

of faithful among the faithless. He was upon the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and took an active part in the revision of our civil code. At the expiration of his Senatorial term, Mr. Senker returned again to the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and since then has been out of public position, except that in 1856 he was one of the Presidential Electors on the Democratic ticket in this State. Mr. Senker is a gentleman of commanding abilities; highly exemplary in his habits of life; of great industry and purity of character.

Col. JAMES P. BARR, our candidate for Surveyor General, is the editor and proprietor of the *Pittsburg Post*, a newspaper that since Mr. Barr's connection with it, has ever been the advocate of sound National principles. During present civil war the *Post* has ably advocated the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. At the same time it has been unsparing in its hostility to that disloyal party or combination that has sought to prostitute such war to the mere purpose of negro emancipation, and to that policy in conducting it that necessarily tends to make disunion perpetual, and to permanently destroy our republican form of government. Mr. Barr, like Mr. Senker, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, born in the county of Westmoreland—is a practical printer—has raised himself to a proud political and business position by his industry and energetic character, and is a gentleman of promptness and integrity in all his private and political relations.

While our candidates have great reason to entertain a just pride that they have been selected as the standard-bearers of a great national party, struggling to maintain the Union and Constitution against dangerous and insidious assaults of their enemies, still, that party may well congratulate itself that it is so worthily represented in its standard-bearers.

Fellow countrymen, a great issue is before you—it involves the momentous consideration, whether our Constitution and Union shall be preserved; or whether Abolition foes North, or Secession foes South, shall destroy them! Every patriot in the land should know and feel that the only chance for the preservation of our present Government, its Constitution and the Union based thereon, is on the success of the Democratic party, in the free States, at the next elections. If we fail then all is lost, and the hitherto glorious fabric of our once great government, will fall into the abyss of anarchy, or else upon its ruins a despotism will be reared.

In either event our future will be marked in desolate homes, ruined fortunes, the deprivation of personal liberty and personal security, and very possibly our soil and our streams reddened with the blood of our own people. In such circumstances we appeal to every loyal Pennsylvanian to do his duty, by giving his influence, energies, and his vote to insure the success of the Democratic party.

By order of the Committee.
F. W. HUGHES, Chairman.

A SEVERE BATTLE.—According to a despatch in the *New York Tribune*, a severe battle was fought on the 6th inst., between a portion of Gen. Pope's army under command of General Jackson. The battle took place about six miles south of Culpeper Court House, and lasted nearly all day. The losses are said to be very heavy—supposed to be not less than from two to three thousand on each side.

Among the wounded on the Union side is John W. Geary, who lost an arm, and a great many other officers were killed and wounded. The 46th Pennsylvania regiment suffered severely. Col. Kniglit, its gallant commander, is severely wounded.

Both sides received heavy reinforcements during the night, and it was believed that a renewal of the conflict was imminent.

NEGROES WITH GEN. JACKSON.—Mr. Thomas Mellen, of Philadelphia, writes to the *Constitutional Union* of that city, emphatically denying the statement originally started by the Abolitionists, and since widely repeated by their organs and followers, that Gen. Jackson had negro troops in his army at the battle of New Orleans. He says:

"I was on the spot at the time, serving in Gen. Jackson's ranks. He had a small battalion of quadroons (volunteers) commanded by Major Dunn, a white Frenchman. Quadroons are a mixed race, about one-fourth black and three-fourth white blood, generally of white fathers and quadroon mothers. At that time they were a respectable class possessing some property, and owning slaves themselves. They do not associate with the blacks."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN REJECTS THE BLACK BRIGADE.—In the history of this war, perhaps in the history of the republic there is nothing more sublime than the rebuke of President Lincoln to the traitors who attempted to coerce him to accept a black brigade for the war. The chief magistrate instinctively perceived that the radicals wanted to defeat the war for the Union, and to effect an everlasting separation between the white men of the North and South, for the sake of a parcel of niggers, who only curse the fanatics for their pains. Nothing, Mr. Lincoln has yet done will so elevate him in the estimation of the public as this, and give him such commanding power. It will enable him to plant his foot on the neck of the abolition serpent which is plotting his destruction. Let him stand by the people, and the people will stand by him, and put down all traitors, North and South. The greatest blow Greeley and Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Chandler, Sumner and Wilson, have ever received, is the reply of the President to the deputation urging him to accept the negro brigade. The days of the abolitionists are numbered.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16 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 disunion of the Southern States, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will accept only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on this part in any spirit of aggression, or for any purpose of conquest, or with any view to the subjugation of any State, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with its integrity, 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. DOUGLASS. 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, 1853, 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. Tomba and Davis) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my honorable 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 DISMEMBERMENT, AND THE ONLY DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT, IS WITH THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

COMING HOME.—The Band attached to the "Iron Guards," have been discharged from the army service and are coming home. Joyful meeting. They will be gladly welcomed to "Home—sweet Home."

YOUNG LADIES FESTIVAL.—We are happy to learn, that the "Ice Cream Festival," held on Thursday evening in Bloomsburg, under the auspices of our young Ladies, for the benefit of the suffering Soldiers, was entirely successful—having raised \$129 25!

Dr. Brower must have made the article of whole cloth, about the "Democrat and Gen. Stone." We never wrote the article neither did our Associate, and we doubt its publication. He is illy worthy of notice, even on points of truth, a commodity in which he very seldom deals.

THE TAX BILL.—The first of September is determined on as the day for the internal tax bill to go into practical operation. Collectors and Assessors will be appointed before that date, which is officially proclaimed.

BUT TWO PARTIES.—Morton McMichael says the only two political parties now in Pennsylvania are the Abolition and the Democratic parties. McMichael for once has spoken truth, and he is undoubtedly authority with all Republicans. Dr. John, take notice.

SAMUEL P. BATES, Esq., Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Pa., has our thanks for a Pamphlet Report of the "Common School Laws of Pennsylvania, with Decisions of the Superintendent and Explanatory instructions and Forms." Revised by Thos. H. Burrows, Esq., Supt. Comm. Schools. It is a publication which must be of great advantage to School Directors and Teachers, and should be in the hands of every citizen of the Commonwealth.

Col. Tate indignantly denies that he spoke in favor of arming the negroes if necessary to save the Union.—*Altonian American.*

Dr. Brower, has long been striving to engage our attention, with a view of obtaining a little notoriety, and we have assiduously labored to avoid his contamination. The dirty insinuation above demands stern condemnation. There never was any condition—precedent with us, even unto a sacrificial offering, ("if necessary"—and here he—"to save the Union.")

WAR MEETINGS.—We have been authorized to announce, that a Meeting will be held in Buck Horn, Columbia county, on Monday evening next, August 18th, 1862. Also—On Wednesday the 20th one will be held at Jerseytown, Columbia county.—The object of these meetings is getting recruits to fill the third Columbia county Company, called for under the two late requisitions demanding 600,000 men.—WILLIAM H. JACOBY and ALEM B. TATE will be present at both meetings to receive recruits. Speakers from abroad will be present to address the meetings.

We trust every reader of the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT will give his careful attention to the perusal of the able address of the Democratic State Central Committee, which we give on our first page. It is a clear and argumentative document, and will greatly enlighten the public mind upon the situation of affairs, the origin of our national troubles and their only remedies, and the position which the Democracy have held and are now holding in the great civil tragedy. Read it, it will strengthen your faith and energy.

Mobocracy.

We live in perilous and terrible times. Mobocracy, violence and contention are moving on with rapid strides and if not speedily arrested by the strong arm of the Law, and discountenanced by a virtuous community, we will soon have seen the last of our once boasted boom, as freedom, of "life, liberty and happiness." Every loyal citizen should come early to the rescue and save the honor of his country now being menaced by lawless partizans and pretended patriots.

WILLIAM EYER, a respectable citizen of our county, whose patriotic father was the founder of Bloomsburg,—known as "Oyertown"—was on Saturday last, outrageously assaulted on our streets by ruffian hands and seriously abused, for the expression of a simple difference of opinion on a business-matter. Oh! how our cheeks tinge with shame, when—as an impartial journalist—we are compelled to record the above disgraceful fact. And what will the world think of us, when it is not to be disguised, that those most prominent in the rebellion, are among the loudest professors of our Holy Christianity!

Hon GEORGE MACK, of Esportown, late one of the Judges of our Courts, was knocked down, on Monday, in the streets of that town and kicked for the simple difference of opinion! Subsequent events fully sustain the opinion for which he was maltreated. Judge Mack is now an old man. He has reared a large family, dedicated to usefulness and respectability, and has given a son-beloved to his country in the Mexican War. We have known Judge Mack over a quarter of a century, and always found him a good citizen, and loyal to the Government.

Regretting most deeply, the existence of these things, as every good citizen must, our hope is in retributive justice. Let every violator of the law, with their aiders and abettors, be promptly prosecuted and brought to condign punishment. The people, we religiously believe, will yet vindicate their honor and uphold constitutional liberty in Columbia county.

Death of Col. Ricketts.

Col. WILLIAM WALLACE RICKETTS, late commander of the 6th Regt. Pa. Reserves, died in Orangeville, at his father's residence, on last Sabbath, in the 26th year of his life. He was a loyal citizen, a brave soldier, and an ardent patriot, and early gave his life in defence of his country. We suggest to Dr. John, and his abolition crew, hereabouts, whose business it is to denounce loyal citizens, for a difference of political opinion, not to appraise the world that Col. Ricketts was a "Breckinridge Democrat."

Harvest Home Celebration.

A Harvest Home and Sabbath School Celebration, will be held on Saturday, the 23d day of August, in the Grove near the Baptist Church, in Madison township, Columbia county, to which the public are invited. Several speakers are expected to be present. Col. Tate is requested to deliver the Harvest Home Address.

CYRUS DEMOTT,
JOHN CROMLEY,
Committee of Invitation.

WE devote space this week, to the subject of the judgeship, not without good reason. There are signs of terror and violence, of proscription, and passion, in the land, not to be mistaken. Men are browbeaten, speech repressed, and rights of liberty and property menaced. How important then that our courts be well constituted—that we have able and fearless judges to maintain the laws! Every man's liberty and property and character are under the protection of the Courts. It is not a time to select doubtful men for judges.—In calmer times, when great perils to liberty and law are unknown, we may try experiments with Courts—we may take the man most urgent and anxious for judicial position instead of the better and abler one—and perhaps no great harm will be done. But we need now, right here in Columbia, a safe judge, with character and courage and ability to defend the laws and the rights of the citizens. Such a man is William Elwell of Bradford.

MR. ELWELL, in a recent letter to a friend here, remarks, that it was perhaps due to his friends in the District that he should have manifested more anxiety upon the subject of the judgeship. He was reluctant to urge himself upon the people for such an office, and could not consent, even at the peril of defeat, to canvass the district in person for the nomination. This is the proper course for a candidate for the peculiar and important office of Judge to pursue, and conforms to the example set by Judges Woodward and Conyngham who have been chosen here since Judges became elective. Our candidate is a high minded, honorable gentleman, and will win the attachment of all our people when he comes amongst them.

The impudence of the editor of the *Republican*, is increasing and growing quite intolerant. He repeats a misrepresentation, in charging us with "favoring the arming of the negroes," and exhibits unquestioned evidence of disloyalty, in openly sanctioning the several late acts of violence. And none but a fool will attempt to dictate to us what we shall or shall not publish, and what will and what won't be "tolerated!"

Caleb E. Wright upon President Buchanan.

The following are extracts from the Speech of CALB E. WRIGHT, Esq., made at a Union Meeting, in Wilkes-Barre, in the Spring of last year, as published by Dr. John, with high approval in the *Columbia Republican*, of May 10th, 1861:

"Why, they say below, 'Cotton is King.' Cotton be d—d! I tell you who is King; old Abe Lincoln. I say it with grief and mortification, that for four years, treason, black-hearted treason, has reigned. Spies and traitors have been in the Cabinet. If we had had a President with the heart of a lion, he would have stifled treason with one discharge of cannon in the harbor of Charleston."

This unjust and indecent assault upon the administration of President Buchanan deserves some notice at our hands, at this time, and shall receive it.

Whatever may be said by Mr. Wright and by Republicans about political events early in 1861, when the history of that time comes to be really written, when fact is separated from fiction and the whole honest truth of the case is told, there will be but one opinion as to the integrity, sagacity and patriotism of Mr. Buchanan. They will be vindicated and made unquestionable to all after times, and the responsibility and the whole responsibility for misconduct (other than what pertains to secession leaders) will be placed where it rightfully belongs, to wit, upon Congress and the Republican party. In the presence of unexampled difficulties, and opposed and thwarted at every point by a powerful section of the party, flushed with victory and insolent and impatient of restraint, he did all that a patriot and statesman could, to avert impending evils. For proof of this let the official documents of that period be consulted. Their testimony is clear and complete; and they show, that by message he demonstrated the illegality of secession in an argument so conclusive and powerful that nothing has been added to it by all subsequent discussion; that he earnestly urged upon Congress and the country an adjustment and agreement in preference to the dread alternative of war; that he encouraged the several attempts at settlement which were made; and finally, that when secession became formidable, he submitted the whole subject in a most earnest message, for the consideration and action of Congress, the body to which pertains the function of enacting laws as well as power to propose amendments to the Constitution. Meanwhile he preserved peace, and gave opportunity to such men as Crittenden and Douglas to labor for adjustment.

And what did Congress do? It did nothing or worse than nothing. It could only discuss the negro with which it had no business, and the Republican part of it secured the defeat of all plans of settlement. Nor were any acts passed conferring upon the President authority or power to use force to put down secession, although it was known that neither his legal powers nor the existing military and naval force were adequate for such purpose.

Upon the 4th of March, 1861, the administration of the Government was passed over by him to Mr. Lincoln and the Republicans, unassisted by any act done or omitted which could compromise or fetter them in dealing with the great danger of the times. Sumter had not been evacuated, no recognition of rebellion had been permitted, nor had anything been done which rendered adjustment and settlement impossible. The latter only required that the Republicans should prefer the Union and peace, to the dogmas of the Chicago platform. It is well known, and was then notorious, that the Crittenden Compromise would have secured peace and preserved the Union, and that too without any sacrifice of honor or interest in any action. Unfortunately party was preferred to country, the reality of the danger was scoffed at, and nothing effective was done to restrain the course of passion, until upon the 12th of April the attack on Fort Sumter lit up the flames of civil war. Upon that event the North stood up as one man, and at its behest the administration of Mr. Lincoln entered upon the existing struggle—a struggle as just and necessary as it is onerous in its burdens and unexampled in its magnitude.

But between the 4th of March when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and the 12th of April when Sumter was attacked, the administration adopted no new policy toward secession. Peace was still believed in, or at least strong hopes of it were entertained, by those in power.—The conciliatory sentiments of the inaugural address; informal communications with Southern agents; and official papers issued (especially from the State Department,) prove this fact beyond contradiction. Besides, Congress was not convened to provide men or money, nor were any extended movements begun in contemplation of war.

Instead of condemning Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Lincoln for not precipitating the war prior to the attack upon Sumter, because, judged by subsequent events, we may now think war was inevitable, we should judge them according to the circumstances surrounding them at the particular time or times in question, and acquit or condemn them accordingly. This is required by the plainest principles of justice and reason, and will constitute the rule of

future opinion, however much it may be overlooked or forgotten in the haste and passion of the passing hour. In addition to what we have already mentioned as bearing upon Mr. Buchanan's position and conduct early in 1861, it is to be considered that he was the head of an expiring administration, and of a party beaten at the polls. He had no longer patronage to bestow nor full influence to exert. His position inspired neither hope nor fear for the future in politicians or their retainers. Every eye was cast beyond the few remaining weeks of his term to consider the new order of things when Abraham of the West would come to occupy the White House and give law to all the bureaux of government.—The setting sun was about to give place to the rising one whose beams would infuse warmth into the cold regions of Republican exile, and produce a rank growth of Camerons and Fremonts in the departments of power. Congress, and especially the Republican part of it, awaited the NEW MAN as the one responsible for the events of the immediate future, and entitled to give them direction. And it is not to be doubted, that the Republicans, or at least their leaders, were opposed to any adjustment of our national troubles under Mr. Buchanan, of which he or his party should have the credit. One thing only they were willing he should have credit for, and that was the inauguration of the war, if war was to come. But war did not come before his retirement, and in all probability never would have come if he had remained President of the United States. It was upon the accession of the Republicans to power and in consequence of their repudiation of the Crittenden Compromise and all other propositions for securing peace and continued union, that the war came. Mr. Buchanan may be forgiven many things by his political foes, but they will never forgive him for not beginning the war and removing, in some measure, the responsibility for it from them to the Democracy and the conservative men of the country.

Mr. Wright's assertion that Mr. Buchanan could have put down the rebellion by one discharge of cannon in Charleston harbor, sounds so absurd that one is amazed that it should ever have been uttered. But it was the fashion until after Bull Run to underrate the rebellion, to speak of it as a slight and feeble movement to be put down with scarce an effort; and even since that event our cause has seriously suffered from the same folly. Such competent Generals as McClellan, Halleck and Burnside judged more correctly, and at last the administration and people have come to their views. At no time could the rebellion have been put down by a small force, or without a serious contest.

William Elwell.

The following particulars concerning this gentleman and distinguished lawyer may be considered as matter of interest at this time when his name is mentioned in connection with the nomination for President Judge.

MR. ELWELL, is the author of our Pennsylvania statute abolishing imprisonment for debt, a measure of amelioration and humanity which will stand good for all future time, and which was to the high credit of the statesman who passed it. At that time (1842), he was a Democratic Representative from Bradford county in the House of Representatives, and although a young man held a leading position in that body.

Subsequently he has practiced his profession in Bradford and adjoining counties, and has been for many years the leading lawyer of the Towanda bar.

When David Wilmot was first elected President Judge, the Democracy supported Mr. ELWELL, who made an excellent run, and it was the full conviction of his friends that he would have been elected, even in that strong Republican District, if his name had been introduced into the canvass at an earlier date. From the commencement of Wilmot's apogee and debauchery of the Democratic party in Bradford and Susquehanna, Mr. ELWELL, set his face as a flint against him, and had other leading men been equally sagacious and faithful, the power of that Abolition Demagogue for mischief would have been checked in the outset.

Steadily "through evil and good report," in storm and in calm, Mr. ELWELL, has kept his political integrity, and been faithful to the Democratic party and its principles.—He has given the advantage of his high private character and solid abilities to our cause, and labored with unselfish zeal for its advancement.

The active participation in politics by Judge Wilmot while upon the bench, has been, and very properly, denounced by Mr. ELWELL, and the other Democratic members of the bar at Towanda and Montrose, as a prostitution of the judicial office and calculated to bring suspicion (if not something worse) upon the administration of justice.—Although under the system of electing law judges, they are selected by party Conventions, it has been always understood that in the discharge of their official duties, they shall avoid participating actively in all disputes and contentions which convulse the community. This is necessary to insure their impartiality in cases which come before them, and to preserve their due weight and influence for the maintenance of the laws.

The friends of Mr. ELWELL, have protested his name for the Democratic nomination in this District, under circumstances which strangely sanction the act. His appointment was refused last winter by Gov. Curtin, when it was asked for by the members of the bar of the District, simply upon the ground that he was a Democrat, our worthy Governor appearing to think that any connection with Democracy might sully his spotless political reputation. He obviously prefers signing railroad bills, and bank charters to appointing Democratic judges even in Democratic districts.—This mistake (as we must regard it) is now proposed to correct at the earliest possible moment by electing the rejected of the Governor as the choice of the people. And it will be, in all respects, a just and fitting thing to be done, and will secure to us what we have enjoyed heretofore, an able and impartial administration of the laws.

As to the Republican party whether they nominate a candidate of their own sentiments, or, as in the case of the election of Judge Conyngham and subsequently in that of Judge Woodward and no candidate at all, is an affair of their own in which the Democracy feel neither concern nor interest.

Negro Mobs.

It is the bounden duty of every man to discourage lawlessness of every kind.—When we see mobs in our streets, we begin to apprehend the danger which may proceed from disrespect to law. When we theorize about the country and the government, we do not appreciate the personal relations which every man and every family sustains to the Constitution and the statutes which are under it, the law of the land. Nor when mobs act in great excitement in favor of the views which rash men may entertain, do they often foresee the time which may come as the very consequence of that lawlessness, when mobs may make havoc of their own interests.—There are not a few who in reasoning about the Constitution and the laws adopt the theory that a great wrong, like the Southern rebellion, justifies an abandonment of Constitution and law for its suppression. The theory is plausible, and it leads some men to the extent of calling any man a traitor who pleads the Constitution as a reason against any efforts or measures to put down gigantic evil. But the same theory is sometimes adopted by private individuals, and the error is then apparent.

The riots occurring in various parts of the country, growing out of the subject of free negro labor, deserve the instant reprobation of all citizens, and the sharpest suppression at the hands of the law. We are persuaded that they occur, not so much from the emigration of negroes, as from the conduct of negroes and their political friends. Thus far we see no evidence that they have been in any instance instigated by special political intrigue or management, but they have apparently grown out of the fact that a portion of the colored population hold their heads much higher than heretofore, and claim not only equality but sometimes a degree of superiority which leads to unpleasant feeling and collisions. In fact, the colored men elbow their way with considerable roughness toward the equality which is claimed for them by noisy politicians.

The methods of avoiding these collisions in the future are two. In the first place, the laws must be carefully and thoroughly administered. The black man, as the dependent race, entitled to protection, must be protected against every tyranny of individuals, and especially against the mob.

All this cannot long continue. The voice of justice, hushed amid the din of arms, will be again heard, and will pronounce its irreversible judgment upon the men and events which accompanied the outbreak of the great Rebellion of 1861.

spirit which grows out of radicalism. In the second place, the friends of the black man should avoid all encouragement toward the idea of equality and should especially inculcate the doctrine of the old Westminister Catechism, once the favorite doctrine of New England, which connects the preservation of the "places and relations belonging to all men as superior, inferior and equal." It is no kindness to the colored race to teach them the doctrine of equality. They will never be adopted in this country nor in any other civilized country. Exceptional cases will occur, but the law of races seems to be established, although the black man may find his way into the embraces of politicians for political purposes, he will be cast off with scorn by the same man when they have accomplished their ends by his aid.—*Journal of Commerce.*

MASS MEETING AT BLOOMSBURG.

In pursuance of notice and hand-bills issued by the County Commissioners, a Mass Meeting of the citizens of Columbia county, irrespective of party, was held in the Court House, at Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 10th of August, 1862.

The meeting was organized at 1 o'clock P. M., by selecting Hon. STEPHEN BATES, as President. On motion of Robert P. Clark, Esq., the following named gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents, to wit: John Deiterich, Esq., Joseph E. Sands, W. J. Keller, John Leggett, John Mellick and Emanuel Lazarus; and on motion Wm. H. Jacoby, Dr. P. John, Johnson H. Keller, Esq., Wm. Krickbaum and P. S. Rishel, Esq., were elected Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated by Robert P. Clark, Esq., to wit, to take action in the proposition authorizing the Commissioners to appropriate a suitable bounty from the Treasury of the County for our Volunteers.

On motion of Dr. P. John, in order to bring the subject properly before the meeting, a committee consisting of Robert P. Clark, Col. L. L. Tate, David Lowenberg, H. B. Frens and M. W. Jackson, were appointed to draft and report appropriate resolutions.

The Committee having retired Prof. Wm. Burgess, of Millville, was called on to address the meeting. The call was responded to in a very pertinent manner.

The Committee returned and reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we, the people of Columbia county, are now, ever have been and will ever continue, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and therefore, we are in favor of the prosecution of the present war against the States engaged in rebellion, with all the vigor and energy within our control; by all Constitutional means until rebellion has been crushed out and treason fully rebuked and punished.

Resolved, That to secure this end we do hereby commend that a bounty of Fifty Dollars be paid out of the County Treasury to each soldier or the family of each soldier who have volunteered in the two companies which left this county yesterday for Harpersburg to each soldier or the family of each soldier in the company now forming, the services of said company shall be accepted by the Government, and each soldier or the family of each soldier recruited in this county for the 12th Regiment, P. V., when said soldiers shall have been mustered into the service of the Regiment.

Resolved, That we urge it upon our County Commissioners to take immediate steps to the payment of said bounty.

The resolutions left the amount of bounty blank, which, on motion of Col. L. L. Tate, was filled by inserting Fifty Dollars. They were then adopted unanimously, excepting those dissenting votes!

On motion a committee, consisting of F. Clark, Esq., Wm. McKelvy and J. H. Sharpless, were appointed by the Chairman to wait upon the County Commissioners in their office and report to them the action of this meeting.

During the absence of the Committee L. L. Tate was called upon to address the meeting to which call he responded in a very patriotic speech, approving the action of the meeting, endorsing its action, and declaring himself in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the War. At the conclusion of his speech a large delegation from the Third Four young ladies, representing 34 States of the Union, each July leaf flag. This created quite a sensation, and entering the Court House and order being again restored, the Committee waiting on the Commissioners reported that their identified officials had received their reply, that they paid no attention to the resolutions adopted by this meeting, but stand *up* their proposition which follows:

It is suggested by the Commissioners Columbia county, that in case this meeting determine that an amount of money exceeding Five Thousand Dollars from county fund be given to the Volunteers of this county, that they can appropriate the said fund, legally, only in one of two ways: First, that they be indebted to the party or parties, in a loan, in case the Legislature do not finally appropriate the money shall be returned to the county. Second: That the money placed in the hands, and under the control of the Board of Relief, to be equitably portioned by them among the families nearest of kin of the Volunteers who are citizens of the county at the time of their death and who have joined companies of companies going from the county and need further, that the whole amount and sum of money proposed to be appropriated from the public funds of the County Columbia is done with the view of obliging enlistments by volunteering in the army of our Government and our country's quota is full in all respects that we shall be exempt from a Draft.

J. R. PATTON,
W. M. LAMON,
C. H. HESS,
Committee of Col.

Old uniforms made of cloth are in demand, to be manufactured blotting paper. We doubt if they ever blot out the remembrance of the of certain contractors.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

WHEAT..... \$1 1/2
RYE..... \$1 1/4
CORN (old)..... 20 CENTS
CORN (new)..... 18 CENTS
OATS..... 12 CENTS
BUCKWHEAT..... 20 CENTS