



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR. BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1861.

HALF VOLUME.—With this number closes half of the Thirteenth Volume of the STAR, and completes three volumes and a half since under our proprietorship. We are about ready to say, in the language of one of our distant contemporaries, "this is the last STAR which will be issued under the old 'fogy credit system.'" There are many on our books who have not paid us the first cent. We will erase a number of names from our books next week, and those who do not receive their papers will know well the cause. They have been trying to break us up in this manner, but we are not going to allow them to accomplish their object. We will publish the STAR if we don't have but one subscriber, and that one itself, before we will allow these non-paying delinquents to ruin us. The old time system of issuing on "tick" is at least a generation behind the age. But we have published the STAR three years and a half under the old system, in order that all might be able to judge of its merits, before we adopted the new system—cash invariably in advance!

Under the new system, while we may lose many subscribers, and some who are perfectly responsible, we will feel assured that we are losing nothing in the matter of white paper. We shall get paid for all we do issue, be the number great or small.—This fact will enable us to print a much better paper than heretofore. Instead of spending two-thirds of our time in the streets collecting money, in order to prevent notes, given for the material which we have consumed, from going to protest, we shall receive pay for our paper in advance, buy our white paper for cash at a reduced price, and spend our time in improving our paper.

THE MISSOURI STATE GOVERNMENT.—Who shall be Governor?—The civil government of Missouri, as exercised by the functionary known to its constitution being at an end, the citizens are beginning to look around to see how and by whom the State shall once more have a legal executive officer. The St. Louis Republican says:

The Governor of this State is now a fugitive from the Capital, to which he may not return soon, and probably never. The Lieutenant Governor has been absent it is believed from the State for months. Reports locate him now in one place and then in another. Nothing satisfactory is known of his whereabouts, except that he is out of the State. His office is a matter involved in as much doubt as the future movements of the Governor.

Governor Jackson, judging from present appearances, will soon be out of the State. From the existing state of facts, some would argue that he has virtually abdicated his place, and that his office has become vacant, just as would happen if he were incapacitated by sudden insanity. Admitting this, it would devolve on the President pro tem of the Senate to repair to Jefferson city and assume the Government of the State. That officer is Senator Brown, of Ray county. He is a respected citizen, with large property interests.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—That most solemn of all mournful pageants, a military funeral, took place in our borough on last Wednesday afternoon, when the remains of William C. Rohn were consigned to their last resting place. Mr. Rohn was among the first to volunteer, in this neighborhood, on the breaking out of the war, and with the Light Dragoons marched to Chambersburg, where in a few days he was taken sick. Not recovering sufficiently for duty, as soon as he was able to travel, he came home—to die. He was buried with the honors of war—the Wilkes-Barre Home Guards, Capt. Conyngham; the Wilkes-Barre Grays, Capt. E. B. Miner, and the Ross Rifles, Capt. E. F. Meyer, together with the Good Will Fire Company, in citizens' dress, and the Wyoming Band participating in the ceremonies. We had but little acquaintance with Mr. Rohn, but doubt not that he would have made a gallant soldier had his life and health been spared. We think his father, Mr. E. Rohn, (who is remembered by many of our citizens) was a drummer in the war of 1812, so that William belonged to a good fighting stock.—Luzerne Union.

DUMMED OUT.—On Monday evening of last week, at 8 o'clock, a member of Capt. McGee's Irish Infantry, of Manch Chunk, was drummed out of Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, with all the honors. It appears that the individual in question, whose name we did not learn, was not only guilty of insubordination, but he was also pugnacious, having knocked down an officer of his own company, for which offense he was tried by a court martial and sentenced to five days' imprisonment on bread and water, and to be publicly drummed out of camp, in the presence of the entire division. On the evening named his head was shaved, and in the presence of the entire army he was marched out of camp at the point of the bayonet to the tune of the "Rogue's March."

CONGRESSMAN ELECTED.—At the special election, held in the Luzerne district, on Saturday last, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Geo. W. Scranton, Hon. HENRIK B. WRIGHT was elected.—Mr. Wright is a Democrat, and was nominated by the Democratic Conference.—The Black Republicans subsequently met, and having a defeat if they put a man of their stripe in the field, resolved also to support Mr. W.—Eaton Sentinel.

Just so, Mr. Sentinel. More truth in your remarks than poetry.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY claim to have sent the partisan pretty completely in the support of Col. Wright. Wonder if their party were out pretty completely sunk previous to Col. Wright's nomination by the

The Northern Rebellion.

Are our readers aware that rebellion against the authority of the Government is organizing at the North—that treason is rearing its ugly head in the midst of the very party that profess the most determination in putting down the rebellion at the South? It is even so. Daily attempts are now being made to array the army against the Government, and set up the military above the civil authorities. Daily threats are made that if the war is not pushed forward with more vigor, the army will act upon its own responsibility; and that if a compromise is effected, three hundred thousand men in arms will disband without administering law according to the code of Judge Lynch. After all the beautiful prattle about the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws, coming from those who have spent years in trampling upon the Constitution, deriding the Union and violating the laws, the old law-defying instincts have once more gained the mastery, and revolution is now the watchword. The Government must plunge headlong into the vortex of civil war or be trodden under the iron heel of military despotism.—Read the following from the Tribune, and see how bold treason has grown at the North:

Secret communications are being held with the leading rebels. Negotiations, which are so near treason that the technicalities of definition only make it doubtful, are now being carried on with emissaries from flagitious traitors. A settlement of villainous plunder and shameful raid, to be adjusted by laying down arms, and an extension of the line of 36° 30' to the Pacific. Who can be so insane as to suppose that three hundred thousand men, with a million more behind them who would take up arms if it were possible, can be made to disband and go home on such a cowardly abandonment as this? We have a court which ekes out the short stam of your code. The judiciary of Judge Lynch will come in and take cognizance where the legal tribunals stop. If these prowling bandits cannot be held to justice in any other way they can swing from limbs of trees in the forest. Unaccounted men are now asking themselves, in meditations on the Government and its late utter inadequacy, "Can these dry bones live?" They are praying men, and loyal. They believe in the Ruler of Heaven and earth, and in the ruler of the nation. The one is above all, and over all, the State. His office has become vacant, and breath. You can have subordination or obedience, or you may be furnished with a Northern rebellion, ready made, and to hand.

The Difference.

The republican journals have been incessantly charging the Democratic papers of the north with affording treasonable aid and comfort to the enemy, by advocating the rights of the people of the South, as members of the Union. Now the difference between the Democratic and republican journals on this point is simply this: The Democratic Press, has said to the South that the Democratic party of the North would stand by them and aid them in defending and maintaining their Constitutional and legal rights in the Union. This they not only had a right to do. The Republican journals, on the other hand, have been weekly and daily telling the South, that a very large portion of the Democrats of the North, and particularly those, who at the late Presidential election, supported John C. Breckinridge, are disunionists. Secessionists, and ready and willing to aid and assist the South in their rebellions and treasonable attempts to overthrow the Government, and dissolve the Union. Who is affording "aid and comfort" to the enemy? He who tells them that they shall be sustained and their rights protected in the Union, or he who tells them that there are hundreds of thousands of Northern men ready to aid them in dissolving and breaking up the Union? These Republican journals know their assertions to be false, still they persist in them, apparently with a view to encourage the South to hope for and expect a division in the North.—Danville Intelligencer.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Quite a coup d'état took place one day last week in the affairs of the Scranton daily, which was published on Tuesday as the Daily News, under the proprietorship of Col. A. W. Hart, who for the past year has conducted the paper with much energy. The paper professed to be independent in politics, but has lately given a warm support to Col. H. B. Wright for Congress. The next morning it appeared as "The Morning Herald," edited by J. B. Adams, with a tone as decidedly antagonistic to Col. Wright, and as earnestly in favor of Mr. Randall, as it was the day previous in behalf of Col. Wright. Col. Hart, in a published statement says the office was taken possession of by "an armed body of ruffians," early in the morning, who prevented the entrance of himself and workmen. Messrs. Davis & Wheeler, from whom Col. Hart purchased the office, say it was a business transaction, without reference to politics. If the latter be the fact, it is certainly a novel "business transaction" and discloses a very summary way of collecting debts. But as the case is in the hands of the lawyers, we leave it to their tender mercies.—Luzerne Union.

Official Vote of Montour County.

The following is the official result of the special election, held in this county on Saturday last, for Congressman, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Geo. W. Scranton; D. R. RANDALL, ran as an independent Candidate in opposition to Col. Wright.—Intelligencer.

More Debt—More Tax.

The New York Saturday Evening Post, a leading Black Republican journal, is out in a proposition recommending Congress, at the approaching session, to authorize a call for 500,000 additional men, and an appropriation of \$300,000,000, to carry on the civil war that is now unfortunately raging in this heretofore happy and prosperous land. To raise this amount of money it proposes to appeal directly to the people, and after it is raised to lay a direct tax upon the people to raise the interest, thus submitting a plan that will not only ruin the capitalists of the country, but bring the farmer and mechanic to bankruptcy and poverty.

The New York World, another organ of Black Republicanism, says: "Congress may as well make up its mind at once for a lundred debt such as the country never yet saw. But this ought not really to excite any very deep concern. At the time of the first call for troops the government owed about one hundred millions. Allowing two hundred millions for the expense of putting down the rebellion—which is a very large estimate—and fifty millions to cover all peace deficits we shall have a national debt of three hundred and fifty millions." This estimate would only pay the expenses of the present force in the field, a single year, for it must be remembered that the cost of maintaining the army is now about one million dollars per day. But suppose that this war should be prolonged for three or four years, as it probably will, if the radical abolition doctrine of extermination is carried out, how would the debt stand? Instead of three hundred and fifty millions, it would be nearer a thousand millions, provided money to that extent could be raised to carry it on, which is not so certain. And what would be the tax necessary to pay the interest on such a debt? Pennsylvania's quota, over and above the interest on her own greatly increased State debt, would be more than six millions annually, and yet the ability of the people to pay would be less than it ever has been, because of the depreciation and ruin which such a war would inevitably inflict upon business, trade and property, a foretaste of which depreciation and ruin is already being experienced although the war is scarcely begun. But, it may be asked, what is all this debt and all this tax in comparison to the destruction of thousands and hundreds of lives of men who have been brethren and of men who would have continued brethren, had Crittendon's compromise or some other similar proposition been promptly adopted by Congress, in December last, or other conciliatory and just measures, looking to peace and harmony between the section, been resorted to? This whole subject is one which claims and should receive the serious reflection of every good citizen.

It may not be too late yet to settle this trouble honorably, without all this cost and sacrifice of life. In a few days Congress will meet, and that venerable statesman and true Union man, Hon. John C. Crittendon, who has just been elected to Congress from Kentucky, will take his seat in the House. Let Mr. Lincoln advise with him and men of his stamp, instead of some of the savage disunion abolitionists that surround him, and our difficulties may be speedily brought to an honorable termination. Let the people have an opportunity to vote on the Crittendon proposition, (which is nothing more than to re-instate the old Missouri compromise line and make the act constitutional), or let a National Convention of States be called and we feel sure that the trouble would soon be ended. Would not either of these propositions be better than peace dictated at the cannon's mouth?

We have no desire to dictate terms to the present Administration; our greatest desire and hope is to see the war honorably terminated and the country again made prosperous and happy, and with this end in view, as a conductor of a free press we express our sentiments and criticize that policy which we believe to be wrong.—As a loyal citizen we have cheerfully given our support to every measure necessary for the preservation of the Government and the maintenance of the Constitution but we cannot and will not consent to the proposition of some of the leading Black Republican journals, high in authority, that this war must be carried on regardless of the cost of treasure and life until State lines shall be obliterated and all the functions of the Government concentrated in one national power. This would place us under a despotism equalled only by that of Austria. God grant that this course may never fall upon us. We will cling to the Constitution with undying enthusiasm, still believing that the best Government that has been devised for man is that "which sacredly protects the rights of the humblest citizen."—Eaton Sentinel.

THE ECONOMY OF HEALTH.—This busy nation of Americans have 12,000,000 work-a-day people, whose services may be estimated at \$2 a day, and their annual loss from sickness at an average of ten days each in the year. This gives a total loss of \$240,000,000 a sum three times as large as the cost of the General Government, including the Army, Navy, Post Offices, Legislators, Foreign Ministers and all. The amount weighs over six hundred tons in pure gold. A large proportion of this costly suffering might be averted by the attention to diet, cleanliness, and above all, by the proper use of the right remedy in season. When a 25 cent box of Ayer's Pills will avert an attack of illness which it would take several days to recover from, or a dollar bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, will expel a lurking disorder that would bring the sufferer to his back for weeks or months, does it take any figures to show the good economy of the investment? When Fever and Ague is ranked in your veins, and shaking your life out of you, is it worth the dollar it costs for his Aque Cures to have the villainous disorder expelled, which it does surely and quickly? When you have taken a cold is it prudent to wait until it has settled on the lungs, when days or weeks or months must be spent in trying to cure it, even if it can be cured at all, or is it cheaper to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, costing a few shillings, and remove the trouble before it is

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to raise a subscription of 25 cents, which they are authorized to judiciously expend in fire-crackers and other extensive combustibles, to be distributed among the "leading citizens," and displayed simultaneously in different parts of the borough, on the Fourth that all may have a view of them on that memorable day.

Resolved, That another committee be appointed to invite every man to do as he pleases on the "day we (don't) celebrate a Republic." That in furtherance of the above still another committee be appointed to prepare the Engine Hall, or some other extensive room, for the purpose of holding a general meeting of our "patriotic citizens."

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Miltown, and that other papers be allowed to copy them, and also that a copy be sent to President Lincoln, and each to our principal statesmen, in order to show them that Old Milton is always at her post.

The Oath to Support the Constitution.

The duty of the citizen in times of national war, is by no means difficult to define, says the Patriot and Union. It is his duty to obey the laws of his government. If the government requires his money for national purposes, he must furnish it. If it requires himself to arm, he must go to the conflict. The nation never did recognize, and will utterly refuse to recognize, the Higher Law doctrine laid down some years ago by the Republicans, that every man's conscience is above the laws and the Constitution. We respect the man who afflicted with the power of the Government to compel his contributions to war purposes when he believes war to be a sin, but we do not justify him in resisting the law or the lawful authorities in such a case.

At the same time, says the Journal of Commerce, it is to be borne in mind that the government in America is not the President of the United States, nor the President and Congress, nor the respective State Executive powers, nor all these combined. These are the channels through which the government acts, and that government is the will of the people as defined and expressed in Constitutions. The respect and obedience that every man owes, is to the Constitution, from which the President and Congress derive their powers of making and executing laws. Every attempt to injure, to violate, to overthrow that Constitution, must necessarily be disloyalty.

Few men of age and experience have not, at one time or another, taken the oath of allegiance to support the Constitution of the United States. The oath is solemn where ever administered, and once taken, leaves an impression on the mind never to be effaced. Some have renewed it more than once; and the administering of it anew is strongly urged on all men in official positions. Naturalized citizens have all taken it.

It is worth while to remember what the taking of that oath implies. It places the man who takes it under the obligation to defend the Constitution always and every where, in every line and letter. It becomes his duty to resist rebellion against the government by armed forces, and equally his duty to resist insidious attacks upon it from individual or private sources. While he is free at all times to advocate modifications of the Constitution, to favor changes in the National policy, to recommend his fellow-citizens to consent to amendments of the instrument, he is bound to re-assert its power and enforcement by all the means at his command.

The oath forbids that he should be absolved from his solemn duties by any public clamor or storm of popular feeling. If men oppose the liberty of speech, or of the press, or the right of petition, he is sworn to resist them. If "the right of a trial by a jury of the State and district in which the crime was committed," be in any manner infringed on, he is sworn to resist such infringement. If any one—President, Cabinet, Congress, newspaper editor, or popular mob—shall attempt to search houses, examine private papers without warrant and due process of law, override the sacred writ of habeas corpus, or supersede the President; if any officer or branch of the government shall usurp and exercise any of the powers devolved by the Constitution upon any other branch of the Executive power; or if any individual or body of individuals shall attempt in the form of committees of vigilance or otherwise to usurp powers of government or judgment, in each and every of these cases the oath solemnly requires the citizen's resistance.

The day has arrived when a firm adherence to many of our requirements of the Constitution has been called treason by men who advocate the boldest violation of its provisions. It is difficult to take up a paper of the war party which does not propose some fresh attack on its sacred provisions. But there are men who will remember the sacredness of their oaths—who will never be misled or dragged into violating them—and we believe that the President himself, who was awhile ago in danger of being misled by his ardent partisan friends, is now fully alive to the particular meaning of the words of his own oath to "preserve, protect and defend" the Constitution.

FOURTH OF JULY IN MILTON.—On Tuesday evening last, a meeting was held at Academy Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements for a celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence. As bills were issued and conspicuously posted up in various parts of the borough, it was expected that there would be a large meeting—nor was this expectation doomed to disappointment—for at the hour appointed, Academy Hall was filled to overflowing with five men and a big boy! A President was elected, a Secretary appointed, and appropriate resolutions adopted, from which we extract a few, having room for no more. It was Resolved, That a committee be appointed to raise a subscription of 25 cents, which they are authorized to judiciously expend in fire-crackers and other extensive combustibles, to be distributed among the "leading citizens," and displayed simultaneously in different parts of the borough, on the Fourth that all may have a view of them on that memorable day.

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The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet again at Nagle's wharf next New Year's Day.—Miltownian.

The following are some remarks made by Wm G. Whiteley, as reported by the Press, delivered at a Peace Convention held in the town of Dover, Delaware, on or about the 26th ult.

This meeting was large and enthusiastic. Mr. Whiteley was a late Representative in Congress. Hear him in the State of Delaware: He addressed the tax-payers and voters, and "no Philadelphians." [Immense applause.] They were assembled in State Convention to deliberate upon the great question of the nation and age. The "tax-payers" were to decide for peace and its blessings, or war and its horrors. With the origin, right or wrong, of the present difficulties, they had nothing to do. They had not participated in bringing about the existing troubles, and they could not, therefore, engage in this fratricidal war for the Union of secession. The speaker appealed to his votes and acts in Congress, and those of Senators Bayard and Saulsbury, and also of M. W. Bates, to decide as to whether he did not strive to avert the contest, and protect the old flag. But the Northern fanatics had said war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. The speaker had been branded as a traitor by such and forbidden to "proclaim his feelings before his fellow-citizens. The benefits of peace it was not necessary to portray. Let the people look facts in the face, and ask what was better for the Union of peace. He and the Democracy of Delaware of all shades—Breckinridge, Douglass, and Bell—were for quiet at all hazards. Eleven States had gone out of the Union, which he deplored; but they were determined to go out and had gone acting upon the glorious principle of "no compromise with the power from the consent of the governed. They—8,000,000 of free men—had resented continued aggression and intermeddling until the election of a Black Republican placed the last feather upon the backs of the people, and they had calmly, quietly, but determinedly retired.—"Let us not let them go on any longer. (Applause.) Would Delaware give money or men to hold States as conquered provinces? or allow the seceded States to be governed by free people in whatever manner they chose to be governed? [Three cheers for the Confederate States!]

The speaker delineated the present prospect of business, and asked, "Who are traders and homes should be so ruined that 8,000,000 of people might be oppressed? [No! no!]

The great Douglas had said that war was absolute and unconditional Union. A coercionist, therefore, was a disunionist, and he was branded. The first gun of Sumpter tolled the death-knell of the Union, and each gun since had still more estranged the sections, until now, all were in arms!

Could the South be subjugated? [No! no! no!] Never, said the speaker, while both the North and Virginia or Texas, and when the Colonies, in the name of God and civil liberty, revolted, with three millions of yeomanry, they drove out armies of mercenaries. So now, the subjugation of the Southern people would be accomplished at the Greek caldais—never before.

When was the contest to end? If it took three months and 250,000 men to advance three miles into Virginia, when in the name of God would Mr. Scott get to New Orleans? [Immense applause and cheers.] The speaker alluded to the regiments that had been rolling into Washington, at an expense of one million dollars a day. The wealth of mines and kingdoms would not restore the country to its unembarrassed condition. And all expenditure was needless, as there were not men enough in the North to conquer a free people, fighting for their rights, even against any odds.

Six months of the Delaware regiment were Hell men and Democrats. On the 16th of July they would take the back track home, thoroughly disgusted with Scott and Lincoln.

Where were the one hundred and fifty Zouaves, said Whiteley, that left Gen. Butler to march back to the bank of the Delaware? They had deserted, and the reasons were plain: Ruin and starvation had sent the regiments to battle; and they were hiring troops, who knew no enthusiasm but avarice and gluttony.

In 1861 the war would still be in force if the North persisted, and the South would be still bravely struggling. Who would, therefore, favor peace now, if ages would still produce the same result? Let the tax-payers of Delaware come forth for peace, which would accomplish all that war could do.

War would bankrupt the nation. The richest and the poorest of the people would be dragged into the ranks of Philadelphia, there was not a single solvent merchant in Market street.

No man, unless employed in making arms or military clothing—stealing from Government—could now do any business whatever. Those who had made fortunes in Delaware were made them by the arts of peace. How much better off was Government to day? Its loan was barely taken, and \$9,000,000 could not be supplied, and \$9,000,000 alone was accepted at 85 cents upon the dollar; the remaining being issued in treasury notes.

Government would either issue treasury notes of the denomination of \$5, or come down to direct taxes, either of which would beggar Delaware and the Bank of Dover. In direct taxes they would proceed as on a former plan, and tax cattle, stock, crops, and even window panes and time-pieces. Were they ready to be thus put to the proof of their devotion to a fratricidal war? The speaker thus expatiated, a long time, upon the loss resulting to the Blue Hen State—Had they a Constitution?

They used to have, before Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated. He (the speaker) had known Lincoln, but he stated that no act of his had been either legal or constitutional since his inauguration. He had broken the Constitution. He had called for three years volunteers, in the face of the charter of our liberties, which prescribes two years as the utmost time for calling out troops by the Chief Magistrate. He was therefore a usurper, and he had station troops in Maryland—literally subjugated the State. He had suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and made his brigadier generals executives of his tyranny. He had arrogated the right to send a file of soldiers to the home of a citizen, and endow him in Fort McHenry or Fort Delaware.

He had thus gone forth, trampling upon all law however sacred. Should they then recognize the South, or conquer them unconstitutionally under this despot? [Voice—Fight 'em. Great hissing and disorder.] Mr. Whiteley—You can't whip them! [Applause and hisses.] When was it necessary for Governor Burien to Break the Constitution of Delaware? and should Lincoln, perjured as he was, break the great law of the Union? "Necessity" was the plea of tyrants! and in this case the tyranny was greater, perpetrated under the name of liberty! The Constitution, alone, made Mr. Lincoln President. If he violated it, he should be banished from Washington. [Great applause.] Lincoln was, even now, maintaining a military despotism.

Such was the natural result of denying State Rights! [Cheers.]

Delaware had been 61 one time twenty-five years under the denomination of Pennsylvania. He hoped it would never be twenty-five minutes under Pennsylvania's domination again. [Cheers.] The Legislature of Delaware would never appropriate a penny to carry on the war.—Those troops from the State, ambitious of being shot, might go to fight for Lincoln if they pleased.

Let them look to their pay. The speaker admonished the landholders that their acres would soon be taxed. He drew largely upon the fears of the people at this juncture and likewise upon his own imagination.

He said the Delaware regiment was made up of the refuse of Philadelphia regiments, and was a foreign affair altogether, without claim of sympathy from Delaware. Should Delaware tax-payers pay for Pennsylvania's men enlisting to fight the South? [No! No!] But should native Delawareans fight? In God's name, no! [Cheers.] War in any circumstances he deplored and despised, as criminal, fratricidal, tyrannical. The speaker here referred to a letter in The Patriot, Wednesday, signed by the initials of a citizen of Dover.

He prefaced his remarks by assailing the editor of the Delaware Inquirer, and then read the letter referred to, with the signature of R. He evidently believed R. to be a prominent Democrat of the town, whose office formed the stand. Looking toward said office, the speaker menacingly asked the party suspended to appear. [Great shouts of "Come out," "Show yourself," "Tear him out," &c.] No one appearing, he next made some strong allusions to the editor of the paper, which lost effect from their intrinsic vagarity.

"A reporter of Forney's is to be here," said Whiteley. "Where is he? Let him come upon the stand. Where are his Philadelphia ruffians? I wish they had appeared. The grass on Dover Square would have been green this summer had we seen them."

Loud cries were made here for the reporters, who sat mean while looking amusedly over the heads of people from a neighboring window. In the interval, somebody proposed three cheers for Jeff. Davis and great applause. The speaker then turned to Whiteley's remarks were indignantly made here, owing to the great confusion. He had evidently gone beyond his depth, and the fears of his not less treasonable associates probably caused his sudden retirement.

At the avowal that there were no Secessionists in Delaware, his violent remarks appeared strangely inconsistent. Said Whiteley, by the way, is a lawyer of broken reputation, of New Castle. He was Congressman for a term or two, and was a seceder from the Charleston Convention with James A. Bayard. He afterwards attempted to take his seat at Baltimore, but was soundly thrashed by Samuel Townsend Esq., of his own county.

MAN KILLED.—On Friday night about nine o'clock, as we learn from the Clearfield Republican, a man was shot on the Bellefonte and Erie turnpike, one mile east of the "Black Moshanon," under the following circumstances: Daniel Swab, and his son John, a lad about 14 years of age, living at the Beaver Mills, went out in the evening to watch for deer. The elder Swab went to a lick a short distance from the turnpike at the point above mentioned, and sent his son to watch a crossing on the road. The boy had watched for some time, when he saw at the distance of about eighty yards something moving in the road which he supposed to be a deer. He at once drew up his rifle and fired, when he discovered (what his criminal carelessness had before caused him to overlook) that the object he in his haste had taken for a deer was really a man! a traveller on the road, who, as soon as the gun cracked, came running toward the boy with great rapidity, exclaiming "you have shot me! I am dying!" and then falling heavily upon the road. The boy, who was much alarmed, called for his father, who came out of the woods, and the two then went up to the man lying on the ground. He was dead, the ball having completely severed the jugular, and passing downward came out just under the left shoulder. The father and son at once raised the alarm, gave themselves up, and remained in custody to await investigation.

The deceased was a stranger, and nothing could be found on his person to identify either his name or residence. His pockets contained only a knife and a small piece of tobacco. He was six feet two inches high, of muscular build, had very black hair, saw low complexion, heavy dark eye brows and a scar about one inch and a quarter in length running up and down on the right side of his right eye. He had a high nose, a broad chin, not a very heavy beard. Aged probably thirty-five.

Some suppose him to have been a discharged volunteer returning to his home in Armstrong county, at least a man fitting the same description and making such representations passed through Milesburg on Friday about noon. Others who saw him after he was shot, thought him to be a man, who about the 15th of June, passed through Philipsburg driving sheep, but nothing positive has been ascertained. He was buried in Philipsburg on last Sabbath.

[From the above description, we are inclined to believe that this unfortunate man was none other than Isaac Keller, who was tried and convicted in the U. S. District Court, at Williamsport, last week, for robbing the mail in 1859, and escaped from the custody of the Marshal on Wednesday evening.]—Patriot and Union.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The sufferer of the world. Ulcerated legs, old sores, &c. Ulcers on the legs which baffled the skill of science have yielded to a short course of these matchless remedies—the reason is natural, for experience teaches that local applications are totally ineffective—sores and ulcers are merely an effect to cure them radically, we must seek the cause elsewhere—Holloway maintains it is in the blood, and the success in his treatment in this class of diseases, in all parts of the world corroborate his system and assertions; the ointment applied to the external surface imbues the old sores and ulcers with new life, while the pills by purifying the blood extinguish their elements and expel them from it.

The New York Tribune is very anxious that the Federal Troops should march on to Richmond city. What is Gen. Scott about? Why don't he obey?

The White Labor Association of Wilkes-Barre.

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

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

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

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

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

Resolved, That we will vote for no man for any office who will vote for a repeal of the so-called "Personal Liberty Bill," which now invites and defends the fugitive slaves; and also for a passage of a law against the settlement of additional negroes in our State.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the papers of this county. (Signed by the officers.)

The Programme for Celebrating the "Fourth" at Bloomsburg. The committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Bloomsburg to make the necessary preparations for a becoming celebration of the Fourth of July, have made the following arrangements: There will be a representation of the Battle of Bonker Hill in the morning at 10 o'clock.

The procession will form in front of the Court House at 1 o'clock and will proceed to the beautiful grove of William Snyder Esq., a few rods east of the Forks Hotel, led by Howers' Cornet Band, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by ROBERT F. CLARK Esq., and orations delivered by Gen. Robert Fleming, of Williamsport, and others. A party of ladies and gentlemen will sing "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic songs at intervals during the exercises. The procession will be under the charge of the following officers: Chief Marshal, HIRAM R. KLINE, of Orangeville, A. C. MENSCH and P. BILLMEYER Esq., of Bloomsburg, as assistants. Dr. F. John, Col. L. L. Taylor, and W. W. Wright, Esq., were appointed a committee to receive and wait upon the Speakers. Other committees were appointed.

Twelfth Congressional District. ELECTION RETURNS.—OFFICIAL. H. B. WRIGHT, D. R. RANDALL, Luzerne county, 6,059 2,211 Columbia, 1,949 1,373 Montour, 933 293 Wyoming, 1047 787

Randall's vote 9,988 4,740 Wright's majority, 5,248 RETURN JUDGES. Luzerne—Maj. S. H. Pouterbach. Columbia—Iram Derr. Montour—Wm. York. Wyoming—J. C. Herman.

MARRIED. On Thursday June 27th 1861, in Bloomsburg, by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. WILLIAM BUCHHEITLER, of Greenwood, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Jacob Mannon, of Madison, Columbia county.

On June 16th, by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. ANDREW H. McWAHNE, of Miss MARY A. BRITAIN, all of Huntington, Luzerne county.

On Thursday, the 26th ult., by Rev. J. W. Yeomans, D. D., Mr. JAMES BYRD, and Miss LUDIA YEOMANS, all of Danville, Pa.

DIED. In Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county, recently, Mr. CALSB C. FOX, aged about 47 years.

Auditor's Notice. In the Orphan's Court for the county of Columbia—Estate of Conrad Hess, late of Sugarloaf township deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the balance in the hands of William Hess, Executor of the last will and testament of Conrad Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, in the county of Columbia deceased, for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday the 24 day of August 1861, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, at his office in Bloomsburg, in said county, all persons interested in the said Estate are required to present their claim before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund. JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor. Bloomsburg, July 3d, 1861.—dt.

Administrator's Notice. Estate of Jacob Nagle, late of Centre township, dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Nagle, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Franklin Nagle of said township and 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 to FRANKLIN NAGLE, Administrator. Centre, July 3d, 1861