

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum in advance; otherwise Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged. No paper discontinued until arrears are settled.

Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

# BEAVER ARGUS.



Vol. 40 No. 35, Beaver, Wednesday, August 31, 1864. Established 1818

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisements inserted at the rate of...  
Business cards, 75 cents a line...  
Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents...  
Other notices of a public nature, 25 cents...

### National Union Nominations.

For President,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**  
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON**  
OF TENNESSEE.

### Union Presidential Electors.

SENATORIAL.  
Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia.  
Thomas Cunningham, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVES.  
1 Robert P King  
2 G Morrison Cost  
3 Henry Bunn  
4 William B Kern  
5 Barton H Jank  
6 Charles M Rank  
7 Robert Parker  
8 Aaron Mull  
9 John A Hiestand  
10 Richard H Coryell  
11 Edward Holliday  
12 Charles F Reed

13 Elias Hale  
14 Chas F Shriver  
15 John Wister  
16 M'Conaughey  
17 David W Wood  
18 Isaac Benson  
19 John Patton  
20 Samuel B Dick  
21 Edward Bierer  
22 John P Penney  
23 E M Junkin  
24 J W Blanchard

### Union District and County Nominations.

Congress.  
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington  
President Judge.  
L. L. M'GUFFIN, Lawrence Co  
Assembly.  
M. S. QUAY, Beaver.  
ROBT R REED, Washington.  
JAMES R. KELLY.

Prothonotary.  
MICHAEL WEYAND, Beaver.  
County Commissioner.  
JOSEPH IRONS, Hopewell.  
Poor House Director.  
SAM'L M'NAMAY, Economy tp.  
Auditor.  
JAMES WHITHAM, Hanover.  
Trustees of Academy.  
A. R. MOORE, Beaver.  
J. C. WILSON, Beaver.  
D. L. DEMPSEY, Beaver.

### Terms of Subscription to Argus.

Each subsequent insertion \$2.00  
Within the year..... 3.50  
End of the year..... 4.00  
These terms will be strictly adhered to.

### Rates of Advertising.

One square, 1 insertion..... \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion..... .50  
4 column, 6 mos..... 12.00  
2 column, 6 mos..... 20.00  
Professional and business cards, not exceeding 10 lines..... 8.00  
Executives, Administrators and Auditors' Notices, each..... 3.00  
Local notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.  
Deaths and Marriages will be published gratis where the same does not exceed five lines for each additional line 5 cents will be charged—excepting in the notices of deceased soldiers, which will be published free.

### Beaver County Fair.

THE FAIR OF THE BEAVER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held in the Fair Grounds, near Beaver, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1864.  
Competition is invited from adjoining counties.

### THE CAMPAIGN "ARGUS" FOR 50 CENTS.

The Argus will be sent to Campaign Subscribers, from the 17th of August until the 23d of November, for 50 cents a copy, in advance. Send in your names immediately.

### Meeting of Executive Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Co. Executive Committee at the Court House in Beaver, on Saturday, 30th of September, at 10 p. m. All the members of the Committee are urgently requested to attend.  
The following are the names of the members of the Committee:  
W. B. Clark, Samuel G. Cangelay,  
Geo. W. Hamilton, George Neely,  
Dr. John Murray, Mel. David Warnock,  
Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, William W. Kerr,  
Thomas J. Power, Geo. Rauecher,  
Sam'l J. Cross, J. Paul,  
Joseph Pendleton, Dr. M. Lawrence,  
H. J. Foster, Thos. Nicholas,  
H. J. Marshall, John A. Gibb,  
Wm. Thomas, Jos. A. Fleming,  
B. B. Chamberlain, John Wilson,  
Hon. Agnew Duff, Thos. Standish,  
John Reeves, John H. Mohler,  
T. M. McGee, Henry Bisher,  
James Patterson, H. H. Barclay,  
Eph. Smith, James Smith,  
Dr. S. M. Ross, Sherlock Stone,  
Samuel Lawrence, James S. Rutan, Jr.

### PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 24TH DISTRICT, PENN'A.

New Brighton, Aug. 12th, 1864.  
All inquiries on ordinary subjects with the Enrollment, Draft, Exemptions, Liberties to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, should be addressed to the Provost Marshal of the proper District, who, if not able to answer them, will seek information from the Provost Marshal General of the State. Answers may thus be obtained more promptly than by addressing the Provost Marshal General at Washington, where more important business often prevents prompt answers to the multitude of inquiries now addressed to the Bureau on personal and other questions of minor consequence.  
Substitutes cannot be accepted or any man under Circular 230, who leaves his Enrollment District for the purpose of presenting a substitute to Boards of other Districts, or who authorizes Brokers or others to transact such business for him.  
By order A. A. M. Gen. for West'n Pa. JOHN CUTHBERTSON, J. Captain and Provost Marshal, 24th Dist.

### OUR CANDIDATES.

Now that our nominations are all made, and the candidates fairly before the people, we propose to introduce each personally. We have been particularly happy in this County and District in the selection of candidates. All are men of standing and fitness for the position they aspire, possessing the confidence of the party and the respect of the people. We have no hesitation, then, in thus publicly introducing them, and we would gladly provoke a discussion of their merits, knowing the better they are known the more votes they will secure.

We call attention to the fact that Andrew W. Wray, Esq., in another column, Mr. Wray has removed his office from New Brighton to this place, where he will be permanently located.

We learn from the Pittsburg Post that General George B. McClellan was nominated yesterday, by the Chicago Convention, as the copperhead candidate for President. We have no time for comment this week.

### Killed on the Railroad.

Mrs. John Duncan, living near New Galilee, in this county, was killed on the railroad last week near that place. We have not learnt the particulars, but understand she was walking on the track at the time and the express train ran over her. Her husband was in the army, in the 101st regiment, and is now a prisoner.

### SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.

The Army Committee of Beaver County desire to urge upon all the Soldiers' Aid Societies in the county, the importance of immediate action in providing Stoves, Clothing and Money, as hundreds of our soldiers are sent to the hospital every day, and some days thousands. There has never been a time of more pressing need for action in this department of humanity. Send Stoves to Joseph C. Wray, Esq., Beaver, and to George C. Speyer, Esq., Rochester; Money to Dr. John Murray, Bridgewater; and requests for meetings and speakers to Rev. W. G. Taylor, Beaver.

### Beaver Academy.

We call attention to the notice of this Institution in another column. We are pleased to see that the Trustees have provided a new dress, in the form of a substantial building, for this old Academy, and that they have secured the services of experienced teachers. We hope the Institution will receive a liberal patronage. Few places are more favorable for educational interests than the old town of Beaver. As we have two Female Seminaries in successful operation, brothers and sisters leaving home to seek an education, can here find the best advantages without the necessity of distant separation. To parents this is an item of no small importance. The advantages of this place—easy of access by railroad and river, supplied with churches of different denominations, and a stud and moral population—give it peculiar claims on the friends of a liberal education, and we hope the Academy may have all the success it deserves.

### New Station

Some two months since we noticed the burning of the Beaver Station, and expressed the hope that it would be replaced by a better one. A freight car has been made to answer the purpose of a Station since the burning of the old one. A new Station has been erected this week, and oh what a Station! It is about as large as a good-sized dry goods box, and resembles one very much in appearance. It was framed in Wellsville, we believe, and brought up in a hand car. We cannot give the size of the building, but judging from the amount of shingles required (about a large armful), it cannot be less than 6 by 10. They have grooved it on the lower side of the roof, on sills, to accommodate the boys, should they desire to overturn it into the river. The old Station was a palace compared to this one. Seriously, we think it a disgrace to the Borough and a worse disgrace to the road. When the first was erected, the company was embarrassed, and for that reason nothing was said. They are now fast growing wealthy, and should feel more pride and display more taste. This is one of the best stations on the road for passengers, and for that reason we are entitled to better accommodations. The agreement with the road, when they obtained the right of way, was, we are informed, that they should build a good station. Our Borough authorities should look into this matter at once, and compel a fulfillment of the agreement.

position. During the time he has been upon the Bench he has made lots of friends, and we doubt if he has any opposition at the polls. While on the Bench he is pleasant and courteous, yet dignified, easily approached, and free of ostentation, not as the manner of some are—trivial and overbearing. In a word, he is on the Bench what he is off—a man and a gentleman. He will make an able and respected Judge, beloved and respected by those in the profession and those out of it.

Now that we have threatened candidates—GEO. S. QUAY, of Beaver county, and JOHN R. REED, and JAS. R. KELLY, of Washington county—Mr. Reed is formerly a member of Congress from this District, and is one of the best men for whom we entertain much respect than for Dr. Reed. His gentlemanly bearing and moral worth combined with his pleasant and unassuming manner, makes him a general favorite. Mr. Kelly is a young man of energy and ability. He has served one session in the Legislature, where he has already made his mark. On Colonel Quay, it is almost useless to speak, so well he is known to our readers. For several years he was Prothonotary of this county, making himself a reputation that will never be forgotten. Resigning when the war broke out, he joined the "Old Line Rifles," was elected 1st Lieutenant, but was shortly afterward promoted to Assistant Commissary General of Pennsylvania, which position he held for a year, when the Governor appointed him his Private Secretary, which position he resigned in 1862 to accept the Colonelcy of the 104th Regiment. Compelled to resign after the battle of Fredericksburg, on account of ill health, he was appointed by the Governor State Secretary at Washington, and afterward Secretary and Transportation Agent at Harrisburg, which positions he holds. It is a remarkable fact that in all positions he has held, he has displayed so much capacity, such perfect adaptation to each, that it is now generally conceded that he is perfect master of all kinds of business. We have never known a better business man, or a more trustworthy agent. With great natural ability, improved by study and observation, he is destined to take a high stand among our public men. Attentive and obliging as he is capable, no interest of Beaver county or its citizens will suffer in his hands, and his election is more desirable and will confer more honor upon his constituents than upon him. Our Legislative ticket could not be better.

### Sharp Speech.

A Mr. J. H. Woodward, a young man of about twenty, had made himself particularly disagreeable to some persons by his expressions of loyalty, and out of derision was called upon at a public meeting to make a speech. He responded to their calls in substance as follows:  
GENTLEMEN: The great cry that I have heard to-day, has been peace, peace. I tell you that there is no man in the nation who desires peace more than I do—a permanent, lasting peace. [Cheers.] And gentlemen, I will tell you how we will get it. Fight this war out. Take every negro in the Rebel States and exterminate every rebel, no matter where you find him. [Hisses.] Gentlemen, you need not try to hiss me down, for I am an old soldier, and have faced as big an enemy as a looking crowd as is now before me. I mean the thieves and bushwhackers of Tennessee. I know I was called upon to make a speech out of derision, and I intend to tell you what I think of you.  
When God said he would save Sodom if ten righteous men could be found there, I have no doubt would have saved it; and to-day, if you all stood upon the brink of hell, and he were to say he would save you if one loyal man could be found among you, I have not the least doubt but there would be a great many strange faces in hell for supper when you wish to hear from me again, you have only to call on me. I'm always at home.  
Mr. Woodward is a resident of Ohio, and has been adjutant of an Indiana regiment.

peace men of the North—they are part and parcel of the same party, combined in league against our common country. More than this, there is not the shadow of a doubt but that there is an understanding between them. The members of the "O. A. K." South and North are bound together by the strongest ties, and Vallandigham and Jeff. Davis have the same end in view.  
Our readers may set it down as a certain fact, that whenever they see one of these brazen demagogues crying out Peace! Peace! that he is one of Jeff. Davis' friends, and one who is anxious for the success of the rebels. There is but one road to a lasting and honorable peace, and that is to lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance, set free their slaves, and enjoy all the blessings of peace that they had before the war broke out. And less than this, our people will not have. They have settled one thing emphatically, and that is, that as Slavery was the cause of the rebellion, it shall no longer curse the nation with its hideous presence. Let Slavery die and the rebellion ends.

### List of Jurors for Sept. Sessions.

COMMENCING MONDAY THE 12TH.

GRAND JURORS:  
Greene: J. H. Deihl, (Foreman)  
Recheater: J. J. Anderson, Geo. F. Lukens;  
Bridgewater: Jas. Arbuckle;  
Hanover: Moore Bigger, Robert Cooley;  
Economy: Jacob Breitenstein, John Hays;  
Glasgow: Milton Brown;  
New Brighton: Samuel Catbus;  
Marion: Jeremiah Fisher;  
Borough: C. A. Griffin, Samuel Ramsey;  
New Sewickley: John Hesson, Rob't McKee;  
Georgetown: David Hamilton;  
Freedom: Oliver Hamilton;  
Chippewa: Andrew M'Gaffick;  
Independence: David Reed, Thos. Standish, James White;  
Phillipsburgh: Daniel B. Weigle;  
Big Beaver: Geo. M. Young;  
Franklin: Daniel Stamm.

Hopewell: David R. Scott, Arch'd Agnew;  
Independence: Matthew Anderson;  
Raccoon: James Breidin;  
North Sewickley: John Baxter, Richard Hart;  
Bridgewater: John A. Brown, Sharp Hemphill, Chas G Moore;  
Economy: Edward Brown, Reuben Hendrickson;  
Darlington: Wm. Barclay, John C. Duff, T. M. M'Case;  
Moon: G. W. Briney;  
New Sewickley: Geo. B. Baker, Elijah Romigh, Alfred Hinds;  
Beaver: Alex Clarke;  
Ohio: Samuel Fisher;  
South Beaver: Wm. Gailey, Moore Warwick;  
Marion: William Goering;  
Freedom: Simon Grim;  
Brighton: Samuel Gibson, Peter Reisinger;  
Fulton: William Henry, Samuel Kennedy, John H. Keshler;  
Hanover: Henry Keifer, Wm. McCullough, Geo. Miller;  
Phillipsburgh: Abner P. Lacoock;  
Borough: David Minis;  
Chippewa: Jonah Platt;  
Phillipsburgh: Robert Routh;  
Industry: Samuel Spencer;  
New Brighton: John Tinsman.

### Keep it Before the Public.

That Mr. Benjamin Jeff. Davis, Secretary of State, has issued a circular in which it is distinctly and officially declared that the South will listen to no terms of peace not predicated on SEPARATION. This has been asserted before, but not officially; but now we have it set forth in a State document, the only condition on which Davis & Co. will entertain the idea of peace.  
General Sherman is reported to be moving the bulk of his forces to a position on the Macon and Georgia Railroad, in the rear of Hood's army. This move is supposed to indicate a movement on the city of Macon, and its capture. General Schofield was ordered to march on the 16th, with fifteen days' rations, and his destination was supposed to be Macon.  
HE PAID IN ADVANCE.—A contemporary says: "There is a man up in our country who always pays for his paper in advance. Has never had a sick day in his life—never had any corns or tooth ache—his potatoes never rot—the weevil never eats at wheat—the host never kills his cat or beaver—his babies never die, and night and his wife never snore. Always wears moderate sized like a Reader, if you would, go, then, results on your own and do likewise."  
—As being made by  
—Great efforts Northern part of Copperheads, to get rifled shot from New York into Canada. Such are the claims to be as loyal as any—yet who desire peace.

### FROM THE ARMY.

Washington, Aug. 27.  
Major General Dix: On Thursday, the 25th, General Hancock, who was south of Beam's Station, was attacked several times during the day, but repulsed the enemy at every assault. At half past 5 p. m., a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. Our forces held the Wellon road, and in a despatch dated 3 p. m. yesterday, Gen. Grant says that their loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at ten thousand killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but ours has been mostly in captured, when the enemy gained temporary advantages. The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet been reported. Gen. Grant makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack by the enemy on Gen. Butler's picket line on Thursday: "Yesterday, Thursday morning, the enemy drove in Butler's picket line. The picket guard soon rallied, however, drove the enemy back and reestablished their line. The result was one killed, sixteen wounded and fourteen missing. Two commanding officers and fifty-nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties were in killed and wounded we do not know."  
E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

August 29.  
Major General Dix: A despatch from Gen. Grant just received, states that the Richmond papers of yesterday, announce that Fort Morgan is in our possession. It is not stated whether the fort was surrendered or whether it was blown up.  
Another despatch gives the following extract: "Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession, whether blown up or evacuated is not known."  
Gen. Sheridan, in a despatch dated yesterday, at 2 30 p. m., reports: "The enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield, or midway. We captured 101 prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded. There have been a few attempts to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport; but there was no strength shown. The indications to-day are that they will fall back 'out of the Valley.'" Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah Valley. Nothing has been received from Sherman for two days.  
E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

### The State Guard.

We learn that Governor Curtin has decided to call out immediately fifty or five thousand of the State Guard, the organization of which was authorized by the Legislature at its recent session. These men are to be recruited all over the State, and when organized are to be equipped and placed along the border for State defence. One regiment of cavalry will also be raised immediately. In the meantime the whole force of fifteen thousand authorized by the recent act of the Assembly, is to be organized, subject to orders from the Commander-in-Chief, to move at any moment.  
Having the requisite authority to call upon the citizens of the State for military support in the discharge of his duties, Governor Curtin is now acting with the most commendable promptitude, and is determined to be prepared to meet any future invasion of the State. The patriotism of our people demand of them prompt and immediate assistance of the Governor. If the troops are not forthcoming, there will positively be a draft.

### Poor Richard's Reasons.

Buying U. S. Securities.  
The other day we heard a rich neighbor say he had rather have railroads than the U. S. stocks, for they had higher interest. Just then "Poor Richard" came up, and said that he bought some of Uncle Sam's three per cent. interest. My neighbor exclaimed, "You! I thought you had no money to buy with." "Yes," said Richard, "I have laid up, for you know it is well have something laid up against a wet day." "I have kept a little of my earnings," said the country round, "to be a very prudent and industrious, and withal, wise man." "For Richard never learned anything, didn't know how to make use of, and wisdom, and prudence, had become proverb." So, when he took out his savings and bought the notes, more than was surprised, and it was no wonder Mr. Smith asked why. "Poor Richard is a very quiet humble way—for here of assumed anything—replied, "I suppose, Mr. Smith, you know a great deal better than I do to what to do with money and how to invest; for never had him and all I got I had to work hard for. But I have looked round a good deal on my neighbors, and seen what they do with their money and I tell you something I saw and what I thought of it. One very rich man was always dealing money, and he made a great deal; he was never satisfied without high interest. So he lent most of his money to some people who he thought were very rich; a very high rate; and he often told him much he got, till one day the people lent to went to smash! He got about ten cents on a dollar of his money. I know another old gentleman, who had some bank stock and how to get to be and got ten per cent. dividend. The President and everybody said it was the best stock in the country—paid ten per cent. But what did the old man do? I sell his stock the next day! Why I tell you every dividend. Because, it pays much dividend. And in six months it bank went to smash. Now, that I know to be a fact. Well, Mr. Smith, you have a railroad stocks are best, because they pay high dividends! Can you tell how to help them to build one, and I go in for full things. But I tell you what I know about them. One-third of the railroad don't pay any dividend, and two-thirds (and some of them cracked up, too) don't pay as much as Government stock. Now that brings me to the Government securities, and I will tell you why I like them. I take it you will admit, Mr. Smith, that in the long run the iron qualities: First, it should be justly secured; secondly, that the income should be uniform and permanent—not up or year and down the next and thirdly, it should be marketable, so when you wet dry comes, and you want your money, you can get it back. And third these notes or bonds have got these qualities more than any other kind of property you can name. Try it.  
First, then, I have been looking in that great book you call the Census Statistics. I used to think it wasn't worth much; but since I began to study it, tell you, I found out a good many things very useful for me to know. I found out by looking at the crops, and the factors and shipping, &c., that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are making a thousand millions of dollars a year more than we spend. So you see that (since the increase of debt isn't half that) we are growing rich instead of poorer, as Job Bull and the croakers would have you think. Then the debt will be paid, and how, no matter how long the war is. Besides, did you ever hear of a Government that broke before the people did? Look into your big histories, Mr. Smith, and you will find the people break before the Governments. Well, then, I call the stock perfectly secure.  
Secondly, you want the income in form and permanent. Well, I want you to take up lists of bank railroads, insurance companies—anything you choose—and tell me (honor bright, now) how many have paid a uniform income for ten or twenty years. Not one in a hundred, Mr. Smith, and you know it.  
Now here is the Government will pay you without varying a tittle. Now I'll tell you something that gives me my income every year.  
Thirdly, you want something which is marketable any day in the year. Now, if you will ask any bank President, he will tell you that Government always is the only kind of property that is salable, because they will buy it in the world.  
Now, Mr. Smith, will you help that little savings in G. is my home and confess, too, that's said Mr. Smith, dear old country all this. There is a my country, as in what you say, and I hadn't the as to put two or three good dollars in United States stocks. I will no harm.  
Then, Mr. Smith, going towards the U. S. and Poor Richard returning home, I saw that calm and placid air which indicated the serenity of his disposition and the consciousness of doing right towards his country and his fellow man.

position. During the time he has been upon the Bench he has made lots of friends, and we doubt if he has any opposition at the polls. While on the Bench he is pleasant and courteous, yet dignified, easily approached, and free of ostentation, not as the manner of some are—trivial and overbearing. In a word, he is on the Bench what he is off—a man and a gentleman. He will make an able and respected Judge, beloved and respected by those in the profession and those out of it.

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Our readers may set it down as a certain fact, that whenever they see one of these brazen demagogues crying out Peace! Peace! that he is one of Jeff. Davis' friends, and one who is anxious for the success of the rebels. There is but one road to a lasting and honorable peace, and that is to lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance, set free their slaves, and enjoy all the blessings of peace that they had before the war broke out. And less than this, our people will not have. They have settled one thing emphatically, and that is, that as Slavery was the cause of the rebellion, it shall no longer curse the nation with its hideous presence. Let Slavery die and the rebellion ends.

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