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PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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Resolutions of the New York Democratic State Convention.

We give in full the series of resolutions adopted on Wednesday, by the New York Democratic State Convention, held at Syracuse:

Resolved, That in this crisis the watchword which should pass through the Democratic ranks, calling them together and consolidating them in one great and determined mass in defense of our imperiled country is the sentiment of Andrew Jackson, that "the Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That the claim of any State or number of States of a right to relinquish all their obligations and allegiance to the Union has no warrant in the Constitution—is at war with its letter and spirit—is incompatible with good Government, and the preservation of public faith, and the enforcement of the treaties, and whenever this pretension has been advanced by secessionists North or South, it has been resisted and defeated by the Democracy, who have ever maintained as they still do, that secession is revolution.

Resolved, That the seizure of the forts and property belonging to the Federal Government, followed by the authorization of privateers against the commerce of the loyal States, precipitated the country into a state of war; that it is the duty of the Government to prosecute this war thus forced upon us with all its power and resources, and that it is the duty of the people to rally with arms and means to the support of the Government, until the struggle is ended by the triumph of the Constitution and laws, and the restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That we hold next in guilt to the faction which has risen in arms against the country, the politicians of the North, who for years have organized and sustained a system of agitation tending and intending to alienate the different sections of the country, and to stir up between them an irrepressible conflict, based upon their domestic institutions, which, it was declared, could only terminate in the pre-eminence of one section over the other.

Resolved, That to the infatuation of the same class of politicians we can trace the threatening proportions which this "civil war" has assumed and the catastrophes that have attended it. In the language of one of their representative men, "Congress adjourned, having done and said nothing to strengthen and encourage the Union men of the Border States. The great and powerful States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, were lost to the Union, while three other States—Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri—are struggling to maintain their position in it, because the Republican press and the Republican representatives were beguiled into the popular idea that they discharged their first and highest duty by siding with the Chicago platform;" and later still, when the people had rallied, without distinction of party, to the Union, the same dominant influence in the Republican party, by dictating "political battles to be fought," have, according to the same authority, "added another year to the war, and opened graves for fifteen or twenty thousand more soldiers."

Resolved, That as it was the duty of Congress, in the initiation of this conflict, to have encouraged the loyal citizens of the South by ample guarantees of their rights, and by all just and honorable concessions, we believe it to be its duty now, while putting down rebellion with armed force, to offer to the loyal people of the seceded States the remedy which the Constitution itself provides for public grievances, a convention of all the States for the revision and amendment of that instrument.

Resolved, That the Democracy of this State will sustain no war nor countenance any peace tending to the separation of these States, and that they will regard any attempt to pervert this conflict for emancipation of "slaves as fatal to all the hopes of the restoration of the Union."

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Administration, in the patriotic spirit of the people, to abandon the narrow platform of the Chicago Convention, which stands condemned by the suffrages of nearly two thirds of the people, and to step forth upon the broad platform of the Constitution, to expel corrupt men from office, to exclude from the advocates of separation and abolition, and to reconstruct its Cabinet so as to conform to the altered condition of the country and to command more largely the public respect and confidence.

Resolved, That the right of fully and freely canvassing the policy and measures of the Administration in power is essential to a constitutional government; it is a right upon which the pillars of our Republic rest, and is denied only by tyrants. To use the language of Daniel Webster, "it is a hominized right, a freeman's privilege. It has ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be denied in controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air and walking on the earth. It is a right to be maintained in peace and war. It is a right which cannot be invaded without destroying constitutional liberty. Hence, this right should be guarded and protected by the freemen of this country with a zealous care unless they are prepared for chains and slavery."

Resolved, That we thank our brave men in the field, and our navy upon the seas, for the noble devotion and heroic courage they have shown in rallying to the defense of the country in its hour of peril, and we will not forget that it is our duty to protect them from being the sport and sacrifice of politicians, who order battles from ideas of political necessity, or the views of contractors, who make the peril of the country the occasion of general speculation and speculation.

depend upon the unity and vigor of the Democratic party in this crisis. That a Democratic victory in this State would be hardly less auspicious to the cause of the Union than the triumph of the Federal arms on the field of battle. That, therefore, we hold those Democrats who, from motives of ambition or factiousness, are seeking to divide and distract the party, as not only treacherous to its principles, but disloyal to the country.

UNCONDITIONAL UNION DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the unconditional union democrats of Clearfield county, convened at Curwensville, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 3, 1861. The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Jacob Hoover, President, Geo. B. Dale, A. Ram Gates, Samuel Arnold, Henry Hiles, John J. Miller and J. Denning, vice Presidents; and Wm. J. Hemphill, John McNaull and Wm. P. Beck, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Hugh W. Mullen, Geo. Denning, Solomon J. Gates, Wm. A. Dale, Geo. Wilson and H. P. Thompson. The committee retired a short time for consultation, and then submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, it is evident to all thinking men, that we as a nation have been precipitated upon evil times, and in the language of the lamented Douglas, "whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organization and platforms on the altar of his country, does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people, and that when we shall have rescued the Government and country from its perils, and see its flag float in triumph over every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to enquire as to who and what has brought these troubles upon us. When we shall have a country and a government for our children to live in peace and happiness, it will be time enough for each of us to return to our own convictions of right and duty;" and we think it is the duty of every honest man and good citizen, without respect to party, to give to the government, his hearty and cordial support in every effort it may make to crush this most wicked, causeless, and unholly of all rebellions against and for the overthrow of the best government ever devised and instituted by man for his protection and enjoyment; a government, too, that has never laid a finger's weight upon any of its citizens. And whereas, we believe that the present cry of peace, peace, when there is no prospect of peace, is only designed and calculated to divide and weaken us as a nation, and to give aid and comfort to our enemies, and we cannot countenance or support any man or set of men who are continually endeavoring to throw obstacles in the way of our government in the prosecution of the war.

Therefore, **Resolved,** That we believe this government to be of more value to us and our children than any more party organization—that its principles and their preservation are superior to party creeds or party discipline, and therefore, no man has a right to pause in his difference with an administration before he agrees to yield his adherence to its policy of suppressing a rebellion.

Resolved, That we regard the platform laid down by the late representative Convention at St. Mary's as the very essence of treason, and that we can support no man for the Legislature who would permit himself to be placed upon it; and that we pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to elect to seats in the Legislature, men who are unconditional Union men, and who will uphold and strengthen the hands of the general government in every possible manner, to the end that rebellion may be crushed and traitors punished.

Resolved, That the course pursued by such men as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster in 1852, when South Carolina attempted her scheme of nullification under Gen. Jackson's administration in sinking the partisan in the patriot, rushing to the support and becoming the ablest defenders of his administration in its efforts to crush treason and rebellion, merits the emulation and imitation of all true democrats under the present situation of our government; and as this course, on their part, was never considered evidence of political treachery, neither do we fear that the firm and unflinching support we may now give to the present administration, under precisely similar circumstances, will ever be deemed by sensible and good men as any evidence of infidelity to the Democratic principles on our part.

Resolved, That in view of these facts, we are in favor, for the present of eschewing all party platforms, and party crimination and recrimination, and uniting upon two good and unconditional Union men two good and unconditional Union men as candidates to represent us in our State Legislature, who will by their voices and votes, in every possible manner, strengthen the arm of the general government in its efforts to conquer a speedy and honorable peace, and that whenever this shall have been accomplished, the war should cease.

Resolved, That we can have no faith in the patriotism of that class of men amongst us, who would separate the arm of the government by bar-splitting constitutional quibbles, and yet can find no words of condemnation for the countless usurpations of the Southern traitors.

Resolved, That we believe whenever surrounding circumstances are such as to require extraordinary measures to be adopted, and extraordinary responsibilities to be assumed by our rulers for the

preservation of this glorious government, formed by the noblest band of patriots that the world has ever produced, unless they boldly step forward and assume those responsibilities, they are not the men for their places, and are dishonoring and betraying the sacred trust confided to them by the American people, and would deserve to be ex-cerated by all patriotic men.

Resolved, That having the most unbounded confidence in our fellow Democrat David C. Dale, who has for months past been in the ranks of his country's defenders, we recommend his name to the favorable consideration of the Union Convention to be held at Ridgway on the 4th inst., as being the man for the times and place, to represent us in our State Legislature; and if nominated, we pledge ourselves to give him our undivided support at the coming October election.

Resolved, That Samuel Arnold, Henry Kern and Wm. J. Hemphill, be, and they are hereby constituted delegates to said Convention on the 5th inst., at Ridgway, and they are hereby instructed to use every honorable exertion to secure the nomination of David C. Dale.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the course pursued by the "Clearfield Republican" in not publishing such speeches as those of Hon. Joseph Holt of Kentucky, Hon. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, and other Union Democrats, and in not giving a hearty and cordial support to the government, irrespective of party.

Resolved, That in the position we now assume, we do not wish to be understood as endorsing any of the peculiar theories or tenets of the Republican party,—but that we are with and for the government in every effort it makes to utterly crush out this outrageous rebellion, and that whenever this shall have been accomplished, we will return to party fealty and fight them upon political issues.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be authorized to appoint a County Standing Committee, to consist of thirteen members to be selected from the Douglas wing of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in both of our county papers, and in the other papers of this Rep. district.

On motion, **Resolved,** That this meeting adjourn to meet at Clearfield on Wednesday evening of the coming week, and that Daniel Daugherty, of Philadelphia, be invited to address us at that time and place.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

Freedom of Speech, &c.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution of the United States is regarded as an obsolete idea by some of the whippersnappers of the Republican party, as well as their Abolition leaders in this vicinity, it is well occasionally to refer to the principles and landmarks established by that ancient document for the observance of the people and their government. Among the prerogatives explicitly guaranteed (and which are held sacred even in monarchial England) are the freedom of speech and of the press—a right which, for the first time in sixty years, is now sought to be, and is, trampled under foot by Abolition mobs. The Constitution provides as follows:

ARTICLE I.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.—*Constitution of United States.*

Judge A. G. Miller, of the United States District Court of Wisconsin, a position which he has ably filled for many years, in a late charge to the Milwaukee Grand Jury, clearly defined the law and the country in regard to this subject. It may not be out of place for us to state that Judge Miller is a native of Clearfield County in this State, was raised and educated in Carlisle, from whence he emigrated to Wisconsin some thirty-five years ago, and has for a long time sustained the reputation of a learned and able and honest jurist. In his charge, he says:—

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, subject to responsibility for its abuse." These principles are engrained into our nature as free American citizens. I mean the liberty of the press and free discussion among men, upon all subjects relative to their duties and their rights as free citizens; but no licentiousness of the press and factious and scurrilous abuse and misrepresentations of men in places of public trust, which is the bane of free governments. In this time of excitement, and disposition to cast off restraints of law, some men, under the disguise of extreme love of country, may be disposed to indulge their envy, hatred, malice and ill-will toward others probably much more worthy and patriotic than themselves. Men may assume a standard of patriotism and loyalty for themselves, but they cannot be permitted to pronounce other men traitors who do not, in their opinion, come up to that standard. The Constitution and laws of the United States define the crime of treason; and by which every man is to be tried. There is no propriety in this free North, where every man is loyal to the Government, and where we hold no persons in bondage, of inaugurating a system of secret police in times of excitement, as men are more apt to be zealous than wise, we should keep before us the example of France, when the reign of terror became so intolerable that all classes of men were glad to seek that refuge under a military despot. In this country it is proper and perhaps necessary that there should be a variety of sentiment upon every subject of governmental policy. Here, where the voice of the peo-

ple ruler the nation, free discussion is necessary and proper for public instruction. From the Declaration of Independence to the present day there has not been one great principle of policy established without free, open and manly discussion, and it is not probable that there ever will be, so long as the people continue to be free citizens under a constitutional form of Government. Congress is prohibited by the Constitution from passing any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. Men at this time of excitement should avoid personal crimination and recrimination."

"That is the way," says the Cincinnati Enquirer, "an upright and intelligent Judge will talk to a Grand Jury on this subject, and rebuke those who are so ignorant or regardless of the Constitutional right of the people, as to make such a pretension as was done in New York, which might do in Austria or France, but cannot be tolerated in a free government. We have no doubt the New York Grand Jury, which recently presented several New York Journals for aiding treason, were selected with special reference to this action, and that care was taken that they should all be of a political stripe, and, in addition, should be men of small calibre, of violent prejudices and unscrupulous character. The performance is of no importance save to show the animus of those who got it up, and now sustain or apologize for it. It was hoped by them that it would lead to a sensation against the papers struck at; but they are likely to find that it will have precisely the opposite effect, and they have loaded their gun so heavily that it will rather injure those who stand behind it. There is scarcely a Republican paper in the land that did not, during the Mexican War, occupy precisely the same position that the New York journals alluded to do now. A large majority of the Republican leaders, including President Lincoln himself, were opposed to that war, and went farther against it than anybody has in the present instance. Shall they also be indicted and subject to a condign punishment for a past offence?"

Daniel Webster on the right of Free Speech in War Time.

It may be well to calmly weigh, at this present time, the following words of Daniel Webster. They were uttered in defence of a great principle, within reasonable bounds, at all times, will be found to be essential to the safety of our free institutions. Webster said:

"Important as I deem it to discuss, on all proper occasions, the policy of the measures at present pursued, it is still more important to maintain the right of such discussion in its full and just extent. Sentiments lately sprung up, and now growing popular, render it necessary to be explicit on this point. It is the ancient and constitutional right of this people to canvass public measures, and the merits of public men. It is a homebred right, a freeman's privilege. It has ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air, and walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty; and it is the last duty which those whose representative I am shall find me to abandon. This high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise within this House, and in all places; IN TIME OF WAR, IN TIME OF PEACE, AND AT ALL TIMES. Living, I will assert it; dying, I will assert it; and, should I leave no other legacy to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent, and constitutional defense of them."

SHOOTING AFFAIR NEAR SAFE HARBOR, PA.

The Lancaster Express has the following account of a shooting affray near Safe Harbor, Pa., last Friday:

A short time since several men from the York county side of the river erected some fish pots on one of the islands in the Susquehanna. A day or two afterwards the pots were moved by Noah Sides and a man named Neff and his three sons on Friday afternoon the York men returned to the island, and finding their pots had been removed, commenced replacing them, when they were attacked by Sides and the Neffs, with guns and rifles, and two of them shot and killed on the spot, and a third mortally wounded. We have not been able to learn the names of the parties shot. The wounded man at last accounts was not expected to live.

A RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE OF ALL NATIONS.

The next Conference of Christians of all nations is to be held in Geneva this month. Most of the principal clergymen of Germany, France and Switzerland are to be present, and the representation from Great Britain is very large.

CITIZENS SENT TO FORT LAVAYETTE.

Ed. P. Wilder, a mining engineer by trade, at Newark, New Jersey, was arrested last Saturday charged with attempting, through a son in Virginia, to sell to the Confederate government a rifle battery invented by him.

DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE.

As the marriage ceremony was about to be performed in a church in Troy recently, the clergyman desired the parties wishing to be married to rise. A large number of ladies immediately rose, and in great confusion all but one sat quickly down again.

CRIME IN HIGH PLACES.

We hear, says the Boston Traveler, that two business men of Boston, of heretofore unspotted reputation, have recently been detected in the crime of forgery. Exile from home, friends and country is all that will save them from criminal prosecution and punishment.

The Rival Powers.

"Good and evil have been struggling for the mastery of the world from the Creation to the present time. Scarcely had man departed from the hand of his Maker than the spirit of evil invaded his Eden, and drew down upon him his primeval curse. When the Luman race was first gathered into societies, corruption so spread amongst them that 'it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth;' and 'the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of Heaven were opened,' for the destruction, of an impious and wicked generation. We are living under a new covenant, and the judgements of God are not made so visible to our senses as they were in the first ages of the earth; but sin does not escape punishment, nor crime retribution, even in this life. We can find in sacred and profane history an eternal warning of human passions, interest and capidity against the degrees of Providence, and a perpetual retribution in the sufferings of communities who have failed to discover, or refused to recognize, the true basis of society. Spirit of Evil finds worshippers, as of old, and men sacrifice on the altars of many Molochs. The knee is bent to Mammon, to pride of place, and men reap the fruit of seed sown in corruption, in the conquest and the death of nations."

CIVILITY.—Civility is a fortune itself, for a courteous man generally succeeds well in life, and that even when persons of ability sometimes fail. The famous Duke of Marlborough is a case in point. It was said of him by one contemporary that his agreeable manners often converted an enemy into a friend; and by another, that it was more pleasure to be denied a favor by his grace than to receive a favor by most men.

The gracious manner of Charles James Fox preserved him from personal dislike, even at a time when he was politically the most unpopular man in the whole Kingdom.

The history of every country is full of such examples of success obtained by civility. The experience of every man teaches, if we may recall the past, frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, and, indeed, individuals of all pursuits. In being introduced to strangers his affability or the reverse creates instantaneously prepossession in behalf of or against him unconsciously a prejudice against him.

To man civility is in fact what beauty is to a woman—it is a generous passport to favor; a letter of recommendation written in language that every stranger understands.

The best of men have often injured themselves by irritability and consequent rudeness, as the greatest of soundrels have frequently succeeded by their plausible manners. Of two women equal in all other respects, the courteous one has twice the chance for fortune by means of it.

"LET US DIE FRIENDS."—One of the Georgia regiment lay with a fearful shot wound in his side, which tore out several of his ribs. The life blood of the poor fellow was fast oozing out, when one of our troops dashed forward from out the malee and fell dreadfully wounded close by his side. The Georgian recognised his uniform, although he was fatally hurt, and feebly held out his hand. "We came into this battle," he said, "as enemies; let us die as friends. Farewell." He spoke no more, but his companion in disaster took the extended hand, and escaped to relate this touching fact.

TRUTH.—Truth is a subject which men will not suffer to grow old. Each age has to fight with its own falsehoods; each man with his love of saying to himself and those around him pleasant things and things servicable to-day, rather than things which are. Yet a child appreciates at once the divine necessity of truth; never asks, "What harm is there in saying the thing there is not?" and an old man finds in his growing experience, wider and wider applications of the great doctrine and discipline of truth.

A Dutchman one morning went out to his milkman in the street, with a dish in each hand, instead of one as usual.

"Do you wish both dishes filled?" asked the dispenser of the attenuated milk.

"No," replied Manheer, suiting the action to the word, "dis for de milk, an dis for de water, an me will mix em to shute mine own self."

PREPARATION FOR MOB VIOLENCE.—The Wayne county (O.) Democrat, in speaking of the destruction of the Stark county (O.) Democrat by mob violence says: "Since the mob, we understand that the City Council of Canton have appropriated \$3,000 to Mr. McGregor for the loss sustained."

Fanny Fern says that it is just as sensible a move to undertake to get married without courting, as to attempt to succeed in business without advertising. Fanny is a woman of good sense, and as free spoken on paper as women generally are with their tongues. Her opinion above, shows that she knows "what's what."

There are four things that look very awkward in a woman, to see her undertake to whistle, to throw stones at a hog, to smoke a cigar, and to climb a garden fence.

The land of Promise—McClintockland.

News from the South via Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.—Richmond and Memphis papers of the 5th, and Charleston and New Orleans of the 4th, and Nashville of the 6th inst., have been received here.

A panic produced by the capture of the Hatteras forts continues to rage all along the Gulf coast. The papers clamorously demand the strengthening of the sea-coast defenses of the Confederate government. Their terror is greatly increased by constant reports of further aggressive movements of the Union army. Large numbers of families are flying from Wilmington, and all the women and children have been removed from Newbern. A regiment of infantry and two batteries hurried to the defence of the latter port.

Evidently, from the tone of the Richmond papers, the threatening of the Gulf coast will produce a change of strategy on the part of the Confederate government, and that offensive steps are not likely to be taken by the army of the Potomac for some time.

The lower House of the North Carolina Legislature refuses, by a large majority, to pass an act reconvening the convention that passed the secession ordinance. The refusal produced a storm of denunciations by the ultra secession papers, which declare that it will produce internecine strife in the old North State.

Sickness still fearfully prevails in the rebel army in Virginia. At Lynchburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Leesburg, over 5,000 men are in the hospitals. "The small pox is raging violently. The medical authorities publish urgent appeals to physicians throughout the rebel States to forward immediately all dispensable vaccine matter to Richmond. The soldiers from the Gulf States suffer greatly from the cold nights in Northern Virginia.

Appeals for contributions of warm clothing appear in all the leading papers. An official statement shows that only 19,199 volunteers enlisted for the war in Georgia. Out of 139 counties 27 furnished none at all.

The Fort Smith Times of the 28th ult., says Albert Pike negotiated a treaty offensive and defensive with the Cherokees.

The New Orleans financiers show considerable unwillingness to receive Confederate treasury notes at par. The Mobile banks resolved to receive them in payment of indebtedness.

The Charleston Mercury of the 5th says that Capt. Coxetter, of the brig Jeff Davis, has arrived. He has been presented with a watch, etc. The captain says that for fully two weeks he was cruising for the yacht Hebecca, Captain J. G. Bennett, jr., but without success.

The Charleston Courier of the 5th says that the whole coast of St. Augustine is blockaded, and reports several vessels laden with coffee and fruits run the blockade on the 29th ult., under a heavy fire from the blockading fleet. The Floridians think their batteries will effectually protect them against federal invasion.

The planters are unanimously resolved not to ship any Sea Island cotton either North or South, the entire crop being pledged to the Confederacy.

The Nashville Union, and American of the 7th says that 3,500 Union troops occupied Paducah, Ky., on Friday, taking possession of the telegraph office, marine hospital and Branch Bank of Louisville, the coin from which having been removed before their arrival. The editor thinks the movement indicative of an attempt to invade Tennessee from that direction.

The Charleston Mercury correspondent from Goldsboro', N. C., of the 5th, says all is quiet, but no sickness exists, no expectation of an attack, and no indications of movements to beat off the invaders from their present possession.

RICHMOND.—Urgent requests have been made to place Capt. Bragg in command of the threatened district of North Carolina.

Passengers from Mannassas say that the rebels killed 300 federalists, losing 20, in a sharp skirmish, on the 4th, taking possession of an important hill near Arlington Heights.

LOUISVILLE.—A special dispatch to the Knoxville Register from Lynchburg, Va., says our forces are pushing forward toward Washington. Hall's Hill, which was taken yesterday by a very sharp fight, brings us three miles nearer Washington than heretofore, and our flags are now in full sight of the camp, court and capitol of the Lincoln government.

The Richmond Dispatch learns that General Lee was at Valley Mountain on the 27th ult., waiting for fair weather and good roads to commence operations. The Union troops are strongly posted at Stalaker's, about twelve miles distant, between there and Huttonville.

The city is full of contradictory and unreliable rumors, among which is one that a dispatch from Jeff. Davis to a friend was exhibited to Mr. Johnson, chairman of the Senate committee to visit the Federal and Confederate military authorities in Western Kentucky, saying that he (Davis) approved of the Confederate occupation of Hickman and Columbus.

A Mississippi Regiment Revolts and Returns Home.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—A letter to the Baltimore American from a citizen of Leesburg, says that an entire Mississippi regiment stationed there revolted on Saturday, broke their muskets to pieces, and started home. This letter is from a respectable and reliable correspondent, who has furnished the American regularly with correct information from that vicinity, and he adds to his letter a note that this news is reliable.

RETURNED HOME.—Mr. Stockton, late Minister of the United States at Rome, and son of Commodore Stockton, has returned home after an absence of two and a half years.