



HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,

OF LUZERNE.

Candidate for Congress.

It will be seen by another article in to day's Star, also by reference to the head of our paper, that Col. H. B. Wright has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in this District as successor of Geo. W. Scrantom, dec'd.

Leonard B. Rupert is the choice of this county, and as such was presented to the Convention, where he commanded a very respectable vote.

But before proceeding far, it was plainly to be seen that Col. Wright would be the strongest force, having four votes permanently. It was presumed that Wyoming would have presented a man, as it was so understood that one of the Confederates from that county was instructed to support the Hon. Robert R. Little. But it so happened that he was not named before the Conference.

The Confederates were not disposed to have any wrangling; to the contrary, their actions were characterized throughout with good feeling toward each other as well as the rival candidates. It was deemed proper and right, that a nomination should be made with as little wire-pulling as possible, the sooner the better, and their deliberations go to show that that was acted out. The nomination may not altogether suit the voters of this county, but as we are one who never oppose regular nominations, we feel duty bound to support it. We are fully aware that there are a number of our Democratic friends, in this county who think this the very best nomination that could have been made, while on the other hand there are those who think just the reverse. We deem it unnecessary to speak of the nominee's abilities, you all know him and know him to be an able man.

We presume the voters of this county, or a portion of them at least, will have an opportunity of hearing the Colonel speak before the election. The time is short, although he will endeavor to fulfill some appointments no doubt.

The Editors of some of the Republican papers seem to doubt the sincerity of the Democratic papers in supporting the war. We could name quite a number of these bawling fellows who were the first to enlist for the war but the last to go. They are really a pretty set of men to talk about sincerity and loyalty. Let us hear no more of it from our opposition friends for their own sake. We are pleased to record them, once, for the maintenance of the Union. They are now on the right track as far as that is concerned at least. They are now with the Democratic party, a party that has always been for the Union, a party that always carried the Stars and stripes, and a party that bears the banner as ever without one star being erased. This party never would or could consent to carry a banner with fifteen stars obliterated; nothing satisfied it but the whole constellation, composed of the original stars as well as the additional. That party, the Democratic party, could never consent to accept doctrine like the following from one Gov. Banks, a prominent member of that so called Republican party:

"Although I am not one of that class of men who cry for the preservation of the Union; though I am willing in a certain state of circumstances, to let it slide. I have no fear for its perpetuation. But let me say if the chief object of the people of this country be to maintain and propagate chattel property in man, in other words, human slavery—this Union cannot and ought not to stand!"

Was such language calculated to bind still closer the sacred ties that link us to together as one people? Is it any wonder, in view of these denunciations, that the Southern people became excited and indignant? We will quote a few sentences from the Impending Crisis, the Helper document, endorsed by most of the leading men in this so called Republican party:

"Slaveholders are nuisances." "It is our imperative business to abate nuisances." "Slaveholders are more criminal than common murderers."

"The institution of slavery must be blotted out, from every place where it exists, either in the States or territories. If this cannot be done peacefully it must be done forcibly!"

This is the language endorsed by the leaders of this party of men who have had the audacity to charge upon the Democratic party of the north of being disloyal. If so disposed we could show up any amount of such taunting and denunciation sentiments as above quoted which have come from the lips of this party, a party which now go heart and hand for the Union with their old true and loyal friends, the Democracy.

The above quotations were endorsed by Seward, Sherman, Greeley, Lovejoy, Grow, and a score of others, in the following style: "We endorse these sentiments and recommend their circulation." They were circulated extensively for the purpose of diffusing into the minds of the people in the north hatred towards the Southern "free institutions, and at the same time to convey the idea that a slaveholder was unfit to occupy an honorable position in life. In so doing they were virtually recommending war against the south.

The meeting of Delegates in Convention on Monday last, at this place, was equal to any that has ever been held in this

Democratic Conference.

The Democratic Congressional Conference of this district met in Conference, on Tuesday last, at Wilkesbarre, and the result of their deliberations was the nomination of Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne, for Congress, upon the fourth ballot. There were but two candidates brought before the Conference—Hon. L. B. Rupert, of Columbia, and Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne. Upon the first, second and third ballots, the vote stood four and four, the Montour men and Luzerne voting for Wright, and the Wyoming and Columbia men for Rupert. After the third ballot Wm. M. Piatt, of Wyoming, offered to the Conference a resolution, accompanied with a few brief remarks as to his own position, proposing that the Conference make Col. Wright the nominee, and upon taking a vote upon it he was chosen by votes as follows: E. H. Baldy, Robert Davidson, of Montour, George M. Hollenback, George W. Search, of Luzerne, and Wm. M. Piatt, of Wyoming, voting for Col. Hendrick B. Wright; Col. Levi L. Tate, William H. Jacoby, of Columbia, and D. D. DeWitt, of Wyoming, voting for Rupert. After this ballot it was seen that Col. Wright had the majority of the votes in Conference, where upon he was declared by the Chairman, Geo. M. Hollenback, duly nominated. E. H. Baldy, and the editor of this paper, acted as Secretaries. We are unable to give the full proceedings in this week's paper, as they were not prepared in time. They will appear in our next.

The Bombardment at Acquia Creek

FIFTEEN REBELS KILLED, AT LEAST.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A lady of undoubted veracity, who was within full view of the batteries at Acquia Creek when attacked by the steamer Freedom, communicates to her relatives in Washington the fact that fifteen were killed by her certain knowledge, and she has no doubt that as many as fifteen were killed, besides a large number wounded. She says that every pains was taken to conceal the fact, even from the friends of the victims, and that as fast as any casualty occurred the sufferers were removed to the woods for concealment. She says the batteries contained 400 persons, including the troops. The studied concealment of the rebels in regard to their loss in the second and third attacks at Acquia Creek, made more than a week ago, taken in connection with the quick circulation of the news of their escape from loss in the first attack, affords a strong presumption that the casualties in the two last engagements were serious.

A MYSTERY AT WASHINGTON.—The National Intelligencer says: Nearly four years ago, a box about ten feet long and two broad, was deposited by a stranger at the wine store of the late John H. Buttmann, of this city, with an intimation that it would be asked for in three days, as it was to be sent South. This box has remained in that establishment ever since, much to the annoyance of the former and present proprietors, who, when they had occasion to have it moved to make room for wines, were necessarily compelled to use a large force to effect a change in the location, with the observance of all due caution, as hints had been thrown out that it might be an infernal machine. The other day, however, the top was removed, and disclosed a small brass cannon, (similar in shape to the great gun sent through this city about a year ago,) with a railway, on which it was to be worked. No further investigation was made; but it is evident, from the very great weight of the box, that it contains something else relating to military matters, which it might be well for some scientific officer of the Government to examine.

Governor Andrew, in his message to the Massachusetts Legislature, says:

"This is no war of sections; no war of the North on the South; it is waged to avenge no former wrongs, nor to perpetuate ancient grinds of memories of conflict, but it is the struggle of the people to vindicate their own rights, to retain and invigorate the institutions of their fathers; the majestic effort of a national government to vindicate its power and execute its functions, for the welfare and happiness of the people."

That will do. That statement covers the whole ground, and we commend this fair exposition of the objects of this war to all those rabid and mischievous republican organs who would destroy the counsels of loyal men by preaching a crusade of extermination and confiscation.

"NO PARTY NOW."—The following extract from a new York Volunteer shows how the Black Republicans carry out their doctrine of "no party now."

"I would add that I have two brothers in the New York Eight Regiment, and that I belong to the New Jersey Volunteers, all now in this city, and that I have just learned that my aged father has been turned out the New York Custom House, simply, I suppose, because three of his sons, all Democrats, are fighting the battle of the Union. I ask for information on the question, 'Have we but one Party?'"

The Republican party we understand held a County Convention, at the Court House, in this place, on Tuesday last, and appointed Frank Stewart and Judge Willis as Congressional Conferees to meet the Conferees of the other counties at Wilkesbarre on Thursday (to-morrow) They nominated no man as the choice of this county. They professed faith towards Col. Wright not long since, and it is now to be seen whether they were in earnest, or whether it was a plot devised by them to throw him over-board. They will or did, publicly and privately, acknowledge him to be the man for the times; now let them face the music. There no doubt is a disposition on the part of some of the Republicans to make a regular nominee of their party.

This extract on the outside of our paper

Columbia County Democratic Convention.

In pursuance of the notice given by the Democratic Standing Committee, the Delegates elected by the Democratic voters of Columbia county, met in Convention, at the Court-House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 10th of June, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating some person for Congress, to be supported at the ensuing special election, on the 22d of June.

The townships were nearly all represented, much better than we had expected considering the busy season.

The Convention being called to order, on motion of L. L. Tate, of Bloomsburg, the Hon. Peter ENT, was appointed President of the Convention; and on motion of Wm. H. Jacoby, A. B. Tate, of Berwick, and Benj. F. Fruit, of Madison, were chosen Secretaries.

On motion of Andrew Freas, the townships were called over in alphabetical order, and the Delegates responded as follows: Bloom—L. L. Tate, Wm. H. Jacoby. For. Berwick—A. B. Tate, Lewis Enke Benton—Abraham Young, Valentine Feller Beaver—Joel Breidender, Mo-es Meyer. Briar-creek—William Lamon, Joseph Kesler. Center—Andrew Freas, Jacob Hess. Cattawissa—Geo. Scott, Casper Rahm. Fishing-creek—Hugh McBride, Daniel McHenry. Greenwood—A. J. Albertson, Wm. Eyer. Hemlock—Frank McBride, Jesse Ohl. Jackson—Absalom McHenry, William E. Roberts. Locust—Alex. Mears, Jacob Yeager. Maine—Wm. T. Shuman, J. R. Jamison. Mifflin—Chas. H. Hess, Dr. H. M. Montgomery. Madison—Benj. F. Fruit, Conrad Kreamer.

Montour—John Deiterick, Evan Welliver. Mt. Pleasant—Hiram Thomas, A. K. Hancock. Orange—Hon. H. R. Kline, Jeremiah Hess. Pine—Benj. Winterstein, Albert Hanter. Roaring-creek—Philip Cool, Michael Fedoroff.

Scott—Hon. Peter Ent, Philip T. Hartman. Sugarloaf—Almas Cole, David Lewis.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to make a Congressional nomination, when Chas. H. Hess, of Mifflin, nominated the Hon. LEONARD B. RUPERT, of Bloomsburg, and there being no other candidates before the Convention, on motion of Wm. H. Jacoby, his nomination was made by acclamation as the unanimous choice of the Convention.

On motion of Hugh McBride, L. L. Tate and Wm. H. Jacoby, were appointed Congressional Conferees to meet similar Conferees of the District at Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday the 11th day of June inst, to assist in making a congressional nomination.

On motion of Hon. Geo. Scott, the Convention instructed the Conferees to use all fair and honorable means to secure the nomination of the Hon. L. B. Rupert.

On motion of L. L. Tate a Committee of five were appointed by the chair to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the Democracy of Columbia county. On motion H. R. Kline the Committee was increased to nine. The following are the gentlemen:

Col. L. L. Tate, Wm. T. Shuman, H. R. Kline, Casper Rahm, B. F. Fruit, Andrew Freas, Hon. Geo. Scott, Alex. Mears, and Wm. Lamon.

The Committee retired to a room and prepared the following preamble of resolutions which were read to the Convention by the Chairman of said Committee and adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, Civil war has been inaugurated simultaneously with a Republican administration; and whereas, it has never been the Democratic faith that abolitionism, or other sectionalism, must inevitably beget civil war and ruin our country, therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic party is the true and only conservative party of the country, and the Democratic creed the only embodiment of principles under which our beloved country can prosper.

Resolved, That we are not in favor of secession or nullification, whether the right be claimed by South Carolina, Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, believing that the only remedy for all real or fancied inter-State grievances lies within the Constitution and Union and not outside of them.

Resolved, That we are determined to maintain the equality of all the States, in all respects, under all circumstances, and in all places.

Resolved, That we are in favor of our good old Constitution and flag, and are determined to wage perpetual war against secessionists, nullifiers, Know-Nothings and Abolitionists.

Resolved, That we will, in view of the lamentable condition into which our opponents have brought the country, labor incessantly until the last rebellious flag shall fall, every abolitionist and other disunionist be buried from power, and one flag, one constitution, one interest and one destiny, shall be recognized from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Resolved, That we will vigorously support President Lincoln in all constitutional and proper means for the protection of the American flag, and the preservation of the honor and integrity of the Government as is manifestly evidenced by the large proportion of democrats now in the service of the United States Government.

Resolved, That in the recent death of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, United States Senator from Illinois, the Democracy of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and the whole Union have sustained an irreparable loss, and regard his demise as a national calamity.

Resolved, That the unanimous nomination of the Hon. LEONARD B. RUPERT, as a Union Candidate for Congress, just made by the Democratic County Democratic Convention, merits our cordial approbation, and should receive the suffrage of every Union man, not only in Columbia County but in the Twelfth Congressional District.

On motion the convention adjourned.

THE SPIKED GUNS AT FORT M'HENRY.—THE "UNION" GUN.—BALTIMORE, June 10.—We learn that the two heavy guns sent from Pittsburg to Fort M'Henry, and which were spiked somewhere on the road, have had new touch-holes drilled, and are all ready for action.

For the Star of the North. PICNIC.

The Democratic citizens of Still Water and the surrounding neighborhoods, met in the beautiful grove of Joseph Coleman on Saturday afternoon, June 8th, for the pleasure of a social picnic. The new military company in progress of formation, and commanded by R. J. Millard, was in attendance. They made a fine appearance, and their movements considering the little practice they have had, was quite respectable. They were headed by very good martial music and two beautiful flags, one of which was presented to the company, on the occasion, by Joseph Coleman, through A. J. Kline, esq., and the "Stars and Stripes" were flung to the breeze, amidst the hearty cheers of the whole company. Our glorious old flag! how it thrilled the heart! What sacred memories cluster around it! Beneath it, our grandsires fought through the struggle for Independence, and died, contented with the assurance, that "The Star Spangled Banner" still waved—O'er the land that from bondage was saved.

Beneath it our sires and our brothers achieved the glorious victory, and endured the hardships of the war of 1812—15, and of the battle fields of Mexico. Beneath its protection our mothers sang our infant lullaby, and looked with noble pride upon their growing children; believing that they were rearing sons and daughters, who would add to the number of a race of freemen and increase the strength of a glorious nation—Beneath it too, we have enjoyed as much liberty as good laws and noble institutions afford, and cursed be the man, that would tear one strip from its folds or pluck one star from its Heaven colored galaxy.

After considerable military drill the meeting was called to order, and John McHenry, sen., was unanimously chosen President. Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed, and James McHenry delivered an address, which was listened to with interest, and at its close, the speaker, the military and the ladies were enthusiastically cheered. The whole company now luxuriated upon the good things abundantly provided, when the old people retired to discuss the present troubles, and the young to enjoy the pleasure of the swing, and talk delicious nonsense as usual on such occasions.

JOHN SUTTON.

CAMP CURTIN, Harrisburg, June 8, 1861.

A CARD.—As many letters are daily received by members of the "Iron Guards," saying that rumors were in circulation in Columbia county, of the ill treatment in camp of the Volunteers, and also reflecting upon Capt. Ricketts, and censuring his conduct toward his company. Therefore, we the undersigned Committee in behalf of the company, request the Editors of Columbia county to give the following a place in their columns.

Since our arrival in Camp Curtin we have received the most humane treatment, and it is the cry of every one, that everything is better than was expected. But as to this subject we have only to refer our friends to the proceedings of the officers in camp, published in the Harrisburg "Pennsylvania Telegraph," of May 31st, 1861. As regards Capt. Ricketts, we are happy to say, that he has acted in good faith towards his company, always doing all in his power for the comfort and well-being of each member, and the honor of the whole. He was sent to Philadelphia on special duty, the first Monday after our arrival, and returned again on the following Thursday. He left us again for duty in Philadelphia, on the second Monday after our arrival, and was taken sick on his way down. He supposed he was poisoned by eating oranges, but his physician said not. As soon as he returned to us, and every member of the "Iron Guards" was very glad to see him—His conduct since his connection with the company has been most honorable.

Doubtless these unfounded rumors have been set afloat by those who so skunkishly desecrated, and through such report expect to escape the just, but severe odium of the people. Though hard, we think a tar bath with figs, would do them good.

B. R. HAYBURT, C. B. BACKWALT, SAMUEL KNORR, I. H. SEESHOLTZ, G. S. COLEMAN. Committee.

LOCKING THE STABLE AFTER THE HORSE IS STOLEN.

We see that Gov. Curtin has been forced, by public opinion, to appoint a commission to investigate the facts connected with the alleged frauds in furnishing supplies of every kind, including clothing &c., to the volunteers of this State. Hon. Jacob Fry, jr., of Montgomery county, Benjamin Haywood, Esq., of Schuylkill county, and Charles Abbott, Esq., of Philadelphia, are the Commissioners. These are all very honorable and competent men, and we are well satisfied that they will do justice to all parties, as far as their power extends. But this act, now after nearly all the bills have been paid, seems like "locking the door after the horse is stolen." Why was not a safeguard like this provided at first, and not wait until jobbers had robbed the soldiers, stuffed their wallets, and disgraced the State? The Governor recommended that the State be armed, before President Lincoln issued his proclamation for troops, and every watcher of events had for months foreseen that war was imminent, if not unavoidable. Then was the time for high officials to strange, informally for the necessities of the exigency foreshadowed; and then, no doubt, the jobbers, keen of scent, were on the trail; because otherwise, the services of competent and trusty men would, from the start, have been obtained to secure uniforms and stores for the volunteers.

But instead of merchants possessive of reputation and patriotism, jobbers and political jugglers said to be possessive of craft and knavery, were made agents of the Commonwealth and contractors to provide outfits for the Pennsylvania regiments. Verily, the outrage is as transparent as the sunbeams.—Eastern Sentinel.

The following obituary notice was prepared for the Washington Sunday Morning Chronicle, by Col. John W. Forney, on Saturday, when the news of his death reached that city, and was withheld on the receipt of the intelligence that he was still alive:

Death of Judge Douglas.

We mourn the death of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, in common with millions of our countrymen. It would be a grievous deprivation at any time—it is an irreparable calamity now. The curtain is slowly rising before the future of a conflict in which all our rights and franchises are involved, and as the world gazes upon the unwonted spectacle, one of the most important champions of the cause of freedom is forever removed from the sight of man. It is almost impossible to realize the fact that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is dead. It is impossible to measure the magnitude of the loss to our country. Probably no one, of all the patriots in public and in martial life, with the sole exception of WINSTON SCOTT, was at once so fitted to move in a great and comprehensive sphere, and capable of producing such an immense impression upon his country as Mr. DOUGLAS. His hold upon the affections of a large body of the people, always strong, had latterly become irresistible upon millions of others. For years the accepted chief of a great party, he held his followers to his standard by a tenacity of purpose and a force of intellect that were employed with unexampled ability against his adversaries. But when he saw the Union in peril, his party feelings were promptly thrown behind him, and his best energies offered and enlisted on the side of the country. He did nothing by halves.—As he was a resolute opponent, so was he a whole-hearted friend. He gave to the cause of the Constitution no hesitating or partial support. All his powers were exercised and disciplined in behalf of the country. He went forth to Illinois, and greatly contributed to the consolidation of her people against the Southern rebellion, and if he had lived to return to Washington, he would have been the formidably and foremost defender of the war police of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, because, as he had asked no office or favor of the President, he could rebuke the disappointed, and rally to the flag millions of the patriotic.

To be called hence at such a time is sad indeed; but when we remember that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was but forty-eight years of age on the 23d of April last, and that he left Washington only a few weeks ago in apparently excellent health, buoyed up with the hope that he had many years in store to devote to the Republic and his friends, and that he was surrounded by a young and interesting family, his death will awaken almost universal grief.

It is impossible to do full justice to the history and character of this remarkable man. His career has been a marvellous one; his attributes such as few men ever possessed. Losing his father while yet an infant, and dependent from early life upon his mother, and then upon his own exertions, he was soon thrown upon the world, and before he had reached his majority, compelled to take a part in the stirring scenes of public life. A cabinet maker, a student of law, a merchant's clerk, a schoolmaster—he passed from one position to another, serving intermediately as Attorney General, Secretary of State, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1843, and remained a member of that body for four years; after which, in 1847, he was elected to the United States Senate, and died a member that august assembly—having served a continuous Senatorial term of fourteen years. When last re-elected to the Senate, his canvass and his triumph excited intense interest in this and in other countries. Although defeated in the Presidential election, owing to the division of the Democratic party by the Disunionists, he was scarcely less an object of admiration and regard than his successful competitor.

When we recur to the amazing mental achievements of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, we are reminded of our utter incapacity to do justice to him. He was indeed an intellectual giant. Bold, prompt, ever ready, he could at the same time be the most cautious and the most conservative of statesmen. Seldom a day passed that he did not surprise his enemies into praise of his powers. Whether he spoke upon the usual issues of the day, or upon international and foreign affairs; whether he replied to a political opponent; or investigated a scientific question, he was always correct, original, and exhaustive. An a popular speaker he was unrivalled, and he who held listening Senates and contended successfully with the ablest statesmen in his day and generation, could away the multitude with his magic influence, exhibiting a physical strength and a vigor of language unknown in party conflicts.

In private life, he was the ideal of all who knew him. His charities were unfeigned, his generosity, never ostentatious, was always undoubted. Having realized several large fortunes and encountered many reverses in business, he did not know the value of money, except to serve his friends. He almost laughed at adversity, and seemed to welcome it for the lessons it conveyed. There was a humor in his conversation, a readiness of repartee in his responses, a music in his voice, and a grace in his movement, that made him an ornament of every society, welcome alike in the palace and hovel, admired equally by the prince and the beggar, and so attractive an object that if he spoke in the Senate crowds gathered to hear him, or if he walked along the streets strangers turned to gaze at him as he passed. His death will chill every loyal heart upon this continent. It will be mourned on this holy day, by hundreds of thousands who opposed him politically.—Those who clung to his cause, and followed his flag, will despairingly ask, "Who will take the place of our great leader?"

THE WAR NEWS is interesting if reports are to be relied upon. The telegraph is telling us of the following startling accounts just now.

What will the End be?

People are now carried away by excitement. The enthusiasm of the moment excludes almost every thought from the mind of our citizens, but those of military glory and honor.

We at the North fight or help fighting because we feel it to be our duty to uphold the honor of the government, and avenge the wrongs inflicted upon it.

Our brethren at the south rush to the battle field from what they deem to be a point of honor and a sacred duty, for the maintenance of their institutions and the sanctity of their homes.

The question, as we have viewed it from the beginning, resolves itself into this: The South has been wronged by the North; but she has taken means of redress which are not constitutional; she has violated the covenant existing between the States of this heretofore glorious Union; the children of the Union who have pledged for it to each other, their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor, rush to the defence of that same Union with an enthusiasm arising from the purest motives.

This is the true and real statement of the case. This is the issue in which the Southerner and the Northerner have joined.

If both parties wish to be honest, all side considerations and issues must be left out. They must look upon the question as stated above, to wit: the South feels grieved at the North, and has taken in her own hands to obtain redress: the North feels at heart the insult offered to the government and means to have it redressed.

There is no other quarrel between the two at this moment. And what is very remarkable both parties appear to be prompted by motives of the strictest honesty, both as regards the principle about which they are at war, and the system of carrying it out.

Both parties, as we have remarked, are enthusiastic in their work. The South imagines a brilliant future, an independent existence, and a sovereign republic.

The north looks forward to the day, when the strife shall have come to an end, when peace shall have been restored, the Union more firmly knit together, and the American Eagle will carry the Stars and Stripes to the farthest ends of the world, the messenger bird of the tidings of peace, the emblem of the most powerful nation on the earth.

But here it is where our courage fails us. Here we become desponding; we cannot see our way through; the conclusion of the drama becomes a mystery to us.

For, suppose the Federal troops succeed in recovering the Government property; suppose they gain possession of all important places, from Alexandria to N. Orleans; what then?

Should we be obliged to keep a standing army to put down possible insurrections in rebellious States? God forbid! Truly we will repeat in that case the words of a northern demagogue, "let the Union slide!" Should a standing army become necessary as a bond to keep the Union together, the best, the purest, the noblest feature of our former government would have departed for ever. A shroud of humiliation should then be thrown around the statue of American Liberty.

There is only one glimpse of hope which now and then makes its appearance in our darkened horizon. We indulge, now and then, in the hope that there is still a Union feeling in the seceded States: that there are Union-loving men, who only wait for an opportunity to pronounce, and to take the lead. We have assurances to this effect—We, moreover, indulge in the hope that men will arise, who, being sobered by the rod of affliction and punishment, will retrace their steps, reconsider the sanctity of their former oath, and with renewed feelings of chastened affection cling to those institutions which have given us protection and glory.

But should we be disappointed in this our hope—should we be obliged to look to force alone for the maintenance of the Union (we do not say re-construction) ah, then, the future is dark indeed!

However, we are not willing to give up. We trust in God. And we trust moreover, in the Union of the North. At the South they are mistaken as to our true position and our intentions. They think and proclaim that we mean to subjugate them. In this they are mistaken. They will learn to know us better. The rampant demagogues who have, ere this, annoyed the South are despised at the North. Their power is gone—gone forever.

May we not hope that the seceded States will soon feel that the contest is unequal!—that they are the victims of unprincipled, perjured, ambitious, military men!

May the Lord of Peace soon stay the hand of the Demon of War!

May the people of all States send men, chosen by them, to take part in the councils of the nation, to deliberate calmly, and to resolve boldly!

Let the ballot box speak with a loud and free voice, and the country will have peace again.—Boston Pilot.

The Sentiment of England.

To the Editor of THE PRESS: That the Government of Great Britain is oscillating between the cotton bale of the South, and the flour barrel of the North is apparent; but of one thing we Americans may rest assured—the entire people of Three Kingdoms are heart and hand with us in our good work of quelling the most unjust and causeless rebellion the world ever witnessed.

A residence of years in England enables me to speak by the card, when I tell you that there is a deep-seated respect and love in the powerful middle for both the people and the institutions of the great Republic. To us they look for the justification of the principle of self-government, and the hope of progress all over Europe; and the Cabinet which would be fatuous enough to take side with the traitors of the South against the American Union would be out of office in a week.

VIATOR.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Some of the District of Columbia volunteers left here about 8 o'clock this morning, on foot, taking with them camp equipment, a bountiful supply of provisions, and en route implements.

A large number of horses recently arrived here, were being trained this morning by the artillerymen on the City Hall lot.

No advance on Harper's Ferry by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is intended, as the condition of the road and the bridges would make it a tedious as well as difficult business.

The regiments that left here this morning go by Chambersburg. Some troops will be sent to Frederick, Md., to protect the Union men at the election on Thursday, as there are intimations of an intended attempt to depose Gov. Hicks and establish a provisional government, by the Legislature now sitting there.

Some companies of District of Columbia troops moved up the Potomac this morning, under command of Col. Stone, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry.

Gen. Mansfield has a dispatch stating that the Second Michigan Regiment, on its way here, fired on after it got through Baltimore, as well as stoned. The fire was returned and several of the mob were killed. The regiment arrived here this morning uninjured.

The New York Ninth Regiment is under orders to move to-morrow morning. Other regiments, it is understood, will receive marching orders before night.

CONTRARY to expectation, the Western Reserve, the well known Abolition corner of the State of Ohio, has thus far responded but feebly to the call for troops. Thanks to the efforts of Senator Wade and others, who endeavored to explain and engender over this unlooked for dilatoriness in various ways, Governor Dennison has been preventing the mustering into service of the United States of regiments raised in other quarters of the State, in order to give the Abolition corner a chance. The War Department has become tired of this, and the Secretary has despatched a letter to the Governor of Ohio requesting him not to wait any longer on dilatory citizens, but to receive the regiments from Cincinnati, already organized, drilled and equipped, and clamorous for the war.

Holloway's Pills.—The ne plus ultra Remedies for Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.—When all else have failed these famous pills will effect a speedy and thorough cure—the blood is the seat of Scrofula, Scrofula and their kindred disorders. By their direct action on the circulation Holloway's pills purify the blood of those humors which infect or vitiate it. Thousands have been cured by them after they had tried all other means without success. On the stomach, the liver and the lungs their effect is marvellous—Let each one judge for himself by procuring a box and following the directions to the letter, and we will guaranty a speedy and effectual cure. All who have the slightest taint of scrofula should use these medicines—don't hesitate—purchase a box.

EASTON, June 8, 1861.—A company from Stroudsburg arrived at Camp Washington today making 28 companies now encamped here. There is little or no sickness among them, and what there is, is only occasioned by the change of water. The men are well satisfied with their quarters and rations.

MARRIED.

On the 9th ult., by Rev. S. L. Bowman, Mr. GEORGE A. HESS, and Miss MARY A. HESS, both of Lime Ridge, Columbia Co.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. Wm. Life, JOHN C. LEWIS, to Miss MARY SMITH, both of Montour county, Penna.

DIED.

In Centre township, Columbia county, on Friday the 21st of May, 1861, of dropsy, Mr. JACOB HAGEMAN, an estimable citizen, in the 67th year of his age.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of Susan Jane Cavenee, late of Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said County to the undersigned, who resides in Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county. All persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.