# Later from Missouri.

Colonel Frank Blair Arrested by Gen-

is ordered yesterday by the provost mar. Montgomery's Kansas regiment. al to roport himself under arrest on the , mage when alluding to his superior offi-

It is understood that the precise charge on which Col. Blair was arrested is insubrdination, in coummunicating, while a military officer, with the authorities at Vashington, making complaints against my using disrespectful language towards the letter, fearing that it will have a bad ing his removal. It is stated that letters written by Colonel Blair are now in the possession of Gen. Fremont.

Postmaster General Blair and Quarter- good results. master Meige left for Washington this

important from Jefferson City-Gen-Price Reinforced by Rains.

Jefferson City, Sept. 16.-A special disatch to the St. Louis Republican, says ; Gen. Price, at the head of 15,000 to 20,-00 men, attacked Lexington on Thursisy, but we have no particulars of the attle, nor do we know the result.

The troops of Lexington were strongly entrenched. Gen, Pope, at the last ac counts, was at Hamilton, with from 6,000 'o 8,000 troops.

er reveals the mission of Capt. Kidd, who arrived here some days since, with a flag of truce from the rebel camp at Springfield:

JEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPT. ) St. Louis, Sept. 14, 1861.

To Col. T. T. Taylor, Commanding at pringfield-Sir: Yours of the 8th inst., intaining an erroneous construction of my proclamation of the 30th ultimo, has ...d my attention.

I understand the object of your note to be to inquire whether it is my intention to els under Gen. Price assaulted the works, Carolina Virginia, North Carolina, Ter. from President Lincoln, which appeared the past, all prompt us, as a party, to act noot the wounded who might be made prisoners by the forces under my com-

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

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

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

You have misapprehended the meaning the usages of war.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that it ses not prepared with any purpose to al troops can maintain their position unith respect to the wounded men and those who are humanely engaged in alle- from the Southwest, and threatening the viating their sufferings. J. C. FREMONT. Major General Commanding

#### Important from Western Virginia. Lee Resumes the Attack-Continued Re-

he Kanawha, dated the 14th instant, ng to the fact that our troops fought behind entrenchments.

Lee has manifestly a large force, but is plarined 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 yester-Camp Scott, Sept. 15 .- Gen. Cox is here

to-day for an interview with Gen. Rosecrans. He has moved the main body of his with a loss of between 300 and 400. army from Gauley Bridge towards Lewis burg. 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 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 Ten nessee regiments, under 3en. Anderson, on the West side of Cheat Mountain, complotely routing them, killing eighty and obtaining mest 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 driteenth Indiana, Third and Sixth Ohio regiments, and shell from Loomis' battery .-They have retired some 8 or 10 miles dis-

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

rent here that Gen. Johnson is moving up ty. It is as follows:
on the Virginia side of the Potomac, with
"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, a strong army, intending to cross the Po- That whenever hereafter, during the pretomac.

thirty-five or forty thousand. If he essays to be held to labor or service under the the attempt, however, his advance will be law thereof of any State shall be required met in a becoming manner. Gen. Banks or permitted by the person to whom such is fully prepared for emergencies

Kansas city, and was obliged to land.

Shortly after reaching shore a company of Jackson county secessionists reized the his claim to such labor, any law of the State or The property, real and personal, of all ome forty federal soldiers as captives.

One of John Brown's Men Killed.

neral charge of using disrespectful lan- The Illinois Press on the President's Let-

ter to Fremont. CHICAGO, III., Sept. 16.-The Tribune, (rep.) of this norning contains a severe article on the President's letter to General Fremont, saving that it takes away the penalty of rebellion and leaves the war a more scheme of mutual assassination.

The Post (independent) also condemns effect in Missouri, and believing that backward steps at this time will lead to no

### Later From Missouri.

St. Louis, Sept. 17 .- Gen Sturgis, with 8 eral Price has Attacked Lexington- 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 Con-St. Louis, Sept. 16, -The following let- federate forces have evacuated Columbus,

> Bloody Contest-Repulse of the Rebels with Heavy Loss-The Battle Still in Progress.

Jefferson City, Sept. 18 .- A courier has following intelligence, which is credited by the commanding officer here:

Gen. Price commenced an attack on Monday morning. All day long the rebbut was fully sustained when the courier

Gen. Lane was at Johnstown with from two to three thousand men, marching to State and the other States herein before the relief of Lexington.

4,000, and the Federal loss at 800, which figures are probably exagerated.

Jefferson City, Sept 18 -Further accounts

of the proclamation without undertaking from Lexington make the rebel loss, in to determine the condition of my man their attack on the Federal tortifications engaged in this rebellion. I desire to be there, five thousand. Reinforcements unclearly understood that the proclamation der Gen. Lane were within forty miles of + intended to recognize the usual rights Lexington. Other detachments were alof an open enemy in the field, and to be so moving from St. Joseph, and four Indian all respects strictly conformable with ana regiments en route by steamers would reach Lexington this morning.

Every confidence is felt that the Feder-

Ben McCullough is advancing rapidly Osage bridge, eleven miles distant.

## THE BATTLE AT LEXINGTON.

St. Louis, Sept. 20,-A gentleman named King, who left a point on the Missoutreat of Floyd and Wise.

ri river opposite Lexington on Wedness found at sea or in any port of the United States,
Cincinnati, Sept. 16,—A special dispatch day night, arrived this morning, and rethe Gazette, from Caunifex Ferry, on ports that a severe fight took place on And I hereby enjoin upon all District ri river opposite Lexington on Wednesto the Gazette, from Cannifex Ferry, on ports that a severe fight took place on Tuesday for the possession of three ferry Attorneys, Marshals and officers of the "Lee resumed the attack along our boats which lay at the levee. General revenue, and of the military and naval whole line, at Cheat Mountain, yesterday. Price's forces advanced on the boats in forces of the United States, to be vigilant two bodies-one from above and the other in the execution of said act, and in the ed by Reynolds, with considerable Rabel from below the town-and after a very enforcement of the penalties and forfeit- had suffored from mental decangent for control it, deliberately taisilied the senti-Yoss, and little or no loss on our side, ow- sharp engagement they were repulsed .- ures imposed or declared by it, leaving some time. The boats were not in fair range of Col, any party who may think himself aggriev-Mulligan's guns, his fortifications being ed thereby to his application to the Secso situated as to prevent him from com- retary of the Treasury for the remission manding them completely, and his force of any penalty, or for forfeiture, which the was too small to admit of his making a said Secretary is authorized by law to sortie against General Price's overwhelm- grant, if, in his judgment, the special ciring numbers; but Mr. King says he saw constances of any case shall require such twelve wagon loads of killed and wounded remission. day in an armed reconnoisance across the rebels taken off after the fight. He also In witness whereof I have becomes set gan's fortifications four or five times on ted States to be affixed Wednesday, but was repulsed each time

Reinforcements from the North, probably under Gen. Sturges, were expected to the United States the eighty sixth, 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 ser-

vice 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.

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 ven back by detachments from the life session-confiscating all slaves so employed. As the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, and marauders, who infest nearly every declaring martial law in force in Missouri, and freeing the slaves of rebels found with of the public misfortunes and the vicinity arms in their hands, caused a misunders of a hostile force to gratify private and standing between the General and Presi- neighborhood vengeance, and who find dent Lincoln, and gave rise to reports that an enemy wherever they find plunder, the General was superseded, we reprint finally demand the severest measures to the fourth clause of the act, which alone repress the daily in creating crimes and DARNESTOWN, Sept. 16 .- Reports are cur- relates to the confiscation of slave proper-

Some reports state his force as high as of the United States, any person claimed labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person, to take Capture of a Federal Steamer & Release up arms against the United States; or shell of Prisoners-40 U.S. Soldiers Taken, be required or permitted by the person to Sr. Louis Sept. 16 .- On Monday night whom such labor or service is claimed to pation in this State are for the present last, while a government steamer, name be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be unknown; was conveying a number of employed in or upon any fort, nave, yard, dock, way of the posts of Jefferson City, Rolla prisoners from Lexington to Fort Leav- armory ship, intreachment, or in any military or and Ironton, to Conworth for their better security, she naval service whatsoever, against the government Mississippi river. broke her rudder when between Mill and and lauful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such their hands within these lines shall be tried by labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit court martial, and, if found guilty, will be shot,

Sr. Louis, Sept. 16,-Among the killed to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and taken active part with their enemies in by the Little Platte River Bridge disaster sufficient answer to such claim that the the field, is declared to be confiscated to was Barolay Coppie, of the John Brown person whose service or labor is claimed the public use, and their slaves, if any they eral Fremont.

raid notoriety, together with five or six had been employed in hostila service.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.—Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., men with him, who were en route to join against the government of the United as ordered vesterday by the provest part. had been employed in hostila service have, are hereby declared free men.

This act was reluctantly approved and shallsuffer the extreme penalty of the law signed by President Lincoln on the 6th of August. Another act was passed, confiscating the property of rebe's, but not including slaves. Upon this latter act the President, on the 16th of August, issued or circulating false reports or incendiary the following proclamation:

Washington, Aug. 16, 1861. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA : Selves.

A PRULAMATION. of an insurrection against, the laws, con-absence, without sufficient cause, will be ted States, which had broken out within them. the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Ai- The object of this declaration is to place abama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and in the hands of the military authorities and repel invasions, and to repeal the act dinary tribunals of the country, where the the laws of the Union to be duly executed, can be peaceably exercised. and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President:

The Commanding General will labor vigulantly for the public welfare, and, in his

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 not under authority thereof, and such thereof in which combinations exist, nor ceeding the intention conveyed in the act arrived here from Lexington, bringing the has such insurrection been suppressed by of Congress, which contemplated the for-

inhabitants of that part of the State of at issue Virginia lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, and of such other parts of that named as may maintain a loyal adhesion The rebel loss on Monday is reported at to the Union and the constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces engaged in the dis-Later from Lexington-The Rebel Loss persion of said insurgents) are in a state Stated at Five Thousand-Reinforce- of insurrection against the United States, ments for Lexington Going For- and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants there. of, 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 It goods and chattels, wares and ing from any of said States, with the exception! aforesaid, into other parts of the nited States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said Stbtes, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the name or conveying persons to or from said States, with said exceptions, will be perfeited to the United the issuing of this proclemation, all ships and vernets beloning in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of said States, with said exceptions,

says that Gen. Price assaulted Col. Mullis my hand, and caused the seal of the Uni-

Done in the city of Washington, this 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the Independence of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President-Wm. II. Seward, Sec retary of State.

Towards the latter end of August the atural failures. condition of things in Missouri was such as to warrant General Fremont, under authority of the act of Congress already cited weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffice. alties including the freedom of slaves belonging to persons taken with arms in means of cure.

ALFREMONT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE WESTERS DEET., ) St. Lovis, August 31, 1861.

Circumstances, in my judgement of sufficient urgency, render it necessary that the Commanding General of this departshould 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 county in the state, and avail themselves 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 withsent insurrection against the government out let or hindrance to the prompt administration of affairs,

In order, therefore, to suppress disorders, to main, as far as now practiceable, 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 Mussouri. The lines of the army of occudeclared to extend from Leavenworth, by and Ironton, to Cape Girardeau, on the

All persons who shall be taken with arms in of Jackson county secessionists seized the his claim to such labor, any law of the State or The property, real and personal, of all or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address boat, released the prisoners, and secured of the United States to the contrary notwithstand-persons in the State of Missouri who shall Dr. J. Skiller Housing, Howard Association, ing. And whenever thereafter the person take up arms against the United States, No. 2. S. Ninth st., Philadelphia. 29my ly.

claiming such labor or service shall seek or who shall be directly proven to have

All persons who shall be proven to have States, contrary to the provisions of this destroyed, after the publication of this order, railroad tracks, bridges or telegraphs,

All persons engaged in treasonable cordocuments, are, in their own interest, warned that they are exposing them-

All persons who have been led away Whereas, on the fifteenth day of April, from their allegiance are required to rethe President of the United States, in view torn to their homes forthwith. Any such stitution and the government of the Uni- held to be presumptive evidence against

Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions the power to give instantaneous effect to of the act entitled an act to provide for existing laws, and to supply such deficcalling forth the militia to execute the lengies as the condition of war demand. laws of the Union, suppress insurrections But it is not intended to suspend the ornow in force for that purpose, approved law will be administered by the civil au-February 28, 1795, did call forth the milis thorities in the usual manner and with tia to suppress said insurrection and cause their customary authority, while the same

And whereas, such insurrection has efforts for their safety, hopes to obtain J. C. FREMONT,

Major General Commanding. It seems, however, that President Linclaim is not repudiated by the person ex- coin, while approving of the general scope ercising the functions of government in of this proclamation, objected to the clause wisdom or policy of the war, must yield such State or States, or in the part or parts relating to the liberation of slaves, as ex to the fiat of law. We are all proud to owe feiture only of such slaves as are retively Now, therefore, I. Abraham Lincoln, employed against the government, and it affords us, it is our duty to sustain it. President of the United States, in pursu not all the slave property of rebels, upon Besides this, our duty to the Constitution the Federal entrenchments at Loxington, ance of an act of Congress, passed July 13, which a correspondence appears to have under command of Col. Mulligan, on 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabit- ensued between the President and the ants of the said States of Georgia, South General, resulted in the following letter but were repulsed with severe loss. The nessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Ark. in the Herald of yesterday, and which cordially in support of the nation. fight was revewed on Tuesday morning. ansas, Mississippi and Florida (except the briefly sums up and disposes of the point

> THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER. Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, '61.

Major General John C. Fremont received. Assured that you, upon the ties of your position than I could at this store the unity of this great nation. distance, on seeing your proclamation of 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 Compromise, or some kindred measure President Lincoln required Gen. Frank of last August, upon the same subjects and hence I wrote to you expressing in wish that that clause should be modified expresses the preference on your part that should make an open order for the modification which I very cheerfully do. It is said proclamation be so modified, held Journal, the charge of SECESSIONISM for law-the whole Abolition pressed in subject contained in the act of Congress States; and that from and after fifte a days from entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6, 1861, and that said act be published at leng h with this order. Your obedient sevant.

A. LINCOLN.



Proper attention to

in point of health,

omfort, and convenience.

All operations in the line of his profession performed in the latest and most improved

to proclaim the existence of martial law fered for several years with a severe lung affec. ly be doubted." in that State, with all its pains and pen- tion, and that dred disease Consumption, is onxlous to make known to his fellow-sufferers the

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the similar flag, coming from the enemy, for the nurses of obtaining information as to PROCLAMATION OF MAJOR GENER- they will find a sure cure for Consumption. Senator Wade of Ohio, and editorially nent." fit the afflicted, and spread information which he Wade says, onceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing,

Persons wishing the prescription will please ddress Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, address Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y

# CHAIRS!! CHAIRS!!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY !!!

CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS. LOW FOR CASH. His long experience in the From the Raftsmans Journal, Jan. 16, 1861. [que. hame of the "Union Party"—the "Union business makes him feel confident that his chairs are made in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and will stand the test of trial. Persons wishing to purchase chairs should call at once

JOHN TROUTMAN.

Mar. 27-1881-tf.

NEW REMEDIES FOR

SPERMATORRHEEA.

Surgeon. VALUABLE REPORTS ON Spericatorrious, and acquirescence by likely to be disuppointed."

NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent
From the Raftsmans Journal, Jan. 23, 1861, [quoin scaled letter envelopes, free of charge Address

CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning Sept. 25, 1861. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

The Clearfield Bepublican,

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

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

FOR SHERIFF,

JACOB KUNTZ, of Brady Tp. FOR TREASURER,

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

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ISRAEL TEST, of Clearfied 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 altegiance to the government under which we live; and in return for the protection it affords us, it is our duty to sustain it. our fealty to the flag of our country-our State pride, and the hallowed memory of

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 Sin: Yours of the 8th. in or our Party. We believe that, eventuanswer to mine of the 2nd inst., was just ally, it will devolve upon that great historic party—the Democracy—to preserve or re; directed to the article taken from the Ne

The great fact is in the breast of every August 30 I perceived no general objection man, THAT THIS WAR MIGHT HAVE BEEN to it; the particular clause, however, in AVIETED. We believe that fully two-thirds dent's letter to that gentleman on the of all the voters of Pennsylvania were friendly to the passage of the Crittenden It was not passed; but in its stead we have to modify his proclamation so as to coarmed legions and civil war! Let us ac- form to the act of Congress confiscular accordingly. Your answer just received cept them as a necessity—do our duty as

citizens-and ab de the issue. We last week fastened upon our boisterous Republican neighbor, the Ruftsmans and construed as to conform with and not and DISUNIONISM. We now propose to transcend the provisions on the same to show, in like manner, from their own pages, that, whill-t Compromise was yet possible, and before we were hurled into war by the bombardment of Samter, they persistently opposed the Crittenden Compromise, and all measures looking to the preservation of peace; so that whilst the DEAD.-E. Vates Recov. D. D., editor of mass of their party were willing to accept the Methodist Protestant, at Baltimore, come these measures, and preserve the nation, tion. mitted suicide by cutting his throat. He the Journal, and the Abelition clique who ments of their people :

From the Raftem ans Journal, Fub. 6, 1861.

tenden Compromise, not only support the destroy the Union, but the Country is establishment of a Federal Protectorate so far as its industrial interests are conover Slavery in the only territory now held, cerned. If the work of emancipations where slavery has the ghost of a chance, but support the policy of conquering Mex. commenced in real earnest, it can mig the teeth in proper ico for the very purpose of establishing end when the last slave is set free. Wal slavery therein by the power of the Fed-four or five millions added to our press.

From the Raftsmans Journal, Feb 20, 1861. DR HILLS LAN ALMADS be found at his of fice, on the corner of Front and Main streets, when no folice to the contrary appears in this of they can by some compromise measure would be utterly ruinous. get the present Constitution so amended | This act of the President, taken in one as to establish slavery in the territory of nection with the incident mentioned !! tyles, and guaranteed for one year against all the United States non held," de., "the next effort would be to names. Mexico and perhaps Central America." Crittenden-Bigler, Proposition' has been are informed that Gen, McClellan hadjut framed with this object in view, can scarce- issued an order "sending back to Mry-

> From the Ruftsmans Journal, Dec. 26, 1860. "STAND FORM! BE TRUE! Let us stand firm as the eternal hills upon the Republican hope that the Abolitionists will not ps

The same raper publishes the speech of pose of "driving slavery from the contiadvertiset in sending the prescription is to bene. calls him a "patriot." in that speech Ben Changen There Name. The Republic

> tell you that with that verdict of the peo- access to power, the great Republical ple in my pocket, [the election of Lincoln,] and standing upon the platform on which these candidates were elected, I would suf. name, in the vain attempt thus to hidely fer any thing before I would compromise in any rotten and destructive principles. But is sag." "I will zield to no compromise." "I will jield to no compromise."

From the Buftsmans Journal, Jan. 30, 1861. "Of all the compromises which have yet simple change of name will not be suf-The undersigned has now on hand, at his Fur- been offered to appease the fire eaters of niture Rossas on Market st., Clearfield, Pa., a short distance west of Litz's Foundry, a large we require as the most CRINGING, IRREG. Last fall they laughed at the idea of the ULAR and HAZA"DOUS. We cannot Union being in danger. But now that

ting the New York Tribune.

marks that 'a proposition to compromise ARE KNOWN-and the people will be by letting the North have exclusive control of the Territory above a certain line, as careful not to vote for them under and get them while they can be had at the lowest and to give Southern institutions protees their new name as they would be if the tion below that line, ought to receive unis had retained the one they have so shame versal approbation.' That is to say, if the fully disgraced. opponents of slavery extension will utterly renounce their principles, give up all H OWARD A SOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A Ben. they have been contending for during the coolent Institution established by special Enpast fifteen years, and acquiesce, not only document, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, in the extension, but in the perpetual they have been contending for during the afflicted with Violent and Chronic Diseases, and protection of Slavery in all territory South ly been opened in Kentucky, a number of especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual of 362 202, every body ought to be satisfied. of 36° 50', every body ought to be satisfied. Manical Aprice given gratic, by the Acting that those who expect to see a universal We have no doubt of it. But we tancy VALUABLE REPORTS on Spericatorrhom, and acquiescence in an impudent proposition such

> ting the New York Tribune.] "We shall not stop now to discuss the Democrats." This sounds a little like merits of this unconstitutional mode of white Black-bird.

amending the Constitution -this class tine attempt to precipitate the coun in tonwar of conquest for the setablishe of eternal slavery in all the regions by between us and the equator. Sulice it say that neither persuasion ner three can induce the free States to engraft suan article into the organic law of any or federacy of which they will consent to a part; and that any Northern Senator representative, who shall vote to send out to DISTRACT and INSULT our per ple will be branded by a retributive me as indelible as that which disfigured is

And what were these propositions? space will not permit their insertion hen But it is well known that the principle EDWARD PERKS, of Morris tp. feature of the Crittenden Proposition as the amendment of the Constitution son to divide the Territories on the line of the 30', prohibiting slavery North of that line and permitting it, and when existing, po JOSEPH SHAW, of Lawrence tp. teeting it the same as any other property South of it.

The Bigler proposition-which the Jos. nal characterized as "cringing, irregular a Lazardous," and "dangerous to the pere and permanency of the Union"-simply provided for the submission of the Chi. tenden Plan to a vote of the WHOD PEOPLE of the United States, as instructions to their representatives in Congress The Republicans declared that the veriof the people in the election of Lipsie forbid them entertaining any proposits. of compromise on the slavery questionthat that verdict forever probibited slave ry from the territories. This was denied by the Democrats, and the purpose of the Bigler-Crittenden proposition was to refe this question -upon which the very like of the nation hung-back to the peculis In refusing to do so, the Republican men bers confessed to the world that they um AFRAID TO GO BEFORE THEIR ON STITUENTS ON THIS SINGLE 1880 AND MUST BE RESPONSUBLE FOR THIS FATAL MISTAKE.

We have now given the facts. Thepalhe can make their own comments,

#### Lincoln and Frement.

The special attention of our readers's York Handa, embracing the act of Congress, the President's P. Colamation, Gr. Fremont's Proclamation, and the President subject of the emancipation of slave be longing to rebels. It will be seen the slave property found actually engageds works of hostility against the governmen For this interference on the part of the President-for this clever show of regal North, with scarcely an exception to nounce him in the coarsest manner. The Pittsburgh Disputch declares it to be to greatest of all his errors. The Ching Tribuse says that this decision of the Proident makes the war nothing but a roll of "mutual assassination," and so on from one end of the layal States to the alle, with here and there an howorable exe-

We say that, for this not, the President minded loyal citizen; for the reason that in his efforts to save the Union, he is m-"Therefore those who support the Crit- willing to do that which must not only black population, what would be our so cial condition? What the effect upon the

> Capt. Larrimer, in his excellent letter! "That the be found on our first page, in which me land five fugitive slaves that had escaped from their masters, bath much hopeichsucceed in making this a war for the put-

can" party is to be known no more life "I know not what others may do, but I ever. In less than six months after helf party has been compelled to assame a new won't do. They have the same lock smell and taste they had last fall, and s manufactured out of the bast materialr, finished as being any thing else than dangerous to the peace the nation is weeping over the effects of a very superior manner, and which he will sell and permanency of the Union." conditional Union Democracy," &c., & "Mr. Buchanan next very coolly re- But we tell them it will not work. THEY

STILL RECRUITING .-. .- The Administry tion is filling up their Regiment at Foff Lafayette. A recruiting station has late-"traitors" have been sent to the regiment from that State ; an ong them are the itor of the Courier, Ex Governor Moore head, M. W. Barr and R. T. Darrett.

A Big NAME .- "Unconditional Union