

# STAR OF THE NORTH.



J. W. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1861.

## Democratic Nominations.

REPRESENTATIVE,  
**LEVI L. TATE.**  
Subject to decision of Representative Conference.  
SHERIFF,  
**JOSIAH H. FURMAN.**  
ASSOCIATE JUDGES,  
**JOHN McR BYNOLDS,**  
**STEPHEN BALDY.**  
TREASURER,  
**JAMES S. McNICHO.**  
COMMISSIONER,  
**CHARLES H. HESS.**  
CORONER,  
**JAMES LAKE.**  
AUDITOR,  
**JOHN P. FOWLER.**

## Rohrsburg Mass Meeting.

### Union Democrats in Council.

Over two thousand citizens of Columbia county, met at Rohrsburg, on Saturday last, (Aug. 31), in Mass Meeting, to ratify the late Democratic Nominations, and to consider the State of the Union. Seats and seats were prepared in an adjacent Grove, for the accommodation of the vast multitude, where at one o'clock, several hundred Democratic Ladies, escorted by THREE MILITARY COMPANIES, in full Uniform, with flags waving and drums beating, viz:—"Greenwood Rangers," Capt. Geo. W. Ut; "Demo. Union Home Guards," Capt. J. R. Millard; "Forks Independent Rifle-men," Capt. H. Laborer, and organized. The following were the officers of the day.

### President—EDWARD M'HENRY, Esq.

Vice Presidents—John Robison, Isaac DeWitt, Peter Giron, Thos. J. Welliver, Abraham Moore, Conrad Adams, Caleb Moore, Samuel R. Kluge, Esq., John M'Henry, Jr., Juno J. Stiles, Absolom M'Henry, Edward R. Alberson, Dr. Ephraim Kerster, John Kresler, Samuel Glazier and Wm. C. O.

Secretaries—Isaac A. Dewitt, George Derr, Wm. H. Jacoby, Capt. J. R. Millard and Capt. Geo. W. Ut.

The meeting thus organized, Col. Tate, was called upon for an Address. He made a few opening remarks—in which he briefly discussed the State of the Union, the condition of the Country, and the interests of the Democracy. Believing that the hope of the Union, and its free institutions, were dependent upon the sacred preservation of the Constitution, in all its original compact, he urged his fellow democrats to stand firm upon the ramparts of the Constitution, and to rally to its support, as their only guarantee for the continuance of the Government and the preservation of the Union. His remarks were received with great approval.

Mr. T. announced, that he had the pleasure of introducing ASA R. BRUNDAGE, Esq., of Luzerne, and THOMAS CHALFANT, Esq., of Montour, to the meeting.

A. R. BRUNDAGE, Esq., of Luzerne county, was then called to the stand and addressed the audience for an hour and a half, making a sound, Union Democratic Speech.—He first took a historical review of the principles upon which the Union was founded, the objects for which Governments are formed, and then proceeded to show the terrible character of our Country's calamities.—In a strain of eloquence he depicted the horrors of civil war, and advocated the necessity of preserving the Union and the Constitution, at all hazards and at whatever cost. He placed the responsibility of this unnatural strife where it belonged, equally upon the Northern Abolitionists and the Southern disunionists, and earnestly and ably insisted that the Democratic party from the day of Washington was the true Union party, having no other record, but that of a firm adherence to the preservation of the Union and the Constitution. He had no sympathy with Rebels, but strongly urged his hearers to rise above partisan feelings, and stand up manfully to sustain the Union as their forefathers had done before them.—He counselled a moderate and dispassionate investigation into the causes of our present national difficulties, and urged upon the Democracy the absolute necessity of a firm adherence to the faith of their fathers, and to stand by the stars and stripes so long as a star or shred was left. His speech was well received, calling forth repeated applause.—We regard Mr. BRUNDAGE, as an eloquent and logical speaker, and hope his visit may, at some future time, be repeated, where he will always be most cordially welcomed, by the Democracy of Columbia.

THOMAS CHALFANT, Esq., of Montour, was loudly called for and soon appeared upon the Speaker's Stand. He remarked to the audience—saying, as he surveyed the crowd, he should like to know from whence came all these people—that he was not much of a public speaker, but as he had heard that "old Jeff. Davis" had lately been seen lurking in the woods, back of Rohrsburg, and that he had come hither to help the Patriotic Union Democrats of Columbia to capture the old Rebel. He wanted to know how many of them would join him in the enterprise. In a moment, the whole Camp of Israel was on foot, and responded with one universal cry.

Col. C. then went into a minute discussion of the issues of the day. He believed that the democracy of Columbia, like those of Montour, and elsewhere, were the firm and consistent friends of the Union. It was upon Democratic principles only that the Union was originally founded, and by their aid it had lived over eighty years, and he believed it was alone through those principles it could be perpetuated. The meeting closed with the Speaker's Applause.

ing from the demonstrations of joy and approbation—and he then struck a new spring. He talked of ancient usages and modern fashions—compared the profession of the Republicans, a misnomer, (some one cried out in the crowd,) there are no such animals now, no more than there are "Wide Awakes," they are just now "Unionists." He accepted the explanation, and improved upon gratifying information, that the party who but lately denounced the democrats as "Union Savers," had all at once, become loyal citizens and good Union men!

The Committee on resolutions, consisting of Hon. Peter Ent, Andrew Fress, Lewis Schuyler, Nicholas Kind, A. J. Alberson, David Demot John Runyan, Isaac Kleler, George L. Shoemaker and Wm. Hoffman, through the chairman, Peter Ent, reported the following, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the democratic party from the time of its organization to the present day, has always been, and still is in the most emphatic sense, a Union party, devoted to the conservation of the Union on the great principles on which that Union was formed, and there is therefore, neither necessity or propriety that calls upon the Democratic party to abandon its time honored name and principles with a view to the formation of a new political organization.

Resolved, That the so called Republican party established some years since in one section of our country is entirely a sectional party, that its success depended upon the votes of one section of our country, that it was against such an organization, our people were repeatedly warned by the founders of the State of the Union. Seats and seats were prepared in an adjacent Grove, for the accommodation of the vast multitude, where at one o'clock, several hundred Democratic Ladies, escorted by THREE MILITARY COMPANIES, in full Uniform, with flags waving and drums beating, viz:—"Greenwood Rangers," Capt. Geo. W. Ut; "Demo. Union Home Guards," Capt. J. R. Millard; "Forks Independent Rifle-men," Capt. H. Laborer, and organized. The following were the officers of the day.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of supporting and sustaining the Government in all constitutional measures for suppressing rebellion, and enforcing the laws, we are nevertheless in favor of the administration entertaining the first honorable proposition for peace, looking to the continued Union and equality of all the States.

Resolved, That an uncompromising opposition to fraud and corruption in high places, whether in the State or National Administration, ought not, and shall not be construed to mean, opposition to the Government, or disloyalty to the Union.

Resolved, That we pledge our undivided support to the Democratic ticket formed in Convention at Bloomsburg on Monday last.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democratic party of Columbia be cordially tendered to the several speakers for their able and eloquent addresses. On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Military Companies, the String Band, and other musicians, for their attendance, and valuable services. On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

### SIGNED BY THE OFFICERS.

### No Party Contest Now!

The fitness, the competency, honesty and respectability of the Democratic nominees will not be disputed by any proper man. As the Republicans just now deprecate party contests, will they show their sincerity by voting for these nominees and thereby escape that which they profess to dread so much? If they sincerely believe party contests to be injurious to the National cause, how can they justify themselves in getting up a ticket that is sure to produce one?

But there is no sincerity in what they said about no partyism. They made such a proposition only because they knew that both their name and principles were disgraced and would be repudiated by the people at the first opportunity, and they resorted to the trick of getting up a "Union" party to enable them to escape their doom. No recognized, undoubted Democrat would be put on such a ticket under any circumstances, except so far as might be necessary to cover fraud, and no such would accept their nomination.

A "union" of what? A union of tricksters to cheat the people out of the opportunity to condemn bad principles—to compel the people to appear to approve of all frauds upon the soldiers, governmental corruption, extravagant and wasteful expenditure of public money, immense and extortionate contracts, enormous taxes, &c., &c. There are too many "unions" of that stripe already. We want honest men and responsible parties in power.

The following "good one" we take from the Tamaqua Journal: The man who don't take the papers was in town, the other day. He said he had heard the "rebellions" were coming to take Philadelphia, and wanted to know whether Gen. Jackson was still in command there. He thought the flying artillery a very fine thing, as they could fly right over the heads of the enemy and pop away. He said he had never seen any, although he had attended the Kanziwon battalion several times. He said that he did not wonder that the Bull's Run at the last battle, as he had heard that they had got a fire in the rear. He was very sorry for the war, but said it was all owing to the Know Nothings and Lincoln. If Jackson had been elected President and Jim Campbell had not vetoed the tariff, it would never have happened. We wanted him to subscribe for our paper, but he said he didn't believe much in "book learning"—besides it cost too much. He never read anything but the almanac, and that he had to have, to see when it would rain, so as to know how to fix his work, but if we would give it to him for half a dollar a year, and put nice pictures in for the children; like in the papers he saw at the bookstores, he would take it for six months. We declined doing so, and he

## Patriotism and Partyism.

There are some persons who profess not to see how one can support the Government and not agree with the President's party politics; or, in other words, how one can sustain the Government of which Mr. Lincoln is the head, and not sustain the party of which he is the head. This is certainly a new idea in politics, and if the Republicans can only find enough Democrats to believe in it they will be enabled to build up a very powerful party on that basis. In times past when the Democrats were at the head of the Government they never thought of asking their political opponents to join their party in order to show their loyalty to the Government, nor did Democrats in those days think it necessary to hold Union Meetings with the Republicans, or any other party, as the only means of demonstrating their love for the Union.—Men in those days were able to comprehend the difference between patriotism and partyism, and were liberal enough to allow that a man could love and fight for his country with equal devotion and equal bravery whether he belonged to the Whig party or the Democratic party. There seems to be a strange confusion of ideas on this subject, just now but time that rights all things will right this too. The Washington Examiner draws the distinction between government and party, in the following extract, in a sensible and forcible style:—

"Now, we can perceive a wide distinction between the government and the party. We can see a perfect consistency in giving President Lincoln a government (the Union) our best aid and at the same time extending opposition to Abraham Lincoln's party (the Republican.) The Republican party may be corrupt, fanatical and ruinous to the country (and we firmly believe it is,) and it ought, therefore, to be opposed by every honest friend of the country, and, if possible, defeated in all of its merely party schemes. The Union, on the other hand, is a great and noble government, unsurpassed in excellence by any that ever existed in all earthly time, and it ought, therefore, to be devotedly cherished, bravely defended, and jealously vindicated, both against the parasites who have upraised the hand of rebellion and the party zealots who innocently it may be—carry ruin in their train."

How many and magnanimous is the following from the New York Times (Republican), when compared with the groveling partisan bigotry of some papers, heretofore:—

"It would have been easy, perhaps, for the democratic masses of the free States to have overthrown the government and permanently disintegrated the Union by refusing support to Mr. Lincoln when his inauguration menaced, and when, later, the supremacy of the constitution was assailed by the practical assertion of the right of secession. But the Democracy did not so read their safety. They loved their country more than party; and in Mr. Lincoln they saw, not the successful partisan candidate but the constitutional President of the United States. And, therefore, they supported—not grudgingly, but heartily and earnestly and zealously, in fact, as if he had been their own leader in the canvass that preceded his election."

MOBBING.—A democratic printing establishment, in New Hampshire, has of late been carried upon the street and burned.—Another in Maine, valued at about \$6,000, was served in the same way. The Eastern Sentinel and the West Chester Jeffersonian were also destroyed. In times like these when neither person or property are safe every democrat should be armed to defend himself and his property. If democrats have no rights among to society or in law, they must fall back upon their reserved rights; and one of these is the first law of nature—self-defense. It is about time that this mobbing business came to a close, and that it be frowned down. No decent man will countenance such a thing. Persecution begets retaliation, and when once retaliation begins there will be bad work yet to do. This mobbing will yet end in the burning down of towns and cities, and a general destruction of life and property. It will be well for the people to consider these things before it be late!—Exchange.

THE CHEMISTRY OF MEDICINE.—Among the special delights which have so richly repaid our visit to New England was the inspection of, to our privilege to make of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co's laboratory, at Lowell. Although we knew by hearsay, that it was large, yet we were surprised when we came into view of its real magnitude, and still more by the extent and complication of fact one vast chemical laboratory, in which the processes of this wonderful art are constantly going on. Medicinal-chemical science has found that the curative properties of any substance exist in some one or more of its component parts. Thus the remedial effects of opium are due solely to the morphia it contains, although this is but one eighteenth part of its weight; other seven parts are gum, extractive and inert or offensive matter. Dr. Ayer's system separates the medicinal properties of each substance employed and we are here shown the processes by which the virtues of such remedial agent are chased through the alembics until they come out completely pure at last. These concentrated, purified medicinal properties, or virtues, are finally combined together to produce the remedies which have made themselves a reputation for unrivaled excellence, all over the world. Not only does the Doctor disclaim all secrecy in his art and explain every process and every particular but he maintains that this is the only process by which the people can be supplied with the best possible remedies for the treatment of disease.—The Formula by which his remedies are made are published in the medical Journals and the medical Faculty of the United States, and are constantly sent by mail to such physicians as apply for them.—Daily Chronicle, San Francisco.

The Republican leaders last winter were too stiff in politics to yield one plank in their platform to save the country. How can they now ask Democrats to yield their organization in order to save the Republican leaders? The question is a pertinent one just now.

The Republicans of Erie county will nominate a straight-out Republican ticket on the 10th of Sept. They have a heavy majority in that county, and therefore need no support to the "union trap" to catch Democrats.

Col. WATSON, Democrat, Postmaster at Lawrence, Mass., who raised and commanded a regiment of three months' volunteers, has since the expiration of his military term, been ousted from the Postmastership, and Geo. S. MERRILL, a stay-at-home Republican, has been appointed.

## Frightful Disclosures.

DR. HARLOW, Medical Superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital, has eliminated some startling statistics of madness, demonstrating the connecting links between dyspepsia and insanity in a very impressive manner. In a plain and lucid style he explains that the unhealthy condition of the stomach is chiefly attributed to the dietetic habits of the American people, that a strong sympathy exists between the brain and the stomach and in conclusion argues that nothing is more common than a deranged state of the stomach and bowels, and that indigestion and costiveness are the invaluable adjuncts of insanity. He finally admits that all these predispositions can do counteracted by proper care and attention—a strict regimen, and the judicious use of vegetable medicines. The foregoing doctrine is nothing more than an endorsement or corroboration of the treatment prescribed by Dr. Holloway fifty years ago, and still practised by him with the greatest success in all parts of the civilized world. With the intuition of a savant, Dr. Holloway, after great study and deep research, divined that the stomach was the parent source of nearly all disorders, such as indigestion, headache, liver complaint, mental and bodily prostration, and his celebrated Pills were the glorious result of many years scientific investigation. Through the stomach and circulation these Pills act on the general system. They purify the blood, renovate the digestive organs, invigorate their action, and restore their natural tone and power. They stimulate the secretions of the liver, regulate the functions of the bowels, give buoyancy to the animal spirits; elasticity to the body, and health and vigor to the general constitution. Containing no mineral preparation, they can be prescribed with as much benefit for the infants as for the adult of either sex.—Weekly Journal.

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## From the Luzerne Union.

### The Mob Spirit.

### [Extract from the Charge of the Court.]

JUDGE CONYNGHAM'S CHARGE to the Grand Jury on Monday afternoon, in addition to the topics usually presented, dwelt at considerable length upon the present troublous condition of the country, and the new duties that devolved upon juries by the circumstances that surrounded them. After quoting the "treason act" passed by the last Legislature of this State, and presenting the consequences of an infraction of this law, he proceeded to say—

With such a law properly enforced, the rights of individuals, of the public, the government and the country at large, may be duly protected. It is broad enough to reach any such offenders against the peace and good order of society. It is well that it is so; it is well that men should so understand it; in the excited state of community, when differences of opinion sometimes lead to rash and ungoverned conduct, riot and gross disturbances may occur in our midst; and an abuse of the rights of individuals, originating sometimes only in suspicion, and incited by malicious feeling or personal enmity, acting on the excitability of others, may perhaps be committed to the disgrace of the county. Mob law, as it is termed, Lynch law, should never be countenanced in any civilized community. I have been too long a supporter of the laws of the land to ever partially countenance what is thus called by a strange perversion, summary justice, when the rights of an individual, without appeal, were to be submitted to the arbitrary judgement of a prejudiced and maddened crowd, too often excited beyond the control of either reason or humanity. With a number of people so gathered together, rumor is received as evidence, suspicion acquires the force of proof and with the passions of the mob as the counsellors, they being the judges and the executors of their own decisions, who can be considered safe? The law may be slow in its action, and sometimes defective in execution, through the fallibility of officers, but it is better that this should be the case, evil and unfortunate as it may be, than the other danger of an unregulated and popular commotion, so obnoxious to every cool and reflecting mind. The law, when vindicated, comes to an end, but popular and tumultuous disturbances lead to reactive and retaliatory measures fruitful of new disturbances and riot. The newspapers have spoken of such violent and lawless conduct in other places in the State, but it is hoped that Luzerne county may not be disgraced by any proceeding of the same kind here. If persons, resident among us, offend against the provisions of the first act we have referred to, let them be prosecuted and then they can be punished under the law: it will furnish but little cause for gratulation, if those who, under the sudden ebullition of alleged patriotism, seek to visit them with immediate and unlawful retribution, should thereby secure for themselves a sojourn in the prison or the penitentiary, besides the payment of a serious fine.

The law against all such gatherings is plain, and penal consequences of a serious character upon offending, attend as its sanction. We read you Sections 19 and 20, Title 3 of the consolidated Penal Act, Pennsylvania Laws 289 as applicable to the case.

SECTION 19. If any person shall be concerned in any riot, rout, unlawful assembly, or an affray, and shall be thereof convicted he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court; and in case any one is convicted of an aggravated riot, the court may sentence the offender to imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding three years.

SECTION 20. If any person riotously and tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, shall unlawfully and with force, demolish, or pull down, or destroy, or begin to demolish, pull down, or destroy any public building, private dwelling, church, meeting house, stable barn, mill, granary, malt house or out-house or any building or erection used in carrying on any trade or manufacture, or any branch thereof, or any machinery, whether fixed or movable, prepared for or employed in any manufacture or any branch thereof, or any steam engine, or other engine for sinking, working or draining and mine, or any building or erection used in conducting the business of any mine or any bridge, wagon-way road or trunk, or conveying minerals from any mine, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof convicted, shall be imprisoned by separate or solitary confinement at labor, or by simple imprisonment, not exceeding seven years.

As I said to you with regard to the first law to which I called your attention, so now do I repeat, that your duties require, should any offenders against these latter sections be brought to your notice, to act promptly, and without fear, favor or affection; my own acts as a Judge of this Court will be equally decisive, to endeavor to procure the conviction of clearly provided offenders, and to mete out to them, if convicted, severe but proper punishment.

My view in referring thus to some length to the two kinds of offences particularly before mentioned, has been for the purpose of explaining how the rights of the public and of individuals are protected by the law, and of instructing you in your duty, if in any case you should be required to act in the premises. Sober and reflective citizens, by being thus informed of what the law is, may be better enabled by advice and cautionary measures to preserve the peace of society, and to prevent the personal differences of individuals leading to affrays, riots, tumults, and bloodshed.

I may observe that I have not referred to the acts of Congress relating to treason, consisting of levying war against, or adhering to the enemies of the United States, giving them aid and comfort: these are offences cognizable in the courts of the United States and there properly to be tried.

## THE WAR NEWS.

### Desperate Battle at Cross Lanes, Virginia.

From the papers of Thursday last.

The following are the particulars, as near as we can learn, of the late battle which took place at Cross Lanes, in the vicinity of Summersville, Virginia, on Monday the 28th ult. and in which Tyler was surrounded by a powerful enemy, but succeeded in cutting his way through in spite of the large number he had to contend with.

It appears to have been a bloody affair; the seventh Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col Tyler, was surrounded while eating breakfast and attacked on both flanks, and in front simultaneously. Our soldiers were immediately formed in line of battle, and fought bravely, while the new but little chance of success, the enemy proving too powerful. Col Tyler instantly despatched a messenger forward to the baggage train which was coming up, and turned it back, when three miles distant from the scene of conflict, towards Gauley, which place it reached in all safety.

Reports say that Companies B, C, and I, suffered most severely. They particularly were in the hottest of the fight, and finally fought their way through fearful odds, and making dreadful havoc in the enemy's ranks. The rebel force consisted of about 8,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 10 guns of rather large size. Our forces were scattered after eating their way through, but they soon formed again and fought without receiving any reply. The enemy did not pursue. The loss attending this battle has not yet been definitely ascertained; but it is stated that not over two hundred are missing out of the nine hundred who were engaged.

The rebel loss was fearful, but the correct number has not been ascertained. Lieut. C. Creighton captured the enemy's colors and several prisoners. The following is a list of the officers known to have been killed: Capt. Dyer, Company D, of Painesville, Ohio; Capt. Shurtleff, Company C, Oberlin; Capt. Sterling, Company I, Adjut. DeForest, of Cleveland; Lieut. Chas. Warren, of New York; and Major J. Worrenton.—The other field officers are all alive.

From St. Louis, the 28th ult., we have information of the patriotism of the Exchange Bank of that city. Gen. Fremont having signified to the banks of that city his desire for a loan of \$160,000 the Exchange Bank agreed to take the whole amount. This bank has set an example worthy of imitation. From the same source we learn that the circulation of the newspapers recently presented by the Grand Jury of New York has been interdicted in St. Louis city and county by the Provost Marshal.

The object of the Fortress Monroe Fleet has at last been made known. The engineering mind has been relieved. The main object, as we understand it, of the Fleet which lately left Fortress Monroe, is to blockade the Southern coast and to obstruct certain inlets. No invasion is contemplated. This Fleet consists of 400 men and 100 guns.

From Missouri—Late accounts report a repulse of the rebels at Fort Scott. It is telegraphed from Rolla, Missouri to headquarters, dated the 27th ult. that the rebels were received by Col. Boyd from his wife, saying that the rebel force at Fort Scott, and that he successfully repulse the rebels. A small force started from that place the day following to disperse a body of rebels at Hanes Prairie, situated in Missouri. Sharp cannonading was distinctly heard in that direction the next morning.

SECESSIONISTS IN BALTIMORE.—The Secession organ, the Baltimore Exchange, says that Messrs. W. Carvel Hall and William Carver are forming a company of Marylanders for immediate active service in the Confederate Army. They are rapidly recruiting at the Maryland Hotel, in the Military Hall on Main Street, Richmond. Their men are to be subsisted from the time of enlistment.

SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, has been commissioned to organize a regiment of sharpshooters. Lieut. Paine, of the United States Army, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel, and J. P. Sanderson, of the Sanitary Commission, quartermaster. Mr. Wilson will hold his commission as Colonel from the State, which arrangement will not at present interfere with his Senatorial duties.

FALSE ALARM.—Last evening Sherman's Battery was started forward from Fort Corcoran to a new position. This was enough for some of the manufacturers, and the city was alarmed by a statement that the enemy was approaching, that twelve of the Union pickets had been killed, and that eleven regiment were on the forward move at the double quick. This morning Gen. McClellan reported to Gen. Scott's office that no forward movement had taken place, and that the story of "twelve killed" had been reduced to "one missing," and he would probably turn up before night.

### From Papers of Monday

The special despatch to the Tribune from Fortes Monroe, gives an account of a grand victory achieved by the fleet which left this above named Fortress, not long since, commanded by Maj. Gen. Butler and Col. Strickland. This force started for the coast of North Carolina. They arrived at Hatteras inlet where they had intended to make a blockade, which they found impossible.—The fortifications at this place were captured after some considerable bombardment. There appeared to be only eight rebels killed, and thirty-five wounded. On the shore about any killed or wounded. Seven hundred and thirty prisoners were taken, thirty-five Cannon, and 1,000 stand of arms, with a large amount of ammunition generally.—Several laden vessels were captured by the federal forces. The engagement continued a considerable length of time; an incessant fire was kept upon Fort Clinch for about three hours when down came the rebel flag; they retreating to Fort Hatteras, a large work below. The stars and stripes soon waved from this rampart.

On Thursday Morning the fleet took their position at about the same range, and in a few minutes the whole force concentrated its fire on Fort Hatteras. Our forces on shore were at this time in Fort Clark, as spectators. The bombardment was continued until half past twelve, at which time a white flag was displayed on the fort. Our men at Fort Clark started on a double quick and were met on the beach by a flag of truce. Here a perfect surrender was made by the rebels, thus our forces became the possessors of one thousand stand of arms, guns, ammunition, a large amount of hospital and other stores, schooters, one loaded with tobacco and the other with provisions; one brig loaded with cotton, two light boats, and two surf boats.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—This popular work has made its appearance for September filled as usual with most choice reading matter. It stands at the head of all agricultural journals in this State. The subscription price is within the reach of almost every man—\$1.00 per annum in advance. This work is published in both the English and German languages. Both editions are of the same size, and the same price. Orange Judd, publisher, New York.

Fifteen Republican Senators voted against the Bill to legalize Lincoln's unconstitutional acts. Why don't the Republican papers charge them with treason? If a Democrat so much as speaks against the President's unconstitutional acts, he is called a traitor.

## THE WAR NEWS.

### Desperate Battle at Cross Lanes, Virginia.

From the papers of Thursday last.

The following are the particulars, as near as we can learn, of the late battle which took place at Cross Lanes, in the vicinity of Summersville, Virginia, on Monday the 28th ult. and in which Tyler was surrounded by a powerful enemy, but succeeded in cutting his way through in spite of the large number he had to contend with.

It appears to have been a bloody affair; the seventh Ohio Regiment, commanded by Col Tyler, was surrounded while eating breakfast and attacked on both flanks, and in front simultaneously. Our soldiers were immediately formed in line of battle, and fought bravely, while the new but little chance of success, the enemy proving too powerful. Col Tyler instantly despatched a messenger forward to the baggage train which was coming up, and turned it back, when three miles distant from the scene of conflict, towards Gauley, which place it reached in all safety.

Reports say that Companies B, C, and I, suffered most severely. They particularly were in the hottest of the fight, and finally fought their way through fearful odds, and making dreadful havoc in the enemy's ranks. The rebel force consisted of about 8,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 10 guns of rather large size. Our forces were scattered after eating their way through, but they soon formed again and fought without receiving any reply. The enemy did not pursue. The loss attending this battle has not yet been definitely ascertained; but it is stated that not over two hundred are missing out of the nine hundred who were engaged.

The rebel loss was fearful, but the correct number has not been ascertained. Lieut. C. Creighton captured the enemy's colors and several prisoners. The following is a list of the officers known to have been killed: Capt. Dyer, Company D, of Painesville, Ohio; Capt. Shurtleff, Company C, Oberlin; Capt. Sterling, Company I, Adjut. DeForest, of Cleveland; Lieut. Chas. Warren, of New York; and Major J. Worrenton.—The other field officers are all alive.

From St. Louis, the 28th ult., we have information of the patriotism of the Exchange Bank of that city. Gen. Fremont having signified to the banks of that city his desire for a loan of \$160,000 the Exchange Bank agreed to take the whole amount. This bank has set an example worthy of imitation. From the same source we learn that the circulation of the newspapers recently presented by the Grand Jury of New York has been interdicted in St. Louis city and county by the Provost Marshal.

The object of the Fortress Monroe Fleet has at last been made known. The engineering mind has been relieved. The main object, as we understand it, of the Fleet which lately left Fortress Monroe, is to blockade the Southern coast and to obstruct certain inlets. No invasion is contemplated. This Fleet consists of 400 men and 100 guns.

From Missouri—Late accounts report a repulse of the rebels at Fort Scott. It is telegraphed from Rolla, Missouri to headquarters, dated the 27th ult. that the rebels were received by Col. Boyd from his wife, saying that the rebel force at Fort Scott, and that he successfully repulse the rebels. A small force started from that place the day following to disperse a body of rebels at Hanes Prairie, situated in Missouri. Sharp cannonading was distinctly heard in that direction the next morning.

SECESSIONISTS IN BALTIMORE.—The Secession organ, the Baltimore Exchange, says that Messrs. W. Carvel Hall and William Carver are forming a company of Marylanders for immediate active service in the Confederate Army. They are rapidly recruiting at the Maryland Hotel, in the Military Hall on Main Street, Richmond. Their men are to be subsisted from the time of enlistment.

SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, has been commissioned to organize a regiment of sharpshooters. Lieut. Paine, of the United States Army, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel, and J. P. Sanderson, of the Sanitary Commission, quartermaster. Mr. Wilson will hold his commission as Colonel from the State, which arrangement will not at present interfere with his Senatorial duties.

FALSE ALARM.—Last evening Sherman's Battery was started forward from Fort Corcoran to a new position. This was enough for some of the manufacturers, and the city was alarmed by a statement that the enemy was approaching, that twelve of the Union pickets had been killed, and that eleven regiment were on the forward move at the double quick. This morning Gen. McClellan reported to Gen. Scott's office that no forward movement had taken place, and that the story of "twelve killed" had been reduced to "one missing," and he would probably turn up before night.

### From Papers of Monday

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