has battled manfully against an opposition majority, and in the face of the repeated defeats our noble old party has sustained in that portion of the State, has never faltered, or abated one jot of his zeal in behalf of the true principles of the Constitution and Union. He was the warm friend of Douglas, in the campaign of 1860; but, like a true Democrat, supported the Reading Electoral Ticket as the only way to preserve the unity of the party, and the only hope of giving the vote of Pennsylvania to his favorite candidate. In his nomination for Surveyor General, Mr. Barr has received an honorable and merited acknowledgement of his valuable political services, and we look to his election with confidence. His popularity in the west, will give great strength to our State Ticket.
Reading Gazette & Democrat.

☞SAUCY NIGGERS.—The niggers of this city are of late becoming lazy, saucy and unmanageable. Last night a free darkee named Joe Howard was arrested on Gasquet street, on a charge of having struck and knocked down a white woman on that street.—*Pittsburg Post.*

[*From the Patriot & Union.*]

To MESSRS O. BARRETT & CO., EDITORS OF *Patriot & Union*, HARRISBURG:

GENTLEMEN:—I extract the following from your weekly issue of this inst.:

Driven to the Wall.

"The abolitionists are certainly driven to the wall for argument against the Democratic Convention; The *Telegraph* says the chairman, F. W. Hughes, has a brother in the Secession army, and *The Press* says a nephew. When such eminent falsifiers disagree, it is a difficult matter to decide, but assuming that one or the other is correct, it does not follow that Mr. Hughes is his brother's or his nephew's keeper."

Although I do not suppose that these "eminent falsifiers" will care to know the truth and although all of us too well know one of the worst features of this, like that of other civil wars, is to rupture family ties, yet for the sake of truth, I furnish you the following statement of facts, viz: I have no brother in the secession army and never had. While in 150 years past my ancestors were Pennsylvanians (and among them one who commanded a troop of horse in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded in battle, from the effect of which he never recovered), yet I had at the outbreak of this Rebellion, brothers in the rebel States. One of them was accused of treason to the Southern Confederacy and upon the proof of his open and avowed Union sentiments, was sentenced to be hung by a vigilance committe in Georgia, which sat in judgmant upon him. From them, and the prepared halter, he made the most narrow escape into North Carolina. Here a second committee pursued him because of declaration made by him there, and from them, through the aid of personal friends, he managed to make his second escape and hurried back by the way of Louisville to this—his native State. As regards my nephews, I cannot certainly say, whether I have or have not a nephew in the Secession army at this time. But it may gratify these "eminent falsifiers" to know that at one time I had *two* nephews in the Secession army, but—let me add—I had also at the same time, two nephews in the Federal army. You rightly judge I am not the "keeper" of my brothers or nephews, nor do I claim any personal merit for the fact that I have *two brothers-in-law* in the Federal army to seek to cast any reflection upon President Lincoln by reason of the fact, as is said, that he has two brothers in-law in the Secession army.

F. W. HUGHES.

POTTSVILLE, July 17th, 1862.

Proclamation by Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURG, July 21.—The following proclamation has just been issued:—

Pennsylvania, ss:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

To sustain the Government in time of common peril by all his energies, his means and his life, if need be, is the just duty of every loyal citizen. The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for twenty-one new regiments and the regiments already in the field must be recruited.

Enlistments well be made for nine months in the new regiments, and for twelve months in the old. The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its cause. We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances I appeal with confidence to the freeman of Pennsylvania. You have to save your houses and your firesides, your own liberties and of the whole country. I call on the inhabitances of the counties, cities, boroughs and townships throughout our boarders to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State.

Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bounties equal, at at least, to those offered by the adjoining States. The Constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the Treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necesity of calling the Legislature at this time. This is no time to wait for legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal.

To put down this Rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation, and do not desire to throw on the Treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves.

The conduct of our men already in the field has shed immortaly lustre on Pennsylvania. Let their breathren fly to arms to support them ane make the victory speedy as well as certain.

I design below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting the support to her honor in this crisis, as it may be safely trusted, to the loyal, fidelity and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quota of the several counties is fixed equitable, so as to fill the requisition for twenty-one regiments, let not the loyal people of any county remit their exertions to the enlistment of the companies named. Our heroic sons of Pennsylvania have moistened every battle-field with their blood. Thousands have bravely died defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen, sick and wounded, and thereby places must be filled.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of the Government, of order and of common nationality! One earnest struggle and peace will again dawn upon us as a happy, prosperous and united people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of ahe State, at Harrisburg, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and of the Commonwealth the eighty seventh. A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor. ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENT

Companies.		Companies.	
Adams		Juniata	
Allegheny	15	Lancaster	
Armstrong		Lawrence	1
Beaver		Lebanon	2
Bedford	2	Lehigh	2
Berks	6	Luzerne	
Blair	2	Lycoming	
Bradford	5	Mercer	
Bucks	5	Mifflin	
Butler	3	Monroe and Pike	
Cambria	2	Montgomery	
Carbon	2	Montour	
Chester	6	Northampton	
Centre	2	Northumberland	
Clarion and Forrest	2	Perry	
Clinton	1	Philadelphia	
Clearfield	1	Potter	
Columbia	1	Schuylkill	
Crawford	2	Snyder	
Cumberland	2	Somerset	
Dauphin	5	Sullivan and Wyoming	
Delaware	2	Susquehanna	
Erie	5	Tioga	
Elk and McKean	1	Union	
Fayette	1	Venango	
Franklin and Fulton	5	Warren	
Greene	1	Washington	
Huntingdon	2	Wayne	
Indiana	2	Westmoreland	
Jefferson	1	York	

MARRIAGES.

At Nescopec, Luzerne county, on the 22nd inst., by Rev. J. M Salmon, Mr. HUFNAGLE, of Nescopec to Miss SARAH SMOYER, of Mifflinville, Columbia co.,

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. H. Heyman, Mr. DANIEL A. HESS, to Miss DEFIE A. CREASY, both of Mifflinville, Columbia co., Pa.

DEATHS.

In Espy, on the 22d inst., Mr. JAMES McCARTY, aged about 40 years.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT	$1 12	CLOVERSEED	
RYE	60	BUTTER	
CORN (old)	50	EGGS	
CORN (new)	50	TALLOW	
OATS	30	LARD	
BUCKWHEAT	50	POTATOES	

CANDIDATES.

Announcement Fee $2.00.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

WHIT will be a candidate for *DISTRICT ATTORNEY*, at the coming fall election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. July 12, 1862.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

WE are authorized to announce through the columns of our paper that ROBR. McHENRY of Mifflinville town-ship, will be a candidate at the approaching election for *COUNTY COMMISSIONER*, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and will be held in August next.
July 12, 1862.

New Advertisements

GRAND JURORS.
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1862.

Benton—John Dildine, P. N. Moore.
Beaver—Samuel Cox.
Briarcreek—J G Smith.
Centre—Andrew Freas.
Cattawissa—Dr. J W Robbins, Daniel Reinhold.
Creasy.
Conyngham—Wm L Kline.
Franklin—J S Paltinger.
Fishingcreek—Emandus Unangst, David Yost.
Jackson—Joshua Savage.
Locust—John L Hurst.
Madison—James Welliver, Uriah Mills.
Mifflin—D A Hess, H C Hess.
Mt. Pleasant—Levi Garrett.
Maine—Jacob Gilding.
Pine—Abraham Hentock, John Lockhart, Thos McBride, Elijah Pullmer.

TRAVERSE JURORS.
SEPTEMBER TERM, 1862.

Bloom—Michael Walter, Joseph Barkley, John Ulrich.
Bor. Berwick—Jesse Bowman, Hudson Owen.
Centre—Wm Shaffer, H W Hagenbuch, Jer. Hagenbuch.
Cattawissa—George Scott, Casper Rahn, Daniel Swig.
Fishingcreek—Martin Ammerman.
Franklin—Benjamin F Fortner.
Greenwood—Isaac Dewitt, Sr.
Locust—Reuben Fahringer, John Davis, John L David Herbein, John Harner.
Madison—Valentine Welliver, Mathias Morgan, Gerd Runyan, Richard Demott.
Mt. Pleasant—Wm Miller, Wm Kitchen.
Montour—Peter Heinbach.
Mifflin—E H Hess.
Maine—Jacob Shugar, Wm T Shuman.
Orange—Alfred Howell.
Pine—Ezra Runyan, John Wintersteen.
Bloomsburg, July 26 1862.

LIST OF CAUSES
FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1862.

1 Andrew Creveling, v Andrew Mellick, et al.
2 Philip Winterstein, vs Valentine Winterstein
3 Daniel F. Seybert, et al vs A. B. Pearce, et al
4 Daniel F. Seybert vs Augustus B Pearce et al
5 Henry Welliver jr vs George Kinley jr.
6 Samuel J. Bealer, vs Abraham W. Robbins, et al
7 Jacob Eyer vs Abraham Klase.
8 Abraham Klase, vs Jacob Eyer.
9 David Levi et al vs Samuel L. Bettle.
10 Daniel F. Seybert vs Joseph Gensil
11 Elijah McMurtrie et al vs Christian Wolf.
12 Frederick Markroff vs John Robison.
13 William Cox et al vs William Holdren.
14 William A Case et al vs Centre township.
15 H B Freas vs Joshua Fetterman et al
16 H B Freas vs Joshua Fetterman et al.
17 John H Brown et al vs Leonard H Rapert.
18 Peter M Traugh vs Aaron Claytman.
19 Samuel Rittenenandes vs Silas D Edgar.
20 Mahlon Hicks et al vs Oliver Lyon et al.
21 George Hughes et al vs J V Criswell et al.
22 James Harding vs Elias Reese.
23 Lewis Larish vs Robert Hagenbuch.
24 Susanna Larish vs Robert Hagenbuch.
25 Andrew Larish's Executors vs Robert Hagenbuch
26 Peter Hoffman's Executors vs David Fox.
27 N. B. Creasy vs Henry C Freas.
28 Enoch Everett vs Mont. Kline et al.
29 Wm L Parks vs Elisha Robbins.

JACOB EVERLY, Pro.

Prothonotary's Office,
Bloomsburg, July 27, 1862.

EDUCATIONAL.

The subscriber would take this method of informing his former pupils and friends generally, that he will

TO RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL

in Washingtonville, on Monday, August 4th 1862.

J. THOM.

July 19th 1862.

FRESH HAY,

Wanted by the Editor, a load of Timothy Hay immediately, for Cash. Jul. 5, 1862.

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

THE Autumn term of this Institution will commence on

Monday, August 4th, 1862.

TERMS—For Boarding, Washing, Tuition, etc., for Eleven Weeks $2

One half in advance.

Students who have not engaged rooms will please make early application to

WM. BURGESS, Prin.

Millville, Col. co., Pa., July 19, 1862