



Col. Wright Elected to Congress.  
At the late election held in this Congressional District, Col. H. B. Wright, of Luzerne, was elected to Congress with a handsome majority. The official vote of the District to us is yet unknown; but it is conceded that Wright's majority will be from four to five thousand. In this county he has a majority of five hundred and seventy-six votes. The whole number of votes polled in the county were thirty-three hundred and twenty-two; eleven hundred and twelve less than were polled at last fall's election. We have not learned the vote of Montour county, but presume Wright has carried it by a tolerably fair majority.

Fort Pickens.  
From the elaborate descriptions which Mr. Russell has given of the traitor camp at Pensacola, and of the interior of Fort Pickens, it is evident that he considered the latter in but little danger from the attacks of the former; while on the other hand he says that "if Fort Pickens were made at once the point d'appui for a vigorous offensive movement by the fleet and a land force," he has little doubt that "Pensacola must fall and that General Brazey would be obliged to retire." The Confederates have evidently been completely foiled in that quarter.

Peterson's Magazine.  
The July number of this popular Monthly is already on our table. In addition to its usual quality of Stories, Poetry, Receipts, Steel Engravings, Fashion Plates, and Patterns for the Work-Table, it contains Two Splendid Colored Patterns, one of which is a "Stars and Stripes" Bed Quilt. Every lady ought to have a number, so as to work one of these Quilts. As a new volume begins with July, this is a good opportunity to subscribe. The price of "Peterson's" is only two dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of its class. It is just the one therefore for the times. To clubs, the terms are cheaper still, viz.: three copies for five dollars, or eight copies for ten dollars, with a superb premium to the person getting up a club. Address, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Diplomatic Dinners, &c.  
Every few days we have accounts from Washington of the "brilliance of the Diplomatic Dinners," the "Secretaries' Entertainment," the balls, receptions, parties, and, in general, we learn that feasting and hilarity are the order of the day amongst the guests. This may be all very well in its place; but, in the present deplorable condition of the country, such feasts had better be dispensed with, and the persons engaged in them should set an example of abstinence, instead of riotously making merry in the midst of the general gloom and distress throughout the land. Such scenes contrast to great disadvantage with the universal prostration of business and the sufferings of the people generally, and should be dispensed with by those high in authority at the National Capital. When the civil war now in progress is over—when rebellion is crushed out, and prosperity again returns to our beloved Union—it will be quite time enough to "rejoice and make merry" at our good fortune, but not before.

Treason.  
The expression of an opinion is not treason, but the indecisive birthright of every American citizen. The same constitution and code of laws which make treason a capital offence jealously guard the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press. The first amendment of the Constitution is explicit. It is as follows: "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people to be informed; but neither the federal Government nor its officers, nor Congress, have any power to put down the freedom of the press, and woe to the country when such an attempt shall ever be seriously made.—The law of treason is to protect the existence of the government; the freedom of the press guaranteed by the constitution is the sacred palladium of the liberties of the people. Both are compatible and consistent; indeed the freedom of the press is the best security of a free Government, and is far more necessary to its existence than the law of treason.  
How absurd is the doctrine that to oppose war is treason. If that were the case, then no matter how unjust and how disastrous to the interests of the country a war might be, and if it lasted for ten years, no one could advocate peace without being indicted as a traitor and incurring the penalty of a capital offence. Was Lord Cathart regarded as a traitor in England when he denounced in Parliament the war against the independence of the American colonies?—Honore Greeley denounced the war with Mexico, and expressed a hope that our troops might be cut to pieces.

The Howard Association, of Philadelphia announces that its Dispensary for the relief of the afflicted, will be maintained in full operation throughout the war, without change or diminution of effort, and its benefit will be extended as usual, wherever the mails are conveyed. This excellent institution has performed its best service in time of national sorrow and will not cease.

No Party.  
We are beginning to have a clear understanding of the meaning of the "no party" cry raised by certain journals, says the Patriot and Union. It means the Democratic party—no party but the Republican party. Let Democrats propose to present a candidate for Congress and they are solemnly admonished that this is no time for political controversies—that the friends of the Union should not be divided and distracted—that it is reasonable to draw party lines in this hour of peril. But let Republicans present their candidate and it is perfectly proper and eminently patriotic. It is the old game of "heads I win, tails you lose" over again.

On the 21st of July the people of Philadelphia will elect a member of Congress to supply the vacancy created by the resignation of E. Joy Morris. The Republicans intend to nominate a man of their own, and elect him if they can. They have no idea of overlooking party in the choice of a candidate, but they seem to be under the impression that the man they put up ought to be swallowed by Democrats without question, and that it would even indicate a treasonable spirit for the Democratic party to run a candidate in opposition—in fact dividing the friends of the Government and affording aid and comfort to the enemy.

The cool enmity with which this idea is insisted upon can be best illustrated by an extract from one of the recent "Occasional" letters of John W. Forney, of the hall and lobby department at Washington. That eminent Republican and remarkable patriot, who serves his country without hope of reward or fear of punishment, warns the people of Philadelphia against the machinations of certain traitors in their midst in the following style:

"Another of their expedients is to divide the friends of the country in the special elections that are about to be held for Representatives in Congress. They are, of course, active and vigilant in your Second Congressional district. Such men as Henry M. Phillips, Wm. B. Reed, George M. Wharton, William H. Welch, and J. B. Baker flatter themselves that they will have an easy triumph over the friends of the Government. I understand that they have made the necessary arrangements to put Hon. George M. Dallas in the field as their candidate. Mr. Dallas is a great man and a good man, and his last speech, delivered at his own residence, was eminently patriotic; but Mr. Dallas has lived away from the exciting issues which now disturb and divide our country, and cannot, therefore, fully appreciate what the people will expect from the man who will aspire to represent them in the National Congress."

Now is this enough to convince every reasonable man that treason is at work in Philadelphia? Certain citizens of that place are actually engaged in a plot, a deep conspiracy, to ruin the Government, by electing to Congress George M. Dallas, who is admitted to be "a great man and a good man," and a man whose last speech was "eminently patriotic." Taking Mr. Dallas at the estimate his enemies put upon him, he is the very man who should be chosen to represent the people of Philadelphia in this crisis—and yet it is treasonable for Democrats to propose him as their candidate! We suppose that it would evince great patriotism on their part if they would quietly submit to the election of any inferior ward politician that the Republicans propose, and Forney, Sanderson and that set of men at Washington can use for their own selfish purposes. They dare not venture within hailing distance of George M. Dallas, and hence their dread of his election, and their attempt to frighten his friends from the field by raising the cry of treason.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The "Glorious Fourth," with all the accompanying noise and confusion, which usually attend it, will soon be here. It has hitherto been the habit to celebrate it by fireworks of all sorts and descriptions—from the penny Catherine wheel and squib to the aspiring rocket and the unmanageable chaser. Already, during the past few evenings, we have heard the noise of firecrackers, prophetic of the perpetual firing and smoke, which all ways indicate the ushering in of the natal day of our country's independence. The minor displays are contributed chiefly by the juveniles, but the "great blaze" dignified by the high sounding title of a "pyrotechnic display" is most generally made at the expense of well dressed children of a higher sphere. "Boys will be boys," and you might as well try to run a railroad across the Atlantic, as to prevent "Young America" from keeping their "Fourth of July," but in these troublous times, when nothing but "wars and rumors of wars" are to be read in the papers, and heard in the streets, we think that these children of a larger growth should keep a tight hold of their purse-strings, and economically lay away the loose dollars which a love of country, at other times, would tempt them to burn on the altars of patriotism, until this unhappy civil war is over, and our arms have triumphed, and then have a rousing "Fourth," in which all may participate—the soldiers as well as ourselves. This, we think, would be an evidence of truer patriotism than the useless waste of our money for blowing powder in these tight times, when the thal of war is blowing in our ears.—Exchange.

Democrats Always Right.  
We are thoroughly disgusted with the tone of certain Republican journals which are constantly saying of Democratic papers, orators, and masses, that are for standing for their country in this hour of peril, that "they have come round for the Union," and that kind of thing. "Union savers" has been too long a term of reproach, used by these new converts to Unionism toward Democrats, for us now meekly to submit to the imputation that we were ever anything else than Union men. Northern Democrats have always been true to their country and have never been willing "to let the Union slide." It matters not with Democrats what party is in power, for they are always ready to fight in defence of their Government and flag. They have done so now. In spite of all the malicious innuendoes of these peculiar friends of the Government to the contrary, they are to-day doing as much, (we will not say more) in support of the present war as is being done by the friends of the present administration; they have turned out as many men to fight its battles; their leading men and papers are doing as much to rally the North in a great overwhelming effort to maintain the Government; and they are paying their full share of the immense cost of the conflict; and yet, forsooth, they must be met with the insulting declaration from these lipalant republican editors that "they have come round for the Union!"

It gives us no pleasure to speak thus at this time, when all should be united in a common effort to save the country from ruin, but it is not possible for Democrats to stand everything. They do not shrink from their duty; but, when called upon to fight for an Administration they had no hand in placing in power, they do not wish to be met with jibes and jeers on the part of those they are aiding, or have their loyalty to the Government and Union questioned. The money and blood of Democrats are at the service of their country, and that, too, when the radical portion of their opponents are seeking to make the war, in its progress and results, a "war for the extinction of slavery," instead of a great uprising of a blood-bought and hallowed Union, but they do not wish to be labelled by fanatics who will neither fight nor pay unless compelled to.

This libelling Democrats has gone far enough, and there must be an end to it, for those who are doing it are doing an immense injury to the country. Their conduct tends to keep up party animosities, and thereby to render many men indifferent and inactive, whose services would be invaluable in this great crisis. It tends also to give aid and comfort to the enemy, by inducing them to believe that there are divisions among us upon which the North are a unit, and thereby assuring them that they have allies here ready to afford them aid, and also puts arguments in their mouths to unite their people, by showing them that the war is here urged as a crusade against slavery. Nothing that these libellers of the Democracy could do, would work greater injury to the cause they profess to support and it becomes all true men, all real friends of the country, all who desire to see the government maintained, and the Union preserved, and our starry flag triumphant, to unite their active efforts to crush out and silence these malignant mischief-makers, who prefer the gratification of their personal and petty malice to the welfare of their country. Democrats have always been true to their country, and are now, and with out their active, efficient and zealous cooperation, there can be no energetic and successful war, or honorable or advantageous peace. Democrats yield to none in devotion to the Union. They did all they could to save it from disruption, and they will do all in their power to save and restore it. If the sacrifice of every man, woman and child in this republic were necessary to restore the American Union they would regard it a cheap sacrifice for so great a boon, but they will not submit to be tainted with having "come out for the Union," when they have always been for it.—Hollidaysburg Standard.

Custom House Appointments.—The Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, has announced a batch of removals and appointments, and notwithstanding the announcement by the party in power that all party differences must be laid aside, every man turned out is a Democrat, and every one appointed is a Black Republican of the deepest dye. This is a little strange, especially so when all the discharged ones are known to be staunch Union men. The same has been the case in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, now under the control of Ex-Governor Pollock, of Milton. To show how a great man in a high position practically contradicts his noble self-sacrificing "no party" pretensions, we append a list of removals from the Mint. It will be observed that the men removed held the most humble positions: Blacksmiths, Laborers, Watchmen, &c., and were displaced because they had not voted for the party that appointed the Ex-Governor:—Blacksmiths—Andrew Hackett, Lawrence Yunit, Aiken Guy. Gate-keeper—John Phillips. Fireman—George Saw, Charles O'Donnell. Laborer—Daniel Garrigan.—Watchman—Thomas Meany, Patrick McLaughlin, Bernard Farrell. Rollers—Henry Vanborn, Jas. Boyd, John Mitchell, Hiram Lambert, George Palmer, William Bowen, Meliers—Jacob McLaughlin, William Deal, William Sink James Morgan, John Crosby, Timothy Dunn, Robert Saffridge, William Sweeney, Henry Barlow. Conductors—Geo. Summers, John Burnbaum, Hugh Mc Caffrey, Joseph Sixty. Carpenters—William Jeffers, John Husler.

Official Vote of Columbia County.  
The following is the official vote of this county, showing up the returns clearly from each and every township in the county:—

	WRIGHT.	RANDALL.
Bloom,	313	64
Beaver,	8	117
Benton,	52	86
Berwick Bo.,	102	2
Briarcreek,	76	11
Catawissa,	153	10
Centre,	78	72
Conyngnam,	28	6
Fisherswood,	73	104
Franklin,	24	25
Greenwood,	153	132
Hemlock,	91	61
Jackson,	22	60
Locust,	249	1
Madison,	39	181
Maine,	6	71
Montour,	51	12
Mifflin,	42	159
Mount Pleasant,	59	67
Orange,	166	16
Pine,	41	19
Roaringcreek,	60	00
Scott,	142	24
Scarfcoat,	13	63
	1949	1373

No Help for Them.  
Those editors who get the war fever up to such a pitch that they wanted to fight all Europe, but particularly England, on the unfounded assumption that it was disposed to give aid and encouragement to what Artemus Ward, the great showman, calls the "Southern Confederacy," are beginning to realize that they have made gains of themselves and indulged in a good deal of senseless gabbling. As we asserted would prove to be the case, not a government of Europe is going to aid the rebels, directly or indirectly. And England, against which the New York Herald and Tribune, and the whole pack of country newspapers that bark as these "leading American journals" whistle, clamored most furiously, will be the last of them all to play foul to the government of the United States.

The New York papers, whose tone is so slavishly adopted by the press of the country, are the very worst models of American journalism. The Herald is always crazy, and the Tribune always blind from malignity. The frothy, splash-dash editorials of the Herald never had any sense in them, and the Tribune is simply a mad dog among newspapers. Whoever copies these journals is sure to get bit.

Swear Him In.  
We insist upon it that Horace Greeley shall be compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, or else remove himself and his old white coat and all his personal effects, including his pestiferous newspaper, out of the limits of the country covered by the Star Spangled Banner. As a loyal citizen of the United States, and as a faithful adherent to the glorious stars and stripes, we demand that the government compel Greeley to leave or take the oath of allegiance at once. Our reason for making this demand is because Greeley published the following slanderous, disloyal and traitorous assault on our flag in the Tribune in 1854, and to this day he has never retracted it. We say again, let Greeley be sworn in or let him be run out—once or the other.

From the New York Tribune, 1854.  
Hail to the Stars and Stripes!  
All hail to the flagging Lie!  
The stars grow pale and dim;  
The stripes are bloody scars—  
A Lie, the vaulting hymn,  
It shroud's a pirate's deck,  
It binds a man in chains,  
It yokes the captive's neck,  
And wipes the bloody stains.  
Tear down the flagging Lie;  
Half-mast the stars and flag!  
Insult no sunny sky  
With hate's polluted rag!  
DESTROY IT YE WHO CAN!  
It bears a fellow man  
To groan with fellow slaves.

The Guilty Party.  
The public indignation against the immense frauds that have been perpetrated upon the volunteers of Pennsylvania, by furnishing them with uniforms of the most inferior quality, have become so strong that all those who have had anything to do with the contracts for supplying them, are vigorously trying to clear their skirts of the responsibility. From this very fact many rich tactis are being brought to light. Geo. M. Martin, of Philadelphia, through whom the contracts were made, has, as a matter of self-defence, made some rich revelations. He declares when brought to task by some of the officers of Camp Scott, a few days since, that he had only acted as the agent of Gov. Curtin; that the material was designated by our delectable Chief Magistrate, and that he (Martin) makes not one cent of profit out of the transaction. Those kind-hearted individuals in the community, who have endeavored to apologize for the State Administration and who have used their utmost exertions to convince the people that these outrages did exist, Governor Curtin was innocent of the swindle, will now have to combat some very ugly facts. If Governor Curtin is not implicated in these affairs, it devolved upon him to prove it. The case for the Commonwealth has been clearly made out; it is now for the defendant to refute the charges brought against him.

A gentleman asked us the other day if there was not some plan by which the Governor could be deposed. There is none other than by impeachment before the Senate and unfortunately the Legislature does not meet, unless at the special call of this man Curtin, until next January. There is one thing, however, that can be done. Public sentiment will rectify the evil, if the public journals of the State will have the manliness, without distinction of party, to come out and denounce it. We therefore call upon the gentlemen of the Repository and Transcript to be as good as their pledge and lay aside party distinction. Andrew G. Curtin is no better than any other rascal who would cheat the Commonwealth and country in times like these, even if he was unfortunately elected Governor of Pennsylvania by the Republican party.—Let the gentlemen speak out; public sentiment demands it; every other paper in the town has done so. When the administration of James Buchanan became demoralized and corrupt, all the independent Democratic papers, which did not look for their sustenance to the Government, denounced it in plain and bitter terms. Now, when the shoe is on the other foot, let our Republican friends do likewise.—Chambersburg Times.

Fire.—On Thursday night last, our community were startled out of their slumbers by the fearful cry of "fire," in our streets, and sharp and quick warning notes of the fire bells as they rang on the midnight air. On hastening to the scene of the disaster, which proved to be the Slaughter House of Henry Moyer, situated on Ferry Street, between the Canal and the Lackawanna Railroad, we found the building almost entirely consumed. The several fire engines were promptly on the ground, but the building standing entirely alone, it needed but little effort to subdue the flames. Unfortunately one horse, four large fat steers, and a calf were consumed in the flames, which produced a most sickening and pitiable sight. We witnessed one of the oxen writhing in agony, after its legs were burnt off at the knee, and its hide burnt to a crisp. The poor animal had succeeded in forcing its head through the building, thus getting the air which caused it to live longer than it would otherwise have done, while the rest were suffocated to death before being half so badly burned. One steer succeeded in getting out of the building, though not until it had been severely scorched. The fire broke out about twelve o'clock, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the building since the Monday preceding. The loss is supposed to be about \$800. No insurance.—Danville Intelligencer.

GATHERING OF ARMS.—The Brigade Inspectors or their deputies in the different counties throughout the State are now engaged in collecting all the arms belonging to the State, and forwarding them to this city. A number of cannon, sabres, pistols and holsters, muskets, rifles, cartridge boxes, bayonet scabbards, belts, &c., have already arrived, and are stored at the arsenal. Few of these arms, or equipments are of any real value at this late date still many of them can be rendered effective in case of emergency. The muskets can be altered to percussion locks, and need when no others can be procured. The cannon are mostly old brass five pounders, and compared to the rifled cannon of to-day, are what an ordinary rifle is compared to a railroad; and yet, in a close engagement they might be able to do some work.  
It is not the intention of the Adjutant General, however, to remove these arms where they are in the possession of companies of Home Guards. On the contrary arms will be furnished such companies when regularly organized, and the proper application is made.

Dr. Peter H. Freeze.—We learn that our young friend, Peter H. Freeze, M. D., of Bloomsburg, has located as a Physician and Surgeon, in Plymouth, with a view of making that place his permanent residence. He is a gentleman of character and high order of intelligence as well as a thoroughly educated Physician. The people of Luzerne county, will find in Dr. Freeze, a good citizen, and we heartily wish him great success in the practice of his profession.—Columbia Democrat.

From Hagerstown.  
BAGERSTOWN, June 22.—An express has arrived from Cumberland which says there is no truth in the report about the Cumberland home guards having been massacred or wounded at their station at New Creek Bridge. They numbered 26, and all escaped. They had two small iron cannons, but spiked them both and threw them into the creek.

Col. Wallace was encamped near Cumberland on an elevated point commanding the town. He has no present apprehensions of an attack, but has full confidence in his ability to defend his position. He has also an abundance of provisions and ammunition.

On Wednesday, after the burning of the railroad bridge, the mountaineers collected to the number of 600 to 700, armed with shot guns and hunting rifles, to assist Colonel Wallace to defend his position, under the apprehensions of an attack by the enemy, and are ready to return at a moment's notice. One of them killed another, and one was slightly wounded by the careless use of their firearms.

A Virginia colonel, who was taken at Romney, together with eight privates, were under guard at Cumberland.  
Col. Bowman and Mr. Chase, who were seized by the secessionists opposite Williamsport, are safe in jail at Martinsburg.—Mr. Barker, of the 13th regiment at Pittsburg, was shot in the knee on Thursday, and a private of the 8th regiment was accidentally shot in the leg yesterday, and must suffer amputation. There is no serious sickness in the hospital here, and but 38 cases in all.

CAMP CURTIN.—Departure of Troops.—It was nearly daylight on Saturday morning before the two regiments bound for Cumberland got off—the issue of arms and clothing having occupied all afternoon and nearly all night.  
Camp Curtin being one of the best locations in the State for quartering troops, owing to the facilities for immediate transportation in any direction in which their services may be required, will soon be filled up again by companies now organized in different sections of the State, that have been ready to march for months.

It is now probable that two of the regiments in camp at Easton, organized a day or two ago by Gen. McCall, will be ordered to the new camp at New Freedom, in York county.  
Another regiment will be formed out of the companies at Camp Curtin this week. It has already been informally organized, but now that arms and uniforms are supplied, there is no doubt but what it will speedily be equipped and sent forward, when the camp will again be left in charge of new recruits.

GOOD.—We learn that the Three Million War Loan of Penna., has been promptly taken at par! The Old Keystone is sound, patriotic and solvent.—Lewistown Chronicle.  
There are two thoughts which are suggested by the Chronicle's rejoicing. One is that his party friends who have been robbing the State can now get their pockets lined with their ill-gotten gains; and the other is that, when the State was under Democratic rule, the editor was always shedding crocodile tears over its bankruptcy.—Now, that his own party has got rid of \$20,000,000 less than a year, it is all O. K. Solvent Old Keystone! at the rate of \$60,000,000 for the treat of a three years' Republican term.—Exchange.

CRACK.—A man named John Poffenberger, residing up Stony creek near Dauphin, committed suicide by hanging himself with a plow line in the woods near his house. He made an attempt to destroy himself on Thursday morning, but was prevented by his wife. It is said that he labored under aberration of mind, produced, it is supposed, by remorse at having run through with all the money left him by his father, and also his wife's portion. He was about forty years of age, and leaves ten children—among them two grown up daughters.—Truly a sad case.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. James D. Myers, of this place, met with a serious accident while engaged, on Tuesday evening last, in erecting an awning in front of J. Doran's Tailor Shop, in the vicinity of our office. He fell a distance of eight or ten feet, on a stone step in front of the building, badly bruising one of his thighs, from the effects of which he remained insensible for some time. Under the care of skillful physicians, he is rapidly recovering.—Danville Intelligencer.

The federal government has notified the Governor of Pennsylvania that he will be furnished immediately with ten thousand stand of arms for the purpose of arming the reserve corps. These arms are to be of the best and most approved description, and will be placed in the hands of the reserve corps as soon as they are forwarded from the general government. The State authorities are making arrangements to purchase a supply of rifles. The arms to be furnished by the War Department were applied for the State authorities.

LIEUT. COL. BOWMAN, and a sergeant of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, accidentally got within the enemy's lines, on the evening of the 19th inst., opposite Williamsport, Md., and were captured by the rebels, which nothing has been heard of them. Col. Bowman is from Wilkes-Barre, and brother of the late Major Frank Bowman, who distinguished himself as a brave and efficient officer, in the Mexican War.  
THE BIG GUN RECOVERED.—The big gun Union was raised from the water near Locust Point Baltimore, on Thursday last, and safely placed on the deck of the schooner J. J. Bari. It was securely lashed to the vessel to prevent it from rolling overboard should the vessel be caught in a storm. It is also provided with buoys, so that should it again be accident laid overboard the buoys will indicate its location.

PRESTO.—A Congressional Election is coming off in the 2nd Pollada. district on the 23 of July; Ergo, the Philadelphia Bulletin one of the "no party" organs, goes in for the nomination of a straightout Republican. "No party," went work there. The Reps. have a majority in this second District!

THE LATE congressional Election in Maryland resulted in a complete Union triumph—all the Union men having been elected by overwhelming majorities. The aggregate Union majority in the State, will reach from 30,000 to 40,000.  
SOME FRICKS has sent us an interesting little book, containing valuable information in reference to the American Drama.

MARRIED.  
On the 13th inst., by Rev. F. Geathart, Mr. JOHN EAST, to Miss MARY STERNER, both of Espy, Columbia county, Penna.

DIED.  
In Catawissa, Columbia county on Thursday, the 13th of June, after a protracted illness, Mr. JACOB DYER, in the 76th year of his life.  
At Steele's Hotel in Wilkes-Barre, on Wednesday, June 12th, Mr. ISAAC GRAY, (tailor,) aged about 50 years.  
In Wilkes-Barre, on Sunday afternoon, June 2nd, Mr. O. B. HILLARD, aged 87 years.  
On the 13th inst., in Mount Pleasant (w.p.) this county, Mr. ANDREW DILLING, in the 75th year of his age.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE  
The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystallized Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM! And having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the most Flattering Testimonials of its Real Value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.  
ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and  $\frac{1}{10}$  wholesale of  
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.  
Philadelphia, June 26, 1861—ly.

A New Democratic Morning Paper.  
"THE UNION."  
With a view to meet a universally admitted want, the undersigned will issue on Monday, the 1st of July next, a Morning Penny Paper, to be called "THE UNION." The great mission of the Democratic Party, which has ever stood as the bulwark of the Union and the Champion of the CONSTITUTION, renders its entire utility and bold attitude in this hour of National peril a matter of vital concern. The pending struggle is not less for the maintenance of a United Country than for the Perpetuation of Democratic principles, as expounded by JEFFERSON and JACKSON. The most momentous result hang upon the issue. Mere party questions are for the time by common consent adjourned. The past is dead, save in its lessons of experience. The Democratic hosts have not shrunk from their full share in the responsibilities and dangers of the emergency. They have rallied with one accord around the standard of our common country. But the occasion imposes other duties. The Government will demand and receive the willing support of every patriot, in its efforts to vindicate the National honor and to assert the National authority; but the Preservation of Constitutional Liberty rests more with the people than with Congress and Cabinet. Vigilance and Unity are therefore especially requisite in the present juncture. It is the purpose of the Proprietors to make "THE UNION" in every respect a first class Journal. The Democracy of the whole State feel the need of a bold and vigorous Metropolitan daily; and no effort will be spared to render "THE UNION" both popular and efficient as a newspaper, and as a fearless exponent of the great principles for which the Democratic party have ever contended, and which are now so unhappily imperilled. The Proprietors have perfected such arrangements as will place the enterprise, from the beginning, upon a substantial business basis, with abundant means to make a Newspaper second in interest and ability to no other in the city; and while the paper will be fearlessly Democratic, it will sedulously avoid all faction, as the deadliest base to party efficiency. We look to the DEMOCRATIC MASSES for support; and shall labor to make "THE UNION" in every way worthy their confidence and liberal patronage, as a fresh, readable and fearless Journal. TERMS:—Per Annum, Three Dollars, or served by Carriers SIX CENTS PER WEEK. Our Orders should be addressed to J. O. SEVERNS & CO. No. 130 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. June 26, 1861.