

STAR OF THE NORTH.



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1862.

Democratic State Convention.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, the DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on Friday, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for the several offices of the State, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,
Chairman Democratic State Ex. Com.

The Disloyal Republican Party.

It is amazing to see the Republican party so boldly pretend to be in favor of the Union. Only a few years ago, Seward and Chase, the two principal members of Lincoln's Cabinet, voted in Congress in favor of a petition for dissolving the Union! Drive on, niggerites, the people understand you!

The Late Battle at Front Royal.

It seems that our GENERAL BANKS was compelled to retreat from Virginia, and come back on the north side of the Potomac. He has thus lost the ground it took him so much time to gain. He is now just where he started from, but we may hope for better luck next time.

We do not pretend to much military knowledge, but it seems to us that his defeat was mainly owing to the fact of his having so many baggage wagons. According to the accounts, he had five hundred wagons and four thousand men, which would be about one wagon for eight men. This certainly was a most extraordinary baggage train.

The American Agriculturist.

This is a substantial and reliable American Agricultural publication; its contents afford of a highly important character, giving information of much value to the Farmer and Gardener. To do without this work, is in our opinion, neglecting to receive a most necessary instructor for the tiller of the soil. It is exclusively devoted to their interest. The Proprietor, ORANGE JUDG, also publishes a German edition, in order that our German Farmers may be accommodated with this useful information in their own language. It is printed in octavo form, and twelve Nos. make a very large, interesting and useful volume. It is well illustrated; no little pains being spared to make it come fully up to the wants of those for whom it is designed, in every particular.

Special Election in Bucks and Lehigh.

The Democracy at the special election in the Lehigh District elected their candidate, Mr. STILES, to Congress on last Saturday week, by a majority of nearly six hundred. All kinds of opposition were brought to bear upon the Democratic candidate, charging him with being a "sympathizer with the Rebels, willing to make peace with them upon any terms," and denounced him as a "Breckinridge," but in spite of these false charges, he was triumphantly elected over his opponent by about SIX HUNDRED MAJORITY, and that too in a District which not seldom but frequently elects an Opposition. This old song of traitor, disunionist, and secessionist, is about "played out," which in this case, is pretty finely demonstrated. Mr. STILES fills the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. COOPER. Mr. STILES is a man of fine abilities, and in him the District he represents have a worthy and able defender of the Union, the Laws and the Constitution.

The result of this election is merely the foreshadowing of what will take place in October next. The Republican party never can survive sufficient to creep into power after once turned out, as they will be, with a greater majority than they went in. That party can never be resuscitated. Each succeeding day seems to draw the nation deeper into the vortex of anarchy, and even the pilot of the ship of State grows giddy from the whirl that seemingly hurries as down ward.

Secession and Abolition The Same.

Tax Abolition press throughout the country are in a great dilemma to know how to release themselves from the great wrong they have perpetrated upon the people and laws of the country. They have brought this government in such a condition as the world never before saw. For years they have been engaged in engendering strife between the two sections of this country, and their teachings have been in common with those of the secessionists of the South. They labored for a dissolution of this Union for a number of years, and now being in a fair way to accomplish what they so much desired, still they fight under a pretext of saving the Union. This may be all well enough; but we have very little faith in the Abolitionists, when they claim to be the only true friends of this Union. The Democratic party and the conservative portion of the Republican party can only save the Union; the Abolitionists are co-laborers with the secessionists of the South, all working for the same end—a dissolution. They should receive their just deserts, by being buried together in the same grave, then the country would once more enjoy peace. Not till the rebels of the South and the traitors of the North—the Abolitionists—are put down, and that effectually, will this Union be restored, if ever. This must be done in order to accomplish any good.

The Abolition press are busily engaged abusing the Democratic party. Many allow themselves to be led off in their virulent abuse clear beyond the bounds of decency. They appear to be striving to put down the Democratic party of the North as well as the Union, and in which efforts they will most magnanimously fail.

The Norfolk Dry-Book has been suppressed by Gen. Vile. When Norfolk was first taken, the paper was permitted to go on upon giving promises of good behavior. Having broken this pledge, it is among the things of the past.

Who are the Traitors?

The Republican papers are just now bristling and blazing all over with such epithets as "traitor," "treason" and "disunionist," which they hurl at the heads of everybody, North or South, who does not quietly acquiesce in their bloody platform of the war.

Did not the South warn the North that unless it ceased to make war upon her institutions, it would be impossible to remain in political union with it? Did she not treat the North, by the memory of our fathers, and by the common blood which all sections freely devoted to the achievement of our national existence, to desist, and did she not declare that, whenever a President was elected by the northern States alone, on the distinctive ground of hostility to the institutions and domestic peace of the South, she would feel compelled, in self respect, and for self preservation to cancel the bond of union which united her to her enemies. To what indignities did she not submit before taking the last step? How many years has it since we ceased to treat her as an equal in the partnership of the Union? Did we not pass laws robbing her of her constitutional rights relative to her fugitive "slaves"? Did we not deprive them of the right of way in transit over one-half of our common country? Did we not elect a President on the avowed platform of locking them out of every inch of the common public domain? Did we not say by this act that we would treat them as inferiors, who shall have no share in the territorial wealth of our common country?

Nor did we stop here. We kept up an agitation which renders their property and their lives insecure. We fostered a public opinion which sent John Brown, assassins, clergymen, and peddlers, with knapsacks and carpet bags full of stricture and pistol, as missionaries to teach the negroes how to murder their masters. Our northern Senators held them up as tyrants, thieves, villains and barbarians in the Senate chamber of the United States. Those in the North who have for years waged a war upon the Constitution that was framed by our fathers—who succeeded at last in breaking up the Union—now seek to brand as traitors the men who have resisted their unholy and revolutionary doctrines. But we throw back the ignominious words into their own faces, and we tell them that not only do we believe them to be the real traitors, but, as God is our witness, we believe they will receive the fate that belongs to traitors, if they madly force upon us, a war for the purpose of Abolitionism. If the bloody doctrines of Abolition are finally to prevail as the fixed policy of this government, no white man, who has not a negro's soul in him, can hope to live in peace and safety even in the North. If the murderous tempers of the men whom Mr. Lincoln has everywhere placed in power are to rule us, then we may as well once begin to fight for our altars and our homes. The men who have broken up the country once, will do it again, and keep doing it, until neither life nor property will have any protection, unless we crush the serpent's head where it is.

The Harrisburg Patriot in speaking of the late election for Congress, in the Lehigh District, says: "The repeated lessons which the Republicans have recently received of the failure of attempting to defeat Democratic candidates by calling them 'Breckinridge Secessionists' ought to learn them discretion if patriotic considerations are not sufficient to deter them from rendering aid and comfort to the enemy by representing a majority of the voters of Pennsylvania as secret friends of the Southern rebels. But they seem to learn neither wisdom nor patriotism from experience. This 'Breckinridge Secessionist' charge has helped every Democratic candidate against whom it has been used. It was first tried to defeat Bidde in Philadelphia; then against every Democratic candidate at the October election; then against the Mayor of Lancaster; and lastly against John D. Stiles. But the people seem to understand that it is the last card of sinking, reckless and corrupt politicians, for they have acquired the wholesome habit of rebuking those who play it, whenever the opportunity offers."

PETERSON'S DETECTOR comes to us to-day crowded with information for all those who handle paper money—a list of fifty one new counterfeiters comprises descriptions of worthless notes of the most dangerous character, and is especially worthy the attention of business men. A valuable plate, with facsimiles of the coats-of-arms of all the States will be found a great aid in detecting alterations, and should be cut out and pasted up in some convenient spot for reference. The editorial matter is of the first quality. The quotations are made on the 28th of this month, being nearer the first of the month than any other Detector now published. A great fault with these publications is that, in the hurry to get out ahead of their competitors, their rates are seldom found to be reliable, and a bank, worthless to-day, is quoted as good in a pamphlet dated a week hence. Peterson avoids this. Remit One Dollar to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, for a year's subscription, at once.

QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—This is the title of a publication by Mrs. Denorest, New York. It is devoted to the fashions for the ladies, containing many large fashion plates of the very latest styles. It is very interesting as well as useful for the ladies. The summer number has been out a few days and makes a favorable impression. Its price per year is one dollar, entitling the patron to fifty cents worth of plain patterns for any design in the book or from the show window of the establishment. Published at 473 Broadway.

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For the Star of the North.

The Fearful Issues.

Mr. BURTON.—Feeling it my duty as one who would wish to give all the light possible to my democratic brethren on the past up to the present condition of our country. In the first place, we, as an American people, ought to consider, and act judiciously, and settle those internal disputes by fair means, and not by powder and ball; for violent means and measures should never be used but in desperate cases. I ask the question, would it not be more fit for a certain class of political men to work in a tight house four years—when they would not go away if they could—rather than to have the nation put into such a confusion, to hinder it at the expense of millions of money and property, and the loss of thousands of lives, all by Abolitionism? Reader, there is a cause for all this. Let us look at some of the causes, which brought about this present trouble. I said in my last I would try to show that the negro was not what the Republicans and Abolitionists are after. First, then, four years ago, all over the Northern States Abolitionists and Republicans seceded. They did not fill the ensign of stars—only sixteen were seen on their banners. Hear what they say: "Better no constitution, no Union with the South, than to live in Union with them." Garrison said the "United States Constitution is a covenant with Death and an agreement with Hell." He also said, "it was not the mere emancipation of slaves they wanted, but to banish illiterate men that they might gain their project."

Hear what Seward said at Albany: he "hoped the time would come when the Constitution would be changed and the Union dissolved, even at this Presidential election." Look at Nathaniel P. Banks, what he said as speaker of the House: "I am not for the perpetuation of this Union, I am willing to let it slide." He also said, "this Union cannot and ought not to stand." Hear Mr. Giddings, he said he "hailed it as the dawn fall, and the Democratic party with it." Now listen to Benj. F. Wade, he said "there is really no Union now between the North and the South, and ought not to be." R. P. Spaulding said, "I am for a dissolution, I care not how quick it comes." Horace Mann, hear him—"better dissolution, better war, than to have such a rag as the Constitution." Garrison, Sumner, Banks, Rockwell and Wilson said, "up with the flag of Disunion." Please hear Garrison again, when he said, "this Union is a lie, and our first business is to seek its utter overthrow, let the Union be secured." Now hear Josiah Quincy who said "no Union, no constitution." James Watson Webb made use of this language, "We are here to form a solemn compact, by which the cause of the democratic party and this Union must be dissolved with sword in hand, so help us God; yes, nothing more nor nothing less than civil war." The Rev. H. Ward Beecher has said, "all we want is to cut the North from the South, for two great nations or powers cannot live together, let it be settled now—clear the place, let us have war," for said he, "Rifles before the Bible." He also said, "let there be divisions of the nation into two parts, the Northern and Southern, of which should be the downfall of the Democratic party; their very name has vanished from the face of the earth." He further states, that the Abolition party foresaw that this must come to pass soon.

Rev. Beecher is, in principle, a Demon, and a fire-mouthed Dragon—he made war years ago in religious matters—he is one of George Foxe's trait coats without a collar. Thus, reader, you can see that it is not the Negro they are after; it is the destruction of the Constitution and the Democratic party, in order that they may form a new government. They use the Negro as a substitute to work out their hellish designs. The sympathy they seem to have for him is false, for Wendell Phillips himself acknowledges he has been engaged for nineteen years to overthrow the Union. But now, what do we hear from them; why, Union, Union, Union! just as though they were always Union. They talk much of seritude, but please, Reader, look at those whites (females) employed in the Eastern Factories and you can see that they work harder and more hours in a day than do the slaves of the South. There are instances where the employees are looked up that none may go out or come in, and all work by the ringing of the bell, to the minute, under penalty, which is a more sovereign act of tyranny than the black slaves of the South are brought to feel—the denominations slaves of the upper order. Such servitude (degenerate health, and those who labor as above, appear pale like the potato stalk that grew up in the cellar. Those children who are raised in a state of such subordination have very little opportunity for school, or any chance for improvement and information, but in point of cultivation must become like the wild ass colt. Girls raised in a factory, from the age of ten years to eighteen, what are they good for but to become nuns in a factory, shut up for they knew nothing about housewifery,—are only fit for dolls at enormous expense,—when the old ladies are gone who know how to doctor, nurse and dictate to others,—what will the poor ladies do who are brought up and learned to live upon "do nothing," except to dress and tight lace? Sir, in the time of the Revolutionary struggle there were virtue and resolution among the people, as the heart of one man. So Washington would well say "united we stand, divided we fall." Deem any man an enemy who will dare to mention a separation of the nation, and division of the country.

I find in the nullification business of the North that the people did not go with their leaders in the principle to divide the Union, but when discouraged and unprovided for by their rulers, they, of their own volition, flew to arms as exemplified by the Vermonters in affairs of Plattsburg, and that of Stonington. So in the present contest, by dividing the States, the people have nothing to give but much to lose, and everything at stake.

Well, look at the Abolition contention and jealousy, the many names under which this trouble is called, and how do you see it?

Gen. STERLING PRICE, of the rebel army, is said to have been killed a few days since. He fell into an ambush of the Fifty-first Illinois, who fired upon him, and he fell, pierced by forty balls. He was brought into the federal camp, and identified by parties.

it? why, sir, war, armies, expenses, plunder, murder and rapine, with all the horrors connected with war; and of all wars civil or domestic are the worst, as exemplified in the present condition of our country, by such unholy demagogues; a war of extermination, for bitterness and revenge, connected with bigotry of a hypocritical kind; excited animosity of the most dangerous character, that which expels calm reason, and humane feelings, bordering upon insanity, diabolical rage and madness.

Dear reader, look back to the dreadful scenes of the Whig and Tory days in the Revolution, there you can hear the descendants tell of the days and sufferings of their fathers and mothers, too horrible for the historian of those days to fully record. If the Tories failed in their first plan, they would devise the second, and so on, for the destruction of the country. Those of their progeny, the Abolitionists and Republicans, seem to foster the same plans; if they fail in their first attempt, they try the second, and so on, until they have ruined our beloved country.

Each State reserving to itself the power to govern its own policy, which shows that Congress cannot legislate on Slavery in the South, or upon the Yankee law, religion in the North. The Abolitionists have again changed their name, calling themselves Tar Burners, (at least it is they have in the town of B—) but bow it is, I am unable to say, for they came with their dark lanterns in the dead hour of the night, and burned Lincoln in effigy; and no one knows for what cause this was done, unless it was that they have become so mortally opposed to Abolitionism, and as Old Abe has signed one "nigger bill" I supposed that to be the cause. They praised BUCHANAN very highly by paying adoration to him in the way of singing some of the tones of his acts, which he was justifiable in not throwing a slander upon himself or the Democratic party. They had a very pretty little speaker, who tried to tell who were Abolitionists, poor Boy; he had forgot, (he ought to know,) whoever stood by LINCOLN was an Abolitionist. This little fellow is a very smart boy, at least he thinks he is, by being puffied up by some of the "friends," so called. It is time people are governed by good sense, and not by a blind zeal. Let every Democrat take warning and look ahead.

PATRIOT.—B. D.

Democratic State Convention.

The time is fast approaching for the assembling of the Democratic State Convention which is to meet at Harrisburg on the fourth of July next, to put in nomination candidates to be supported at the ensuing fall election, by the Democrats, and others who are opposed to the wild and ruinous schemes of plunder and anarchy of the party now in power. Never before, since the organization of our government, has such reckless extravagance been witnessed, nor have the laws been so flagrantly violated.

"Military necessity" has been made a standing excuse for this, while a vitiated and tyrannical spirit has been the motor. There are but few men in the state, outside the abolition multimillional no party party, who have not been subjected to threats, insults, contumely, and abuse, while many have suffered imprisonment and mob violence, and there are few men who will not regret, when they have to pay in the form of taxes, the blundered millions, that they ever assisted in raising to power a party, the antecedents of which are all bad, and that has now brought poverty and ruin on the land. The Democratic Motto is "The Constitution and the Union." "The Constitution is as is, and the Union as it was." Every true Democrat will exert all his power to crush out the wicked and unholy rebellion that is now raging, and in bringing traitors North and South to that just punishment they deserve. But they despise and condemn the opposition, who, by making loud-mouthed professions of loyalty, endeavor to hide from an outraged public their mischievous and plundering practices and their infidelity to the constitution. The sober second thought of the people, speaking through the ballot box, will hand this motley crew of plunderers from their high seats, in the political synagoge and place in their stead men of tried worth, patriotism and honesty. For some sixty years has the United States been Democratic, and governed on Democratic principles, and during that period made advances in national greatness and prosperity, of which the previous history of nations afford no parallel, but, as soon as those principles and landmarks are abandoned to a set of men who ignore them as is now the case, we find our glorious old ship of state afloat among the breakers of anarchy and confusion, without rudder or compass, already in peril, and in imminent danger of sinking to the bottom. Prudent men in such a case fly to the pumps, clear the breakers, and put the good old ship about, into the well known and safe course, marked out in that invaluable chart, the constitution, when all is safety and the way is clear. Let us then as Democrats and lovers and supporters of our glorious union, fly to the rescue. Select men of trial worth and ability, to be supported in the political campaign next fall and we shall not fail of success. For Auditor General we have heard mentioned the names of Richardson L. Wright, Col. Jacob Zeigler, and others, all good men and true, while for Surveyor General the name of our esteemed friend, Col. Levi L. Tate, of the Columbia Democrat, in this district, stands prominent before the people. Either or any of the gentlemen named as candidates for nomination would receive a hearty support from the Democracy, as well as from many who have heretofore acted with the opposition. The croakers against the Democrats have expended nearly all their venom, and now, with hoarse and discordant voices, are preparing to seek another period of obscurity from which it would have been well if they had never emerged.—North Branch Democrat.

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OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CATLET'S STATION, Va.

May 27th, 1862.
Friend Will.—To-day is again safe in camp, where I arrived on the evening of the 24th. When I left Bloomsburg, on the 20th, I expected to join my regiment at Winchester, but disappointment is the common lot of man, and a soldier's life is no exception to this rule.

I arrived at Williamsport, Md., in the evening of the same day that I took my departure from your place. The journey thus far was a pleasant one. The next day I walked to Winchester, a distance of thirty-four miles. I passed over the ground on which the battle of Falling Waters was fought, on the 2d of July last. The trees and buildings in the immediate vicinity still bear the marks of the splendid little affair. I spent an hour in walking over the ground, in company with a gentleman by the name of Mr. Wilson, who resides, and did at that time, within 20 yards of the spot where the battle commenced. He pointed out the spot where the first victory of that day fell. He was a member of the Third Wisconsin Regiment. He also pointed out the graves of those who were buried on the field, and among them was that of Amos Zuppinger, son of your townsman, Henry Zuppinger. A board bearing his name must still rest in this place, beneath the shade of a large apple tree, and in the boughs of which the feathered warblers assemble and sing a doleful requiem to the departed. Poor Amos! I knew him well. He was warm hearted, but impetuous. Faults he had; who has not? But he fell in a glorious cause. Peace to his ashes!

I arrived in Winchester at six o'clock P. M., but could learn nothing of the 84th, more than they had advanced up the valley. Next morning I called upon the Provost Marshall and procured a pass to Strasburg, a distance of 18 miles. When I got as far as Croft's Creek, 3 miles from Strasburg, I came upon a camp containing about 500 of General Banks' *petits*, viz: Negroes, who were contrabands of war, and were many of them dressed in the military attire of the volunteers, and upon inquiry I found, to my utter astonishment, that they were drawing rations just as the soldiers, at the expense of the Government. This very naturally set my mind to work upon the subject and I came to the conclusion that it was a burning shame, yes a disgrace that will hang like an incubus to the present administration, that they were feeding and clothing thousands of Negroes and keeping them in idleness, while the Families of the Union Soldiers were in many cases suffering. What think you of that, ye tax-payers? Is it any wonder that the expenses of the Government exceeds two million dollars per day? Is it any wonder that there is a mighty change in the minds of the soldiers, that there is dissatisfaction in the army? But the evils that will arise from this cause of proceedings are manifold; and I shall in future letters try and handle this subject and its authors—the Abolitionists—as best I can, without caring for the snarlings of those petty bastards like Union sliders.

There is a great deal of sickness at this place, from eight to ten die daily. Next morning at 8 o'clock I took the cars on the Strasburg and Manassas Railroad, but did not know our destination—as there were over a hundred of us going to join the different Regiments, all under the charge of a commissioned officer. Many incidents during the journey that would be interesting to your readers, had I the time to relate them. We arrived at Manassas—which was so long the terror of the North—at 3 o'clock P. M. The cars only stopped fifteen minutes. I had no time to make many observations and all I can say is, that the place was strongly fortified at all points for miles around. I saw here one of the "Quaker" guns which the rebels left behind when they evacuated the place. It was a round piece of log, painted black, mounted on wheels, and at a little distance looked, as one of the boys remarked, "for all the world like a cannon."

Here took the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for Alexandria, where we arrived at 6 o'clock. We had with us a full carload of "contrabands" that had been stolen from their owners, and the Government was assisting them in their flight. So we drift. Here I first learned where the 84th was stationed. It was at Fredericksburg, 75 miles from that city. In company with Capt. Crisman, of Company C, 84th Regiment, P. V., I visited the "Marshall House," where the young Unionist Ellsworth was killed, in May of last year. It is a splendid house, and is kept by a gentleman from Philadelphia.—Curiosity prompted me to make many inquiries in regard to this murder, which shall form the subject for another communication. Next morning we took passage on the United States Government steamboat, North America, for Aquia Creek, distance 60 miles, where we arrived at 12 M.

We passed Fort Washington in the trip. This Fort is situated on the left bank of the Potomac, and is a very strong stone Fort. Its sides facing the river are pierced for 24 guns, and has at present 16 heavy Parrot guns mounted on the parapet. The garrison Band appeared on the walls and played "Hail Columbia" and several national airs as we were passing.

The rebels had thrown up strong intrenchments at Aquia Creek, which place they evacuated some months ago. We here took the cars again and arrived in camp just at dark. I found the boys all well, and the whole camp in a bustle, as they had orders to march next morning. Gen. McDowell's Division was here too. The "Iron Guards" are all well, but I did not get to see any of them. They all visited our camp the day I came, and left the same time we did, but I do not know where they went to. We came to this place, where we arrived this morning. The weather is fine, and the boys all anxious to meet the foe. This place is ten miles from Manassas, and is a splendid place. Our address is Washington, D. C. But I must close, hoping to write soon again, I remain yours, as usual.

TO ARMS! To Arms!—The Citizen Soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish muddy water and damp night air than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS so purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the Soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy. Only 25 cents per Box.

FROM McCLELLAN.

We have news to the effect that a heavy battle was fought on Saturday last, between the Divisions of Gen. McClellan's army, under Gen. Sumner, Heitzelman and Keys, in the Valley of Chickahominy, near Richmond. It resulted in a defeat of the rebels. They were drove at the point of the bayonet, the loss on both sides being heavy.—The rebels tried to renew the attack on Sunday morning but were nicely repulsed. Many prisoners were taken by our army. The rebels had, on Saturday, at the commencement of the battle, the best of it. Two of our divisions behaved badly. Their wagons and guns were taken by the rebels, at the start. At least so says telegraphic report.

Corinth has been evacuated by the rebels. Our troops now occupy the town. The rebel army left it a week ago, and have gone to some place in Mississippi. This is the latest, in relation to Corinth and the two armies.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. STEPHEN B. BAKER, of Williamsport, and Miss ELIZABETH KOSTENBADER, of Cattawissa, Pa.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY.

WHEAT,	\$1 20	BUTTER,	14
RYE,	60	EGGS,	8
CORN,	50	TALLOW,	10
OATS,	33	LARD,	10
WHEATMEAL,	50	POTATOES,	60
FLOUR, 1st,	8 00	DRY APPLES,	1 00
CLOVERSEED,	5 00	HAMS,	12

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Nathan Greenwalt, late of Scott township, Columbia Co., deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Nathan Greenwalt, late of Scott township, Columbia Co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John Sterner, residing in Bloomsburg Columbia county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator, and those indebted to the estate will make payment immediately to JOHN STERNER, Adminr.

Bloomsburg, June 4, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditio exponas* issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 28th day of June 1862, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I said day, the following real estate to wit:

All that certain tract of land, situate in Maine township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows to wit: on the west and north by land of Baldwin Stinson, and on the east and south by land of Isaac Yetter, containing about one hundred and ninety-six acres, be the same more or less, wherein are erected a good two story frame dwelling house, and bank barn, with the appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Stenhouse.

JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, June 4, 1862.

\$150 BEST PIANOS. \$150

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warehouses, NO. 473 BROADWAY, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full.

7 Octave Rosewood Piano.

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-string bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

\$150 CASH.

Rich moulding cases.

\$175 TO \$200.

All warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for \$400 or \$500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best Judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE.

473 Broadway, New York.

June 4th 1862.—3m

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT Trunk line from the North and South, Reading, Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c. &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia New York, Reading, Pottsville, and all intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M. and 1.40 P. M. New York Express leaves Harrisburg at 1.25 A. M. arriving at New York at 8.25 the same morning.

Fares from Harrisburg: to New York \$5.00, to Philadelphia \$3.25 and \$2.70.—Baggage checked through.

Returning leave New York at 6 A. M. 12 Noon, and 8 P. M. (Pittsburgh Express.) Leave Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the New York Express Trains, through to and from Pittsburgh without change.

Passengers by the Cattawissa Rail Road leave Port Clinton at 4.45 A. M. for Philadelphia and all intermediate Stations, and at 3.09 P. M. for Philadelphia, New York, and all Way Points.

Trains leave Pottsville at 9 A. M. and 2.15 P. M. for Philadelphia and New York, and at 5.30 P. M. for Auburn and Port Clinton only, connecting for Pine Grove and with the Cattawissa Rail Road.

An accommodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 6 A. M. and returns from Philadelphia at 5 P. M.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves Pottsville at 7.30 A. M. and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, and Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

June 4th 1862.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

THE undersigned would announce, that he has on hand, at his Hat and Cap emporium on Main street, Bloomsburg, an assortment of different kind of leather, such as fine calf skins, morocco, [red and black] and harness, all of which he will sell cheaper than can be had elsewhere in this market. Call and examine them for yourselves. JOHN K. GIRTON.

Bloomsburg