

EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR. BLOOMSBURG, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1861.

1861. CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, in all its magnificence, is on our Table for July.

THE LADIES' OHIO REPOSITORY, for July, has been received and is unusually interesting.

COL. H. A. FONDA, Gen. Supt., of the Williamsport and Elmira Rail Road, has our thanks for a special compliment.

Two brief Poems by "B. F. H.," and one by "Janis," together with a communication signed, "G. W. U.," have been received and will be disposed of next week.

Mr. C. B. BROCKWAY, of Camp Curtin, furnishes us another interesting communication in this week's "Columbia Democrat."

COL. H. STANLEY GOODWIN, Gen. Supt., of the Cattawissa Rail Road, has our thanks for the First Report of the Board of Directors of the Cattawissa Rail Road Company to the Stockholders, for the year 1860.

We enjoyed a rich serenade, on Tuesday evening last, by a party of young gentlemen, on the Violin, Guitar and Triangle, accompanied by sweet vocal music, for which compliment we return the united thanks of our family.

FARMER & GARDENER.—The Farmer & Gardener and the American Bee Journal for June has been received. A new volume is about commencing, and now is a good time to subscribe. Terms, \$1 each, or \$1.50 for both together. A. M. Spangler, Philadelphia.

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, is the Democratic, and Mr. O'Neill, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second (Phillips') District. Election on the 2d of July. Vacancy occasioned by the appointment of E. Joy Morris, Minister to Turkey.

OUR CONGRESSMAN.—Dr. BROWER, of the Montour American, in his last issue, paid Col. Wright, our newly elected Union Democratic Congressman, the following steep compliment:—Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT is a man of marked ability, and the opportunity will now be presented to him, to rank second only, to the signers of the "Declaration of Independence."

Commencement of the Wyoming Seminary. We had the pleasure of attending the Annual Exercises of this Institution last Tuesday at Kingston. Rev. R. NELSON, President of the Faculty. It was a very creditable examination and the exercises closed with an eloquent and patriotic Address by the Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, Member of Congress elect, on the subject of "Our Government."

ELECTION RETURNS. Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, the Democratic Union Candidate has been handily elected to Congress for the Twelfth District. David R. Randall, Esq., Col. Wright's opponent, ran as a volunteer candidate. The following is the result, showing the majorities:— Wright, 3,848; Randall, 576; Montour, 540; Wyoming, (reported) 250. 5,211 maj. for Wright.

Our attention has been called to a communication in the North's Co. Democrat, signed Levi L. Tate, which is worthy of the profile pen of the author. As we are not in the habit of noticing the brayings of a jackass, we pass it by with the contempt it deserves. We control our own paper and when we want any assistance we will send for a gentleman.—Miltonian. We also control our own paper, neighbor Frick, and as we cannot class you amongst GENTLEMEN, you may run along with the "jackasses." When you again abuse a gentleman, like Mr. Buchanan, and refuse him common justice, you may again hear from us. And should you want assistance in that line, call upon your neighbor Messer, of the "American," as "birds of a feather usually flock together."

It will be seen that the Fourth of July is to be celebrated in Bloomsburg, and we hope it may be done in an enthusiastic and becoming manner. Efficient and active committees have the matter in charge, and able and eloquent speakers are under engagement to deliver the addresses. See the bill in another portion of our paper; and make your arrangements to be on hand early, and see the Fourth in all its glory. Small Bills on different Pennsylvania Banks, are in circulation in this place.

The Work for the Extra Session.

In a little time, we shall be able to get along without a Government altogether.— Even now the New York papers are willing to do the work of the President, the Lieutenant General, the Heads of Departments, and of Congress, without putting the people to the trouble of electing anybody, or of discussing any public measures. The programme for the coming session of Congress, has been already marked out, and when the members assemble they will have the bills furnished to them, and nothing to do but to pass them, and go home again. Here is the New York list of measures to be acted upon:

- 1. The measures which will claim the attention of Congress at the extra session in July are already beginning to form subjects of serious discussion. Some of the more important questions which will arise are: 1. Sanction of the President's movements in regard to the war. 2. Authorizing a loan of two or three hundred millions of dollars. 3. Act authorizing a vigorous prosecution of the war. 4. A modification of the present tariff. 5. A bankrupt law. 6. A tax on tea and coffee. 7. A direct tax in the absence of sufficient revenue from customs.

Such is the programme of the Republican papers of New York; and we have seen intimations of the same kind in the Boston (Republican) Journal. No man who knows any thing of the history of the country is ignorant of the fact, that most of the above seven measures have already received the most emphatic condemnation of the people: And yet at this time the party in power proposes to force on the people the most obnoxious measures known to our legislation.

In addition to the above, and as a cap sheaf, the N. Y. Herald proposes a national bank with capital on one hundred millions of dollars. And all this in sober earnest, and argued out in the most elaborate manner. O tempora! O mores!

The Peace Movement.

The rather startling declaration made in the New York World, of Saturday last, to the effect that the Rebel chiefs are making propositions for a cessation of hostilities, and that their proposals are under consideration, is reproduced in the Tribune and Herald of yesterday, though in somewhat altered form. Through the Tribune the public are informed that "no vigorous military operation is intended by the Administration, and that the war is to be dragged along until the people, weary of armies without action and taxes without triumphs, can be brought to consent to some compromise like that of Mr. Crittenden." And both the Herald and Tribune affirm that Senator Bayard and Hunter are in New York at this time, carrying on secret negotiations with certain unnamed parties in that city to influence the Administration to retard the movements of the army until after the meeting of Congress. The basis of these negotiations, as given by the last named journal, is, first, that the independence of the revolted States be recognized; or, second, that the United States give a perfect constitutional guaranty for the maintenance and perpetuation of slavery in all the present and future territories South of 36 deg. 30 min. North latitude; that a complete amnesty be granted for every offence connected with the rebellion, with a guaranty of all former rights of citizenship, and to every military and naval officer his appropriate rank in the service.

Philadelphia Enquirer. We cannot of course say what truth there may be in these rumors. We give them for what they are worth.

Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.

The commencement of the Thirtieth Annual Examination of the Dickinson Seminary, for the Academic year from Aug. 16, 1860, to Aug. 19, 1861, took place last week at Williamsport. Rev. THOMPSON MITCHELL, A. M., President of the Faculty. There were 116 young Ladies and 185 young Gentlemen, making a total of 301 Students during the past year attending the Institution, eleven of whom graduated. The exercises were deeply interesting, and the Students acquit themselves with much credit, evincing the efficiency of the Institution, which we are pleased to learn is in a healthy and flourishing condition.

Mr. Burlingame not accepted at Vienna.

Advice has been received at the Department of State of the refusal of the Austrian Government to receive Mr. Burlingame as Minister from this country.—Exchange. Right. Burlingame's appointment was a disgrace to our Government, and we are glad Austria's respect for the United States will not permit this man to occupy a diplomatic seat at Vienna. Burlingame is an infidel, and has, for many years, been a disunionist—a rebel. Just such men as he and a few crazy men in South Carolina, have caused our present National calamity.—York Gazette. True, every word of it; and yet, we observe that the present administration has such a love for the man who wants an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God, that it has incontinently transferred Anson G. Burlingame to China. Rejected by the people who knew him best as their representative to Congress, he seems to be the pet of Lincoln and his cabinet.

The N. Y. Tribune insists that James E. Harvey, Lincoln's new minister to Portugal is a traitor; in which we are disposed to agree with the Tribune. The N. Y. World contends that Lincoln knew of Harvey's traitorous correspondence before he went to Portugal. Now then is Lincoln a traitor or did he send Harvey out of the country, fearing to have Judge

Deeds, Saunions, Executions, Seizures, School orders, Exemption, Judgment with Single and Double Notes, etc., just printed and for sale at the office of the Columbia Democrat. It is reported that Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Seceding States, is dead.

A Just Discrimination.

A late number of the New York Tribune says, "Supporting the Union is one thing; supporting the Administration quite another. Many will fight for the one and directly vote against the other, as they have a perfect right to do. It is by no means the special duty nor the special interest of Republicans to maintain the Union." We agree with a cotemporary which says that it is something of a relief to see such doctrine as this announced in the leading Republican organ of the country, particularly as some of the lesser lights have presumed to arraign every man for treason who does not go the full length of upholding this Administration in all its acts, constitutional and unconstitutional.— It is a grievous mistake to infer that because Democrats have shouldered their muskets and volunteered in the army to assist in the grand work of crushing rebellion and maintaining the integrity of the nation, that they have abandoned their principles, and are ready to commend every unconstitutional act that the Administration chooses to perpetrate in the name of the Union. While liberty to protest yet remains they will not do this. We also regard it as an evidence of unexamined frankness for the Tribune to admit that it is neither the special duty nor the special interest of the Republican party to maintain the Union, for not longer ago than last winter the Tribune violently opposed every effort for the preservation of the Union, and took the position that it was better for fifty Unions to break than for the Chicago platform to be abandoned.

We see by hand-bills that one hundred recruits are wanted to fill the Zouave Artillery Regiment under command of Col. James Brady and Charles Campbell, now in Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg. Captain Mathews and Lieutenant Ricketts, are in this section at present for the purpose of recruiting men. Recruits in and about this place, will report themselves to Lieut. R. B. Ricketts, at the Exchange Hotel.— The men will be sworn and mustered into service under the State requisition for three years or during the war. It is much more desirable to join a light artillery company, than Infantry. The amount of labor to be performed by artillery men differ very materially from that required of the Infantry soldier—having no musket, he is not required to do general guard service, so while detachments of the Infantry are pacing back and forth, at their posts, through the long weary night, the artillerymen are sleeping quietly in their quarters. Therefore we should very much prefer joining an artillery company.—Star.

Official Vote of Columbia County.

The following is the official vote of the county, showing up the returns clearly from each and every township in the county:—

Table with 3 columns: Township, Wright, Randall. Rows include Bloom, Beaver, Benton, Briarwick, Briarwick Bo., Briarwick, Cattawissa, Centre, Conyngham, Fishingneck, Franklin, Greenwood, Hemlock, Jackson, Locust, Madison, Maine, Montour, Mottin, Mount Pleasant, Orange, Pine, Rousingneck, Scott, Sugarloaf, and totals 1949 and 1373.

Cameron vs. Curtin.

Between two stools our three months' volunteers seem quite likely to come to the ground. They write to the Secretary of War to say that they are barefooted and more or less naked; that they would like to be able to leave their tents in daylight without infringing the laws of decency, etc. Mr. CAMERON replies that the United States cannot supply the three months' volunteers with clothing, and refers them to Gov. CURTIN. That functionary makes answer:—Fellow citizens, have I not already given you a complete outfit of shoddy and pine shaving shoes? If your shoes did not last three days, reflect that my proteges have made a handsome thing of it. If your trousers have dropped to rags, at once consider that my contractors could not make cent per cent, and furnish you with a respectable article. If your clothes are not well lined, their pockets are. If you are not well shod, you are well shodded.—do be satisfied.

Our columns, on Tuesday, contained a most melancholy letter from Federal Bill, and its statements are supported by other information. We are told by a friend, who has a relative amongst the troops there, that his clothes were in rags three days after being put on—that he had eaten no meat, none fit to eat—having been served out, etc., etc. If Mr. CAMERON refers to Governor CURTIN respecting clothes, Gov. CURTIN may refer back to Mr. CAMERON, respecting such abominable rations—Arcades ambo—par volare fratrum.

More New Blanks.

Col. Samuel W. Black, late Governor of the territory of Nebraska, and a Lt. Colonel in the Mexican war, has been tendered and accepted the command of the second regiment of the Scott Legion, and at the request of the latter, several Pittsburg companies will be added to the regiment. There will be no better officer at the head of any regiment from our State.

Incompetent Officers.

We hope that the independent press will speak out with clear distinctness in regard to the absolute necessity of competent officers in the higher posts in the army.— The entire nation is hanging its head over the shameful affair at Great Bethel. An expedition of five regiments sent out to take a battery without any suitable knowledge of the work to be done, when it is a military rule always, when it is possible, to gain such information by scouts. Next, five regiments sent out to storm a battery with three or four insignificant field pieces, leading to the sacrifice of the life of a brave officer in the most unnecessary way. This expedition again, is sent out without means of crossing a narrow stream or fording a ditch, when the very thing that a regularly trained officer would expect to meet in such a case would precisely be a stream or ditch. Next, a night expedition with one of the regiments entirely unformed of the signals by which they are to know each other. Next, a surprise expedition and a couple of the Colonels firing at each other's regiments, killing our own men and announcing their approach to the enemy. Then we have a general somewhere in the rear of his troops, losing his head, giving no intelligible orders, with a regiment waiting for orders an hour and forty minutes, and at last, just as the brave regiment of Zouaves would have taken the battery any how, if they had been let alone, the general recovers his head in time to call them off, when the rebels are just turning their backs.

At the same time we have news from our Pennsylvania army that there is the greatest dissatisfaction with many of their officers. The men are loyal, devoted to the country, willing to fight, and yet multitudes talk of going home, at the end of three months, because they are not properly commanded.

If there were no remedy for this state of things, we could only bear it in silence, but the source of this mischief is obvious.— The difficulties of which the country is complaining do not relate to grand strategy or great genius for war. They are routine matters that every trained officer would understand and provide for. War is a regular business like law, medicine, merchandizing or farming, and no one understands it who has not been trained to it. The error consists not in appointing officers at all from civil life, but in appointing them to very high positions of great responsibility, and not mingling with them in suitable proportion regular soldiers.

Here, for example, are, say a hundred or more Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors—to say nothing of two or three times as many Captains—who have served in the army twenty or thirty years, and a large number of whom have been educated at West Point. Why not make generals of some of them? Why take a man who could not drill an awkward squad and, as we see, does not know how to take a small battery or give an intelligible order in a slight difficulty, a man who has never seen the slightest service and make a Brigadier or Major-General of him? Why not put the civilians in subordinate places, until they learn something of war, and put the veterans in command? As we said, we trust the press will speak out until this matter is remedied. We do not desire that this nation should learn the lesson in the loss of a great pitched battle with the rebels.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Swear Him In.

We insist upon it that Horace Greely should be compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or else move himself and his old white coat and all his personal effects, including his pettifolter newspaper, out of the limits of our country covered by the Star Spangled Banner. As a loyal citizen of the United States, and a faithful adherent to the glorious stars and stripes, we demand the government compel Greely to swear or to take the oath of allegiance at once. Our reason for making this demand is because Greely published the following slanderous, disloyal and traitorous assault on our flag in the Tribune in 1851, and to this day he has never retracted it. We say again, let Greely be sworn in or let him be run out—once or the other.

Hail to the Stars and Stripes!

All hail to the Stars and Stripes! The stars grow pale and dim, The stripes are bloody scars— A Lie, the vaulting hyms, It shreds a parate's deck, It shows a man in chains, It yokes the captive's neck, And wipes the bloody stains, 'Tis down the floating Lie, Half made the stars flag! Insult no sunny sky, With kites polluted rag? Destroy it or go who can? It bears a fellow man, To grant with fellow slaves.

"SAFE BIND, SAFE FIND."—Franklin Saving Fund, No. 136, South Fourth street below Chestnut, repays special deposits at 4 per cent interest, and repays them on demand in gold or silver. Other deposits 5 per cent interest. ARMS FROM GERMANY.—It is reported that the steamship Bavaria, of Hamburg, brought out only between 200 and 10,000 stand of German guns for the Federal Government. The Southern papers advise the farmer to save everything in the shape of the der, wheat, rye, oats, and straw. They are very much in want of salt, printing per, lead and leather.

Reception of Hon. George M. Dallas.

Hon. George M. Dallas, late Minister to the Court of St. James, met his friends and fellow citizens informally on Wednesday, at his residence, in Walnut Street, below Tenth.

A large number of citizens of all parties and among them many distinguished citizens availed themselves of the opportunity of paying their respects to Mr. Dallas, and they were received by that gentleman with all the grace and courtesy peculiar to him. The ex-minister looks exceedingly well, and he is in the enjoyment of excellent health. During the reception, when a large number of gentlemen were in the parlor, Col. James Ross Snowden addressed Mr. Dallas on behalf of his fellow-citizens who were present.

Col. Snowden referred to the dignified manner in which Mr. Dallas had sustained the honor and interests of the country when near the British Government, and to the gratification felt at his safe return to his home. He alluded to the distracted condition of our country, and to the want of tried and true Statesmen in the emergency.

Mr. Dallas replied as follows:— SPEECH OF MR. DALLAS. It is impossible for me, just returned from an unusually prolonged residence at a foreign Court, not to feel in the highest degree gratified by the cordiality of your welcome. I thank you, my fellow townsmen from the bottom of my heart for your generous proceeding; it will be remembered with pride during the few days still left to me; and be assured that the kindness and esteem which prompted it are reciprocated with warmth towards each and all of you.

The painful and portentous events which have marked the history of our country during the last six months engage however all your thoughts and feelings. Let them do so, to the exclusion of everything else. When, more than five years ago, I took the post assigned to me near England a exemplary Queen, the possibility of a war was far from remote.— The construction given by British statesmen to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty respecting Central America, and the impending dismissal of Mr. Crampton by President Pierce, were fraught with mutual irritation. These exasperating topics, however, passed harmlessly by, and soon an earnest of friendly disposition signaled the Ministry of Lord Derby, in the frank and full surrender of the long inflexibly maintained claim to the right of search.— From that moment the career of the United States in the expansion and security of their commerce, in the development of their prosperity, in their recognized and ever increasing weight in the scale of civilized Powers, was unobstructed and onward.— The noble and beautiful symbol of our institutions—the symbol consecrated by all the blood of the Revolution, by all the heroism of 1812, and better still by the blessings of all the free and enlightened of the world—the Flag of the Union, floated glistening in every harbor, a welcome presence in every harbor, and on every sea! Let me remind you that the present fiftal effort to substitute another, comparatively unknown and local, for this world-wide famous banner, is not the first that has been made. The reserved right to nullify your laws and at discretion to break up your Government as a cobweb contrivance of mere state partnership, perhaps mediated at Hartford in 1814, was certainly and formally claimed by South Carolina in 1852. At that epoch there were giants in debate; and no giant more formidable or dangerous than the author of this subversive doctrine. But, gentlemen, it was overruled as perverse and untenable. The calm Senators from this good old Commonwealth, who were William Wilkins, of Pittsburgh and myself, steadily insisted upon hoisting the "Stars and Stripes" high above the "Palmetto," and I presume would do so still, and the renowned citizen of Tennessee, who had routed the invaders at New Orleans, disported by the mere show of a "Force Bill," the delusive Quixotism which was brave and blind then as it is now. Nor am I aware that this decision of Congress has ever undergone revision and reversal. It stands on the records of the nation as a great judgment, upon a question utterly incapable of farther elucidation by the wit of man;—it is against nullifications, which you must be aware is but fragmentary, subdivided, or bit by bit secession, both built upon the same false keel; and it points, with an emphasis too prepotent to be disregarded, to the course of duty which the official guardians of your Constitution, laws, and liberties are bound to pursue.

Let us, then, be firmly linked, as a "band of brothers," around this unchanged standard. For my humble self, born beneath it, having imbibed from a venerated father's inculcations a devoted attachment to its comprehensive import; having dearly loved to the last a brother who gallantly gave his life to its support, and, dying in a distant field of duty, found it his noblest abode; having spent my life contented and happy, though poor and insignificant, under its protection; having been honored far beyond my deserts by my fellow citizens, and especially by those to sustain whose equality and rights I shrink from no personal sacrifice, I come back to you, gentlemen, filled it is true, with grief at the national calamity, but unaltered in my determination to stand, come weal or woe, powerless I confess, but unalterably by this flag of the American Union, the whole Union, and the Union forever.

SAD CALAMITY.—A few minutes before 12 o'clock to-day, (Thursday,) a little boy aged about five years, son of Mr. Joseph Saxton, while playing with some other children on the bank of the canal, accidentally fell in and was drowned.

Jersey Shore Valedict.

The other day the Hungarians in Turin entertained Kossuth at a banquet. The guest had Klappa on his right and Turr on his left. The gathering was very numerous.

Editor's Correspondence.

CAMP CURTIN, JUNE 27, 1861. Quite a change has come over this place since my last letter. On last Friday, the whole camp was thrown into a state of excitement by the announcement that two or three of the Regiments were to be ordered South without delay. The cause of this move was said to be the surrounding of Col. Wallace's Regiment by the rebels.— For a time, the Iron Guards were all on the qui vive, not knowing but that they might be so fortunate as to get off; but it was soon ascertained that the "back-tail" Regiment, under Col. Biddle, and another under Col. Simmons were to go. The former Regiment has for its Lieutenant Colonel the brother of the indomitable Artie explorer, Col. Kane. The latter, for a while, was commanded by Col. Gregg; but upon receiving the commission of Captaincy in the regular service, he resigned. During Friday, confusion and bustle characterized the movements of the men.— Some were putting on quasi uniforms, and disposing of old clothes which they were unable to carry—some were bidding good bye to friends—some were preparing rations—some were exercising with newly acquired muskets,—and in this manner passed the day and night. They got off about daylight on Saturday morning.— Some were dissatisfied with the uniforms, which were not complete, and others threatened not to go because the common musket was given them in place of the Minnie musket. However, I understand that they will be fully equipped and better armed in a few days. Col. Seiler resumed command of the camp. We feel quite lonesome since the "back-tails" have left us, and the camp appears deserted, though about two Regiments are yet here. Col. Ricketts is the only one organized. Last evening we had a little fun. Our company and the Susquehanna volunteers were called out about 8 o'clock, armed with muskets, and marched towards Harrisburg with instructions to pick up all the soldiers we could find. We searched through the streets, alleys, liquor shops and lewd houses, and by 2 o'clock in the morning had collected upwards of two hundred men. They were individually examined after reaching camp, and those who could not give a straight account of themselves were ordered to the guard-house. So many had taken French leave through the fence that Capt. Ent, Officer of the Day, was obliged to place a guard around those whom the guard-house would not accommodate. This collection was made because some ladies had been insulted in the street, and among the rest the Governor's wife.

On last Saturday we held an election for officers of the company. Col. Ricketts' promotion made this step necessary. Tickets were written out, an election board appointed, and electioneering done in the most improved style. Lieut. Ent was elected Captain by acclamation. The other officers are as follows:—First Lieut, I. H. Seesholtz; Second, Samuel Waters; Orderly Sergt., Samuel Knorr; Second, A. B. Jamieson; Third, G. R. Gensel; Fourth, James Stanley. The Corporals have not been selected. All passed off harmoniously, and with the best possible good feeling.

Regiments hailing from New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, and Wisconsin have passed through here lately. One from the latter State encamped near here for a few days in order to get their muskets. A fine looking Regiment from Minnesota has been stopping here for a few days in order to get their uniforms. They are from the vicinity of St. Paul. We are beginning to think that in a few days we will be marched from here to Camp Lincoln, and that this Camp is to be broken up. Camp Lincoln is situated near the North Central Rail Road, one and a half miles above the Maryland line, near Shrewsbury. The ground was formerly used by the Methodist denomination as a grand camping place, and is said to be beautifully situated, possessing good water and the requisite shade. It will be ready in a few days for the men. Our arms and uniforms are ready, and we expect to do them in a day or two. We have already received what we don't need at present, our overcoats. They are of light blue cloth, and are superior in every way to anything I have seen. They cost about \$15 per coat. Our guns will be the Minnie musket. We don't care about going very far South without good equipments, and for this reason, perhaps, Col. Ricketts' Regiment did not leave with the others.— By the way, Col. Ricketts is the Commanding Officer of Camp Curtin. A petition is in active circulation to permit the company to come to Bloomsburg on the Fourth of July. It would be a nice thing in case we get pay, uniforms and arms. We could go and return in a boat with little expense to ourselves. From letters received from home, I learn that many flying rumors are yet afloat in Columbia County about the Iron Guards. It would seem that we have left behind us a miserable set of poltroons, who, to screen their own cowardice, endeavor to blacken the characters of those who have volunteered in defense of their country. Shame on such persons who thus silently stab at reputations, while those whom they have slandered are far away. They, like the spider, distil poison from even the sweetest flowers, and freely circulate it. Let cur

County papers give the antidote by publishing the accounts of our good behavior from the Harrisburg papers. Here, where everything we do is known and can be criticized, we are honored and respected, and it is only at home we are slandered.— But no more of this at present. The Democrat is regularly received, and I am glad to say, that through the liberality of its editor, we receive four times as many copies of it as of any other County paper. Yours truly, C. B. BROCKWAY.

The White Labor Association of Wilkes-Barre.

A call having been posted, a meeting was held at Flynn's Hall, on Saturday evening, 1st ult., for the purpose of organizing a White Labor Association. The hall was densely crowded, and many were unable to gain admittance. The meeting was organized by choosing Joseph E. Vanloer as President; and John Loder, Richard Hutchins, Bela Crane, James Lambert, Patrick McGrath, Thos. Shields, Michael Taylor, Gilman Converse and Christian Schleppey as Vice-Presidents; and C. F. Bowman and Harry Hakes as Secretaries.

The President then stated, that although the civil war had hardly commenced, thousands of southern negroes were already escaping into our State; that, at the present time, wages had been necessarily reduced and additional labor was not needed; that the subject was in all respects one of immediate and paramount importance; and that we should express our views fully and clearly.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Hakes, C. F. Bowman, James Lambert and E. B. Chase. No injustice or persecution towards our resident blacks was suggested or meant in all that was said and done, but the policy of making our State the receptacle for all the runaway vicious, improvident and helpless negroes of the South, at a time when our own population are suffering, was greatly doubted and strongly opposed.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, Our present civil war has been eagerly sought and is now being used by abolitionists as a fit opportunity to persuade southern slaves to rebel and escape, and multitudes are now settling in Pennsylvania; and WHEREAS, This is against the present interest and future welfare of our people, violates the Federal Constitution, complicates and aggravates our internal State difficulties and leads to dissension therefore Resolved, That we oppose and denounce all attempts to throw southern slaves and free blacks upon the soil of Pennsylvania, and their settlement amongst us; as tending to destroy the remuneration and respectability of white labor, and to fill the land with servile paupers.

Resolved, That we will support no man for either branch of our Legislature who will not pledge himself to vote for a repeal of the so-called "Personal Liberty Bill," which now invites and defends the fugitive slaves; and also for the passage of a law against the settlement of additional negroes in our State.

Resolved, That we will vote for no man for any office whatever, who desires to grant to negroes the rights of citizenship, as has been done in Massachusetts, Ohio, New York and other States. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the papers of this county. (Signed by the officers.)

Swear Him In.

We insist upon it that Horace Greely should be compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or else move himself and his old white coat and all his personal effects, including his pettifolter newspaper, out of the limits of our country covered by the Star Spangled Banner. As a loyal citizen of the United States, and a faithful adherent to the glorious stars and stripes, we demand the government compel Greely to swear or to take the oath of allegiance at once. Our reason for making this demand is because Greely published the following slanderous, disloyal and traitorous assault on our flag in the Tribune in 1851, and to this day he has never retracted it. We say again, let Greely be sworn in or let him be run out—once or the other.

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