



BLOOMSBURG, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1861.

Mr. C. B. Brockway, one of our brave young Democratic Soldiers, now on duty in "Camp Curtin," Harrisburg, has our thanks for an interesting letter in this Columbia Democrat.

The gentlemen who last week furnished us the list of names of the Volunteers, and the Committee who escorted them to Harrisburg, omitted from the list, the names of Messrs. A. J. & M. C. Sloan.

CREASY & Co's STORE, at Light Street attracts increasing crowds and the reason is plain. When we discover that they actually sell Goods and Groceries at almost CITY PRICES. We have found it so. Friends call and be satisfied of this fact.

We last week, inadvertently christened Capt. Kimby's Hotel, in Jerseytown, the "Montour," instead of the "Madison House." It is now corrected. The "Madison House," is certainly a more appropriate name, for a Hotel in Madison township, than that of Montour, and so we thought, when reading the Card.

We are in receipt of the MAY "Farmer & Gardener." It is a neat agricultural monthly, in Pamphlet form, comprising a diversified assortment of Editorial and selected reading, enriched by the contributions of scientific correspondents. Address, A. M. SPANGLER, Philadelphia, \$1 00 per annum.

Will the Editors send the "Abrary and March Nos.?"

"Let the Demagogues be Watched." Dr. John has written another of his tip-top slang effusions, under the above caption. With brazen impudence, he admonishes Democrats to lay aside party predilections, and like himself, "think of nothing but the salvation of the country?"

Mr. David Losenberg, our worthy Merchant Tailor in Bloomsburg, one day last week, cut out, in some ten hours, seventy-two pair of Pantaloon for the Light Street Military Company, and the next day, he cut out some fifteen more pair for the same Company.

WAR ITEMS.—Lieut. W. H. ENT, left Bloomsburg, on last Monday, to join his Company—the "Iron Guards"—stationed in Camp at Harrisburg. Capt. W. W. RICKETTS, was shortly after his arrival at the Seat of Government, put in command of "Camp Curtin." The Iron Guards, are certainly a fine-looking and well-disciplined band of Volunteers, and we regret that want of space compels us to omit publishing the flattering encomiums they have received from the Editors of the "Intelligencer," and "Democrat," Danville, and the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Our neighbor of the Republican, perverts the truth, when he charges that we are either uneasy, or that seven-tenths of our soldiers, now on duty, are not Democrats. We can easily establish the fact that about that proportion of our brave enlisted soldiers are now and always have been Union Democrats. We are willing to compare notes with him, at home and abroad, if he wants comparisons, and give the world incontrovertible evidence of the truth of our assertion, and when that is accomplished, we will show from the record, that every bold move thus far made in this campaign has been done by Democrats, and then, we will prove from history, that the DEMOCRATS are the only party, that ever defended the honor of the Country from the dawn of the Revolution.

General Election. The Electors of Columbia county, have to fill the following offices, at the coming October Election. The nominees must be good men, and moreover, they must be sound Union Democrats. Such, and such only, shall we be willing to support:—viz: One Member of Congress. Two Members of the Legislature. Two Associate Judges. One Sheriff, for three years. One Treasurer for two years. One Commissioner for three years. And one Auditor for three years.

The Member of Congress may be elected at a special Election. Certainly it ought so to be if we are to be represented in the Extra Session of Congress which is to meet upon the Fourth of next July.—We think it about time that there was some attention paid to this extra question.

Relative Power of the North and South.

The relative forces of this Government and of the Southern Confederacy in men and means, form just now a very interesting question. Avoiding details, we give the general result in a form brief and easy to remember. We include Delaware with the North, and omit Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri altogether, as at present undecided and likely to give little aid to either side.

The cash valuation of the nineteen Free States, with Delaware and the Territories, is about \$7,500,000,000; that of the eleven Slave States is nearly \$3,500,000,000. But of this latter sum nearly one-half is represented by some three and a half million slaves, worth from two thousand million to five hundred million dollars, according to events. They were worth only two or three hundred dollars apiece some years ago, and may easily again go down to that price, or a lower one, or be worth nothing at all. It is a variable property under any circumstances, and if insecure, is valueless. Again: with their insecurity of absorption or insurrection, the value of the cotton, sugar and rice lands, which they are the ones to cultivate, would proportionately fall. On the other hand, a great increase of the negro population would beggar the owners by requiring most of a worn-out soil for their support. The real productive property of these States cannot be rated at over \$2,500,000,000. The North, on the contrary, is eminently reproducible, has the art and the industry to renew its lands when impoverished, possesses the skill and the will to improve all its advantages and develop all its wealth, and, in all ways, swells its capital by a sort of daily compound interest.

The white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in twenty Free States (Delaware included) are 3,554,000; in the eleven rebellious States, 1,116,000, and in the three doubtful States, 514,000. If these last be added to the Free States, it will make them 4,368,000; if to the rebels, they will be 1,639,000. In the first case, our men of the military age are three-and-a-half times those of the rebels; in the second, four times as many, and in the last, two-and-three-eighths times as many. Besides, our population increases rateably much faster than theirs, and, in addition to white fugitives from Southern oppression, we shall have, more exclusively than ever, the full flow of foreign immigration.

Our vast superiority in ships, manufactures, inventiveness, knowledge, enterprise, ready money—all that makes a people strong and wealthy—is quite too obvious to dwell upon. That such a great preponderance of weight must in the end crush the rebels, admits only to this doubt—whether we may not weary of the cost and labor of "putting down the screws."

Pennsylvania. No State has more nobly responded in men and money to the call of the government than the noble old Keystone State. The troops which she has already equipped and furnished, and those which she proposes to equip, will fall little short of fifty thousand. Most of these troops are the very best fighting material of the State. The people of Pennsylvania are both a military and a patriotic people, and will acquit themselves on the field with distinguished honor. We doubt whether any State in the Union will furnish more or better soldiers for this war than the "Old Keystone State."

We cut the above from the Chicago Times as evidence that the exertions of Pennsylvania in this crisis are appreciated by the people of other States. It is only in trying times that the nation learns the great worth of the Keystone State. Without disparagement to our sister loyal States which have one and all given the most ample evidence of their devotion to the Union, it may be truthfully affirmed that Pennsylvania, the most moderate and forbearing in time of peace and willing to go farthest to avoid war, is correspondingly active and efficient in support of the Government against armed rebellion.

Major Anderson passed through Philadelphia, on Friday week, on his way to Washington. He was enthusiastically received along the route, and was most cordially welcomed at Washington by the President and his Cabinet.

By the Philadelphia papers of Saturday, we learn that Colonel (la'e Maj.) Anderson, returned to that city on Friday evening last, on his way to New Jersey to visit his daughters.—He was met at the Railroad Depot by a committee of the city Councils, and escorted to his Hotel, where he was welcomed to the city, in a short speech by Mr. Cuyler, President of Select Council, and arrangements were made to give him a public welcome and reception at Independence Hall, on Saturday. From New Jersey it is said Col. Anderson, will proceed to Kentucky, to take command of the Union forces in that State.

Mrs. Lincoln, wife of President, came with Col. Anderson from Washington, on her way to Boston to visit her son.

Our Farmers will please bear in mind, that the annual election of Officers for the Columbia County Agricultural Society, will be held on Saturday, the 25th of May, at the Court House. Notice in advertisement columns. Let the meeting be well attended.

Dr. JOHN P. TAGGART, of Montoursville, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the army, and detailed to Cairo, Illinois. He started on Monday evening for the point designated.

Editors Correspondence.

Camp Curtin, May 14th, 1861. Ed. Col. DEM. Dear Sir:—In accordance with a promise made to you, and in order to gratify the curiosity of inquiring friends, I proceed to write you a few words about the "Iron Guards" and Camp Curtin.

It was with a heavy heart that some of us embarked on board the Rolling Wave, and gave our farewells to the assembled hundreds at Port Noble. It was not regret for what we had done that saddened our thoughts, but the reflection that some and perhaps all of us were bidding final adieu to weeping friends, and that many of us were beholding the spires of Bloomsburg for the last time.

We stopped a short time at Cattawissa bridge, where a number of citizens had assembled. Our next stopping place was Danville, where, notwithstanding the rain a large crowd assembled. A multitude also greeted us at Northumberland, among which was a large sprinkling of the fair sex. The Collector was kind enough to pass us free of toll. Our excellent band played them a few choice tunes after which we turned our attention to our larder, which we found plentifully stored with the necessities of life. Our beds consisted of straw strewn along the bottom of the boat. This was comfortable enough had there been room; but experience showed us that 100 men more than filled it; hence many slept on deck. The noise and confusion even then precluded the idea of sleep, except to the eyes of those who had been patrolling the night before. We were all routed up at Solingrove, where we were met by the brass band. A barrel of tar was burnt to show us up to the citizens. We proceeded without further stoppages to Harrisburg. Along the whole route we were cordially welcomed, and heartily cheered. One patriotic individual supplied the whole party with as much milk as they could drink.

Another gave a quantity of bread, pies, etc. We reached Harrisburg about 3 o'clock of the day after we started. Capt. Ricketts immediately formed the company and marched us through the principal streets of the City and Capitol grounds. On the route the constant inquiry was, Where are you from? As praise after praise fell from the lips of the spectators, we began to conceive a better opinion of ourselves and bear ourselves as soldiers indeed. We halted in front of the governor's room, and were briefly reviewed by him. The Governor, members of the Legislature, and military men present pronounced the Company to be the best drilled and equipped that had made its appearance in Harrisburg. We were then marched to Camp Curtin, about a mile to the north of the City.—We found there assembled some 4000 men of different degrees of advancement in military tactics. Some three or four hundred backwoods-men presented an unique appearance in their fantastic dresses, and hats ornamented with a buck tail. Our camp, was formerly the ground of the Dauphin Co. Agricultural Society and contains about 125 acres. The buildings are used for the accommodation of soldiers. A number of new ones are being erected. Quite a number of tents are also scattered over the field. The quarters assigned us were formerly hog-pens, but we slept soundly in them.—The next day two regiments left, the 14th and 15th and we then changed our quarters to those formerly occupied by the "Union Guards" of Reading. It was a delightful change from a hog pen to a horse-stable. Your humble servant found himself sufficiently small to sleep under the feed trough. 'Tis true that the roof is somewhat of a sieve character, but then as soldiers we have become accustomed to rain. Our Committee generously gave us each five dollars for spending money before they left us. We felt sorry to part from them and also with the band. We did not realize our situation until they left. The Friday after we reached this place Capt. Ricketts had the whole camp placed under his charge. Our whole Company were on guard for 24 hours, and that, too, during a drizzling rain. We soon established a new order of things in this camp and quiet and order soon took the place of noise and confusion. Running in and out of the camp was prohibited, much to the chagrin of many who were accustomed to make nightly visits to Harrisburg. We feared a little trouble from the "buck-tails," but a little decision on our part sent them to their tents. Even had the audacity to refuse the commanding officer admittance, because he had no pass. The appreciation of our services is shown by the fact that Col. Selzer has requested us to guard the camp for the next 24 hours, assigning as a reason, that he could not trust the others. It is too much for us to stand 48 hours the first week of our arrival, especially when it is considered that there are about 30 Companies in Camp. However, honor must be earned. Our rations so far, consist of bread, butter, and meat with coffee once a day. Our amusements are various. But as this communication is getting to be too lengthy, I will not attempt their description at present. I will try and write to you again.

Respectfully, Yours, &c. C. B. BROCKWAY.

ADVISES at the Treasury Department announce a concerted movement among financiers in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to take the \$14,000,000 loan at par.

The "Constitutional Union" Candidate.

John Bell, the candidate of the party who took the Constitution as its platform, during the recent Presidential canvass, is reported to have come out in favor of Secession. This is "Constitution" with a vengeance, and shows how much sincerity there usually is in a party which catches to move into power on a popular "catch."

The Constitution was the very "bone of contention," about which the American people were wrangling; and this new fangled party, thinking the American people were as blind as themselves, expected that men of all political stripes would flock to their platform, so setting such portions of the same as happened to meet their views to stand upon; spurring the rest.—By this nice arrangement they expected to concentrate and unite the antipodes of American politics. The whole concern was originally a scheme to disorganize political parties, and tie the fancy of the people. But Mr. Bell soon found that his party was organized upon a mistaken idea. He found that the great mass of the people had rather fail in a good cause than succeed in a bad one.

Of course the end of the campaign was the death of his party and he was left high and dry. Actuated by no principle of love for Constitutional law, he is prone to go with the party that promises the most. Hence we find this "Constitutional" gentleman repudiating the Constitution for which he recently professed so much love and devotion, and advocating the cause of its enemies. Indeed, "love of the Constitution" and "greed for office" appear to be convertible terms when applied to him.

The defection of John Bell is certainly more to be remarked than that of any of the prominent men who have gone with the South. He was supposed to embody the very essence of devotion and loyalty to the "Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws." His name was a watchword for the self-made sentinels who were to guard the Constitution and the laws with a jealous eye. But, behold! he is one of the first in his State to repudiate the Constitution and the laws, and enlist in the Southern host who are intent upon their destruction.—Carbon Democrat.

Surrender of the Missouri Militia to the U. S. Troops. St. Louis, May 10.—Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the Western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally this afternoon, on the demand of Captain Lyon, commander of the U. S. forces in this city.

Capt. Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with some thousand volunteers, surrounded it, and planted six field pieces on the adjoining eminences. The troops laid down their arms and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

Later.—St. Louis, May 10.—Midnight.—Just before the troops started for the city, and while the State troops were drawn up between two lines of U. S. volunteers, "rocks" were thrown at the volunteers, and a few pistol shots fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women.

One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. Blaulawsky, and as he fell, he gave the word to fire which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women, and badly wounding several others.

THE BALTIMORE STEAM-GUN.—A gentleman who has seen the steam-gun operate at Baltimore, gives the following description of it:—"It is on four wheels; the boiler is like that of an ordinary steam fire engine, the cylinder being upright. There is but one barrel which is of steel, on a pivot, and otherwise is like an ordinary musket barrel. It is fed or loaded through a hopper entering the barrel directly over the pivot. The barrel has a rotary motion, and performs the circumference by machinery attached, at the rate of about sixteen hundred times a minute. The balls are let into the barrel through a valve at will, and every time the barrel comes round to a certain point, another valve, self-operated lets out a ball, which is propelled solely by the velocity of the barrel in revolving. It will discharge a two-ounce ball three hundred times a minute. The range is accurate up and down, but the balls are liable to hit wide of the mark on one side or the other. The barrel revolves inside of a drum, made of boiler iron, between five and six feet in circumference, with an opening where the balls are discharged.—Its range is not over one hundred yards at best, and the gun can be worked so as to discharge in any direction. The whole thing weighs 6,700 pounds, and is about the size of a steam fire engine. It is the opinion of our informant that the gun does not warrant the expectations of the inventor.

GENERAL TICKET AGENT.—We understand that Mr. J. C. Wells takes the place of the late Judge Pettibone, as General Ticket Agent of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Mr. Wells is a young man of energy and capacity, and from his acquaintance with the affairs of the Company (having for a long time been a clerk in the office) we doubt not he will discharge the duties of his new station satisfactorily.—Lucerne Union.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. EXTRA SESSION.

HARRISBURG, May 11. SENATE. The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, by the Speaker. Final Adjournment. Mr. Heistand read in place a joint resolution for an adjournment of Legislature sine die on Tuesday next, the 14th inst. The Loan Bill. On motion of Mr. Finney, the Senate proceeded, in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the bill from the House creating a loan of three millions, and providing for the arming of the State. Several amendments were made, which do not, however, materially alter the bill, and a number of others were discussed and rejected. The Committee finally rose, and reported the bill to the Senate, when the Senate adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

HARRISBURG, May 14. SENATE.—Mr. Smith called up the joint resolution to purchase ten thousand copies of Baxter's Infantry Drill, at ten cents per copy, for the use of the volunteers, which passed finally. Mr. Conell called up the supplement to the act incorporating the Mahony and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company. Mr. Clymer moved an amendment that the Minchill Railroad Company shall pay the sum of three thousand dollars yearly, for a period of five years, for the support of the families of volunteers. The amendment was negatived—yeas 10 nays 19; and the bill then passed finally—yeas 22, nays 4.

The Governor's veto of the bill abolishing the Court of Nisi Praes, was taken up, and the veto was sustained. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill creating the Home Guard of Philadelphia, and the bill passed finally.

Mr. Smith called up the joint resolution directing that the State supply Col. E. E. Stein's Philadelphia Artillery Regiment with rations until mustered into the service which passed finally. Mr. Parker called up the bill to incorporate the Reserve Division of Philadelphia Grays, which passed finally.

The joint resolution for a final adjournment on Thursday next, the 16th inst. passed. Adjourned. HOUSE.—The bill from the Senate to repeal charter of the Mahony and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, was taken up and passed finally.

Two votes by the Governor, one vacating French street, Philadelphia, and the other an alley near the new Cathedral, were taken up, and the bills passed over the vetoes.

Mr. Randall obtained leave to record his vote on the resolutions relative to the Philadelphia Police bill. He stated that his absence was owing to being called home for the purpose of being mustered into the service of the United States.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the loan bill, many of which were non-concurred in and the bill returned to the Senate.

Mr. Selzer offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill allowing the volunteers the elective franchise. The resolution lies over.

The House then adjourned until three o'clock. Massachusetts Legislature. SPECIAL SESSION. BOSTON, May 14.—The Legislature met at noon, in special session. Gov. Andrew's message gives a detailed statement of the action of the Commonwealth, and says this is no war of sections, no war of the North upon the South. It is waged to avenge no former wrongs; but it is a struggle of the people to vindicate their own rights.

To retain and invigorate the Constitution of their fathers in the majestic effort of a National Government, to vindicate its powers, and execute its functions, for the welfare and happiness of the people. His exhibit shows that over \$367,000 have been expended by the State for the troops. He announces having sent a Commissioner to Europe for the purchase of Minnie rifles and other arms, to the amount of \$250,000.

The Governor recommends the appointment of a Commissioner General, a regular medical bureau, and the establishment of a State encampment for military instruction. Also, a permanent loan, and suggests the issue of small scrip, in order that small capitalists may have the privilege of investing. He concludes as follows:—"Senators and Representatives—Grave responsibilities have fallen upon the Government and the people, and they are welcome. They could not have been safely postponed. They have not arrived too soon. They will sift and try this people and all who lead and all who follow. But this trial, in giving us a heroic present to revive our past, will breathe the inspiration of a new life into our national character, and re-assure the destiny of the Republic."

THE first troops on the march for the defence of the Capitol and Old Abe, were under the charge of Gen. B. F. Butler, a Breckenridge Democrat, and late candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, who was elected by the Democrats in opposition to Lincoln's party.

Four full regiments of volunteers have been mustered into the United States service, in Missouri.

Gosport Navy Yard.

Mr. James Courtney, of Brooklyn, furnishes the following particulars of the destruction of the Government property and vessels at Norfolk. Mr. C. was a clerk in the Navy Yard, and states that on Saturday afternoon Com. Meade of the Norfolk Navy Yard, received reliable intelligence that the Virginia troops intended to bring an overwhelming force to seize the Navy Yard and Government vessels. The town of Norfolk was under arms, and the secessionists had seized Fort Norfolk, but obtained there only 159 kegs of condemned powder. Commodore Pendragast, of the Cumberland, had his broadsides brought to bear on Norfolk and Plymouth, with instructions to destroy both the places if the secessionists fired a gun upon the Navy Yard. One hundred and thirty men, in the Yard, were sworn to support the Government, but one hundred joined the secessionists. Gen. Talferio, of Richmond, of John Brown notoriety, who commanded the Virginia troops had caused obstructions to be sunk in the channel to prevent the passage of the Government vessels. Had the frigate Cumberland arrived at Norfolk four hours earlier than she did, all the Government vessels would have been saved. Saturday afternoon the officers and crew of the Cumberland went ashore, spiked all the guns in the Navy Yard, and at St Helena, opposite the yard, and completely destroyed, and then threw overboard all the ordnance, munitions of war and every thing that could be of any service to the rebels.—Both ends of the dry dock were blown out, and the destruction of property was thorough and complete. All the buildings were burned except the Commodore's quarters, which were unsuccessfully fired.

On board the vessels, the magazines were flooded, and barrels of whiskey, turpentine and other combustibles strewn about, when the following vessels were entirely consumed: The line-of-battle ship Pennsylvania, 123 guns; the liner New York, 74 guns, on the stocks, together with the house (two other houses in the Yard were also burned) the liners Columbia, 74 guns, and Delaware, 74 guns; the steam frigate Merrimack, 41 guns, whose engines were first broken to pieces by sledge hammers; the frigates Columbia, 44 guns, Karitan, 44 guns, United States 44 guns; sloop of war Germantown, 22 guns, (which had the shears cut and the fall broke her back before burning); the brig Dolphin, 8 guns and a powder boat 2 guns. The frigate Cumberland, Com. Pendragast and the steam sloop Pawnee, Com. Paulding, being fully manned, both escaped and put to sea.

A BLOODY BATTLE IN BUENOS AYRES.—Six Hundred Men Killed.—Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1861.—The battle of Positos took place on the 11th of January. The Government Commissioner was backed by 1,400 "Gauchos," and Aberastain by the San Juan forces, amounting to about 1,200, among which were a large number of the most intelligent population on the province. The combat lasted one-half hour, the San Juan cavalry immediately passing over to the invaders. Then commenced one of the most horrible butcheries which has ever disgraced the bloody annals of the Argentine Republic. Three hours and a half of bloody slaughter followed, during which time from four to six hundred men were lanced. It is said that Col. Saa and his brother killed until their clothes dropped from their hands from pure exhaustion. But nine persons were killed on the part of the invaders, a fact which goes far to prove the previous account correct.

Governor Aberastain was taken prisoner, and after marching five leagues on foot across a desert, until he could march no longer, was set upon a mound of earth and shot, the most horrible barbarities being offered to his body. His head being afterwards stuck upon a bayonet and carried towards the city of San Juan, which city, upon the arrival of the invaders, was given up to the horrors of three days' murder, rapine and bloodthirsty inventions of the invaders. San Juan was completely desolated, and thrown back at least a quarter of a century from the path of progress which she was beginning to assume.

These terrible events have stirred up every drop of revengeful and civil war blood in the veins of the Buenos Ayreans, and revenge is now the sentiment of every heart.

A WHALE CAPTURED IN THE DELAWARE.—One day last week a hugh whale, measuring about twenty-five feet in length, made his appearance in the Delaware, at Philadelphia. He was first observed at Spruce street wharf but gradually worked his way up the river, until opposite Kensington, where he got entangled in a log raft, and while splurging around in that condition was killed by a ball shot from a musket. He was hauled out on the marine railway, at that point, and has since been on exhibition. Who can satisfactorily account for his appearance in that locality?

ARREST OF A SPY.—A spy, named Spencer, alleged to have been one of the leaders of the Baltimore Riots, was arrested at the Relay House.—Papers of importance were found upon his person. He was sent to Annapolis, and will be tried at once.

Meeting in the Court House.

On Saturday evening, May 11th, 1861, a meeting of the citizens of Bloomsburg, was called at the Court House. John E. Clark, Esq., President in the Chair; L. L. Tate, A. Madison and Dr. P. John, acting as Secretaries. On motion of Wm. Neal, Dr. P. John was called upon to make a statement of the reception of our volunteers at Harrisburg. He described the "IRON GUARDS," as the finest looking and best disciplined Company in "Camp Curtin." He further stated, that notwithstanding the Governor had notified the Company that, in pursuance of an order from the War Department, they could not be accepted except to serve for the entire war, when he had seen the Company, and witnessed their efficiency and fine military bearing, he at once ordered the issue of an order for their acceptance and they were marched into the Camp.

On motion, L. L. Tate, P. John, W. H. Jacoby, were appointed a Committee to correspond with Col. H. R. Kline, in relation to the expenses of conveying the "IRON GUARDS," to Harrisburg, and that the same might be reimbursed by legislative appropriation.

Reports of Committees were received, some money paid on subscriptions, and other business attended to generally.

On motion, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

THE OUTFIT OF A U. S. SOLDIER IN A SERVICE OF FIVE YEARS.—We give the following list of articles which are furnished to those enlisted for five years in the regular services of the United States. The allowance of clothing will be apportioned among the five years comprising the soldier's term of enlistment as follows:—

FIRST YEAR. 1 cap complete, 2 cotton shirts, 1 forage cap & letter, 2 flannel do, 1 coat, 2 pair drawers, 1 pair epaulettes, 4 do boots, 1 do shoulder straps, 4 do stockings, 1 gaiter, 1 leather stock, 1 wool jacket, 1 fatigue frock, 5 pair wool overalls, 1 blanket, 1 cotton jacket, 1 blanket, 3 pair cotton overalls.

SECOND YEAR. 1 wool jacket, 1 cotton jacket, 2 pair wool overalls, 3 pair cotton overalls, 2 cotton shirts, 4 pair boots, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pair stockin, 2 pair drawers.

THIRD YEAR. 1 cap complete, 2 cotton shirts, 1 coat, 2 flannel do, 1 pair epaulettes, 1 pair drawers, 1 do shoulder straps, 4 do boots, 1 do wool jacket, 4 do stockings, 1 do overall, 1 stock, 1 cotton jacket, 1 fatigue frock, 3 pair cotton overalls, 1 blanket.

FOURTH YEAR. 1 wool jacket, 2 flannel shirts, 1 cotton jacket, 2 pair drawers, 2 pair wool overalls, 4 do boots, 3 do cotton overalls, 4 do stockings, 2 cotton shirts.

FIFTH YEAR. 1 coat, 2 cotton shirts, 1 pair epaulettes, 2 flannel do, 1 do shoulder strap, pair drawers, 2 do wool overalls, 4 do stockings, 3 do cotton overalls, do boots, 1 wool jacket, 1 blanket.

SUITABLE MATERIALS FOR ARMY CLOTHING.—The following is from a graduate of West Point—one who has been in service; and whose opinion is entitled to consideration:—"As many mistakes have been made in the selection of materials for clothing our volunteers, a few suggestions from an army officer will not be amiss. The clothing prescribed for the soldiers of the regular army, after long experience, is undoubtedly the best for volunteers. The overcoat, uniform coat, sack coat blouse, trousers and blankets, should be of wool, without any mixing of cotton, and should conform in cut and make, to those used in the regular army. The stockings should be of coarse wool—no cotton; flannel shirt-wool and cotton, the less cotton the better drawers of cotton flannel. Clothing is usually issued twice a year, in quantities as follows: To each soldier, one hat, one forage cap, one uniform coat, two sack coats, two pair drawers, three flannel shirts, four pair stockings, in one year two blankets, two leather stocks in two years; three pair of trousers the first year; two pair the second year."

THE town of Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, has become a point of considerable importance in the West. There is a force of Federal troops now stationed there under Gen. Swift. Strong batteries are on and behind the levees which connect both rivers, and the difficulty of landing troops on the swampy ground around the post is so great that Cairo may be considered safe from any attack by the Southern troops. Heretofore steamers laden with provisions were permitted to pass down the Mississippi; but we learn from Washington that Secretary Chase has issued orders to all the Western collectors to grant no more clearances to steamboats going to the rebel States, and to search every vessel going South, and to seize all munitions of war and provisions intended for any State on the Mississippi, except Kentucky and Missouri.

"SAFE BIND, SAFE FIND."—The Franklin Saving Fund, No. 136, South Fourth street below Chestnut, receives special deposits at 4 per cent interest, and repays them on demand in gold or silver. Other deposits 5 per cent interest.