

Hon. FRANCIS W. HUGHES, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee on Resolutions shall be selected in the same manner as the Committee on Permanent Organization, and that all resolutions offered in this Convention pertaining to platforms shall be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate, and that said Committee shall have power to select their Chairman.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Phil.) objected to the resolution—he protested against its adoption; he did not wish to be gagged in that manner.

The resolution was finally agreed to, and the Convention adjourned for a few minutes to allow time for the selection of the committee.

When the Convention was again called to order, the following named gentlemen were announced as having been appointed on the Committee on Resolutions:

- 1 E C Kamealy, G W Irvin, Lewis C Cassidy, John Connolly.
- 2 John H Britton.
- 3 Henry M Miller.
- 4 O K James.
- 5 Philip Johnson.
- 6 W Bines.
- 7 F W Hughes.
- 8 Thos. J Ham.
- 9 V E Piolet.
- 10 S S Winchester.
- 11 R Brown.
- 12 C A Mayer.
- 13 Isaac D Baker.
- 14 Samuel Hepburn.
- 15 W Breslin.
- 16 J E Hiestor & Henry Carpenter.
- 17 David Small.
- 18 A C M Neil.
- 19 R Bruce Petrikia.
- 20 Wm Kettle.
- 21 J B Sampson.
- 22 T B Scarrigt.
- 23 W T H Pauley.
- 24 Hugh M Afee & Dr J E Haey.
- 25 T B Wilson.
- 26 M C Trout.
- 27 W A Galbraith.
- 28 C L Lambertson.

The credentials of D. W. Rannett and D. W. Moore, contestants from Clearfield, Jefferson and Elk counties, were discussed and D. W. Moore was finally admitted.

The credentials of Joseph Monheimer and Theodore Cuyler, contestants from the Fourth district of Phila., were discussed.

Dr. NEBINGER moved that the subject be referred to the delegation from the city of Philadelphia.

Messrs. LAMBERTON, KAMERLY and JOHNSON spoke against the motion, and Messrs. NEBINGER and CAMPBELL spoke in favor of the motion. Documents in the case were read.

Mr. LAMBERTON moved that Theodore Cuyler be admitted as a delegate.

On the question the yeas and nays were demanded. Result—yeas 56; nays 72. So Joseph Monheimer was admitted. Adjourned until 5 1/2 o'clock, p. m.

**EVENING SESSION.**  
The Convention re-assembled this evening at five and a half o'clock.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL a committee was appointed to wait on the committee on resolutions, to ascertain when they would be prepared to report to the Convention.

The committee, after some time returned, and informed the Convention that they had performed their duty, and had to report that the committee on resolutions would not be able to report to the Convention before eight o'clock.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, the Convention adjourned to re-assemble at seven and a half o'clock.

At seven and a half o'clock the Convention again assembled.

Hon. F. W. HUGHES, from the committee on resolutions, said he had the honor to report the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted in committee.

**PREAMBLE**  
That we approve the resolutions, upon the state of the country, passed by the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth on the 13th day of April last, and in addition thereto, and as a further expression of our views upon public affairs, do resolve, as follows:

Resolved, That we again renew our vows of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter for which our fathers struggled and fought, and which was established, and they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Constitution embodies the only guarantees we have for public liberty and private right, as without it we can have no hope of protection from bloodshed, spoliation and anarchy—the man who sneers at "the Constitution as it is" proves himself to be deficient in the first element of patriotism; and any officer of the State or Federal Government who swears to support the Constitution, and afterwards, with that oath in his conscience, willfully violates it, is wholly unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, is that of being secure in his life, liberty and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due process of law, a fair trial by a competent judge and a jury of his neighbors, with witnesses to confront him and counsel to defend him. This is so just in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the people for whom all government is made, and so plainly written down in the Federal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, any person who can misunderstand it has not, in our opinion, the mental capacity which fits him for public station.

Resolved, That we have heard with intense alarm and deep indignation that some

of our political opponents claim for the President of the United States a power hitherto wholly unknown in America, and never exercised in Europe or Asia, except by the most despotic monarchs, namely: the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their honest opinions on public affairs; and that the President has not only presumed to exercise this power himself with the moderation and mercy which his own nature might prompt but has delegated it to many subordinates, and they again to others in every part of the country, until its heinous presence is seen and felt all over the land.

Resolved, That among the numerous officers to whom the President has given this terrible power above the laws and above the people, there must, in the nature of things be a large proportion who are totally incapable of wielding it either honestly or wisely—low politicians filled with partisan rancor, knaves who do not care for justice and ruffians who delight in trampling it under foot; and therefore we are not surprised to learn that the worst men have been torn from their families, judges knocked down on the benches, ministers of the Gospel imprisoned in loathsome dungeons and respectable women treated with a brutality which it would be indecent even to name—and all this, in many cases, without a pretense that the victims were guilty even of a political offense, much less of any crime against the laws.

Resolved, That free government cannot exist without a free press, and the Constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States, has declared that it shall be free. Those persons therefore in office or out of office, who attempt to suppress books and newspapers by violence are the enemies of this government and ought to be themselves suppressed.

Resolved, That we heartily thank the lionhearted Democracy of Ohio, for the many vindications they have given to the Constitution against the great crime committed upon it in the arrest and deportation of Clement L. Vallandigham; and we assure them of our cordial sympathy in the great struggle they are making for their undoubted rights.

Resolved, That the plain duty of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth requires him to use whatever power the law has placed in his hands to protect the State and the people from lawless outrages, come from what quarter they may, and no man is fit to be Governor of this State who will consent to hold his own liberties and let the people hold theirs at the mere will of the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania has been ever true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name, and for the sake of the Union, that our party was made; and we denounce the least intimation that the Democratic party entertains now, or even has entertained, or even can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the government, or would ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as utterly unjust; and in proof of this, we point with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure heretofore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union and peril their lives in its defense.

Resolved, That as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim, and will exercise, the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge in becoming terms upon the people and the constituted authorities, whatever measures will, in our judgment, be most likely to please and keep the whole nation and Union together and under Federal government.

Resolved, That when this war began we had the solemn pledge of the federal administration and of the party which placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed by Congress on July 22d, 1861, that it "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 these States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." But the federal administration, setting under the influence of a small faction of ultra Abolitionists, always opposed to the Union and without the consent of the great mass of the people, has totally changed its ground, avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different, and thus it has greatly allayed our just hope of peace.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention amid frantic shouts of applause.

[The following are the Resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives on 13th April last, by the votes of the Democratic members, which are affirmed by the Convention.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That as our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which is being met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress and startling usurpations of power by the executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot, policy as well as principle require that our people shall wait the process of reform, which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country, whilst they invoke the aid of all patriotic men to assist in averting the evils that threaten our free institutions.

Second, That this General Assembly declares that this State has ever been, is now, and will remain in future devotedly true to the Constitution of the United States and to the Federal Government established by it, and is determined to maintain them with her utmost power against both domestic and foreign foes; and further, that all appropriate and constitutional efforts should be put forth to suppress the existing rebellion.

Third, That this General Assembly recognize a manifest difference between the administration of the government and the government itself; the one is transitory,

limited in duration to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same, the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

Fourth, That this General Assembly, in the exercise of its right to differ with the Federal Executive, enters its solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

Fifth, That this General Assembly declares that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free government.

Sixth, That this General Assembly deem it proper further to declare that it, together with all the truly loyal people of the State, would hail, with pleasure and delight, any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the Government of the Union and would in such event cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

Eighth, That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and their monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to know the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

Ninth, That Pennsylvania will adhere to the Constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom; and for all wrongs which may have been committed, or evils which may exist, will seek redress under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrage of a free people.

Tenth, That this General Assembly hail with pleasure and hope the manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their late elections, and regards the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all other loyal citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars.

Eleventh, That while this General Assembly condemns and denounces the faults of the Administration and the encroachments of the abolitionists, it does also most thoroughly condemn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of Government and of the peace and liberty of the people; and it does hereby most solemnly declare that the people of this State are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, and will persistently exert their whole influence and power under the Constitution to maintain and defend it.

Twelfth, That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced; and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see to it, that by all constitutional means this indispensable and shall be attained.

Thirteenth, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Governors of the several States acknowledging the Federal authority, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Convention then proceeded to nominations for Governor.

The first ballot stood:

Wm H. Witte.....47  
Hiestor Clymer.....33  
Wm. B. Franklin.....4  
Geo. W. Woodward.....9  
Jeremiah S. Black.....2  
William Bigler.....1  
John Cessna.....9  
George Sanderson.....6  
George W. Cass.....13

The eighth ballot stood as follows:

Hiestor Clymer.....62  
Wm. H. Witte.....51  
Geo. W. Woodward.....19  
Wm. B. Franklin.....7  
Hon. F. W. Hughes arose, after this result had been announced and said that he was authorized to withdraw the name of William H. Witte in favor of Geo. W. Woodward, which was greeted with expressions of pleasure or displeasure.

The ninth ballot stood as follows:

Hiestor Clymer.....59  
Geo. W. Woodward.....75  
Hon. George W. Woodward having received the largest number of votes, was declared the nominee of the Convention, (tremendous cheering,) and he was afterwards declared the unanimous nominee of the Democratic party of the State for Governor of Pennsylvania.

VICTOR E. Piolet moved that Walter H. Lowrie be made the nominee for Judge of Supreme Court by acclamation, which was agreed to amidst the wildest applause.

Mr. Lambertson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the desire and request of this Convention that Hon. George W. Woodward will continue to occupy his seat on the bench until his inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania.

A motion was made to reconsider the resolution.

Mr. Hughes spoke at length in an eloquent strain. He thought that in the present alarming crisis in our country's history, when the State is stripped of her sovereignty, and the Austrian system of provost marshals and guards, we need just such men as Judge Woodward on the bench. (Cheers.) This is the last in-

franchisement behind which the people can take refuge! (Cheers.) And I ask you to preserve it.

Let Judge Woodward resign, and let the power go into the hands of the Executive of this State; let Barrett and M'Donnell be taken to the government bastilles from under his very nose, thus abandoning all State sovereignty—let him resign!—No! (Tremendous applause.)

Mr. Nebinger thought it would be more advisable that it should be left to the taste of Judge Woodward.

The motion to reconsider was withdrawn. A resolution was adopted instructing the Chair to appoint the Chairman of the State Central Committee, subject to the approval of the candidate for Governor.

Adjourned, sine die.

After the adjournment, loud calls were made for Messrs. Hepburn, Clymer, Witte and other eloquent gentlemen, who addressed the meeting to a late hour.

## COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR  
BLOOMSBURG, PA.  
Saturday, June 27, 1863.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**GEO. W. WOODWARD,**  
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**WALTER H. LOWRIE,**  
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

### PURPOSES OF THE WAR!

CONSIDER, BY A FREE NATION UNANIMOUSLY PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, WHICH EXPRESSES THE VOICE OF THE NATION AND IS THE BIBLE STANDARD OF POLICY.

"That the present deplorable civil war has been started upon the country by the administration of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms against the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, basing itself on the right of self-preservation or reformation, will restrict 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 these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

### A Peace Party.

The Democratic party is for peace. It will hail with satisfaction the ending of the war, whenever that can be done upon the basis of a restoration of the Union. But it will not consent to separation of the States. Upon this platform it stands, prepared to resist every assault and to advocate peace with a restored Union.

### War among the Skunks.

Dr. Brower of the *Montour American*, is pitching into his African brethren—Dr. John, of the *Smut Machine*, and Charley Cook, of the *Danville (bogus) Democrat*, without stint or mercy. He denounces Mr. Cook as the Hessian, and his windy ally in Bloomsburg, both as "COWARDLY POLTROONS," who stay at home in times of emergency, &c. He bids defiance to the skunks in his race. Go it, skunkies!

### Iniquities of the Copperheads.

Governor Seymour, of New York, has voluntarily sent seventeen regiments of soldiers to resist the invasion of Pennsylvania.

### The Loyal Leaguers remain at home.

The Democratic Convention in Illinois, raised fifty thousand dollars, by voluntary contribution, to aid the sick and wounded soldiers.

### The Loyal Leaguers, like Dr. John, look up their pocket books.

Mr. Vallandigham, by his manly firmness and self-sacrificing principles, has about sunk Old Abe's Nigger Administration into eternal infancy.

### The Loyal Leaguers, with their distinction cohorts, stand aghast at the spectacle.

### Military Outrage in Schuylkill.

About two weeks ago, the Deputy Provost Marshal, Deputy Assessor and four soldiers, in the employ of the General Government, committed the most unprovoked and outrageous act of violence upon some of the citizens of Higgins township, in Schuylkill county, ever perpetrated in any civilized country. It appears that the enrolling officer, had enrolled the names of persons without going to their houses—on mere reports—and amongst others the name of Abraham Bressler, of that township, who was 47 years of age!

On meeting the enrolling officer, Mr. Bressler, enquired why he had not called upon him personally, as was his duty, and—in answer to some insolence of the officer—he told him he had acted more like a sheep thief than a man.

The Provost Marshal, upon learning that one of his toadies had been insulted, sent a convoy of soldiers, at midnight, to arrest Mr. Bressler. Arriving at Mr. Bressler's house, they enquired for him, when two men, named Reed and Otto, got up and coming on the porch, informed them that he was not at home. Then turning to go in, were ordered by the guard to stop, and on refusing to do so, Mr. Reed was shot in the arm and shoulder. Returning to Pottsville, they met a man on horse-back, whom they ordered to "halt," when two soldiers shot at him with muskets.

The cowardly scoundrels, were arrested on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, brought before Judge Ryan, and each bound in the sum of \$1,000 to answer at the September Term of the Schuylkill county Sessions.

### Woodward, Lowrie & Liberty.

We have never known the nominations of any previous Democratic State Convention, give anything like such general satisfaction, as that of WOODWARD for Governor, and LOWRIE for Supreme Judge. They are most enthusiastically endorsed by every member of the great Democratic party in the State of Pennsylvania, and their nominations will be ratified in October next, by the old Jackson majority of at least fifty thousand. Friends of Freedom, take courage—light is dawning—the power of despotism is broken—and the day of your political redemption draweth nigh. "Night will triumph over night!"

The world rolls Freedom's radiant wave,  
And ripples with its sorrow;  
Keep heart—who bear the cross to-day,  
Will wear the crown to-morrow.

### Columbia County Militia.

Our citizens turned out nobly on the occasion of the late invasion of the State Capitol, and many of them have enlisted in the service to resist invasion. They were organized into two Companies at Harrisburg and elected the following officers:

Company C. 28th Reg't. P. M. Capt. R. F. Clark, First Lieut. E. C. Green, Second Lieut. Thos. Winner.

Company H. Capt. Ural H. Ent; First Lieut. Hampton; Second Lieut. Jesse C. Tate.

They are under marching orders and will soon leave Harrisburg for the frontier of the State. We have been promised a correct list of the names of all the soldiers of these two companies, and as soon as they are received, will be published in the COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

### APPOINTMENTS OF POSTMASTERS.—Col. John G. Freese, editor of the Bradford Times, postmaster at Towanda.

Col. Wm. H. Hutter, editor of the *Exton Star*, postmaster at Exton, Pa.  
Col. Joseph W. Gray, editor of the *Ohio Periodist*, postmaster at Cleveland.

The above gentlemen are all "good national Democrats," and editors of papers devoted to the interest of the Loco-foco party. However deserving they may have been from devotion to the interest of party, we have always doubted the fairness of giving the control of post offices into the hands of partisan editors or publishers.

### Dr. John condemns himself at once in advance; and a man of any decency and consistency would decline the appointment. For if ever a "partizan editor" had "control" of a "post office," the unfortunate one at Bloomsburg, is in that bad condition. But while that "partizan editor and publisher" knows in his heart, that according to his own opinion of himself, he ought not to hold it; yet he does not resign, showing conclusively that he wrote falsely and as a "partizan editor," in the above editorial, or that he is indeed lost to all "manhood" and consistency in his career. Will he respect his own published opinions?

### A COUPLE of Royal Leaguers in this county, last week, persuaded a young lad of about seventeen years, the only help of a widowed mother, to run away and join the militia; holding out to him as an inducement that they were going to do the same thing. They were aided and abetted either before or afterward by Justice of the Peace. The Leaguers being a little sharper than the lad, slipped out and came home leaving him sick—When the poor woman heard of the matter, for the boy did not live at home, she went to them to remonstrate; protesting he was her only help, and that the conscript law would have left him; the squire ordered her to go about her business, telling her that she was only a stinking Copperhead anyhow.

### We have been looking very carefully over the matrimonial notices of a very delectable Black Republican sheet edited by Dr. John, for that wedding that he promised us a few weeks ago. But we don't see that he has, so far, persuaded anybody to marry Han., and we really don't believe he ever will. Oh! how we pity the poor fellow, for we suppose he was to have a part of that purse which somebody was making up for her, and the disappointment will be terrible to him.—And Han.—poor girl!—what is to be done for her? Waiting on the Dr.'s motion, and no results. We are really afraid that she will have to take a Copperhead at last.

### We do not believe there is a word of truth in the story or rumor that the Abolitionists intend to volunteer and save the necessity of a draft in Columbia county; or that Dr. John intends to resign the Post Office and take command of a company. It is all a sham.

The enrollment will no doubt be quietly made, and the draft will follow, and each man will stand his chance, and need not expect to be relieved by any fighting Abolitionist, as they do not stomach a fight down in "Dixie." A vigorous prosecution of the war by some one else, is their choice.

Mrs. Judge RUPERT, will accept our thanks, for a fine lot of Strawberries.

Mrs. DAVID BETZ, has our acknowledgments for her delicious Cherries.

SENATOR BUCKALEW, has our thanks for part Second and Third of the Report on the Conduct of the War.

S. G. KENNEDY, Esq., Attorney at Law, has located in Bloomsburg. He is a worthy young gentleman. See his Card.

### Democratic Governors.

If Pennsylvania will be saved from the rebels her people may thank the alacrity with which Gov. Seymour, of New York, and Parker of New Jersey—both Democrats—despatched troops, already armed and equipped to our assistance. Several regiments from those States reached Harrisburg on Wednesday before our own State furnished one full one. We hope the Abolition rangers will not forget this.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says:—When Governor WOODWARD takes possession of the Executive chair, the arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the present National Administration will cease in Pennsylvania, as they have already done in New York and New Jersey, and the people will once more be secure in their persons and estates.

LOYAL LEAGUES.—Our exchanges report large falling off from this organization in different parts of the country. The last that has attracted our notice is a card in the *Johnstown Democrat*, of the 10th inst., signed by nineteen members, declaring that they have been deceived and would have nothing more to do with the Jacobin club.

"Billy Button," of the Wyoming (*Niggerhead*) Republican, last week let off another squeak at the Editor of the "Columbia Democrat." Be careful, friend Billy. Such stay at home patriots, as you and Dr. John, about these times, should lay low for black Duels.

E. S. M. HILL, Esq., has issued several numbers of the *Lackawanna Register*. It is located at Scranton, the proposed County Seat of the new county of Lackawanna. The *Register* is handsomely printed, spiritedly conducted and soundly Democratic.

The sight of an old copper cent with the image and superscription of "Liberty" thereon, has the same effect on the Abolitionists, that the sight of a red rag has on a bull, and they behave about it with just as much sense, as the animal does with the rag.

THE man whose conscience, or whose stinginess would not allow him to pay fifty cents militia tax, talks about having hired a substitute to go to war. Bah! tell that to the marines.

A letter from Cyrus Demott, in the Army and one from A Traveller, will appear in the next Democrat.

### IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
100,000 Rebels at Winchester last Friday. Lee's Whole Army there.—Ewell's Corps 25,000 Strong, Marching in Two Columns into Pennsylvania.—A Terrible Battle Quite Probable.—The Rebels under Jenkins within Eight Miles of Carlisle.

The excitement along the border of our State remains unabated. Business is at a perfect stand still. Exposed constantly to the incursions of Rebel marauding bands, the farmers are compelled to keep their horses concealed in the mountains, and the prospects of reaping the coming harvest are discouraging.

The Rebels are overrunning Franklin county.

The whole of General Ewell's forces are in Pennsylvania.

The news from up the Cumberland valley shows that the Rebels are rapidly advancing in the direction of Harrisburg, in strong force. No troops would be likely to venture so far from their base of operations into an enemy's country, without a force sufficient to net on the offensive.

So far no opposition has been made to their movement. The Rebels at the latest reports, were within a few miles of Carlisle, and still advancing.

General Knipe, commanding the forces in the Valley, will probably give them battle at that point.

The Rebel officers and soldiers publicly announce their intention of making a permanent stay in Martinsburg, and say they intend to gather the rich harvest which is now fast ripening in the fertile valley of the Shenandoah.

Lee and Longstreet were both at Winchester on Sunday last, with over a hundred thousand men, and were rapidly moving North.

There is no longer any doubt that General Lee purposes a renewal of his attempt of last year to capture Washington by the Maryland route, and that more sanguinary battles will be fought on the soil of Maryland. His advance in the Cumberland Valley is merely for forage and supplies, and he is believed to have no purpose or thought of penetrating as far as Harrisburg. The risk of such a movement would be too great to venture upon, and its results, even if successful, would not advance the Rebel cause. Besides, such a movement would enable Hooker to get in his rear, and the result could not be disastrous.

Dr. John admits that we may elect Governor WOODWARD. Of course, we will, Dear Doctor. Wont that be gall and worm-wood for the abolition fanatics and military despots.

The Rebel Raid, it is reported, is approaching Harrisburg.

SOLDIER'S SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores, bowel complaints and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents.

### MARRIAGES.

In Berwick, Columbia county, on the 18th inst., by Rev. J. M. Salmon, Chas. A. Becker, and Miss SARAH A. Sully, all of Berwick.

In Espytown, on the 20th inst., by the same, LEVI ASH, of Fishingneck, and Miss CATHARINE NOTHSTINE, of Catawissa.

### DEATHS.

In Centre township, Columbia county, on the 17th inst., Mr. JOSIAH LEE, son of Chas. Lee, in the 18th year of his age.

In Danville, Montour county, on Monday last, Rev. JOHN W. YOMANS, D. D., aged about 63 years.

[Dr. YOMANS was an eminent Divine of the Presbyterian Church, and a most estimable gentleman. His loss will be seriously felt in the Church of which he was an honor and an ornament. He was one of the few Divines of our country, who faithfully preached the Gospel of Peace, and entirely escaped the terrible affliction of "negro-on-the-brain."]

In Mount Pleasant, on the 20th inst., MARY M., daughter of Henry Kitchen, aged 6 years, 2 months and 27 days.

Near Millville, on the 18th inst., LYDIA wife of John G. Rich, aged about 56 yrs. In Danville on Saturday last Hon. JONAS COOPER, aged 79 years.

### New Advertisements.

**S. G. KENNEDY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.  
Office:—At the Exchange Hotel, Main St.

Refers to Hon. John W. Lewisburg, Pa. William Cannon, President of the Lewisburg Bank, B. Fisher, President of the Northumberland Bank, Bloomsburg, June 27, 1863—ly.

### WHISKERS!!!

Pelotrau's Stimulating Ointment, or French Cream for Bald Heads and Bare Faces! This celebrated article warranted to bring out a full set of whiskers on the smooth face, or a full growth of hair on a bald head, in less than six weeks, and will cure any scalp disease. The French Cream is manufactured by Dr. M. PELOTRAU, of Paris, and is the only reliable article of the kind. "No hair" is a certain sign of every case. One Box will cure the worst. Price \$1.00. Imported and sold Wholesale and Retail by

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,  
Chemist and Druggist,  
821 Broadway, New York.  
P. S. A Box of the Ointment sent to any address, return mail, on receipt of price, and 15 cents for Postage. June 27, 1863—4w.