Later from Missouri.

Colonel Frank Blair Arrested by General Fremont.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., was ordered yesterday by the provost marshal to report himself under arrest on the general charge of using disrespectful language when alluding to his superior officers.

It is understood that the precise charge on which Col. Blair was arrested is insubordination, in communicating, while a military officer, with the authorities at Washington, making complaints against any using disrespectful language towards General Fremont, with the view of effecting his removal. It is stated that letters written by Colonel Blair are now in the possession of Gen. Fremont.

Postmaster General Blair and Quartermaster Meige left for Washington this morning.

Important from Jefferson City—General Price has Attacked Lexington—Price Reinforced by Rains.

Jefferson City, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican, says:

Gen. Price, at the head of 15,000 to 20,000 men, attacked Lexington on Thursday, but we have no particulars of the battle, nor do we know the result.

The troops of Lexington were strongly entrenched. Gen. Pope, at the last accounts, was at Hamilton, with from 6,000 to 8,000 troops.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—The following letter reveals the mission of Capt. Kidd, who arrived here some days since, with a flag of truce from the rebel camp at Springfield:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPT.
St. Louis, Sept. 14, 1861.

To Col. T. T. Taylor, Commanding at Springfield—Sir: Yours of the 8th inst., containing an erroneous construction of my proclamation of the 30th ultimo, has had my attention.

I understand the object of your note to be to inquire whether it is my intention to shoot the wounded who might be made prisoners by the forces under my command.

The following paragraph, extracted from my proclamation, will be strictly enforced within the lines prescribed against the class of offenders for whom it was intended, viz:

"All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by court martial, and if found guilty will be shot."

The lines are expressly declared to be those of the army in the military occupation in this State.

You have misapprehended the meaning of the proclamation without undertaking to determine the condition of any man engaged in this rebellion. I desire to be clearly understood that the proclamation is intended to recognize the usual rights of an open enemy in the field, and to be in all respects strictly conformable with the usages of war.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that it was not prepared with any purpose to injure the ordinary rights of humanity with respect to the wounded men and those who are humanely engaged in alleviating their sufferings. J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

Important from Western Virginia.

Lee Resumes the Attack—Continued Retreat of Floyd and Wise.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16,—A special dispatch to the Gazette, from Cannifex Ferry, on the Kanawha, dated the 14th instant, says: "Lee resumed the attack along our whole line, at Cheat Mountain, yesterday. After a long contest he was fairly repulsed by Reynolds, with considerable Rebel loss, and little or no loss on our side, owing to the fact that our troops fought behind entrenchments.

Lee has manifestly a large force, but is alarmed lest Rosecrans should come upon him in the rear.

Our scouts returned to-day from a ten miles exploration towards Lewisburg.

Col. M'Cook took 17 prisoners yesterday in an armed reconnoisance across the river.

Camp Scott, Sept. 15.—Gen. Cox is here to-day for an interview with Gen. Rosecrans. He has moved the main body of his army from Gauley Bridge towards Lewisburg.

Wise and Floyd are both retreating as fast as possible.

Further Intelligence.

Successful Fights and Skirmishes at Cheat Mountain.

Elkwater, Va., Sept. 16.—The body of Col. John A. Washington was sent over to the enemy yesterday, under a flag of truce. While on the way it was met by a similar flag, coming from the enemy, for the purpose of obtaining information as to his condition.

On the 12th inst., a detachment of 300 men, from the 14th Indiana and 24th and 25th Ohio regiments, dispersed three Tennessee regiments, under Gen. Anderson, on the West side of Cheat Mountain, completely routing them, killing eighty and obtaining most of their equipments. Our loss was eight killed.

The enemy made an advance on Elkwater on the same day, with a force supposed to have been 15,000, but they were driven back by detachments from the Fifteenth Indiana, Third and Sixth Ohio regiments, and shell from Loomis' battery.—They have retired some 8 or 10 miles distant.

Reported Advance of Gen. Johnson, with a Force of over Thirty Thousand Rebels, to Cross the Potomac.

DARNESTOWN, Sept. 16.—Reports are current here that Gen. Johnson is moving up on the Virginia side of the Potomac, with a strong army, intending to cross the Potomac.

Some reports state his force as high as thirty-five or forty thousand. If he essays the attempt, however, his advance will be met in a becoming manner. Gen. Banks is fully prepared for emergencies

Capture of a Federal Steamer & Release of Prisoners—40 U.S. Soldiers Taken.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—On Monday night last, while a government steamer, name unknown; was conveying a number of prisoners from Lexington to Fort Leavenworth for their better security, she broke her rudder when between Mill and Kansas city, and was obliged to land.

Shortly after reaching shore a company of Jackson county secessionists seized the boat, released the prisoners, and secured some forty federal soldiers as captives.

One of John Brown's Men Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Among the killed by the Little Platte River Bridge disaster was Barclay Coppie, of the John Brown raid notoriety, together with five or six men with him, who were en route to join Montgomery's Kansas regiment.

The Illinois Press on the President's Letter to Fremont.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—The Tribune, (rep.) of this morning contains a severe article on the President's letter to General Fremont, saying that it takes away the penalty of rebellion and leaves the war a mere scheme of mutual assassination.

The Post (independent) also condemns the letter, fearing that it will have a bad effect in Missouri, and believing that backward steps at this time will lead to no good results.

Later From Missouri.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—Gen Sturgis, with 8 regiments of infantry, two companies of cavalry and one of artillery, took possession of St. Joseph's on Friday last.

It is reported that there was a battle at Lexington yesterday between the Federal forces and Gen. Green's rebels, in which most of the latter were captured. This, however, needs confirmation.

Another bridge has been burnt on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, precipitating a locomotive into the stream and killing the engineer.

Reports are current here that the Confederate forces have evacuated Columbus, Kentucky.

A Bloody Contest—Repulse of the Rebels with Heavy Loss—The Battle Still in Progress.

Jefferson City, Sept. 18.—A courier has arrived here from Lexington, bringing the following intelligence, which is credited by the commanding officer here:

Gen. Price commenced an attack on the Federal entrenchments at Lexington, under command of Col. Mulligan, on Monday morning. All day long the rebels under Gen. Price assaulted the works, but were repulsed with severe loss. The fight was repeated on Tuesday morning, but was fully sustained when the courier left.

Gen. Lane was at Johnstown with from two to three thousand men, marching to the relief of Lexington.

The rebel loss on Monday is reported at 4,000, and the Federal loss at 800, which figures are probably exagerated.

Later from Lexington—The Rebel Loss Stated at Five Thousand—Reinforcements for Lexington Going Forward.

Jefferson City, Sept 18.—Further accounts from Lexington make the rebel loss, in their attack on the Federal fortifications there, five thousand. Reinforcements under Gen. Lane were within forty miles of Lexington. Other detachments were also moving from St. Joseph, and four Indiana regiments en route by steamers would reach Lexington this morning.

Every confidence is felt that the Federal troops can maintain their position until relieved.

Ben McCullough is advancing rapidly from the Southwest, and threatening the Osage bridge, eleven miles distant.

THE BATTLE AT LEXINGTON.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—A gentleman named King, who left a point on the Missouri river opposite Lexington on Wednesday night, arrived this morning, and reports that a severe fight took place on Tuesday for the possession of three ferry boats which lay at the levee. General Price's forces advanced on the boats in two bodies—one from above and the other from below the town—and after a very sharp engagement they were repulsed.—The boats were not in fair range of Col. Mulligan's guns, his fortifications being so situated as to prevent him from commanding them completely, and his force was too small to admit of his making a sortie against General Price's overwhelming numbers; but Mr. King says he saw twelve wagon loads of killed and wounded rebels taken off after the fight. He also says that Gen. Price assaulted Col. Mulligan's fortifications four or five times on Wednesday, but was repulsed each time with a loss of between 300 and 400.

Reinforcements from the North, probably under Gen. Sturges, were expected to arrive late on Wednesday, but as General Price had possession of the ferry boats they would not be able to cross the river, and of course could be of little or no service to Col. Mulligan.

Mr. King's account is quite incoherent, and entire reliance is not placed on it here. There is little question, however, that a battle has taken place, but the details are yet unknown.

From the N. Y. Herald, Sept. 16.

CONFISCATION of SLAVE PROPERTY.

The Act of Congress—Proclamations by the President and General Fremont—Important Letter from President Lincoln.

The employment of slaves by the Southern rebels, upon fortifications and other military works, to the injury of the national cause, was brought to the attention of Congress during the recent extra session, and the result was the passing of an act—one of the most important of the session—confiscating all slaves so employed. As the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, declaring martial law in force in Missouri, and freeing the slaves of rebels found with arms in their hands, caused a misunderstanding between the General and President Lincoln, and gave rise to reports that the General was superseded, we reprint the fourth clause of the act, which alone relates to the confiscation of slave property. It is as follows:

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law thereof of any State shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person, to take up arms against the United States; or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, *to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship, intrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.* And whenever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act."

This act was reluctantly approved and signed by President Lincoln on the 6th of August. Another act was passed, confiscating the property of rebels, but not including slaves. Upon this latter act the President, on the 16th of August, issued the following proclamation:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1861.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA:
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the fifteenth day of April, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the laws, constitution and the government of the United States, which had broken out within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose, approved February 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President:

And whereas, such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas; and whereas, the insurgents in all the said States claim to act under authority thereof, and such claim is not repudiated by the person exercising the functions of government in such State or States, or in the part or parts thereof in which combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said States:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said States of Georgia, South Carolina Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, and of such other parts of that State and the other States herein before named as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents) are in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other States and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed; *that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said States*, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the *vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of said States, with said exceptions, found at sea or in any port of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States.*

And I hereby enjoin upon all District Attorneys, Marshals and officers of the revenue, and of the military and naval forces of the United States, to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty, or for forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed

Done in the city of Washington, this 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President—Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Towards the latter end of August the condition of things in Missouri was such as to warrant General Fremont, under authority of the act of Congress already cited to proclaim the existence of martial law in that State, with all its pains and penalties, including the freedom of slaves belonging to persons taken with arms in their hands in the following emphatic language:—

PROCLAMATION OF MAJOR GENERAL FREMONT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERN DEPT.,
ST. LOUIS, August 31, 1861.

Circumstances, in my judgement of sufficient urgency, render it necessary that the Commanding General of this department should assume the administrative powers of the State. Its disorganized condition, the helplessness of the civil authority, the total insecurity of life, and the devastation of property by bands of murderers and marauders, who infest nearly every county in the state, and avail themselves of the public misfortunes and the vicinity of a hostile force to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, finally demand the severest measures to repress the daily in creating crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State. In this condition the public safety and the success of our arms require unity of purpose without let or hindrance to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to main, as far as now practicable, the public piece, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens, *I do hereby extend and declare established martial law throughout the State of Missouri.* The lines of the army of occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi river.

All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by court martial, and, if found guilty, will be shot. The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, *and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free men.*

All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

All persons engaged in treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemies of the United States, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating or circulating false reports or incendiary documents, are, in their own interest, warned that they are exposing themselves.

All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return to their homes forthwith. Any such absence, without sufficient cause, will be held to be presumptive evidence against them.

The object of this declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities the power to give instantaneous effect to existing laws, and to supply such deficiencies as the condition of war demand. But it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country, where the law will be administered by the civil authorities in the usual manner and with their customary authority, while the same can be peaceably exercised.

The Commanding General will labor vigilantly for the public welfare, and, in his efforts for their safety, hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence, but the active support of the people of the country.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

It seems, however, that President Lincoln, while approving of the general scope of this proclamation, objected to the clause relating to the liberation of slaves, as exceeding the intention conveyed in the act of Congress, which contemplated the forfeiture only of such slaves as are actively employed against the government, and not all the slave property of rebels, upon which a correspondence appears to have ensued between the President and the General, resulted in the following letter from President Lincoln, which appeared in the *Herald* of yesterday, and which briefly sums up and disposes of the point at issue:

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, '61.

Major General John C. Fremont:

SIR: Yours of the 8th, in answer to mine of the 2nd inst., was just received. Assured that you, upon the ground, could better judge of the necessities of your position than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of August 30 I perceived no general objection to it; the particular clause, however, in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress, passed the 6th of last August, upon the same subjects, and hence I wrote to you expressing my wish that that clause should be modified accordingly. Your answer just received expresses the preference on your part that I should make an open order for the modification which I very cheerfully do. It is therefore ordered, that the said clause of said proclamation be so modified, held and construed as to conform with and not to transcend the provisions on the same subject contained in the act of Congress entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6, 1861, and that said act be published at length with this order.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

DEAD.—E. Yates Reese, D. D., editor of the *Methodist Protestant*, at Baltimore, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had suffered from mental derangent for some time.

The Clearfield Republican,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning Sept 25, 1861.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
C. R. EARLY, of Elk county.
GEO. W. ZIEGLER, of Jfferson co.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
J. D. THOMPSON, of Curwensville.
JAMES BLOOM, of Bloom Tp.

FOR SHERIFF,
EDWARD PERKS, of Morris tp.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB KUNTZ, of Brady Tp.

FOR TREASURER,
JOSEPH SHAW, of Lawrence tp.

FOR AUDITOR,
CHAS. S. WORRELL, of Chest tp.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ISRAEL TEST, of Clearfield bor.

FOR CORONOR,
J. W. POTTER, of Girard tp.

MORE GEMS from the "JOURNAL."

War exists. The present unhappy condition of our country is deplored by all patriots. For the time being, all individual views and opinions, in regard to the wisdom or policy of the war, must yield to the fiat of law. We are all proud to owe allegiance to the government under which we live; and in return for the protection it affords us, it is our duty to sustain it. Besides this, our duty to the Constitution—our fealty to the flag of our country—our State pride, and the hallowed memory of the past, all prompt us, as a party, to act cordially in support of the nation.

It is clearly right that we should sustain the government and obey the laws; and subordinate to this, it is also clearly right that we should sustain the ORGANIZATION OF OUR PARTY. We believe that, eventually, it will devolve upon that great historic party—the Democracy—to preserve or restore the unity of this great nation.

The great fact is in the breast of every man, THAT THIS WAR MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVERTED. We believe that fully two-thirds of all the voters of Pennsylvania were friendly to the passage of the Crittenden Compromise, or some kindred measure. *It was not passed*; but in its stead we have armed legions and civil war! Let us accept them as a necessity—do our duty as citizens—and abide the issue.

We last week fastened upon our boisterous Republican neighbor, the *Raftsman's Journal*, the charge of SECESSIONISM and DISUNIONISM. We now propose to show, in like manner, from their own pages, that, whilst Compromise was yet possible, and before we were hurled into war by the bombardment of Sumter, they persistently *opposed* the Crittenden Compromise, and all measures looking to the preservation of peace; so that whilst the mass of their party were willing to accept these measures, and preserve the nation, the *Journal*, and the Abolition clique who control it, deliberately falsified the sentiments of their people:

From the Raftsmans Journal, Feb. 6, 1861.

"Therefore those who support the Crittenden Compromise, not only support the establishment of a Federal Protectorate over Slavery in the only territory now held, where slavery has the ghost of a chance, but support the policy of conquering Mexico for the very purpose of establishing slavery therein by the power of the Federal Government."

From the Raftsmans Journal, Feb 20, 1861.

"To establish this policy, *the Democratic politicians are now exerting all their energies.* If they can by some 'compromise' measure get the present Constitution so amended as to establish slavery in the territory of the United States now held," &c., "the next effort would be to annex Mexico and perhaps Central America." "That the 'Crittenden-Bigler Proposition' has been framed *with this object in view*, can scarcely be doubted."

From the Raftsmans Journal, Dec. 26, 1860.

"STAND FIRM! BE TRUE! *Let us stand firm as the eternal hills upon the Republican Platform.*"

The same paper publishes the speech of Senator Wade of Ohio, and editorially calls him a "patriot." In that speech Ben Wade says,

"I know not what others may do, but I tell you that with that verdict of the people in my pocket, [the election of Lincoln,] and standing upon the platform on which these candidates were elected, *I would suffer any thing before I would compromise in any way.*" "I will yield to no compromise."

From the Raftsmans Journal, Jan. 30, 1861.

"Of all the compromises which have yet been offered to appease the fire eaters of the South, *this one* [the Bigler proposition] *we regard as the most* CRINGING, IRREGULAR and HAZARDOUS. *We cannot then look upon a proposition like Mr. Bigler's as being any thing else than dangerous to the peace and permanency of the Union.*"

From the Raftsmans Journal, Jan. 16, 1861. [quoting the New York Tribune.

"Mr. Buchanan next very coolly remarks that 'a proposition to compromise by letting the North have exclusive control of the Territory above a certain line, and to give Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive universal approbation.' That is to say, if the opponents of slavery extension will utterly renounce their principles, give up all they have been contending for during the past fifteen years, and acquiesce, not only in the extension, but in the perpetual protection of Slavery in all territory South of 36° 30', every body ought to be satisfied. We have no doubt of it. But we fancy that those who expect to see a universal acquiescence *in an impudent proposition such as this is, are very likely to be disappointed.*"

From the Raftsmans Journal, Jan. 23, 1861, [quoting the New York Tribune.]

"We shall not stop now to discuss the merits of this unconstitutional mode of amending the Constitution—this attempt to precipitate the country into war or conquest for the extension of eternal slavery in all the regions between us and the equator. So we say that neither persuasion nor force can induce the free States to accept as an article into the organic law of the confederacy of which they will constitute a part; and that any Northern Senator or representative, who shall vote to send out to DISTRACT and INSULT our people will be branded by a retributive brand as indelible as that which disfigured the forehead of Cain."

And what were these propositions? space will not permit their insertion here. But it is well known that the principal feature of the Crittenden Proposition was the amendment of the Constitution so as to divide the Territories on the line of 36° 30', *prohibiting* slavery North of that line and *permitting* it, and when existing, *protecting* it the same as any other property South of it.

The Bigler proposition—which the Journal characterized as "*cringing, irregular and hazardous,*" and "dangerous to the peace and permanency of the Union"—simply provided for the submission of the Crittenden Plan to a vote of the WHOLE PEOPLE of the United States, as instructions to their representatives in Congress. The Republicans declared that the verdict of the people in the election of Lincoln forbid them entertaining any proposition of compromise on the slavery question—that that verdict forever prohibited slavery from the territories. This was denied by the Democrats, and the purpose of the Bigler-Crittenden proposition was to refer this question—upon which the very life of the nation hung—back to the people. In refusing to do so, the Republican members confessed to the world that they were AFRAID TO GO BEFORE THEIR CONSTITUENTS ON THIS SINGLE ISSUE AND MUST BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS FATAL MISTAKE.

We have now given the facts. The public can make their own comments.

Lincoln and Fremont.

The special attention of our readers is directed to the article taken from the New York *Herald*, embracing *the act of Congress*, the President's Proclamation, Gen. Fremont's Proclamation, and the President's letter to that gentleman on the subject of the emancipation of slaves belonging to rebels. It will be seen that President Lincoln required Gen. Fremont to modify his proclamation so as to conform to the act of Congress confiscating slave property found actually engaged in *works of hostility* against the government. For this interference on the part of the President—for this clever show of regard for *law*—the whole Abolition press of the North, with scarcely an exception, denounce him in the coarsest manner. The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* declares it to be the greatest of all his errors. The Chicago *Tribune* says that this decision of the President makes the war nothing but a work of "mutual assassination," and so on from one end of the Loyal States to the other, with here and there an honorable exception.

We say that, for this act, the President deserves the approbation of every fair-minded loyal citizen; for the reason that, in his efforts to save the Union, he is unwilling to do that which must not only destroy the Union, but the Country also, so far as its industrial interests are concerned. If the work of emancipation is commenced in real earnest, it can only end when the last slave is set free. With four or five millions added to our present black population, what would be our social condition? What the effect upon the white laborer? Mr. Lincoln knows it would be utterly ruinous.

This act of the President, taken in connection with the incident mentioned by Capt. Larrimer, in his excellent letter to be found on our first page, in which we are informed that Gen. McClellan had just issued an order "sending back to Maryland five fugitive slaves that had escaped from their masters, hath much hope in it—hope that the Abolitionists will not yet succeed in making this a war for the purpose of "driving slavery from the continent."

CHANGED THEIR NAME.—The "Republican" party is to be known no more forever. In less than six months after their access to power, the great Republican party has been compelled to assume a new name, in the vain attempt thus to hide its rotten and destructive principles. But it won't do. They have the same look, smell and taste they had last fall, and a simple change of name will not be sufficient to commend them to popular favor. Last fall they laughed at the idea of the Union being in danger. But now that the nation is weeping over the effects, they seek to hide themselves under the name of the "Union Party"—the "Unconditional Union Democracy," &c., &c. But we tell them it will not work. THEY ARE KNOWN—and the people will be as careful not to vote for them under their new name as they would be if they had retained the one they have so shamefully disgraced.

STILL RECRUITING.—.—The Administration is filling up their Regiment at Fort Lafayette. A recruiting station has lately been opened in Kentucky, a number of "traitors" have been sent to the regiment from that State; among them are the editor of the *Courier*, Ex Governor Moorehead, M. W. Barr and R. T. Darrett.

A BIG NAME.—"Unconditional Union Democrats." This sounds a little like, white Black-bird.