



The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Aug. 24 1864.

The War.

The Philadelphia Age of last night says: The truth of General Grant's late movement is at length explained. On both sides of the James he has been repulsed, Warren's Corps, near the Weldon Railroad, was surprised and severely handled on Saturday, and lost two thousand prisoners and one thousand killed and wounded.

General Sherman seems to have given up any further attempts either to reach the Macon Railroad or to get into Atlanta. There is very little authentic news from the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan is on the Potomac, his troops ranging from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport.

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Court Proceedings.

In anticipation of the large number of Criminal cases for trial at this Term all the civil cases for trial on the list were continued. The first case tried was Commonwealth vs. Daniel L. and Joseph Vaow and John R. Hitchcock—Indictment for forcible entry and detainer—Verdict, guilty of the detainer—Sentence—Daniel L. Vaow and Joseph Vaow to pay cost and a fine of \$5 each—John R. Hitchcock to pay a fine of \$1, and cost.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph A. Ellsworth—Indictment—Fornication and Bastardy—Rachel Bush Pro'x. Cause tried. The jury failing to agree, after several hours were discharged.

Commonwealth vs. J. H. Densmore and Thomas Smith—Indictment Murder. Ira Avery Pro's.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. E. Belmonte—Indictment, Shooting at, with intent to murder main and disable. Ira Avery Pro's.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Worden—Indictment Fornication and Bastardy. Hiley Williams Pro'x.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Smith and Asa Fisk—Indictment, attacking and murdering a constable. D. W. Hobbs Complainant.

Commonwealth vs. Darius Quick—Indictment, Larceny—D. H. Capwell Pro'x.

Bills in the following cases were presented and ignored by the Grand Jury.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Bond and Catharine Bond—Indictment—Larceny. Philo Sherwood Pro's.

Commonwealth vs. Grant Burgess and James Gatchus—Supervisors of North Branch. Indictment, not opening road—on return of Constable.

Commonwealth vs. Richard Adams and Mordica Erewson. Indictment not repairing road, on return of constable.

Gov. SEMOUR has taken the defense of the northern boundary of the State of New York into his own hands.

Gov. JOHN GREEN in command of the counties along the frontier from the St. Lawrence River to the Vermont border.

A BILL has been introduced into the Pa. Legislature organizing sixteen regiments of militia for State defense—fourteen of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of artillery.

It also authorizes the Governor to seize railroads, horses and all other property needed for the public service.

Letter From the Army.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., August 4, 1864.

MY DEAR MATTIE—The long summer days are slowly wearing away, and we can, in anticipation, at least, sniff the cool September nights, when sleeping is so much a luxury. The cool weather will be hailed as a blessing by the soldiers, who have endured every degree of torture from the burning rays of the sun, on the field and in the trenches.

Our Corps (the 6th) has not yet been relieved from along the line of the Upper Potomac, and it is quite uncertain when it will be. Meantime we have been knocked around, on detached service, from one part to another, until we are heartily tired of the line of duty and devoutly wish for the time to come when we can again be with our corps.

At sunrise, on Saturday morning, the mine was sprung, and the fort blown to atoms, burying many a poor unsuspecting fellow in its ruins. At the same moment the artillery opened upon the enemy's lines and the infantry advanced to the assault.

The first line of battle, in Burnside's corps after the skirmish line, was occupied by his Division of negroes, and it was supposed after the skirmish line had advanced and taken possession of the destroyed earthworks, that the darkeys could hold the position against any force likely to be brought against it, but events did not justify the supposition, but proved, instead that our "fellow soldiers" of African descent are not possessed in the smallest degree, of the high soldierly qualities which has been claimed for them by their special friends and admirers.

That the companies were not allowed to elect their officers; that the troops could be drafted out of the State into the National service; and that the seizure of private property was allowed.

The undersigned respectfully submit the following reasons for voting against the final passage of House Bill No. 557, entitled, "A supplement to the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 4th, A. D. 1864."

1st. The majority of this House, whilst making loud protestations of loyalty and claiming to be *par excellence* the true and only friends of the soldier, have attempted to deprive him of the right of electing his own officers, and by this bill place the power of appointing the regimental officers in the hands of the Governor.

2d. The bill places in the hands of the Governor, a power which, in our opinion, should never be placed in the hands of any single individual, viz: The power of designing in what portions of the State a draft shall be made for the purpose of filling up the State Guard, leaving it in his power, if he sees fit, to draft the whole number required from Berks, Northampton and Columbia, whilst Lancaster, Allegheny and others go free.

3rd. The State of Pennsylvania has already furnished for the United States Army over 280,000 men, and on the 5th of September will be again required to furnish by draft 65,000 or 70,000 more; and past experience teaches us, that the men composing the State Guard will not be exempt from a national draft, but that on the contrary, after getting the number required from the State to fill up the quota, the War Department will order the State Guard to the front. The officers will obey. The "Guard" will be sent for, ward although the Governor may gently remonstrate, and thus Pennsylvania be compelled (at a great expense to her people) to furnish more than her share of troops, and then without any soldiers when again in *vacuo*, she calls upon the Federal administration for help, will be only told to defend herself.

4th. It ignores the principle of State rights—a principle which I regard as essential to the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the war.

At City Point, there are now lying some four or five vessels loaded with Sanitary stores and I am informed that an entire wharf is devoted to the business of the Commission. It has, besides, vessels at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, and in every harbor in possession of the United States army.

The Democratic electors of the several Townships in Wyoming County and Tunkhanock Borough, are requested to meet at the several election Districts on Saturday, the 27th inst., between the hours of two and five o'clock, P. M. and elect Delegates to represent them in County Convention, to be held at Tunkhanock, on Monday, the 29th day of August, 1864.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS. The following named persons were returned as vigilance committees of the respective Townships for the ensuing year: Braintree; E. J. Keeney, Wm. Neigh, J. J. Knapp.

CLINT. A number of the Democratic members of the Legislature now in session, voted against Curtin's Militia Bill assigning as their reasons for so doing:

1. That the companies were not allowed to elect their officers; that the troops could be drafted out of the State into the National service; and that the seizure of private property was allowed.

2. The bill places in the hands of the Governor, a power which, in our opinion, should never be placed in the hands of any single individual, viz: The power of designing in what portions of the State a draft shall be made for the purpose of filling up the State Guard, leaving it in his power, if he sees fit, to draft the whole number required from Berks, Northampton and Columbia, whilst Lancaster, Allegheny and others go free.

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4. It ignores the principle of State rights—a principle which I regard as essential to the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the war.

5. It provides for a draft, and does not require it to be made from the State at large, and only from such counties as the Governor may designate.

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OPEN TO ALL THE WORLD. THE THIRD ANNUAL FAIR OF THE GLENWOOD PA. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR 1864, WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 7, AND 8, 1864, ON THE GROUNDS OF Osterhout & Eaton, Glenwood, Susq. Co. Pa.

Organization and Object of the Society. The Glenwood Agricultural Society was organized October 12th, 1861, on a different plan from all other Agricultural Societies in the United States. This Society does not confine its exhibitors to the narrow limits of Town, County, State, nor United States, but opens it to the World.

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- moving machine 5 corn sheller 1 CLASS XV.—Vegetables, Best three heads of cauliflower 81 00

- Best three heads of cauliflower 81 00 three heads of cauliflower 1 00 twelve small turnips 50 twelve French turnips 50 twelve rutabaga turnips 50

- CLASS XVII.—Grain and Flower— Best bushel of corn in the ear 52 00 half bushel of white winter wheat 2 00

- CLASS XVIII.—Fruit— Best variety of winter apple, 5 of a kind 83 variety of fall apple, 5 of a kind 3

- CLASS XIX.—Amalgams and Penmanship— Best specimen of amalgams 82 specimen of penmanship 2

- CLASS XX.—Horsemanship— Best lady rider 320 lady driver, fast double team 70 lady driver, fast single horse 10

- CLASS XXI.—Trotting Colts— Fastest four year old colt 330 three year old colt 20 Best two in three in harness. 30

- CLASS XXII.—Trotting Horses— Fastest horse that never trotted under 3 minutes 330

- CLASS XXIII.—Ladies Department— Best loaf of wheat bread 81 loaf of brown bread 1 loaf of potato cake 1 loaf of sponge cake 1 loaf of preserves 1

- CLASS XXIV.—Domestic Manufactures— Best ten yards of flannel 82 five yards of flannel cloth 2 fifteen yards of wool carpet 2

That is the spirit in which those who instigate mobs and arbitrary political arrests should always be met.

The Annual Address will be delivered at three o'clock, p. m. of the last day of the Fair. Immediately after the address, the Reports of the Judges will be read.