BEAVER ARGUS

Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1863.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, IN ADVANCE: otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

Letters and communications, by mail shall have prompt attention.

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Commencing, Monday, Apr. 20, 1863.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

7:25 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	9:10 A. M.
1:55 P. M.	" "	3:20 P. M.
5:55 P. M.	" "	8:05 P. M.

Going West—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

9:00 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	7:40 A. M.
12:00 M.	Rochester,	2:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	"	5:25 P. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:10 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:45 P. M.	8:25 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	2:05 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Mail,	5:25 P. M.	7:05 P. M.
1st Express,	1:20 A. M.	2:25 A. M.
2d Express,	2:05 P. M.	4:05 P. M.
Cincinnati Exp.	6:45 P. M.	7:50 P. M.

Going West—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
Crossline Accom.	9:00 A. M.	1:20 A. M.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	12:50 A. M.	1:32 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	4:35 P. M.	6:14 P. M.
3d " "	7:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Mail,	7:00 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:10 A. M.
2d Express,	12:40 P. M.	1:50 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt. P. D.

Quarterly Statement of Bank of Beaver County.

NEW BRIGHTON, Aug. 5, 1863.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted, active	$57,409 02
Same under protest	100 00
U. S. 5-20 per cent. coupon bonds	82,500 00
U. S. 7-10 per cent. treas. notes	43850 00
Due from other banks	287 75
Notes and checks of other banks and U. S. Treasury notes	51,212 16
Gold in vault	5,840 83
Furniture and office fixtures	1,958 95
Current expenses	460 28
Protest account	141
	$294,420 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 91,475 00
Notes in circulation	1,595 00
Due depositors	101,179 62
Due the Commonwealth	2,152 42
Profits and earnings	1,602 81
Dividends unpaid	1,114 75
Bills payable	5,600 90
	$294,420 50

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD HOGUE, Cash'r.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 6th day of August, A. D., 1863.

J. R. MARTIN, J. P.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing certain Amendments to the

CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

That there be an additional section to the ninth article of the Constitution, to be designated as section seventh, as follows:

Section 7. No person in any civil or military service of this Commonwealth shall be in any manner connected with any military organization, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or from any officer of this Commonwealth, which shall not expressly recognise the right of suffrage in the officers and citizens, under such regulations as shall be, or may be prescribed by law, as if they were present at their usual places of election.

That there be two additional sections to the eighth article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

Section 9. No law shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Sec'y of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

aug26

The Eye.

DR. J. E. SPEER, 196 Penn st., Pittsburg, continues to devote special attention, as he has done for the last twenty-five years, to the diseases, deformities and defects of this important organ.

In reply to frequent inquiries of correspondents, it may be stated that, amongst the CURABLE diseases of the eye are Cataract, where the pupil is of a milky color, instead of black, as in the healthy eye; Opthalmia, Pterygium, Opacities and Films from recent inflammation, Nervous Sensibility of the Optic Nerves, Strabismus, or Crooked Eyes, Inversion of the Eyelids, Fistula Lachrymalis.

Amongst the incurable are Amaurosis, or complete paralysis of the optic nerve, where no light is visible; Opacities and Films from chronic inflammation; all cases in which the ball of the eye is lessened or altered in form by disease of injuries.

Defects of Vision, as long or short sightedness, may generally be relieved or cured by properly adjusted glasses.

REFERENCES.—Dr. S. Cunningham, James Patterson, Esq.

LOANS ON FIRST MORTGAGES can be negotiated at the PITTSBURG DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 57 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburg, on favorable terms.

an21:3m C. A. COLTON, Treasury.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 39—No. 38. Beaver, Wednesday, September 30, 1863. Established 1818

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Assessment for 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Assessment of Income and other National Taxes, for the 24th Collection District of Pennsylvania, as registered in the books of the Assistant Assessors, will be open for the inspection of all persons who may wish to examine their own lists for the space of fifteen days from and after the 15th day of September, 1863, at the following places, to wit:

Division No. 1 at the office of Wm. Stuart, Mt. Jackson, Lawrence co.

Division No. 2, at the office of T. J. Alford, Princeton, Lawrence co.

Division No. 3, at the office of G. W. Hamilton, Beaver, Beaver co.

Division No. 4, at the office of Eli Reno, New Brighton, Beaver co.

Division No. 5, at the office of William R. Trimble, Hookstown, Beaver co.

Division No. 6, at the office of O. P. Cooke, Cross Creek, Washington co.

Division No. 7, at the office of Jos. C. Ruple, Washington, Washington co.

Division No. 8, at the office of J. M. Taylor, East Bethlehem, Washington co.

Division No. 9, at the office of Jacob Rush, Jefferson, Greene co.

Division No. 10, at the office of Simon Rinehart, Waynesburg, Greene co.

Division No. 11, at the office of Hiram Smith, White Cottage, Greene co.

Notice is further given that after the expiration of said fifteen days, appeals will be held as follows:

Washington Pa., Oct. 1, 2 and 3, 1863;
Waynesburg, Pa., Oct. 5, 6 and 7, 1863;
Beaver, Pa., Oct. 10, 12 and 14, 1863;
New Castle, Pa., Oct. 15, 16 and 17, 1863.

All Appeals must be in writing, and must state the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and shall moreover state the ground or principle of inequality complained of.

SAM'L DAVENPORT,
Assessor's Office. } Ass'r 24th District.
Beaver, Sep15,63.

State Normal School.

EDINBORO, ERIE CO., PA.

THE buildings are new, neat and convenient; good Libraries, Reading Room and Apparatus; Instruction thorough and practical.

Tuition per term of fourteen weeks, $4,00; Board $2,25 per week; $36,50 pays the whole term's expense, including the use of text books.

The Fall term opens, August 18, 1863.

☞ Send for Circular.

J. A. COOPER, A. M., Principal.

aug5:3m

DAVID WOODRUFF.....DAVID IRONS.

NEW FIRM.

WOODRUFF & IRONS.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership, and will carry on the marble business in all its various branches, such as, head-stones, tombs, monuments, furniture work, etc. All work done with neatness and dispatch, as the best of workmen will be employed. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Bridgewater, Pa.

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week, Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accomodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

jy17,63 EPH'M. SMITH.

Beaver Seminary.

S. B. MERCER, Superintendent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. D. H. A. M'LEAN, D. D.
" D. A. CUNNINGHAM.
" C. P. CUMMINS, M. D.

THE FALL TERM of fourteen weeks opens on TUESDAY, the first day of September.

Rates per term for board and furnished Room.....$40 00

☞ For full particulars address
S. B. MERCER, Beaver, Pa.

aug12:4t

HOOKSTOWN SELECT SCHOOL,

Opens Monday, Sept. 28th.

Mathematics, Sciences and Languages,

Taught on the most favorable terms.

Address D. W. SCOTT, *Principal*

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. Z. MOORE announces to the public that she has removed a few rods from her late residence, where she intends continuing the MILLINERY & DRESS-MAKING business, in all its various branches. She has lately received a well selected stock of MILLINERY GOODS, to which she invites the attention of her customers. A continuance of the patronage heretofore liberally bestowed, is respectfully solicited.

Beaver, Sept. 20, '63.—4w.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest".—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 9, '63. I. N. ATKINS.

Special Notice.

THE Proprietors of the Girard House Philadelphia would respectfully call the attention of business men and the travelling community to superior accommodation and comforts offered in their establishment.

aug 19:2m KANAGA, FOWLER, & Co.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, first issued in 1841, in its twenty-second years, has obtained both a larger and a more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the War for the Union, its circulation on this 6th of December, 1862 is as follows:

Daily	50,125
Semi-Weekly	17,250
Weekly	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

Pre-eminently a journal of News and of Literature, THE TRIBUNE has political convictions which are well characterized by the single word REPUBLICAN. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its antagonism to the despots of the Old World, who fondly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterpart the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its plotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, wherein Liberty and Union shall indeed be "one and inseparable" henceforth and forever.

THE TRIBUNE devotes attention in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the War for the Union. Its special correspondents, accompany every considerable army and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust to result in the signal and conclusive [illegible] that not otherwise can a fuller or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular perusal of our columns. And we earnestly solicit the co-operation of all friends of the National cause, which we regard and uphold as that of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers, compels us to increase the price of THE TRIBUNE. Our new terms are:

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	3 cents.
Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues)	$8.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (104 issues)	$3
Two Copies, one year	$5.
Five Copies, one year	$12.
Ten Copies one year	$22 50.

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty and over.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (52 issues)	$2
Three Copies, one year	$5
Five Copies, one year	$8
Ten Copies, one year	$15

Any larger number, *addressed to names of subscribers*, $1,50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty Copies, *to one address*, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. To clubs of thirty THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent. To clubs of fifty THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, New-York

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Subscribers who send money by Express, must prepay the Express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1863 will be ready about Christmas.

"Union Hotel,"

BEAVER, PENN'A.

ALEX. CLARK, PROPRIETOR.

IN addition to the conveniences of a first class Hotel, the Proprietor has fitted up in his house, in a complete and satisfactory manner, an

OYSTER SALOON,

where the best quality of Oysters may be obtained during their season, in any desired style. Families can be furnished with Oysters, by the can or dozen. The table is furnished with all the luxuries the PITTSBURG MARKET can afford.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited. dec17

PEN-KNIVES, Scissors, Gum Hair Pins, Purses, Port Monaies, Needles, Tweezers, Pencil-sharpeners, Spool Cotton, Thread, Pins, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of

jc22 DR. C. P. CUMMINS.

Address to the Voters of Beaver County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Again you are about to perform a freeman's highest duty. But war, not peace, now lights your path to the polls, and you come amidst alarms and dangers. A gigantic and causeless rebellion yet rear its wicked head, and demands all your patriotism and power to subdue it.

This is no time, when the blood of your sons, your brothers, and your kinsman, is poured out like water for your country's sake, to lend yourselves to party schemes. It is painful to think, that in the midst of a nation's sorrow, men are thinking of naught but partisan success, prolonging the war and increasing bloodshed, by paralizing the hands that administer the Government.

Surely this is not Democracy.—True Democrats are not found filling the ranks of such leaders; but like Butler, Dix, and Dickinson and Cass, and Grant, Logan, M'Clernand, Johnson, Hoit and Stanton, the great lights of the Democratic party; and the thousands of Loyal Democrats in the field, are found true to their country; supporting for its sake its measures and its administration. They see its peril, and as true patriots know no rational or practical means of safety except, though those who hold and administer its powers. Theirs is not the folly that would strike down the hands that hold the reins, and then bid the chariot of Government speed to ruin.

The war is unfinished and North or South must conquer. All your dearest interests are gathered on the battle-field, there to prevail or perish.—Your soldiers struggle with a formidable foe. They need all that Government can do or give, to secure the victory. Your Government cannot be too strong, too vigilant, too active, or too united.

The wily foe, grown desperate by defeats, seizes every advantage. He keeps up the spirit of resistance at home by painting the horrors and despotism of "Lincoln's Government," as he call it; and he animates their hope of ultimate success, by pointing to divisions in the North, and denunciations of "Lincoln and his minions." A Northern newspaper filled with attacks upon the draft, the taxes, and every measure caused by rebellion, and overflowing with gall and bitterness towards the Government, is a [illegible] to [illegible] endanger not only the cause of their country, but peril the soldier himself on the battle-field, by their acts.—They would break down his moral power by teaching that his cause is unjust. His blow is hardest, who believes his cause is right; yet they would unnerve his arm, by justifying secession, and declaring it could have been avoided by compromise.

But well they know that the interests of the South were ever protected by the Federal Government, for it has been their boast that the Government has always, with rare exceptions, been administered by Democratic hands; and for the last eight years down to the time of secession, it was thus administered under Pierce and Buchanan. They know that Congress, and the Executive, and the Supreme Court, filled by their friends, ever legislated, administered and decided for the South. They knew also that long before a resolution of compromise was offered, secession had taken place, that the forts, arsenals, ships, and property of the Government had been seized by armed traitors, and that the Senators and Representatives of the Cotton States left the Halls of Congress, declaring that no terms of compromise could or would be accepted.

Yet, knowing all these things, these Northern leaders would destroy the moral power of the soldier and the citizen by persuading them that their cause is unjust. For if this be not a just war in defence of the Union and the Constitution, against a wicked rebellion, every soldier's blow is unjustifiable; and he had volunteered to kill unlawfully. And you, fellow citizens, are accessory to the crime.—Have we not all given aid and support to this war? Have we not sent sons, brothers, kinsmen and friends to the battle field? Have we not contributed money and means? Is it true we are all guilty as manslayers, or their aiders and abetters? Yet these men would teach us our cause is unjust. How will a righteous God, and an impartial history equit us, if their words be true?

Not only do these men strike down the soldier and the citizen's moral power; but they strip the soldier of his strength, and the citizen of his defense by attacking his only source of power. Without a Government at his back, to supply his wants and to reinforce the soldier who weakened by death or disease, or outnumbered by the enemy, he must fall. Without a Congress to vote money, and supplies, and reinforcements, and an executive to carry out these laws and enforce them when opposed by faction and fraud, or disloyalty, the soldier must yield.

Yet do these leaders of party cry peace when there is no peace, and applaud those who, like Vallandigham, vote against supplies to the soldiers. They refuse to draft or reinforcement, oppose the arrest of deserters, and, in short, cripple and oppose the government in every form.

Who, then, is the soldiers' friend? Is it he who paralyzes his heart and his arm by these means? Who is the friend of the government? Is it he who weakens its strength and power of resistance, and encourages the enemy by division and opposition?

The soldier only knows the government through those who administer it. It is they who supply his wants and strengthen his arms. Yet these leaders harrass and vex and oppose and cripple them in every mode that ingenuity and disloyalty can devise, and then tell us this is not opposing the government; it is only opposition to the administration. But change the administration, and call it Democratic, and what difference does it make? The acts are the same. Their acts cripple and destroy the power of the government to suppress the rebellion, and in this is the wickedness of the thing. Government is practically known only through its administration. Is there an honest, loyal man so blind he cannot see that all these attempts to enfeeble and annoy the administration directly impair the power of the government to supply the wants of the army in men and munitions, and to carry on the war? Are we to see our kinsmen in the army succumb to the enemy for want of ability in the government to send reinforcements and supplies. Yet these men oppose the draft, the only means of reinforcing; and deny every power the government would assert for the benefit of those who are in the field.

Then, fellow citizens, come to your country's rescue. Let not the State of Pennsylvania pass into the hands of those whose arguments and whose doctrines directly impair the federal administration in its support of the soldier, and in its vigorous prosecution of the war, as the only means of a speedy end of rebellion and of saving both blood and treasure. You can do this only by supporting those who are earnest and ardent in that cause. Surely they can not be the faithful, true and sincere friends of the government, whose every act tends to weaken its power to prevail over the enemy.

We ask you to support no political party. Let parties lie back till the war is over and the Union secure.—We ask you not to be Republicans, or Democrats; but we do ask you to support the Union. We ask you to vote for the good of your country, by voting for those who heartily support its cause.

The honest and true patriot must now discard all his feelings and private interests, all his likes and dislikes, all his prejudice and his leanings, and vote for the man who represents the true interests of his country. D. L. IMBRIE, *Ch'n.*

THOS. M. M'CORD, } *Sec's.*
W. W. KERR, }

Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator.

I propose to publish a weekly and tri-weekly journal, bearing the above title, at Knoxville, in East Tennessee; and the weekly paper, made up from the contents of the tri-weeklies, I propose to send out to distant subscribers, for *Two Dollars* per annum *invariably paid in advance*. Subscriptions and remittances will be forwarded to me at *Cincinnati*, from which point I expect to ship my papers and materials. I expect to issue the first number in October, as it was in that month two years ago, when my paper was crushed out by the God-forsaken mob at Knoxville; called the *Confederate Authorities*. I will commence with this hell born and hell-bound rebellion, were the traitors forced me to leave off, and all who with the paper would do well to begin with the first issue, as I intend that single paper shall be worth the subscription price to any Unconditional Union man!

In the rule of my editorial conduct, I shall abjure that severity which destroys the independence of the press; and cast from me that factious opposition which gives to *party* what is due to *country*. And whilst the name of my journal indicates, in unmistakable terms, its politics, I shall as a faithful sentinel, forget Whigs, Democrats, Know Nothings, and Republicans, and remember only my Government, and the preservation of the FEDERAL UNION—as richly worth all the sacrifices of blood and treasure their preservation may cost—even to the *extermination* of the present race of men and the consumption of all the means of the present age!

Publishers inserting the prospectus once, prominently, and sending me the paper to Cincinnati will be favored with an an exchange.

Sept. 7, '63. W. G. BROWNLOW

☞ A New York editor recommends the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He doesn't believe that this would "imply an acknowledgment of the right of secession." But it would imply an acknowledgment of the *power* to secede and to make the secession good, and this would be just as fatal as the acknowledgment of right so far as the preservation of the Union is concerned. Neither the right nor the power exists, and our Government would be both criminal and foolish to acknowledge the existence of either.

Plain Results of Voting.

By voting for Curtin a man shows a disposition to sustain the Government in its struggles for self-preservation.

By voting for Woodward, a man endorses rebellion and seeks to embarrass a government struggling to conquer a peace by the establishment of its own authority.

By voting for Curtin, a man shows his disposition to uphold the Constitution, and the Union now repudiated by the slave States.

By voting for Woodward, a man gives aid and comfort to the States in rebellion, as Woodward has publicly declared that the slave States possessed rights in defence of which they were justified in rebelling against the Government and destroying the Union.

By voting for Curtin, a man endorses the doctrine of free suffrage, and the right of the soldier to vote.

By voting for Woodward, a man accepts the decision made by him, that the defenders of a Government have no right to participate in its administration, and that the fact of service in the army or navy is the evidence of incompetency to exercise the right of the franchise and the proof positive that such citizens should be degraded to the level of a slave.

By voting for Curtin, a man prepares the way to a lasting peace by proving our determination to wage an eternal war rather than surrender the authority of the National Government over an inch of the National domain.

By voting for Woodward, a man encourages rebellion and thus forever impairs the security of all National liabilities, while he destroys every individual security which the free white men of the free States now possess.

By voting for Curtin, a man secures three years of further thrift and economy in the State Administration, by which millions of dollars were saved to the people of Pennsylvania within the last three years.

By voting for Woodward, a man seeks the inauguration of an administration that will oppose the National Government and place Pennsylvania in alliance with the confederate States, thus making the Keystone of the Federal Arch the means practically and eternally, to sever the States of the American Union.

A Battle Cry---Wages for Labor.

We suggest, says Wilkes' Spirit, to the working Democracy of the North, without their office looking leaders are endeavoring to dragoon into the service of the Southern aristocracy a battle cry for the next campaign.—Let the text of the campaign be, "Wages for Labor;" and let them bear in mind, that the instant this principal is fully recognized, a vast region will be opened to them which has hitherto been usurped by the negro and his lordly master. We want the Southern country opened up to white labor, and the only way to accomplish that is to secure wages to all labor. The lordly idlers who live upon the work of other men, will then gladly employ the labor which is most profitable and the best. As for the negroes, they will go largely into the standing army of the country; and as it is a well known fact that soldiers do not reproduce themselves, a large portion of the problem of their future will be clearly solved. Let the true Democracy, therefore, rally to the cry of "Wages for labor!" It is the only one which is worthy of their name and principles; it will do more, by its very sound, to defeat the Northern miscreants who are endeavoring to mislead them to the support of Southern aristocracy and treason, than all other arguments combined.—The opposition to the text will come solely from aristocrats and traitors—therefore it will prove the best touchstone for the separation of the Democratic masses from their infamous leaders, that could be applied. "Wages for labor."

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF SLAVERY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—The Unconditional Union Committee of Maryland advise the people of that State, in their address, to abolish the institution of slavery at the earliest possible period. "The substance of slavery," they say, "is gone, and they are of the opinion that the sooner the skeleton is removed the better it will be for the true interests of the State and of the Union." In Delaware the disappearance of the slave population has been almost as rapid as in Maryland, and the people seem to manage to get along very comfortably without them. In Tennessee the military operations have almost completely destroyed this species of property; something similar has taken place in [illegible] not [illegible] permitted to remain.

HARD ON NEWSPAPER MEN.—Gen. Meade has issued the following order.

I. Newspaper correspondents will be admonished to hold no communication with prisoners of war, whether on their way to headquarters or temporarily detained in the custody of any guard; or to seek any information from guides, scouts or refugees coming from beyond the lines.

II. No newspaper correspondent or civilian, not connected with the army, will be permitted to accompany or remain with cavalry serving in the front or on the flank of the army.

GEN. GRANT ON COPPERHEADS.—A significant remark was made a few days since by Gen. Grant to some Chicago friends. They were conversing upon Gen. Logan and and his extension of furlough. General Grant remarked that he extended Gen. Logan's furlough because, while he was in Illinois fighting Copperheads, he still was in the field doing duty.

☞ In a speech, delivered in Nashville, at a meeting called to rejoice over the National successes before Charleston, Gov. Johnson declared himself a thorough-going Emancipationist, and urged the immediate and thorough abolition of Slavery in Tennessee and elsewhere.

☞ A Danish writer speaks of a hut so miserable that it didn't know which way to fall, and so kept standing. This is like the man that had such a complication of diseases that he did not know what to die of, and so lived on.

☞ The New York *World* says that nature has endowed President Lincoln with a "single great quality"—that he has nothing but a "certain vulgar honesty." According to the etiquette of copperheadism, honesty is the vulgarest thing in the world.

☞ Mrs. Jameson says — "The bread of life is love, the salt of life is work; the sugar of life, poetry; the water of life faith." Hand us the bread and sugar; never mind the salt.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the Federal soldiers are "like swine." Then let the rebel government read its doom. Wherever the hog comes the rattlesnake disappears. —*Prentice.*

☞ It is suggested that all the thieves in the country ought to wear crape thirty days for the death of John B. Floyd.—*Prentice.*

DONE WELL.—The Maine Wesleyan Seminary has sent 400 of its students to the war. One hundred and fifteen went during one term.

DEATH OF GENERAL HOUSTON.—General Sam Houston died at his residence in Huntersville, Texas, on the 25th of July. He was seventy years of age.

The above is the brief notice of the Richmond Whig, of the death of this distinguished man. Its brevity is sufficient assurance that he died a loyal man.

COLORED MEN IN THE NAVY.—It is estimated that there are now five thousand colored men in the navy.—Within the last eight or ten months they have been admitted as seamen, ordinary seamen and landsmen. Formerly they were chiefly occupied in the ward-rooms and in the after-guard. Not one of them, however, holds a position as petty officer in the service, although many of them are coxswains for boats. Admiral Paulding's barge at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it is not generally known, has a crew of ten stalwart negroes.

GEN. LEE'S ESTATE.—A cotemporary states that some writers have erred in speaking of the Arlington estate, near Washington city, as having once belonged to General Washington. It was the property of the Custis family, and when Washington married the widow Custis he had charge of it in trust for her son, and afterwards for her grandson, the late G. W. P. Custis, to whom it reverted. Mr. C. married a daughter of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, who had married a Miss. Randolph, and they left one child a daughter, who married Robert E. Lee, now at the head of the Confederate army in Virginia.

☞ The platform of the Democracy is thus succinctly set forth in a communication to Harper's Weekly:

"First, Resolved, That we are in favor of the war."

"Second, Resolved, That we are opposed to all measures for carrying it on."

These resolutions are so comprehensive, and so truly indicative of the principles of the enemies of the Union, that they hereafter be used at Democratic meetings and conventions as a convenient substitute for the specimens of wretched grammer usually employed.