



EDITED BY LEVI L. TATE, PROPRIETOR.

Our Constitution—guard it ever! Our glorious Cause—hold it dear! Our Slavery—strike it never! The proud Caucasian—our only peer!

BLOOMSBURG: Saturday Morning, Sep. 17, 1864.

Democratic Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON.

DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, COL. V. E. PIOLLET.

FOR ASSEMBLY, WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF, SAMUEL SNYDER.

FOR COMMISSIONER, ALLEN MANN.

FOR AUDITOR, DANIEL SNYDER.

Col. Victor E. Piollet.

Our candidate for Congress is so well known to the people of this District, as to make it unnecessary for us to introduce him by any extended notice.

The corrupt schemes of ambitious or venal men have always when known by him, been exposed and denounced in bold and fearless terms—schemes to rob the public Treasury, such as the act to repeal the tonnage tax, and all similar legislation have been so fiercely attacked and so fully ventilated by him as to make him an object of hate to all that class of men who are held together by the cohesive power of public plunder.

He is a farmer and large tax payer, having a deep interest in common with his fellow-citizens in reducing the public expenditures to the lowest possible point—For years he has urged the great disparity between the salaries of officers and the pay awarded to mechanics and other laborers, as a reason for reduction of the former. In short he is a Democrat who sympathizes with the people in their wants and wishes, who above all desires a restoration of peace and the integrity of the Union, and who would lend every energy to the accomplishment of these desirable ends, in the shortest possible time.

We bespeak for him the votes of all who are willing to have peace upon the basis of the Constitution and the Union—We do not expect that those who have set up the negro as their God will give him their support—Every other Elector we hope will.

Luzerne Democratic Nominations.

The Democracy of Luzerne, held their County Convention on Tuesday last at Wilkesbarre, and nominated the following excellent Ticket.

Congress.—Hon. CHARLES DENISON, by acclamation.

Assembly.—Dr. Harry Hakes, of Hancock; Daniel F. Saybert, of Salem, and Hon. Anthony Grady, of Carbondale.

Prothonotary.—Michael J. Phillips.

Clerk of the Courts.—E. B. Collings.

District Attorney.—D. B. Randall.

Surveyor.—John Stardevant.

Commissioner.—W. Wolf, Black Creek.

A large and very enthusiastic Democratic Mass Meeting was held in the evening in the Court House. Judge Merrifield, in the chair.—Addresses were delivered by the President, Stanley Woodward, Harry Hakes, Charles Denison, Levi L. Tate, A. B. Dunning, Theophilus Finn, S. S. Winchester, and others. It was a grand McClellan and Pendleton Democratic Ratification and speaks well for the noble Democracy of Luzerne.

Berks County Nominations.

The Berks county Democracy, in County Convention, on Tuesday last, re-nominated Hon. S. E. Ancona, for Congress, and Hon. Heister Clymer, for State Senator. This is the third time these gentlemen have been thus honored by their constituency.

BURNSIDE REMOVED.

General Burnside has been dishonorably dismissed from the army, and returned to his home in Rhode Island. This is another of Lincoln's pets gone! Pity that he had not been dismissed before the battle of Fredericksburg and the arrest of Vallandigham, it would have saved national disgrace.

Congressional Conference.

At a meeting of the Conference of the 13th Congressional District, held in Bloomsburg on the 13th of September, 1864, by order of adjournment:

Hon. JOHN McREYNOLDS, of Columbia county, was elected to the Chair; and W. W. PINCKO, of Montour county, was chosen Secretary.

The following were the Conferees from the five counties comprising the District:—

BRADFORD COUNTY. R. C. Rockwell, Conferee.

COLUMBIA COUNTY. John McReynolds, Conferee.

MONTOUR COUNTY. John W. Miles, Conferee.

SULLIVAN COUNTY. Geo. D. Jackson, Conferee.

WYOMING COUNTY. John Jackson, Conferee.

There being but one Conferee present from Bradford county, on motion, it was agreed upon that he have the privilege of casting two votes.

The Conference being fully organized, candidates were nominated by their respective counties, after which the Conference proceeded in ballot, and on the fifth ballot Col. Victor E. Piollet, having received the majority of the votes, it was moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried.

George D. Jackson, chairman of committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That in behalf of the Democracy of the 13th Congressional District, we heartily concur in the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan as the Democratic candidate for President, and George H. Pendleton for Vice President.

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Resolved, That the recent arrests of sundry respectable citizens of Columbia county under an order (as alleged) of the Provost Marshal General and upon unknown charges, and their transportation to a remote prison, the said citizens not being in the military or naval service of the United States, and therefore not subject to military law, has been viewed with deep sensibility by the people of this section of the State, and proves the necessity of changing our rulers in order to secure individual rights and the constitutional and just action of Government.

Resolved, That we present the names of Col. Victor E. Piollet, this day nominated by us, for the position of Representative in Congress with full confidence in his capacity and integrity, and cordially recommend him to the earnest and undivided support of the people of this Congressional District.

Resolved, That the next regular conference for this Congressional District be held at Danville on the first Thursday after the first Monday of September, 1865.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference be published in all the Democratic papers of the District.

On motion the Conference adjourned sine die.

JOHN McREYNOLDS, Pres't. W. W. PINCKO, Sec'y.

TURN HIM OUT.—In the month of February, 1861, Mr. Lincoln said:

"If I adopt a wrong policy, the opportunity, for condemnation will occur in four years time. Then I can be turned out and a better man, with better views, put in my place."

That Mr. Lincoln has adopted a "wrong policy" is not doubted by men of either the Republican or Democratic parties. Republicans are severe in their denunciations of his "reconstruction policy," his "foreign policy," his "negro policy," and his "uncertain policy," on almost every public question, as Democrats are. Therefore, if the people are wise, they will not fail to take Mr. Lincoln's own advice, and "turn him out."

Obeys the Laws.

We frequently hear Lincoln's friends urging individuals to obey the laws. By this they mean not the laws as they found them upon the statute books at the time of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, but his proclamations and edicts of emancipation, confiscation and the will of some ignorant military tyrant. These same men have forgotten the examples of disobedience they have given the South in the passage of the infamous (so-called) personal liberty bills, which made it an offence for a citizen to obey the requirements of the Fugitive slave law! The punishment in the several States was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: State, Imprisonment, Fines.

Lincoln's rejections of peace overtures, has amazed the whole country. The Lincoln press is devoting nearly all its space to denials, apologies and explanation. All won't do. The people see, from Lincoln's own statement, that the war is waged to abolish slavery, and he won't permit it to stay until abolition is effected.

A CELEBRATED COOK who died recently, had his epitaph written by some chocky. "Peace to his ashes!"

The Presidency!!!

Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED AT ALL HAZARDS!

Its Integrity the Conditions of All Negotiations.

Two Separate Governments Impacticable.

The Union the Only Condition of Peace.

States in Rebellion may Return Separately.

Economy in Public Expenditures.

Necessity for a more Vigorous Nationality.

A Sound Financial System Recommended.

New York, Sept. 8.—The following is the letter of General McClellan accepting the Chicago nomination:—

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864.—Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army during the war and peace has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of our country impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned our flag, is incompatible with the peace, the power and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced, and it should have been conducted in accordance with those principles, which I took occasion to declare when in active service. Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on the land and the sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise, and to restore and preserve it the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people.

The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement.

So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhibit all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union and guarantee for the future the conditional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace, and we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union it should be received at once with a full guaranty of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union, but the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain—that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood, but no peace can be permanent without Union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of executive power, endeavoring to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system, while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over the President, the army, and the people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed

are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne, should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe and relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore Union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

The Indiana Conspiracy Story.

Letter from Hon. D. W. Voorhees to Brig. Gen. Henry B. Carrington.

General Henry B. Carrington, Indianapolis, Indiana:

SIR—Your favor of the 16th is at hand, in which I am informed that certain letters belonging to me have been stolen.—You do not directly state whether you committed the theft yourself or whether you employed some one else; but inasmuch as you have possession of the stolen property, and avow it as if you have done something to be proud of, you will of course not object to being considered the principal in this net of petty larceny and lock picking. There are some titles to distinction which you claim, and which are not, I believe, generally conceded to you by the public. No one, however, will dispute your right to this.

You take great pains in your communication to convey a false impression in regard to circumstances under which you examined and purloined my private correspondence. In November, 1863, I looked in my desks, my drawers and my office in the usual manner, and left for Washington city. I did not return to Terre Haute until the 10th of June, 1864.

During my absence I authorized the owner of the property to rent it and take charge of my books and papers. He rented it sometime in the spring to a man by the name of Muzzy, and with a mistaken confidence, suffered everything belonging to me to remain under his control. Here, General was your easy opportunity. I was nearly a thousand miles away, a political enemy had possession of my desk and drawers, and all you had to do was to ply the burglar's art, prepare false keys, pick my locks, and you at once had access to my private, confidential correspondence, embracing a period of seven years. I have every reason to believe that you read it all, letter by letter. You took your time, and like the furtive, thieving magpie, narrowly inspected each line and word, to find, if possible, some expression of opinion which your servile political creed holds to be disloyal. There were many letters there from cherished friends who are dead. There was a bundle also from my wife in regard to our domestic affairs. If you have stolen these, also, please return them, as they can be of no value except to the owner. I have heard of generous house breakers and pick pockets doing as much as that.

I confess to one very disagreeable sensation in regard to this affair. It is the thought that the evidences of long years of friendship and affection should be subjected to the security of such an eye as yours.

You wear the uniform of a brigadier General, and I believe you are a colonel in the regular army. Do you imagine that such an act as robbing private drawers, and publishing private letters, will bring honor to your rank in the estimation of gentlemen? Have you ever read here and there a scrap of history? Do you know in what light the sly informer, the eavesdropper, the pitiful spy upon the affairs of domestic and private life, have always been regarded by honorable men? Did you ever read the invectives of Curran before the juries of Ireland against such conduct as yours? If you have not I advise you to do so, and you will there see yourself in a mirror as others see you at all times. Titus Oates pretended to discover plots, conspiracies and treasons just as you pretend that you are doing. He got rich at it, as I presume you are doing. He sacrificed the lives of many of the best citizens of England. You may do the same in this country by your sensational falsehoods and reckless disregard of the public peace. But the parallel may go further. A healthy reaction took place, and Titus Oates, the plotter of England, stood in the stocks and was pelted by the multitude. His ears were cropped close to his head; he was whipped at the tail of a cart a dozen times through the streets of London.—Those acts of vengeance against him were only expressive of the feelings which virtuous mankind everywhere entertains towards the wretch who turns universal wisdom against his fellow men—who, in times of great public excitement and trouble, seeks to aggravate the public distress by pretending to find everybody guilty but himself and his fellow—: who crawl into bed rooms, who ransack the bureaus, who pick locks, and pilfer the private thoughts of friends. You have studied this great English informer as your example; would you not do well to study his fate? Popular delusions do not last always, and the day is even now at hand when your presence among gentlemen will be regarded as the signal to cease conversation for fear you will betray it—when your presence in a room will cause its occupant to secure every loose letter or paper that may be in sight for fear you steal it; and when your

presence in a town will cause everybody to look their offices or remain in them to guard against your approach.

I am told that you have been often ordered to the field to meet the armed enemies of your country. I have formerly expressed my surprise that you did not go. You were educated, if I am not mistaken, at West Point, by the Government, and my experience among army officers has been that as a class they were men of courage, high breeding and honor. They have generally esteemed it their duty to be in the front in time of war. But all general rules are proven by their exceptions, and you are the exception in this instance. I shall no longer wonder that you remain in Indiana, nor shall I be surprised if upon another invasion of our State, you are again put under arrest and relieved of your command. Your vocation is certainly not the sword. You should lay it aside as too honorable for you to wear, and in its place, as the emblem of your calling, you should wear a bunch of false keys, and a set of burglar's tools. No should you keep the uniform of the soldier any longer—its place should be supplied by the usual disguises, false faces, wigs and gum-elastic shoes, which night prowlers and house breakers usually wear.

But a word or two, General, in regard to the letters themselves. You have raked a dragnet over many years of my most private correspondence. What did you get after all your kindness and all your labor? The result will hardly pay you for the universal detestation which will always cling to your conduct. Let us see. One of my friends writes to me that he fears our liberties will be destroyed in the hands of those who are now in power—He predicts that Mr. Lincoln aided by such willing instruments as you, will attempt to erect a despotism on the ruins of the Republic. His fears and his predictions thus expressed in June 1861, have been fully verified. He says a peaceable separation would have been better than this: It is not for you to complain of such a sentiment. I have heard you publicly express your great admiration for Mr. Chase. He held the same doctrine expressed by Mr. Blaine, and at a later date than Mr. Blaine's letter. I refer you to the speech of Gen. Blair on that point.—But the Indianapolis Journal said the same thing, only in stronger terms. So did the Cincinnati Commercial, the N. Y. Tribune, and many other leading Republican organs. What importance then can you attach to such an expression of opinion?

But you found an old letter from my good old uncle in Virginia. Poor scandal monger as you are, I cannot even permit you much enjoyment in that. I was in Harrisonburg in June 1860. Mr. Lincoln was not elected. There was no talk of secession in Virginia. On the contrary, the feeling in behalf of the Union was overwhelming. But there was a deep irritation yet in the popular mind in regard to the John Brown raid which had but recently occurred. I was serenaded at my uncle's house, and made a short speech.—Alluding to the murderous invasion of her soil by John Brown, I stated that such deeds were condemned in the State where I lived, and if needs be, a hundred thousand men from Indiana would march to protect the citizens of Virginia against any future Abolition raid. In February, 1861, when war became imminent, I suppose it looked to Mr. Hardisty as if it would be an Abolition war, and he simply reminded me of what I had said on his door steps to the citizens of Harrisonburg. Do you think the publication of this bit of stolen information will materially affect the result of the Presidential election? Little minds catch at little things.

But we found a letter from Senator Wall, of New Jersey, enclosing one to him from a gentleman by the name of Carr on the subject of guns. This seems to be the desperate point. I know nothing of Mr. Carr. I never answered that letter. I am not much of a trader, and such matters as this I rarely find time to attend to. But on this point I do not mean to be misunderstood. I fully endorse the constitutional right of the people to bear arms for their self defense. The value of this right is greatly enhanced when one political party is armed by the Administration, at the common expense, to overawe the other. You, of course, will not deny that the Republican party has been armed with Government arms for nearly two years. It is true that this organization is known as the "Home Guards," but guns are distributed by Government officials to their political adherents who do not pretend to belong to any military organization whatever. And when companies have been formed according to law, and asked for arms, they have been refused because they were Democrats. Why is all this? From the conduct of many of these so called "Home Guards," and the conduct of such officers as you—the Democratic party has been led to the firm belief that these warlike preparations have more reference to carrying elections and subduing the freedom of speech and of opinion in the North, than they have to the suppression of armed rebellion in the South. They have paraded in front of my house, in my absence, and with United States muskets in their hands, in large numbers, insulted and terrified my wife and children. Those were simple members of the Republican party, and the guns which they carried had been given them by Governor Morton by your advice, I

presume, and consent. What has occurred to me has occurred to thousands of others. Do you suppose that you can arm our neighbors to outrage and insult us without any disastrous results? Do you think we will lick the hand that strikes us? Do you imagine that the Democratic party will submit to be trampled and spit upon? We have borne much, very much, and perhaps you think we will bear all, and everything. If you do, allow me, for the sake of the peace and welfare of the State, to assure you of your error. We will obey the laws of the land. We have always done so, but we have made up our minds that others shall do the same. That is a fair proposition, and those who are unwilling to embrace it owe take the consequences. Democrats have all the rights which Republicans have, and among those which they share in common is the right to bear arms for their defense and protection.

Now, General, but a few words more and I will leave you to the uninterrupted enjoyment of the glory which you have achieved in this miserable affair. There is one letter of mine in your possession which you did not steal, and which I am willing you should publish. You will remember an interview about a year ago between us at the Terre Haute House, in the presence of Judge Key. You had opened your ears to tale bearers and slanderers, and you came down from Indianapolis in great excitement to quell the terrible outbreak which you imagined was about to take place in this District. You wanted to go to Sullivan county, and, at your request, I gave you a note in the shape of a pass, stating that the bearer was General Carrington, and ask for him respectable treatment. You did not need any such protection from me, but you thought you did, and showed it to my friends for that purpose in the town of Sullivan.

You seem to be of late in a similar position and under a similar delusion. There is really, however, no danger of disturbance among the people except such as your own folly and wickedness may create. You do not need a pass to travel through here unless it might be that the people should fear that you came to ransack their drawers or something of that kind.

I conclude, permit me, in all kindness, to suggest, that if you could persuade yourself to mind your own business, make a great deal less fuss about nothing, trust the honesty and intelligence of the people somewhat, keep your hands away from what is not your own, speak the truth upon the trade of common informer, and abandon all idea that you can scare anybody, every thing will go well and peace and good order will everywhere prevail. If you cannot do these things, however, which I suspect is the end of your power, then by all means seek some other field of labor and let a gentleman and a man of honor take your place.

It is, perhaps, proper for me to say by way of apology for this letter, that I have written it more to meet the interests of my public than from any regard which I have for your good or bad opinion respecting me or my friends. Your conduct has placed you beyond the notice of gentlemen. I am engaged in no plots or conspiracies, and never have been. What I have done has been in the open day—what I shall do in the future will be done in the same manner. But it is of small moment to me what you think on this subject. It is out of respect to a very different class of men that I have thus taken notice to your larceny of my property, and your assault upon my character.

Your obedient servant, D. W. VOORHEES. Terre Haute, Aug. 23, 1864.

Letters from Hon. D. W. Voorhees, and Hon. Jas. W. Wall.

BURLINGTON, N. J., August 27.

To Messrs. Wm. M. Stearns & Co., Proprietors of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN—I noticed a communication in your issue of Saturday last from E. W. Carr, Esq., in reference to the proposed sale of arms in Indiana. I should not have taken the trouble to correct the unjust insinuation embodied in your editorial of Thursday last in reference to myself had not this letter appeared, making a direct appeal upon me to substantiate certain statements contained in it.—Those statements are correct, with the exception that the call he refers to was not made upon the Governor of New Jersey, but upon Quartermaster-General Perrine, although I think I had written to the Governor upon the subject of these arms previous to this interview. It is also true that in a letter I received from Mr. Carr, now mislaid, he distinctly states "that these arms will be disposed of to none but those who are loyal." Shortly after our interviews with General Perrine, who declined purchasing the arms upon the ground that he was already supplied with the Springfield rifle, I received a letter from a gentleman in Indiana, stating that they were about organizing volunteer companies under a recent letter of that State, and inquiring of me if I knew where any arms could be purchased, rifles preferred, and if so, to communicate with Hon. Daniel Voorhees, upon the subject. I immediately addressed a letter to that gentleman, and it was this letter that formed part of the batch captured by that puissant hero, General Carrington of the Home Rep-

gade, when he made his daring raid on the law office of Mr. Voorhees. This Titus Oates in epulettes, had he lived in the days of James II, could have surpassed that sensation monger himself, and I have not the slightest doubt, would have been as thoroughly and deservedly whipped "from Aldgate to old Bailey," while his belongings as the scourge was well laid on, would have been louder and more frightful to hear than those of the wretch whose example he so closely imitates.

This, then, is the statement of the entire transaction; and yet upon such a flimsy basis as this you did not hesitate to insinuate in your editorial columns that I was engaged in an insurrectionary plot to overturn the government. There seems to be an alarming proclivity in the war journals to indulge in this kind of abuse. The character and good name of a citizen are never allowed to stand in the way of the insertion of a sensation paragraph, provided that citizen does not harmonize with his political views with the present Administration. Now permit me to call your attention to the extreme absurdity of such a charge, based upon the evidence you presented to support it. The most ordinary sagacity, not distorted by the mad fanaticism of the hour, would have detected it. The very arms that were to be furnished to insurrectionary spirits of Indiana, were stated in Mr. Carr's letter enclosed to Mr. Voorhees "to be in bond," in the custody of the officers of the Federal Government. Truly this would have been a most formidable conspiracy to incite civil insurrection against the Government that referred to—co-conspirator to the Federal authorities themselves, to furnish the means for its overthrow. It would have been about as absurd as if Gay Fawkes had sent "at eye" to the keeper of the Tower of London for barrels of gunpowder, with which to blow up Parliament House. The fact is, the weakness and recklessness that seems to be felt by the Administration and its supporters in regard to plots and conspiracies seems to indicate a consciousness of that guilt which aforetime has provoked the just anger of an outraged and insulted people. Does despotism interpret the hand-writing on the wall and hear the footsteps of the avenger? The peculiar sensitiveness of the Northern war journals in regard to treason and treasonable practices is only equaled by "Zero," in Douglas Jerrold's farce of "Dorothy's Fortune," "who sniffs treason in a dough-maker's invoice, and powder in a order for Scotch snuff." Now, it is high time these journals threw off the influence of the laughing gas of mock patriotism.—What has induced them to cut so many satires and make themselves so ridiculous? Let them return to the more sensible and sober ways to which they were accustomed, before they inhale the noxious oxide of fanaticism, which has compelled them to imagine that they were in possession of a superior patriotism and greater devotion than the rest of the world about them.

But while giving you this explanation, I wish you to distinctly understand that I claim and assert the right to sell or dispose of arms to any citizen or citizens resident in the States now in the Union, who recognize the obligations of the Constitution. In the Second Amendment of this Constitution I read, "The right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."

Lincoln's loyalty would interpret this to mean—such people only as Lincoln please to permit. I do not subscribe to this interpretation, never having belonged to a Loyal League or shared the profits of a war contract. The right "to keep and bear arms," I take it, carries with it, the right to sell and to purchase.

Our Fathers seem to have set great store by the amendment, for they placed among the first of those not unwisely called, "The Ten Commandments of American Freedom." It stands next to the right of an uncontrolled religion, a free press, free speech, and the right to assemble in petition for redress of grievances. If there were not written upon tablets of stone, and delivered amid the lightning of Sinai they were traced by the finger of the Almighty on the hearts of freemen; and the man who would deprive the citizen of them is a tyrant and the people who would submit to such deprivation without a struggle only fit to be slaves.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES W. WALL

A little McClellan powder was burned here on on Friday evening last.—The Lincolnites didn't like the noise at all.

We learn that salutes were also fired at Carbondale and Wilkesbarre on Thursday.

A meeting was called at Wilkesbarre for the same evening, and organized by the appointment of the following officers:—

George M. Hollenback, President.

Nathan Kooker, Lake; John M. Hollenback; Benj. E. Plout, Haver; W. Wolf, Black Creek, Vice Presidents.

George B. Kulp, Wilkesbarre; Stewart Jenkins, Kingston; M. J. Phillips, Jenkins, Secretaries.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright presented the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That the Democracy of Wilkesbarre and Luzerne county, hereby met heartily endorse the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton, for President and Vice President of the United States, and approve the platform adopted by the Chicago Convention.

The meeting was addressed by Col. Wright and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, striking terror to the remaining friends of Lincoln.

—Luzerne Democrat.