BOUNTIES.

ments, and by cities, counties, and other my. been great want of uniformity and system, The policy of the General Government has wealthy parts of the country enjoy an adtheir profit in providing the supplies of the of officers in somewhat similar proportions,war to retain their laborers ot home, substifrom its own citizens. But the General Government has permitted the agents of such interests in a State to go into other States enlistments for bounties, both of white and of our citizen soldiers. black troops, to be credited upon the quota of the State of the agent. If it shall happen hereafter that local payments of bounties, whether by States or municipalities within them, be assumed by the Government of the thin first of January. And a provision con-United States, the inequalities of the system tained in the act of 15th of June authorizes and its extravagance in many cases will become a matter of concern to the whole people. And it is a just matter of complaint Federal Government, that by their policy and the war has been vastly increased, and been distributed irregularly and unfairly,

The pecuniary outlay and indebtedness caused by payment of local bounties, being mostly incurred by powerful and influential communities, it is quite possible that they may be recognized hereafter by Congress as cordance with the opinion of its solicitor) as a legitimate object of national assumption; and if this happen, those communities that laws, is to be opened and subjected to review have retained their laborers at home, and by the Attorney General, in the hope that thereby secured their prosperlty during the war, will cast a part of the burden of their of the old statutes justifying additional exexemption upon other sections.

Obviously what has been wanting has war, and who have resorted to one expedihave failed to act where action and regulation were demanded.

NEGRO TROOPS.

But a subject which requires particular notice is, the employment of negro troops in the war, An act of Congress, passed the 17th day of July, 1862, authorized the President "to receive into the service of the United States for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they might be found competent, persons of African descent; and such persons should be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President might prescribe;" and further, that they should receive ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay might be in clothing."

Without any other law on the subject prior in date to the present session of Congress except an imperfect provision in an act of 1862, the President in his message of December 8th, 1863, announced, that "of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, fully one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service; about onehalf of which number actually bear arms in the ranks."

At the present session, on the 24th of February, an act amendatory of the conscription law of 1863 was approved. the twenty- And these will relate to the dangers which fourth section of which provides for the en. rollment of colored persons between twenty tion policy) during the war and afterwards, we will cheerfully correct it. and fortyfive yeas of age; that slaves of loval masters enrolled, drawn and mustered into the public service, shall be tree, and one hun dred dollars for each shall be paid to the master; and that in the slave States represented in Congress, the loyal master of slave who volunteers into the public service shall be paid a sum not exceeding three hun. dred dollars, out of the military commutation

By the army appropriation bill, approved June 15th, 1864, it was further provided, " that all persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms. equipments, and equipage, rations, medical and hospital, attendance pay and emoluments, other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer for ces of the United States of like arm of the service, from and after the first day of January, 1864; and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service, shall receive such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States not exceeding one hundred dollars [each.'1]

This enactment is similar in terms to bill which passed the Senate in March last, upon the consideration of which it was announced, that at least two hundred thousand colored troops would be raised. this number the number stated by the President to be in service, in December last, would make one quarter of a million of troops

of this description. The measures above mentioned would establish the following points in the policy of black troops generally, both slave and free. Second. The equality of black troops with white as to compensation and supplies, and third, the payment to the loyal master of a slave of a bounty not exceeding three hundred dollars when he volunteers.

The practical results of this policy are, to obtain an inferior quality of troops at the highest rate of exprnse; to impose upon the Treasury the support of an enormous number of the undisciplined and ignorant negroes; to recognise the principle of baying negroes from their masters, whether public interests require it or not, and to incur the risk of breaking down in the war because of the inefficiency of the forces employed in its prosecution. Besides, it is notorious that in children must, to a great extent, be thrown upon the Government for support or be left to perish.

There has never been extensive objection to the employment of negroes under the act of 1862, in those war employments for which they are fitted as laborers and teamsters, and for camp service. In the warm parts of the country, especially, they could be thus doubtless might also be employed for some sorts of service in the navy. But to employ an unwieldly number of them at such pro digious expense, is most evident folly and wrong, and it will be well if signal disaster - Ex, does not result from it, We know no reason for this extravagant, costly, and dangerous policy, except a desire of the majority in Congress to establish (if indeed their enact ments could accomplish such object) the of blacks in the war is to be made the pre- gains.

text for extending to them the right of suff What is further to be mentioned in this rage and also social position, and to be folcoanection is the payment of bounties by lowed probably, by the organization of a the United States, by the State Govern- considerable body of them into a standing ar-

INCREASE OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

The immediate result of this policy of nenot been the same at all times, and in the groism in the war has been to postpone, and States there has been infinite diversity .- at last to limit the increase of compensation Upon the whole, the system of bounties has to our citizen soldiers. Bills providing such been costly and unequal; the amount of in- an increase were permitted to lie unacted up. unequal sums have been paid to soldiers of the same grade of merit. Under any system of local bounties to avoid conscription, the May, 1864. It increased the pay of privates vantage over others, and especially where from thirteen to sixteen dollars per month, manufacturing and other interests find it to (without distinction of color,) and the pay from thirteen to sixteen dollars per month, But the smallnes of this increase as well as tuting payments of money in their stead, un-less each State shall be firmly required to the extravagant measures above mentioned the delay in enacting it, was occasioned by furnish the substitutes to fill up its quota The Treasury, strained by the payment of enormous sums to negroes by reason of their employment in increased numbers and at increased rates of expense, could illy respond and into the Sonthern country and obtain to the just demands made upon it in behalf

Besides it is instructive to observe that ia this legislation py Congress, while increased pay to white troops begins on the first of May, an increase to colored troops dates from the Attorney General of the United States to inquire whether increased pay under former former laws cannot be allowed to negroes against those who have held authority in the employed in the public service before the beginning of the present year, who were free want of policy on this subject the burden of on the 19th of April, 1851, and if he determine in favor of such allowance his decision shall be carried into effect by orders of the War Department. The majority in Congress in pursuing the phantom of negro equality are as improvident as they are impassioned The decision of the War Department (in acto the compensation of negroes under former some additional meaning may be wrung out penditure upon a favorite object.

It ought to be manifest to every reasonabeen wisdom and foresight in those who ble man that negroes in service should be have controlled the public measures of the paid less than white troops, and that the increase of their pay from ten to sixteen dol. ent after another without a fixed policy; lars per month was unnecessary and profii. who have acted where they ought not, and gate. The market value of their labor is known to be less than that of citizens, and it is equally clear services are much less val. uable in the army.

We have but to add under this head that additional pay to our citizen soldiers in ser. vice is but just and reasonable, and ought long since to have been provided .-The great depreciation in the value of the currency in which they are paid, and the increased rates of price in the country affect. ing all their purchases and outlays, have de manded the notice and consideration of the Government. It is upon their exertions that reliance must be placed for success in the war, and even for the preservation of the Treasury from embarrassment and the coun. try from pecuniary convulsion; and whatev. er differences of opinion may exist as tos measures of Government policy, their merit. and sacrifices demand recognition and grat itude from the whole mass of their country,

This gigantic scheme for the employment of negro treops at full rate of expense is therefore, unwise as regards the prosecution of the war, and operates unjustly as to our citizen soldiery in service. In other words it is dangerous, profligate, and unjust.

But limited space requires us to forego further examination of particular points of Administration policy, (however instructive and useful such examination might be,) and to confine ourselves to some general considerations which may be more briefly presented, will threaten us (as results of Administra-CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK

500,000 More.

Old Abe has called for five hundred thousand more. Are the men really needed? If so it is strangely humiliating. At the commencement of the war, the white population of the South was set down at nine millions ; deducting the women and children, and those who still adhere to the Administration, and the fighting material was estimated at seven hundred thousand,-it may have reached one million,-and yet to conquer or subdue them it has been found necessary to call out, from time to time, and employ, over two millions of men-fully two to one- and still the cry is for more men. Five hundred thousand is the estimate of the federal loss in battle up to the present time, -fully balf as many as the Southrons could raise, and yet with this immense number, and with this terrible loss, and with six hundred thousand federal soldiers still in the field, it is deemed necessary to call out another half million of men. It this state of affairs presents a pleasing aspect Adding to to the getters up of this war for disunion. le them enjoy it, It is deeply humiliating to the North. This very call is tantamount to an acknowledgement of failure, -not of ener gy and bravery of Northern troops-but of brains to conduct the affairs of State and the Government. first. The employment of manage the war-a most humiliating failure. and to make up for this lamentable deficiency on the part of the Administration, we are called upon to supply mere brute force .-

A Grab for 500,000 Poor Men. Republicans as well as Democrats, regard and speak of Lincoln's Draft Proclamatien for 500,000 more, as a grab after poor men. And they may well say so, for it is not expected, nor was it intended to catch the rich who, if drafted, can readily give \$1500 or \$2000 for substitutes, while the poor man, however good his chartcter, or numerous his friends, pursuing this policy, the negro women and has no chance of escape, Lincoln and his cabinet having influenced Congress to strike out the \$300 commutation provision. If the substitute clause had also been done away, then the rich and poor able bodied men between 20 and 45, would have fared alike; but Lincoln & Co., don't want that. Their doctrine is that all the fighting should be done by the usefully employed, and a reasonable number poor men, just as if the life of a poor man is not so sacred and valuable to himself, his father, mother, children, brothers, sisters and friends, as the rich man's is to him and his !

Lincoln repeats his story of trading horses while crossing a stream very frequent. ly but the people don't enjoy it after ail.— What they want, is to trade off an ass for a equality of the black and white races with statesman for President. What thieves and each other. But doubtless, the employment plunderers lose in the exchange the country statesman for President. What thieves and



Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA Wednesday, July, 27 1864

FAIR NOTICE

On and after the close of the present volumn, (August 3d), the subscription price of the Democrat will be \$2, per year, in advance. If not paid within six months, \$2,50 will positively be charged. Those who have already paid for the fourth volumn or any part of it, will receive it "containing on the inside thereof, the words, up to the time for which they have "For the Amendment;" and those who are paid, at our former rates.

A Last Word to our Delinquent Subscribers

At the close of the present volume, we propose to strike from our list, the names of all subscribers who have taken our paper from the time or near the commencement of the new series, and who have neglected to pay us for it. We shall then proceed to colect all amounts due us from such de linquents One more number closes the the third volume of the new series. Those therefore who have taken our paper for nearly three years, and have failed to pay us for it, need not be surprised at not receiving the 1st No. of the 4th volume.

We are obliged to adopt this course from necessity, not from choice. We would be glad, were we able to do so, to furnish our paper, gratis, or give even a longer credit than three years, to every man, woman and child in the country, who desired it; but our instincts of self-preservation-our duty to our family forbid it. In short we are too poor

The exhorbitant prices now demanded for paper, ink, labor, and indeed every thing used by us in publishing our paper, has forced us to adopt this plan, to save curselves from ruin. We do it with great reluctance for we are satisfied that our paper finds its way into hundreds of families where its benefits far exceed its price. We are aware too. that many whose names we shall strike off are good and true men-reliable democrats-abundantly responsible for a score of subscriptions. But three years is a longer credit than we can afford to give. We are him. obliged to pay for our paper and ink, when it is received, and our labor when it is done.

It is possible that in the close pruning have paid us something on their subscriptions. When informed of any such omission

for one or two years, or upwards, to see to ical issues, by the suppression and inderdicthe commencement of the fourth volume. Remittances by letter or otherwise will

be promptly acknowledged, and receipted by earliest mail.

The Congressional Address.

Much of our space this week is occupied by the first part of a Congressional sadress to the people of the United States-the remainder, of which, will appear in our issue of next week. This document, signed by most of the Democratic members of the present congress, is well understood to be from the pen of cur able and talented U. S. Senator-the Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW. Its plain, unimpassioned, Anglo Saxon language cannot but make a deep and lasting impression upon the public mind. No intelligent man can read it, but with an entire conviction of the truth of its statements, and the justness of its conclusions. To inquire its careful, and candid perusal by every democrat, in this region, it is enough for us to indicate its origin. It will not only be read in Northern Pennsylvania, as the embodied sentiments of the Democratic Representatives of the nation, but as the matured, well considered opinions of CHAS R. BUCKALEW-a man born, reared and educated in our midst, a man with whom many of us have had intimat epolitical, personal, and social relations -a man whose genius, wisdom and integrity is stamped upon, has an enduring monument in the archives of our state. But it is not enough that it be read by democrats. alone. It is addressed "TO THE PEOPLE"-Let every man, every lover of his country, its laws and institutions, who looks forward to the time when, and the means by which they shall be rescued from the maelstrom of destruction into which they have been dragged, read it and profit by its lessons of wis

A HARD CASE .- In the late draft, among the persons drafted in an adjoining borough, was an enterprising mechanic. He was unable to raise \$300, and his father, although wealthy, would not "contribute money to keep any one out of the war." On Friday last we saw him starting for the front. His children have been thrown upon the tender charities of the borough for support until his return. The parting of father and children, under such circumstances, was enough to bring tears from the heart of a stone, and yet we are told by some of our clergy and other abolitionists that this is a glorious war, and would to to the assistance of the South. He must go on until "slavery is wiped out .-Lack. Register.

Special Election, on Tuesday, August 2d. fayette ?- Chicago Times.

The Special Election,

A special election takes place in this State on Tuesday next, to ascertain the will of the people, in relation to three amendments to the Constitution, which have been proposed by two successive Legislatures. They are advertisement thereof published in our advertising columns:

1. To allow the soldiers in the military service of the United Staie , wherever they may be located on the day of election, to

2. That the Legislature shall not pass any Bill relating to more than one subject, ex-

cept the appropriation bill,

3. Restraining the Legislature from grant. ing powers or privileges in any case in which the courts have authority for granting them. These proposed amendments are all important, and should receive the careful consideration of the people who will, doubtless, pass upon them, for or against, as their judgment shall dictate to be right. There will three tickets; one on each amendment,

They should be isbelled on the outside

espectively: "First Amendment," "Second Amend ment," and "Third Amendment;" and

"and those who are favorable to said amend-"ments or any of them may express their ap-'proval thereof by voting, each, as many sep 'arate, written or printed. or partly written, and partly printed, ballots, or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed, or partly written and printed, ballots or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment;" the electers, voting for, or against, the first amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the pro-posed fourth section to article three of the constitution extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors, voting for, or against, the second amendment, shall be considered as voting for, or against, the proposed eighth section to article eleven or the constitution; and electors, voting for, or against, third amendment, shall be considered as voting, for or against, the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the con-

Any person wishing to vote for or against any one of the amendments may do so without voting on the others at all.

As their adoption or rejection is not and should not be made a party question; but one relating to important changes in our fundamental laws, we shall not indicate any course to be pursued by our friends. We hope no man, however, will neglect to exercise his right to vote on them; and to vote as his judgment may dictate, without "fear favor or affection."

From present indications there will be some diversity of opinion on the first amend ment. Many of the Lincolnites while openly professing great regard for the right of the soldiers to vote will secretly vote against it; fearing that in the event of its adoption, and the nomination of McClellan for the Presidency, the soldiers will cast their votes for

Other men, with far better motives will feel constrained to vote against it; for the reason that past experience has shown, that which we propose to give our list, we may an untrammelled, fair expression of choice, inadvertantly omit the names of some who by soldiers-officered by men, most of whom have become thoroughly abolitionized -has has never yet been, and probably never will be made. That they have been denied opit that they are at least, square with us at tion of Democratic newspapers cannot be successfully contradicted. That they have been systematically plied with abolition arguments and documents, no one can deny.

The Philadelphia Age well remarks on this

"The Democratic party has no fear of the voice to be east by the army. What they do fear is that the expression of the soldier's voice will not be allowed to be heard; that vidual happiness and public prosperity which an attempt will be made by the knaves in is daily saddening the human heart, might power to convert the election in camp into a not have been terminated; or if the disolaarce, a juggle, a cheat; that, no matter how decidedly the soldiers by their votes condemn this Administration, which has wronged them the returns will only show unqualified approval. This, and the consequences of this, are what the Democratic party apprehended .-They have not forgotten the manner in which last year's elections were conducted. The Schimmelpfenning fraud and the Ohio scheme are not calculated to induce a very strong belief in the purity and the honesty of Abolition Captains and Lieutenants, the returning officers. They believe that if Lieut. Edgerly was dismissed the service for circulating "Copperhead tickets" in New Hampshire, many a poor private would dread the guard house and "bucking" and "gagging" for voting the same. It is a well known fact that while the Administration has relied on the hard fisted Democracy to fill up the "file,"nearly all the "rank" of the army has been thoroughly abolitionized. the most capable and meritorious officers have been dismissed and degraded on account of their political opinions. From Gen. McClellan down to the latest example of this kind of tyranny, Major Clitz, who has been reduced because he would not, in obedience to Administration behest recall the invitation of the West Point orator -Buell, Negley, Porter, thousands of all ranks, have been removed until at last nearly every Democrat of any rank above a corporal has been weeded out. If, however, no menaces or blandishments, or other influence of the superior to the inferior were used to force votes; if it could be that the bora fide honest, nucontrolled opinions of the soldiers could be expressed by their votes, does any man believe that such an expression would be refurned by these Abolition officers, untampered with, unchanged? Would the men who forge bounty warrants, who draw ra tions for men who don't exist, who sell passes to spies, who furnish ammunition and sup plies to the enemy, hesitate to alter returns and forge election certificates at the hidding of a master at whose will they enjoy these opportunities for peculation and villainy?" Between these two classes of oponents to

the first amendment, we shall not be surprised to find that quite a large vote has been cast against its incorporation into our Con-

"Had Douglas lived," exclaims a Lincoln newspaper, "he would still stand where he stood at the time of his death," At the time of his death he said that when the war should become a war for emancipation, he said that in one of the two last speeches he ever made. Why do not abolitionists resurrect his remains and send them to Fort-LaPEACE NEGOTIATION S.

Geo. N. Sanders. Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, and James P. Holcomb, gentlemen "in the private and confidential employment" of the rebel authorities at Richmond, who were on the 13th inst. at Niagara falls as follows, and are stated more fully in the expressed to Mr. Greeley a desire to visit Washington with "propositions looking to the establishment of peace. ' Mr. Greeley, with Major Hay, Lincoln's private secretary, of Florida Campaign notoriety-repaired to that place. A correspondence on the subject was immediately opened, everything seemed to be progressing finely, when Mr. Greeley wishing positive instructions from Lincoln' telegraphed him and received in reply the following dispatch :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18. 1864 .- To whom it may concern; Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union AND THE ABANDONMENF OF SLAVE-RY, and which comes by and with the author ty that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Gov ernment of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collaterial points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have conduct both ways.

(Signed) AARAHAM LINCOLN. To which insulting message Senators Holcomb and Clay replied in the following in dignant and withering letter :

RESPONSE FROM CLAY AND HOLCOMBE NIAGARA FALLS, CLIFTON HOUSE, July 21. -To Hon. Horace Greeley : Sir-The paper handed to Mr. Holcombe, on yesterday, in your presence, by Maj. Hay, A. A. G., as an answer to the application in our note of the 18th inst, is couched in the following terms

(Here the above dispatch is quoted) The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th instant, in which you inform Mr. Jacob Thompson we should be "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace." Thus proffering a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President o, ened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments. free discussion of conflicting opinions and untram meled effort to remove all causes of contro versy by liberal negotiations; We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to us in a character which we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress son and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender us his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were "duly accredited from Richmond as hearers of propositions look ing to the establishment of peace," and desired a visit to Washington in the fulfillment of this mission. This assertion, to which we then gave, and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, hon-orable and advantageous to the North and to the South, exacting no condition but that and their thrice repeated, and as often re pulsed, attempts to open negotiations, furnish a sufficient pledge to assure that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity We had therefore, no hesetation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident that you must share our profound step toward peace had not continued to antmata the counsel of his President. Had the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most mo mentous ever submitted to human states manship, in a temper af becoming moderation and equity, followed as the deliberations would have been by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and Christian on the inhabitable globe, who is there so bold as

document has been presented which pro rokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from he constitutional Executive of a free people. Addressed "to whom it may concern," it precludes negotiation, and prescribes in ad vance the terms and conditions of peace .-It returns to the original policy of "No bar gaining, no negotiations, no truces of rebels except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government, and sued for mercy." What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the, President of this rude withdrawal of a courteous over ture for negotiation at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mystery of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring our-selves and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen.

to pronounce that the frightful waste of indi-

tion and carnage of war must still be endured

through weary years of blood and suffering,

fused into its conduct something more of the

spirit which softens and partially redeems

its brutalities? Instead of the safe conduct

which we solicited, and which your first let-

ter gave us every reason to suppose would

be extended for the purpose of initiating a

negotiation in which neither Government

would compromise its rights or its dignity.

that there might not at least have been in

Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any among them, who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self respect.—
If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restitution,-If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters; and they have no more inclination, than they have right, to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established Constitutions, and to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government. This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results.

If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with this Administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such a delusion. there be any whose hearts have grown faint upon the suffering and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and valne to life or hope and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or Christians in your land, who shrink appalled from limitable vista of private misery and public calamity which stretches defore them, we pray that in their bosoms a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country. Eor the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks ; and are most respectfully and truly, your abedient servants, C.C. CLAY. JR.

JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

Thus ends, for the present, all hope on honorable and peaceful solution of our difficulties and a restoration of the Union. Simply because the despot who rules us, concludes to make the ABANDONMENT OF SLA-VERY a condition precedent to the reception of commissioners to negotiate terms of settle-

It now remains for the people to decide whether or not they will still continue to pour out their blood and treasure without stint or measure for the abilition of negro

PERS ONAL. LOCAL AND

Agent for the Democrat -- AHIRA GAY, Esq has consented to act as our Agent in receiving and receipting subscriptions for the North Bronch Demor for advertising will be duly accounted for and redited the same as if paid to us.

Stamps on Notes-Under the amended law which goes into effect on the first day of August all Notes not exceeding \$100, require a 5 cent Stamp and for every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof 5 cents-without regard to the time for which

It is Strange-that merchants who watch the fluctuation in gold so crossly, and who upon any sulden rise in the value of that commodity, mark ap the price of their goods always forget to make a proportionate deduction, in case of a depreciation, of the "valler stuff."

A Draft -- to fill deficiencies in the quota for this district under theold call, is said to be now going on. at Troy. This, with the 500,000 men to be drafted on the 5th of September -- to which a hundred per cent will be added to cover exemptions; will probably take every able bodied man between the ages of 20 and 45 years. We were told at the outset of the war; that the "nation required a little blood letting." Our quack doctors have now tapped the jugular vein. The patient is already in the last quiverings of exhaustion. Isn't it about time to wop doctore?

Lieut. Vaughn of the 143d Pa. Vols., who has een confined for several weeks, at this place, from a wound in the shoulder, received at Petersburg, is ow convalescent. The wound, though not at first considered a dangerous one, became so, in a few days, by exposure and want of care.

When he was brought to this place, mortification had so far progressed, as to render it inexpedient to remove him farther,-though within a few miles ol his home. By the immediate and almost constant application of the most powerful antiseptic remedies, putrefaction was arrested, though a large and painful wound is still left. Dr. Becker, under whose care he has been since he arrived here, now pronounces him beyond all danger. Some months regret that the Spirit which dictated the first however may clapse before he will be in condition to rejoin his regiment,

Lost.

On the third day of May last between Shultzville Luzerne Co. and Henry Robert's in Falls Wyoming Co., a small calf skin wallet, containing one five dollar bill and two notes written in german one for \$80. given five years ago and one for 200, given four years ago. Any person finding it and returning it to the subscriber will be liberally rewarded.

The notes will be of no use to the finler as ray-ment upon them have been stoppe 1.

NICHNLAS RADLE Shultzville Luz. Co. Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

B Ty virtue of a certain writ of Venditioni Ex-B ponas, I will expose to public sale at the court House in Tunkhannock Borough, on Saturlay, the 13th day of August, 1864, at one o'clock, P. M., all the defendant's right, title and interest in all of that certain lot, or messuage, situate in the Township of Mehoopany, and bounded on the South by lands of Luke Vose, on the West by lands of Henry Love, on the North by land of Henry Love, and East by the Mehoopany Creek. Containing about three fourths of an acre, more or less all im proved; with one two story frame dwelling house, frame barn, and some fruit trees thereon-late the estate of the def't in said writ named. Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Da

vid Amy vs Benjamin Ross and Sarah Ross AHIRA GAY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 25, 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of Fieri Facias, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Tunkhannock Borough, on Saturday, the 13th day of August, 1864, at one o'clock P. M., all the right title and interest of the Defendant in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situ-ate in Falls Township, Wyoming County Pa., boundate in Falls Township, Wyoming County Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the North by lands of Aaron Brown and A. J. Vantuyle and lands of H. W. Finn. On the East by lands of Lewis Daily; on the South by lands lately or now belonging to Giles Townsend; on the West by lands of Aaron Brown and A. J. Vantuyle, containing the street agrees were or less, with a small frame about ten acres, more or less, with a small frame house, one apple orchard, and other fruit trees

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of Riley Sickler assigned to A. Mahon, rs J. C. Corselius And will be sold for eash only, by

Sheriff's Office,

HARDING HAMMEL & CO.

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 330 GREENWICH STREET,

New York.

AHIRA GAY, Sheriff,

G. S. Harding,

L. Hammel, L. Harding.

Farmers having butter and other produce to sell will receive from this firm the highest marke price and prompt returns.

Mr. L. Harding, one of the members, who resides at Nicholson Depot, will receive and attend to hipment of all articles, and if desired will make dvancements of one half market value at time of