

Our Army Correspondence.

Extracts of Letters from various Soldiers.

To the Editor of the Columbia Democrat.

A private in the Army of the Potomac, writing under date of January 13, 1863.

What is this war turning to? I cannot see what it is turning to or what it means, or when it is to end.

When I enlisted in the Army it was to fight for the Union, and to restore the Government.

What is this war turning to? I cannot see what it is turning to or what it means, or when it is to end.

I was humbugged into voting for him, but I have voted my last Republican ticket for life, and will hereafter stand by the good old "FLAG OF THE DEMOCRACY."

One of the drafted Militia, dated 11th of January, writes:

The duty we have to perform here—Yorktown—does not engage, all the time, and I should be glad to have the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, to peruse during leisure moments.

A few words in reference to this Negro War of Old Abe Lincoln, and his party.—To have a thorough understanding of its workings, you ought to spend a few days in the onee happy, prosperous, but now weak, disheartened and demoralized Army of the Potomac.

The removal of Gen. McClellan did the work of the Army. Negroes are arriving inside of our Army lines by the hundreds.

Another drafted man writing from Yorktown, Va., says:

I thank God, that from the way things are shaping in the Army there will soon be a change. The officers are managing to enrich themselves at the sacrifice of the Union and the Constitution.

Another drafted man writing from Yorktown, Va., says:

Dear Colonel—you will please send your excellent paper, and as soon as we are paid off, I will remit you the amount of a year's subscription.

Dear Colonel—you will please send your excellent paper, and as soon as we are paid off, I will remit you the amount of a year's subscription.

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Senatorial Nominations.

The Democratic members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania met in Caucus, Monday evening Jan. 12, 1863, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator.

FIRST VOTE.

For C. R. BUCKALEW, Senators: Messrs. Clymer, Kinzie, Lamberton, and Spring—Representatives: Messrs. Alexander, Beck, Boileau, Camp, Ellis, Hess, Horton, Jackson, Jacoby, Kline, Labar, Magee, Noyes, Pottsinger, and Weidner—19.

For JAS. CAMPBELL, Senators: Messrs. Bachor, Donovan and McSherry—Representatives: Messrs. Barger, Hopkins (Philadelphia), Josephs, Ludlow, McManus, Newman, Nelson, Quigley, Rhoads, Rowland, Schofield, Thompson, Young, and Cassa, Speaker—16.

For F. W. HUGHES, Senators: Reilly and Smith—Rep. Messrs. Brown (Northumberland), Craig, Earley, Graber, Hoover, Kerns, Rex, Wimley and Wolf—19.

For H. D. FOSTER, Senator: Wallace and Rep. Messrs. Barton, Glenn, Graham, Hopkins, (Washington,) Kaine, McCulloch, Patton, Pershing and Wakefield—10.

For J. S. FLACK, Senators: Glatz and McSherry—Rep. Messrs. Dellone, Myers and Ramsey—3.

For C. E. WRIGHT, Senator: Stark and Rep. Robinson, Trimmer and Wash—4.

For U. R. PORTER, Senator: Mott—1.

For K. L. BLOOM, Rep. Boyer—1.

For C. R. BUCKALEW, Senators: Clymer, Glatz, Kinzie, Lamberton, Mott and Stein; Rep. Messrs. Barron, Beck, Boileau, Brown (Northd.), Camp, Ellis, Hess, Horton, Jackson, Jacoby, Kline, Labar, Magee, Noyes, Pottsinger, Ramsey, Trimmer and Weidner—25.

For JAS. CAMPBELL, Senators: Bachor, Donovan, McSherry and Stark; and Rep. Barger, Hopkins, (Phila.), Horton, Ludlow, McManus, Newman, Nelson, Quigley, Rhoads, Rowland, Schofield, Thompson, Walsh, Young and Cassa, Speaker—21.

For F. W. HUGHES, Senators: Reilly, Smith and Wallace; and Rep. Boyer, Craig, Dellone, Earley, Graber, Kerns, Patton, Rex, Robinson, Wimley and Wolf—15.

For H. D. FOSTER, Rep. Glenn, Graham, Hopkins (Washington,) Kaine, McCulloch, Myers, Pershing and Wakefield—9.

For J. S. FLACK, Senators: Bachor, Donovan, McSherry and Stark; and Rep. Barger, Hopkins (Phila.), Josephs, Ludlow, McManus, Newman, Nelson, Quigley, Rhoads, Rowland, Schofield, Thompson, Walsh, Young and Cassa, Speaker—18.

For F. W. HUGHES, Senators: Reilly, Smith and Wallace; and Reps. Boyer, Earley, Graber, Kerns and Wolf—12.

For H. D. FOSTER, Reps. Glenn, Graham, Hopkins (Washington,) Kaine, McCulloch, Myers, Pershing and Wakefield—9.

The Senatorial Election.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863.

SENATE.—Mr. Lowry's resolution offered yesterday, to adjourn over all Wednesday, in order to defeat the election of a United States Senator, was unanimously voted down.

HOUSE.—No business was transacted, except the appointment of a Committee to invite the Speaker and members of the Senate to meet the House in joint convention for the election of a U. S. Senator.

At a few minutes before 12, the Senators entered the hall of the House, and the Convention was organized.

Messrs. Bucher, Clymer, Donovan, Glatz, Kinzie, Lamberton, McSherry, Mott, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein, and Wallace of the Senate; and Messrs. Alexander, Barger, Barron, Beck, Boileau, Boyer, Brown, (Northumberland,) Camp, Craig, Dellone, Earley, Ellis, Glenn, Graber, Graham, Hess, Hopkins (Philadelphia) Hopkins (Washington,) Hoover, Horton, Jackson, Jacoby, Josephs, Kaine, Kerns, (Schuylkill,) Kline Labar, Ludlow, McCulloch, McManus, Magee, Mayers, Newman, Nelson, Noyes, Patton, Pershing, Pottsinger, Quigley, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Robson, Rowland, Schofield, Thompson, Trimmer, Wakefield, Walsh, Weidner, Wimley, Wolf, Young and Cassa, Speaker, of the House—67, voted for Charles R. Buckalew.

Messrs. Baughtner, Bond, Connell, Fuller, Graham, Hamilton, Hixland, Johnson, Lowry, McCandless, Nicholas, Patton, Ridgway, Robinson, Scribble, Stutzman, Merrill, White, Wilson and Lawrence, Speaker, of the Senate; and Messrs. Beche, Benedict, Bowman (Mercer), Bowman (Tioga), Brown (Mercer), Brown (Warren), Champneys, Cochran, Coleman, Foster, Fox, Freedland, Gilliland, Grant, Gross, Harvey, Henry, Huston, Hutchman, Johnson, Kerns (Philadelphia), Lee, Lehman, Lilly, McClay, McClellan, McCoy, McMartine, Maeyer, Moore, Hasleman, Olmstead, Panoest, Steer, Shannon, Slack, Smith (Chester), Smith (Philadelphia), Strouse, Stephen, Twichell, Vincent, Warner, White and Widdle, of the House—65, voted for Simon Cameron.

Mr. Lupton, of Bradford county, voted for William D. Kelley.

The vote was then announced, as follows: Charles R. Buckalew, received 67 votes. Simon Cameron " 65 "

Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, was thereupon declared duly elected a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1863.

When the result had been determined, the galleries presented an excitement seldom witnessed. The crowd cheered, shouted, and threw up their hats.

"Kicking Up a Stink."

It has leaked out, (quite against the intention of the gossips up,) that on this evening sometime between eleven and twelve o'clock—just as New Year is about to come along—the "free Americans" of African descent—alias, the "colored population"—alias, "de gentlemen and ladies ob color"—alias, he niggers and his niggers—big niggers and little niggers—old niggers and young niggers—good niggers and bad niggers—stout niggers and bay niggers—high niggers and low niggers—lat niggers and lean niggers—sandy niggers and modest niggers—half niggers and quarter niggers—amalgamation niggers and abolition niggers—emancipation niggers and administration niggers—with a "smart sprinkling" of niggers who wear a white suit, with all the mean qualities of the former, and none of their good ones—are to assemble some where in this city and raise a terrible snarl in honor of Massa Linkum's negro freeing proclamation.

The white niggers to be present are to set the example of *equality*, preparatory to that principle of amalgamation, which sooner or later must come upon society here—provided Massa Linkum's proclamation have its desired effect.

The programme so far furnished us is—Joe Sampson, President—supported on the right and left by certain white niggers, whose names and profession we have a legal excuse for omitting. Secretary: Ward; *Order*—an abolition preacher, whose color we omit, and whose seat to mention might offend pious females of his flock. The speaking over, a grand festival will be strayed up.

Soup—Nigger; Meats—Nigger; Stew Dishes—Nigger; Cold Dishes—Nigger; Vegetables—Nigger; Entrée—Nigger; Pastry—Nigger; Liquors—Nigger; Toast—The Constitution of the United States—"A covenant with Death and a league with Hell."

INTERLUDE. Fancy Dance—Africano Fling. SONG. "He is the object of our love, For him we live—for him we move— For him we preach—for him we pray For him we meet from day to day, 'That colored crew' from Africa, Benediction—Bress de Nigger.

How the Money Goes.

A New York Exchange under the head of "Things Financial and Commercial," says: We are to have more bonds, more treasury notes, more legal tenders, and fractional bills availed upon the country to the extent of fifteen hundred and fifty million of dollars, according to the report of the House Committee of Ways and Means.

Considering that the "backbone of the rebellion" is now stiffer than ever, and the vertebrae of the North seems to grow weaker and weaker, this sum is rather a steep price for a few items of the "holy war."

When this tax ridden and blood-drenched country rises up in its wrath, as it will, as true as a God rules above, and demands of the Abolition crew in Congress, and the Abolition leaders on the ground, a settlement for their misdeeds they fanatics, Lovejoy, Sumner, Stevens, Wade, Greeley and Beecher, will cry aloud for the bills and mountains to fall and shield them from the doom which awaits them.

Let them remember the fate of Robespierre and Danton, and Marat and the rest of the leaders of the Jacobin party of France. The very men who now support and applaud the fanatics in Congress will turn about and rend them to pieces. If we entered the "gulchstone" in this country, in one year every radical leader in Congress would have his head rolling in a basket, by the order of his present supporters.

Such is history the world over. A despotic administration insures its own ruin by its own acts—Lincoln will cry out ere one year roll over, and the bloody battles continue, in the very language of Robespierre, when weary of the blood he was shedding: "Death—death—always death!" and the sounders throw all the responsibility upon me! What a memory shall I leave behind me! Life is a burden to me!

At least Robespierre himself fell. "Where does the money go?" ask the honest working man as he sees the huge amounts ordered by committees of the Senate and House, to be disbursed by the War Department.

My fellow laborer, have you ever heard of one Mr. French, an iron clad, high pressure Abolitionist, whose god lady, one Mrs. French, a year ago embraced at Port Royal, a score or two of black, greasy wenches in the street in broad noon day; and called them "her dear sisters?"

Well, Mr. and Mrs. French landed at that negro department, teaching the little niggers to sing "gal-ery, hale-lu-lu!"

The exact number of diminutive abolition who have compassed the task, is officially set down at 109, and the little item of a bill against Uncle Sam, who is very liberal now, as he grids out his money by steam, is \$200,000 for teaching the little devils. Think of it, tax payer! \$200,000 to teach little niggers, and the little white children of the poor soldiers starving, because the Secretary of the Treasury cannot pay their fathers for the past eight months' service in fighting for this nigger.

Abraham Lincoln takes the responsibility. Taxation is slavery—debt is slavery.—Abraham Lincoln enslaves the white man for the purpose of imposing so called "freedom" upon the negro. Abraham Lincoln degrades his own race by lifting up the negro to his level, and yokes not only the present generation, but the future, into a more galling servitude than ever cursed the Caucasian race since Adam's time.

In Memory of Jesse M. Howell.

At a meeting of the Columbia Guards, 132d Reg't P. V. the following preamble and resolutions were adopted on the death of our lamented friend and companion in arms, JESSE M. HOWELL.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensation of His Providence, to remove from our midst, by the hand of disease, our friend and companion in arms, JESSE M. HOWELL; Therefore, be it

Resolved, that we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the parents and friends who have thus suddenly and unexpectedly been called upon to mourn his loss, who as a companion, was kind, generous, and manly, as a soldier, faithful, obedient and ever ready to do his duty.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the parents of the deceased, and also, that a copy be forwarded to the Editors of the papers in Columbia county, with the request that they be published.

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The New Senator from Pennsylvania.

From the Reading Gazette & Democrat.

Last Monday evening, Jan. 12th, the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, was nominated on the 6th ballot by the legislative caucus as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator.

On Tuesday, he was elected in the convention of the two Houses by a majority of one, every Democrat in the Legislature supporting him, and the vote of every Republican being cast against him.

Mr. Buckalew was born on the 25th day of December, 1824, and at the election had just completed his forty first year. He is the descendant of one of the few families of Huguenots which settled in Pennsylvania after the emigration of that body of Protestants from France, in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

The career of the Huguenots in this country, has been marked and peculiar. Their qualities seem to have been inherited. They have produced for the service of this nation a long list of most useful and most creditable statesmen, and it will cast no discredit upon that list, which embraces the names of Henry Luzerne and John Jay, to add to it the name of the newly elected Senator from Pennsylvania. He has all the physical developments, all the intellectual ability, all the reticence and repose of manner, all the keen sense of personal honor, all the unswerving political fidelity, all the devoted attachment to friends and all the firm calm courage which belonged to the leaders of his race as well in their hour of trial as in their hour of triumph.

The early life of the new Senator was passed on a farm situated on Huntington creek, near the line separating the counties of Luzerne and Columbia. The estate of his father was bounded by this line. The farm where he was reared was at the foot of the Northwestern slope of the beautiful Knob Mountain, which extends in a uniform and unbroken sweep from Slickchilly in Luzerne to Orangeville in Columbia county.

The scenery of the locality, unknown and obscure as it is, is among the most attractive in Pennsylvania. The influence of physical conditions upon intellectual development, has often been remarked, and the friends of Mr. Buckalew, who have been familiar with his history and his birth place have been accustomed for twenty years to connect the massive peculiarities of his intellect—his eminent qualities of quiet, undemonstrative and unexaggerated vigor, power, and adherence—with the imposing and majestic features of nature which surrounded his boyhood and early youth.

His life there was passed as the lives of all boys are passed upon the land. He possessed the intellectual advantages that are inseparable from such a life. There has been in this nation no first class man, from Washington to Webster, who has not come from the land. The rearing of the towns give readiness, dexterity and adroitness to the cultivated man as it gives readiness, dexterity and adroitness to the craftsman. But it does not give power. There is a level of polish, keenness and sharpness which can be attained only in crowds. But they who influence and control the action of masses of men, and they who create or mould systems of Government, must for some extended period, have lived segregated lives. And a statesman in this country who would really desire to be useful in his career must acquire a "sympathy with the millions whose lot is labor" by actual employment in the manual labor of the farm.

The early education of Mr. Buckalew was in accordance with the circumstances and position of his father, and included every requirement that was essential to his subsequent success. At the age nine, he entered the office of Morrison E. Jackson Esq. of Berwick, in Columbia county, as a student at law, and was admitted to practice in the year 1843.

About the close of the year 1844 he opened an office in Bloomsburg, in the same county and in and near that town he has since resided. His success at the bar was early and rapid. It was a common remark of Judges and leading lawyers even at the outset that his opinion was so safe, his mind as mature as could have been expected in the case of a first rate lawyer of a dilettante age. His capacity for labor was untiring, and in the trial and argument of a cause, his ability to exactly meet its requirements seemed instinctive. He possessed in the practice of law the same unusual faculty which he has always displayed in public life—the faculty of using means precisely proportioned to the end in view. There was no exhibition of excessive force. He never indulged in exaggerated forms of speech. His language was always temperate, and his manner was always self possessed.

Members of the bar in the counties of Luzerne and Columbia still remember with vivid interest his professional triumphs, and still refer with gratification to efforts which engrossed unusual attention and remark in communities represented in the profession by a large number of able men.

It is believed that all the members of Mr. Buckalew's family during his residence at home were connected with the Whig party. But his own political principles were based upon his own convictions. While a student in Mr. Jackson's office, and before he became a voter, his connection with the Democracy was formed. His first vote was cast in 1843, and long previously his political position had been fixed with the consistency and tenacity of his character.

In the Presidential campaign of 1844, he took ground early for Mr. Polk, and in a multitude of speeches made in most of the northern counties of the State he urged his support with a spirit, energy and effect which, long before the campaign closed, rendered him a marked and distinguished man. In the winter of 1845, immediately after the inauguration of Governor Shunk, he was appointed by Mr. Kane the Atto-

ney General, his deputy in Columbia county. The duties of that office were discharged as Mr. Buckalew has always discharged every duty he has assumed, most thoroughly and most efficiently.

From the time of his appointment to the year 1850, he was constantly identified with the political movements of his county and district. He was either a Senatorial or Representative delegate to several State Conventions during those years. His political affinities were with the party of which the Hon. Andrew Beaman was the recognized head, and in 1848, he supported Samuel P. Collins, the nominee of Luzerne county, for Congress, against Hendrick B. Wright, the candidate of Columbia and Wyoming. In 1850, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Susquehanna county, and acquired during the investigation and some impressions in relation to men which materially affected his subsequent legislative action, and which have been followed by some most salutary results.

In 1850, he was elected to the State Senate. The relations of parties in his district had long been modified by the seat of justice of Columbia county from Danville to Bloomsburg, and the contest was an excited and bitter one. He was elected by a very gratifying majority, the county of Luzerne giving him a vote considerably exceeding the party strength. In 1853, he was re-elected by a majority largely increased. In the summer of 1851, he was absent in South America as a bearer of despatches from the United States government to the commander of the expedition against Paraguay. At the expiration of his second term, the district had been changed by a new apportionment, and in the Columbia district, the office was already filled. In 1857, he was Chairman of the State Central Committee, and in that capacity had charge of the campaign resulting in the election of Governor P. F. Kennerly and Judge Strong.

The quiet vigor and skill with which that contest was conducted, are well remembered by the Democracy. The views announced during the canvass, followed as they were by the assurances given in the inaugural Address in its reference to State politics, gave a degree of confidence in the future to the people of Pennsylvania which they had not felt for years.

This is no place for any allusion to causes which destroyed the ground for that confidence. While engaged in the duties of a Chairman of the State Committee, a contest for the nomination of Senator in the Columbia District was going on. The district was composed of four counties, and after repeated and protracted efforts, it was found that no one of the candidates presented by the county Conventions would succeed.

The name of Mr. Buckalew was introduced at this stage of the contest and the result was his nomination by the conference on the 14th ballot. He was elected and remained in the Senate during the session of 1859, and at its close was appointed with Judge Lewis and Judge Knox upon the commission to revise the Penal Code. In July, 1859, he was appointed by President Buchanan American Minister in Ecuador, and resigning his place in the Senate and his position as Code Commissioner, he accepted the appointment, left his country in August, 1859, and remained abroad until August, 1861. Since his return, he has resided in and near Bloomsburg, where it is his purpose to make his home throughout his life.

During the whole period of his service in the Senate, Mr. Buckalew was judiciously identified with the entire Legislature and the whole political policy of the State. His theories of government were defined and matured long before it became necessary to set upon them. Starting with the maxims of the framers of the Constitution, whose views as to the relations of the National and State government were precisely those which Mr. Jefferson subsequently enforced, and regretting the departure from the spirit of those maxims which is apparent in the early action of the National Government, he was prepared in entering public life, to accommodate himself to the existing order of things, and to aid in maintaining institutions which seemed even then impertinent. To all questions connected with State interests, he gave careful investigation and immense labor. He has left upon the statute book the results of his efforts in behalf of sound principles in forms that are constantly and practically beneficial and salutary. The State is indebted to him for much that is valuable in the laws relating to corporations, to the license system, and to finance. He projected and carried through the constitutional amendments of 1857. The provision regulating the representation of cities, embraced in those amendments, was the inauguration of an entirely novel theory of fundamental law in Pennsylvania, and it is perhaps not too much to say, that the position of no other public man in the State was such at that time to have embodied him, at that time, to effect that object. As already stated, Mr. Buckalew was not in the Legislature in the session of 1857, and the Editor of this paper, at that time in the House of Representatives, remembers well the sacrifice of time which he presented the adoption of the amendments.

Throughout his public life, the position of Mr. Buckalew upon national questions has always been distinct and avowed. No dread of local and occasional unpopularity has ever induced him to shrink from an open proclamation of his opinions when the circumstances of the time required it. His discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, is still regarded as the clearest and most satisfactory vindication of its propriety which was elicited during the pendency of the question. In that discussion, as in all others, a careful avoidance of all personal attack and of all party vituperation was manifested. Mr. Buckalew never indulges in epithets. He employs no phrases of current slang. His opinions are stated with the precision and accuracy of a scientific formula. In his speeches he uses no unnecessary or superfluous word; and they are equally intelligible and attractive to the most unlettered and the most cultivated hearers. His style of oratory would be a model for the bench, and it is perhaps to be regretted for the sake of our judicial literature, that he did not devote himself to a judicial career.

Throughout his life, Mr. Buckalew's relations with individuals have been marked by the steady attachments he has created. Often misjudged, and subjected, often to prejudiced attack, a steady and consistent discharge of duty has converted bitter enemies into warm and lasting friends. His strength among men of his own age throughout the State, is unparalleled, and in the late contest they have sustained him with enthusiasm and unyielding firmness. Of the success of his future career there can be no doubt. On the 4th of March he will go into the Senate of the United States to take part in the most tremendous crisis of the nation's history, and in that part he will most faithfully represent the views of the Democracy of his native State. That the public service is henceforth to be benefited by the acquisition of a man of talents so rare, of learning so profound, of industry so untiring of courage so unshaking, and of integrity so sustained as his, every Pennsylvania citizen, reflecting on the hazards and embarrassments of the late contest, has reason to be devoutly grateful to the Providence of God.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1863. Col. LEVI L. TATE. Dear Sir— It was with inexpressible joy, that we, of the back woods, received the news of the election of Hon. C. R. Buckalew as U. S. Senator; nor could I refrain from expressing the pleasure I feel, by addressing a few lines to you, whom I know can appreciate the feelings of a sincere Democrat.

With the horrors of Fredericksburg still fresh in our memories, and the threats of the rabid members of the Republican party; (such as having men marked &c. never to be forgotten; and never to be feared.) The warm blood rushes through our veins as we receive new and strong evidences that corruption, can exist but a short period, before the people become aware of its blinding influence; and by the power still in their possession; express that sentiment by nominating and electing an honorable and tried man as U. S. Senator—whom they feel as well, will uphold the glorious Constitution; and the restoration of the Union.

It may be that for me, to enlarge such a man as Charles R. Buckalew; is like a tallow candle, but lighting his light to the morning sun. But after struggling for the past two years, endeavoring to sustain myself, through the trying events, which have taken place during that time, which has caused sorrowful, and doubtful, thoughts regarding the restoration of the Union; you now feel that the people have become fully aware of our perilous position, and are resolved to change the face of matters; cannot fail to investigate and encourage every Democrat to express himself, and act towards the restoration of peace and prosperity.

Feeling that Charles R. Buckalew, will do honor to those who have looked to his election as a step towards better days. With sincere regard very truly yours, A. SUBSTITUTION. TIME REVENUES.—Four statesman since Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War, arrested without cause, illegally and arbitrarily James W. Wall, of New Jersey. This same Cameron has just been elected as a candidate for Senator in the State of Pennsylvania, and the man whose so cruelly wronged is to be the senator in the present Congress from the State of New Jersey. The "subjugation of time" has rarely brought about so complete and satisfactory a revenge. The arrest was the act of the administration of Mr. Lincoln, the condemnation and compensation was the act of the American people.

THE WAREHOUSE. Bloomsburg, Jan. 21, 1863. Wheat & Bus 81 50 Green Apples 50 Rye " " 50 Dried Peas 2 50 Corn " " 50 Dried Peas 2 50 Oats " " 40 Butter " 12 18 Buckwheat " 62 Lard " 12 Potatoes " 50 Yellow " 12 Cloverseed " 12 Eyes " 12 Timothy " 12 Onions " 50 Chickens " pair 25

MARRIAGES. On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. JOHN LOEHNAN, and Miss E. CHEL RYAN, both of Franking township, Columbia county Pa. On the 25th day of December 1862 by Rev. G. F. Hunter, Mr. JOHN McMEHEARS, of Berwick, and Miss R. BECA EVANS, of Evansville, Col. Co., Pa. On the 27th day of December 1862, by the same Mr. NORMAN M. FREEMAN and Miss JANE KILGORE, all of Saloon, Luzerne Co. Pa. On the 4th inst., by the same Mr. ROBERT WARREN of Berwick to Miss SENEZ STYLER of Briar creek twp. Col. Co., Pa. On the 11th inst., by the same CHARLES M. MILLER, to Miss SOPHIA MOORE, both of Foundryville, Col. Co., Pa. On the 9th inst., by Rev. E. Fulbert Mr. VALENTINE WELLS, to Miss SARAH WATTS all of Pine, Columbia Co. Pa. On Jan. 1st, 1863, by Samuel B. Kline Esq., Mr. WILLIAM D. ARBERG of Greenwood, and Miss HENRIET PELLER of Fishing creek township both of Col. Co. Pa.

DEATHS. In Berwick, Jan. 12, 1863, MARY S. wife of Richard, Smith, aged 63 years, 4 m and 21. In Army Square Hospital, in Washington D. C. JOHN H. STRYKER, eldest son of Mr. George W. Stryker of Berwick, aged 17 years, 3 months and 18 days. His death resulted from a lung wound in the left breast, received at the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 23rd day of December 1862. At Millville, on the 14th inst., ULYSSES LOBAN, son of Oliver C. and Sarah Jane Wright, aged about 4 years. In Greenwood on the 4th inst., MARY EVANS, aged 90 years and 7 mo. [Must copy Laundry please copy.] Throughout his life, Mr. Buckalew's