



D. W. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

TERMS:—\$1 50 Per Annum, if paid in advance.

VOL. XXXVI.—WHOLE NO. 1824.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1864.

NEW SERIES—VOL. V.—NO. 9.

### SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM ALLEN, OF OHIO.

Delivered in the Chicago National Democratic Convention, August 30, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen of the Convention, we are honored with the presence here of one whose reputation has ever stood high with the American people, and whose reputation is the more endeared to us in connection with the memory of Andrew Jackson. [Loud cheers.] I call upon Senator Allen, of Ohio, to address the Convention.

MR. ALLEN, who was received with enthusiastic applause, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Men of America: during the last four years our rulers have been so unfortunate as to make political and military mistakes, which have exposed this nation to the complicated dangers of disintegration, despotism and anarchy. [Cheers.] The people of the nation at large, irrespective of party badges and distinctions, have become appalled at the dangers which threaten it in the near future, and have looked around to find on earth some power capable of rescuing them from these dangers to which they are exposed, and by which they are environed. They have found but one power, and that is the old Democracy of the United States. [Great cheering.] In obedience to the call of this endangered country, you have come forward here and tendered your services to aid the balance of your countrymen in the salvation of your country. [Cries of "good" and cheers.] Your deliberations are about to be brought to a conclusion; and, fully aware that it was the unhappy split in our ranks four years ago which opened the way for the ingress of this destructive power, you are now bound by your own allegiance to the Constitution of your country to close up your ranks and act unitedly, as the only means of saving it. [Cheers.] Hence it is that, notwithstanding the necessity and unavoidable diversity of sentiment in regard to the unimportant and irrelevant issues, and with regard to the individuals named for the great office of President, in the end we behold what we are about to enjoy—the grand combination of the union of the Democratic party first, and then the union of the States. [Loud cheers.] Whilst there is a Democrat in this land whose reason is not obscured by error, and whose heart is undaunted by danger, there need be no danger of the Union or of the liberties of the people. The people have done wisely in calling the Democracy to make this great effort for the country. I think they have done wisely, because our party, the great Democracy, can say—what no political party on earth can say—that before the breaking out of our troubles and the commencement of the war, it acquired all the territory of the Union, carried the country successfully through two foreign wars, and so administered the Government as to leave the people, at the end of its lengthened term of office, happy, prosperous, and contented. [Cheers.] The States were then all in their proper places in the Union, and under the Constitution, and that Constitution four years ago remained as uncontaminated and unbroken as when it received the signature of the Father of his Country. With such a record for the purity of the past, what could the nation do, than to see for itself that that body has never betrayed us, and that under its wise administration we prospered and were happy. Under it we put down Hartford nullification and South Carolina nullification without drawing a drop of blood. [Cheers.] We never drew a drop of blood, and we can say what no Government on earth could say before, that under our administration peace and harmony prevailed, though the country extended over thirty-four States, a space well nigh as large as the whole of Europe; occupied by a population made up from all parts of the world, speaking nearly all languages and entertaining all manner of religious sentiments, and spread over a land with a diversity of climate and having a variety of local interests. We maintained happiness and prosperity as long as the Democratic party had control of the Government. [Loud cheers.] We administered the Government without having drawn a drop of blood for a political offense. [Renewed cheers.] Our President put down two such local calamities as that which existed in the South in 1859, without even drawing a sword. How many men, I would like to ask, were murdered, and how long did the civil war last, in putting down the Hartford Convention? [Applause.] Mr. Madison was then in power. Where are the thousands and hundreds of thousands who by his order lost their lives in putting that in its order down? Why, sir, he never injured even a pumpkin. [Laughter and cheers.] How was it in South Carolina, that State which threatened to secede from the Union in 1833? Andrew Jackson was then in power as President. Did he murder hundreds of thousands of citizens in order to get rid of that local difficulty? There was not a word of it; but on the contrary he appealed in a great proclamation to the reason and sense of the people to maintain the Union and the country. He did what every Democrat had done before him, and will do afterwards—he assumed the proposition that mankind were capable of self-government and that human reason was sufficient to maintain it without powder and steel. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.]

The illustrious and eminent gentleman who presides over the deliberations of this body, throw out some remarks the other day, in his inaugural address, which, in my judgment, were eminently proper to be considered and acted upon by every Democrat. One of the difficulties which you will have to be in getting all the votes you want, and the way you can get them is by adopting the idea of our illustrious President in this Convention; and that is to proclaim that we are not seeking power to massacre our enemies. Not

at all. The men of the South were never as well protected as we used to protect them, and they never will be protected as well as we will protect them if they will come back. States as well as individuals will be regarded, for our Administration, if elected by the Democratic party, will thereby be placed under the wholesome restraints and direction of democratic instincts. [Applause.] That Administration, instead of becoming the enemy and persecutor of any part of our people, will act like that celebrated woman in modern history, the first Catherine of Russia, a peasant girl born, by a marriage with Peter the Great and upon the death of her husband, became the sole sovereign of the Russian Empire. The first act of her power was to issue an order that all the gallows and gibbets of the country should be pulled down—[applause]—and that all the instruments of human torture should be broken to pieces. [Renewed cheering.] That is the spirit in which we commence this contest. We will have no Bastilles put up, but we will have the present Bastiles opened and cleaned out. [Tremendous cheering.] Our President will be the friend and guardian and protector, in obedience to and within the limits of the Constitution, of every State, and of every man, woman, and child within the sweep of our flag. [Applause.] In this spirit we will go into this contest. In this spirit we will present ourselves with a fascination so great that the timid Republicans, who are now afraid that they will be down upon them with more blood and more taxes, will come to our camp and sit in protection under the broad wings of the Constitution and the law, as administered by the faithful interpreters of that Constitution, the Democratic nominees. As matters stand, we have been in somewhat of a predicament for the last three or four years. The Democratic party during that time has been without any organized representation. With the exception of the State of New York and the smaller State of New Jersey, there was not an organic thing on this continent that was not against us. The Federal Government, including the Army and Navy, was in the hands of Mr. Lincoln. State Governments, with the exceptions mentioned, were all against us; and yet, with all this organic power opposed to us, what do we behold? Why, we behold a rising power from among the body of the people—a spontaneous current made up of the contributions of individual wills, individual feelings; and that power is so great as to make Mr. Lincoln and his people in Washington tremble in their boots. [Cheers.] We have not a musket; we don't want any—we don't need any. We have the ballot-box, we have tickets, we have human reason, and all we ask of Mr. Lincoln is that he will keep the road to that ballot-box unobstructed by fraud or force; that he will make that road open to the people; give us a clean ticket and a fair count out. [Laughter and applause.] That is all we want. We do not care how many revolvers he has so that he will just keep them away from the people. We want him to do that. Mark you! We don't want him to interfere, and I don't think he will try it after this demonstration.

Now, my friends, I know how anxious you all are to get through with the glorious doings of this day. I am not going to detain you. Nor am I going to say that I will support the ticket. [Great God! I will never do anything else. [Cheers.] I will not only support it, but I will do it with all my heart, with all my might, and with all my cheerfulness. I once voted for a man all the democratic ticket, for Congress, and refused to speak to him as I returned from the polls, because he was on the ticket, and, my friends, I take it for granted, that, whatever else happens in the world, God and the people can't be wrong. [Applause.] I came here without any personal feelings in this business. I have no desire, but that the desires of others shall be gratified. I think now that any fears which some of our friends may have entertained in regard to this eminent man already nominated are without any foundation: I will tell you why. We have had Presidents of the United States before this who commanded the whole army and navy, and were victorious Generals: Did they do us any harm? Did Andrew Jackson enslave his country? [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.] Did he employ armies to silence the clamors of a few factionists in South Carolina? Not at all. How many men did he send to the Bastille? Not one. He was a military man, with military instincts as strong as Gen. McClellan, and with this difference, that Jackson came in upon his own popularity, and McClellan comes in as a man believed by the Democratic party to be fitted for this particular emergency. McClellan had been suggested by the perilous condition of the country for reasons, all of which had been given to the people; but it makes no difference whether they have been given to the people or not; there is a secret instinct in the breast of every democrat, which at night, when he is alone and passes his eye over the darkened aspect of this country, will lead him to feel a reason to have some person of McClellan's stripe near at hand. [Applause.] Do you understand it? The army, this great citizen army, does not belong to any one man in this country. It belongs to the people; it is a part of the people; it is under the patronage and protection of the people, and the army will know what we want very well. They know that we don't intend to say to them, "Go on, you brutes, into the field; no matter how many thousands of you are slaughtered to-day I will draw a drag net through the country and draw up as many more to be slaughtered to-morrow." [Loud cheers.] Nothing of that kind. We don't want a cold blooded joker at Washington, who, while the District of Columbia is infested with hospitals, and

the atmosphere burdened by the groans and sighs of our mangled countrymen, when he can spare a minute from Joe Miller's Jest Book, looks out upon the acres of hospitals and inquires, "What houses are those?" We want a man who can entertain a proper appreciation of their sufferings, a man who knows what a soldier means when he points to a missing arm and says: "This arm was lost at such a battle," or raising a mutilated hand, says: "This hand was fractured at such a battle, where I fought at your order in defence of the government of my country, as you told me." When a soldier comes to George B. McClellan he will not be answered in a ribald joke. The soldiers all understand this thing. They know what the Democratic party means; that, so long as the army exists under democratic rule, the brave children of the country who have enrolled themselves under its banners will be respected, regarded and cared for, their pensions paid, their families provided for, because there will be some humanity as well as blood in this business. There will be no call upon half a million of young men to go and be cut to pieces under any pretence, hashed worse than animals, worse than the Roman gladiators, and then come back to be put off with a jest. [Cheers.] They will all know, every one of them, that General McClellan is no joker, and all will know, every one of them, when they are told to fight, that it will be for something that is constitutional and legitimate, and when they are told the fighting is ended, they will be willing to say, "Well, General, Mr. President, I expect you are about right." Willingly and cheerfully will they acquiesce in the decision of the nation as exhibited in the person of the President. The Army will throw up their caps in spite of subordinate, because the election of Gen. McClellan will reconnect them with a gentleman. Hitherto orders have been issued and plans devised to cut off the Army from the people, to separate them and array them against each other, and that has been the great danger of the last four years. This vote will reconnect the Army with the people, and give the civil the paramount authority over the military of the country. [Loud cheers.]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, said that the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between noon to-day and the 4th of March next which will make it proper for the Democracy of the country to meet in Convention again. He therefore moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dissolved by adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

This resolution of the Chicago Convention, to hold itself in permanent session, gives some uneasiness to Lincolnites. Some of them regard it as "the most revolutionary step yet taken." Others are at a loss to know what it means, and anxiously enquire what occasion there can be for such a resolution, the candidates of the Democratic party being nominated, and the platform adopted. Perhaps a careful perusal of the following resolution, adopted by the Convention, will assist our "loyal" friends in solving the problem that seems to puzzle them so distressingly:

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military power of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

MCCLELLAN'S POPULARITY.—A Presidential vote was taken on board the steamer Commonwealth, from New York, on Thursday evening which resulted as follows:

McClellan,	180
Lincoln,	43

The vote was proposed by a Providence Republican.

There were about 40 soldiers on board, every one of whom voted for George B. McClellan.

This corresponds with all we have seen of, and heard from, the returned soldiers. They are all for McClellan.

An officer from the Potomac on board made the emphatic assertion that the army is for the old leader, and feel that they have a personal interest in the election; and that no interference or persuasion of officers will induce them to act contrary to their honest convictions. — Providence Post.

COST OF THE WAR.—Expenditure on Army and Navy, \$3,000,000,000. Bounties paid by States and towns, 450,000,000. Loss for life of the labor of the killed and maimed, 2,000,000,000. Loss of three years' labor of other soldiers, 8,000,000,000. Property destroyed on the ocean, 300,000,000. Loss of profits of commerce, 700,000,000. Property destroyed on land, 200,000,000. Pensions to wounded and widows for life, 400,000,000. Total cost of the war, \$15,050,000,000.

This is the money expense to the country of that exquisite luxury, a Black Republican President. It may be very sweet and delicious but can we afford it? — New York World.

### From Philadelphia Age. CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

The capture of Atlanta is confirmed. The Confederates have taken a new position twenty-six miles south of it. Sherman lost twelve hundred men and captured twenty-four cannon and fifteen hundred prisoners. There was very little fighting. It has been about ten days since General Sherman began a movement, much of which is still involved in mystery. One corps of his army, under General Schoons, was left in the trenches in front of Atlanta. The remainder was gradually withdrawn, formed into a long column on the south bank of the Chattahoochee, and slowly marched down the river. Parallel to the river, and about eight miles south of it, is the Montgomery Railroad. East Point is about eight miles southwest of Atlanta; Red Oak twenty miles, and Fairburn twenty-five miles southwest. At East Point the Macon Railroad begins. It runs south to Jonesboro, and then southeast. Jonesboro, is twenty miles from Atlanta. But very little intelligence of Sherman's movement was transmitted North, for during almost all the time since it began Wheeler had the railroad and telegraph to Nashville cut, and there was no communication.

Sherman marched his column down the river until the rear reached Sandtown, ten miles west of Atlanta. He then swung the head of it around to the east until it struck the Montgomery Railroad at Fairburn. From Fairburn a raiding party was sent across the country to Jonesboro, on the Macon Railroad. The road was cut, but so very large a force of the enemy found it to Richmond that Sherman's line extended from Sandtown to Fairburn, thus being southwest of the city, and Hood at once began moving his army to meet the Federal advance. Sherman's southern flank marched unopposed up the Montgomery Railroad, from Fairburn towards Atlanta, until he reached Red Oak, twenty miles from the city. Here the Confederates met the troops and they halted. — Sherman's southern flank was then marched Southeast from Sandtown towards East Point, eight miles from Atlanta. On Tuesday last, August 30th, Sherman's line extended from Red Oak northeast along the railroad towards East Point and his northern flank was pressing towards East Point from the direction of Sandtown.

Hood, finding the enemy southwest of him, at once abandoned Atlanta, and gave Sherman battle. A contest began on Tuesday afternoon along the Montgomery Railroad from Red Oak to East Point, a distance of twelve miles. Slocum, who had been left with one corps in front of Atlanta, began to feel the enemy in front of him. He found the city abandoned, and on Friday morning entered it. He at once announced the evacuation of the town, and by a strange coincidence Wheeler was off the railroad to Nashville just long enough to allow of the despatch being sent. Scarcely had it gone when Wheeler again cut the telegraph, and a veil once more hid Sherman's operations: Slocum having the enemy between him and Sherman's main body, could not tell what was transpiring at East Point. He knew a battle was being fought, for he heard the cannon, but that was all. Up to Sunday morning this was all the intelligence sent us.

This morning, however, we have later intelligence. Last evening the telegraph was re-opened and a despatch from Sherman himself received. The enemy on Tuesday, had not fought him very desperately, but gradually retreated across the country towards Jonesboro. Sherman followed them. He brought his entire army south of the Montgomery Railroad, and by Thursday had arrived within a mile of Jonesboro. Here he found the enemy entrenched. They sent out a reconnaissance, which was soon repulsed, and Sherman made his arrangements for an attack. The Confederates by this time had retreated from Atlanta, and were drawn up in line of the Macon railroad. Their southern flank was at Jonesboro; their northern flank at Rough and Ready, a village thirteen miles from Atlanta. In front of their position Flint River flowed, and the hills on its eastern side were entrenched. It was this position which Sherman attacked on Thursday afternoon. He carried the Confederate works at Jonesboro, capturing ten cannon and one thousand prisoners.

Hood blew up his works in evacuating Atlanta, and destroyed some trains loaded with ammunition. The spoils secured by Slocum were fourteen cannon and the ruins of the destroyed trains. When the works of Jonesboro were carried, Hood abandoned his line on Flint River, and by a hasty march to the southwest moved the portion of his army which has been sent north of Jonesboro to the east of the place, he then retreated with all his forces to Lovejoy's, six miles southwest of Jonesboro on the railroad. Here he took a new position. Sherman's losses were twelve hundred. Fifteen hundred Confederate prisoners and twenty-four cannon were captured. Sherman writes to Stanton "his army needs rest," and does not seem to intend any attack upon the new Confederate position.

The recent raid of General Forest into Memphis has, it seems, broken up Smith's expedition into the interior of Mississippi. Generals Smith and Grierson, with their staffs, have returned to Memphis. Their expedition, we presume, has also returned, as it would scarcely remain in the enemy's neighborhood without its leaders.

The Baltimore Sun says that Francis Key, son of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," was recently arrested for alleged "disloyalty." So we go! patriots and sons of patriots are imprisoned and exiled, whilst traitors, corruptionists, bullies and blackguards are elevated to and placed in power.

### The Hope of Re-Union.

The Republican press tries very hard to muddle the theory of the Republican party, and to conceal its utter incompatibility with our constitutional system. Take the map, look out Massachusetts and Georgia. There is no reason, geographical or of any kind, which makes a political connection indispensable to either. Neither had any natural right to say to the other: Join me in a common Government, and to feel hurt at a refusal. But they and others did join for their common benefit. They did so through a compact, and could do so in no other way. By that compact they settled upon the subjects of government, subjects of just the same interest to one as the other.

It so happened that certain of those States had a social and political system which they chose to perpetuate, and that certain others, which originally had the same system, chose to abandon it. The States which had abandoned that system, not content with having their own way about themselves, conceived that they had some right to wish the others to follow their example, and upon the wish followed the determination to make them do so. First, they tried the London organ grinder's system of annoyance; at last, the use of the common Government against the object of their dislike. The Democracy has never had any doctrine. Whatever internal system Georgia chooses, she ought to have, without interference or hostility from her sister States. Her right of judgment is perfect, complete, and entire. Instead, however, of discussing her right of judgment, and deciding upon that, the Republican party proceeded to discuss slavery. It is no difficult thing to prove to a northern man that slavery is an evil; but what then? If it were ten times the evil it is, what is his business outside of his State? The simple difference, then, between the Democratic and Republican theories is, that the first proposes to guide itself by the terms of the agreement between the States, known as the Constitution, and the other by a "moral sense."

Now, a "moral sense" is like an ape; if I hold him he bites you, if you hold him he bites me. The moral sense of England, as late as the middle of the eighteenth century, made her stipulate, in a treaty with Spain for the right of furnishing negro slaves. At present her moral sense revolts at slavery, but sees no crime in holding her. In other words, "moral sense," used as Republicans use it, means will, despotism, torturing of Romanists by Protestants, and of Protestants by Romanists. If the southern States had been peopled by Mohammedans, the "moral sense" of the North would have been aroused against polygamy; if they had been inhabited by Jews, the "moral sense" of the North would have re-enacted the scenes which Josephus paints; if they had been the homes of Roman Catholics and the North had been exclusively Protestant, its "moral sense" would have been shocked at the mass.

We Democrats intend to tell the people of the Southern States that we do not propose to set up any higher law than the Constitution, nor any higher principle of morals than good faith. We ask those Republicans whose eyes the last four years have unsealed to join us in saying so. We propose a complete reconciliation, leaving all questions of right and wrong in the past to the past.

A plain old woman was once asked about some passage in the Bible. I do not understand it, said she; indeed there are many things in the good book I do not understand, but I understand enough to live to God in this world, and hope to see him in heaven.

So Democrats can no more read the Republican then we can read the secession doctrines of the Constitution; but we can read in its security for every State, protection to every right, peace and good will.

At any rate, the community cannot lose by a change; four years more of such an Administration would either show the world a despotism over, or universal civil war in, the United States. — World.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Times describes the feeling through the State and throughout the Union—when it says: THE SIGNS IN SCIOTA.

"We have recently traveled through a large portion of Sciota county, and were surprised to witness the gratifying change that is taking place in almost every locality. There is unmistakable evidence of one of the greatest revolutions in public sentiment ever known.

Scores of men in every neighborhood, who have heretofore been the most inveterate opponents and denouncers of the Democracy, now openly declare their intention to oppose Lincoln and cast their support to the nominee of the Chicago Convention. The unpopularity of the present Administration is hourly increasing, and the signs in Sciota county indicate a majority of at least five hundred this fall for the Democracy."

A WORD FROM BRIGHAM.—Brigham Young says the devil is much of a gentleman in comparison with many who serve him: In one of his late sermons Brigham said the following:—"A gentleman said to me, 'I would like to establish a billiard table and a drinking saloon in your city; you must have such places here by-and-by. May be we will, and may be we will not; we shall see whether God Almighty will daign among his people, or whether the daign will out of this city as long as I can.'"

### How Shall we Obtain Re-Union.

A Republican journal, referring to the possibilities of re-uniting the States now in rebellion, remarks: "There is a great deal of nonsense talked, both North and South, about the irreconcilable hostility and antagonism that exist between the two sections, and these writers and talkers would humbug us with the idea that communities that have once been at war can never after indulge in peaceful friendship. There never was a more ridiculous absurdity than this.— Nations and communities are like individuals. They may swear eternal hatred, but when the immediate occasion of wrath and hatred has passed away, the feeling gradually dies out and gives place to nobler sentiments."

Now every member of the National Democratic party, and supporter of General McClellan for the Presidency, will endorse the above views. A restoration of the Union and the Constitution as handed down to us by our father is what every true Democrat believes not only possible, but highly desirable. In order to bring about this much to be desired consummation, we labor for a change in the Administration of the Government and the election of the Democratic candidates.

Each and every conservative man, who loves his country, and honors the sacred compact cemented by the blood of patriots, has now an opportunity offered him to show practically that *amor patriæ* which every true man owes, and should pay. Many good men, contemplating the dark picture of civil war, daily bloodshed, and all the bitter feelings necessarily engendered by this fratricidal strife, have considered themselves justified in despairing of even a reconstruction between the sections, much less a reconciliation of the Union. The task of reconciliation is certainly a hard one, but relying on our common ancestry, common language, and the former good feeling between citizens North and South, we have a right to believe that the memory of old troubles and old difficulties may in time pass away, and the good feelings cherished in the older times, when all Americans stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of a common flag and country, once more predominate.

If there were no reasonable hope of a restoration, then might the patriotic heart feel the deepest pang of despair, and listening to the voice of the tempter, like the patriarch of old, feel like cursing his Maker and dying. Fortunately, we have no reason to cherish such a feeling. In spite of fanaticism on the one hand, and isolation on the other, our land still lives, and we have reason to believe will still continue to survive, although knaves and pirates are seeking to destroy the sacred fabric.

With the election of our chosen standard-bearer, the true lovers of the country may feel assured there will be inaugurated a policy, resulting in the re-establishment of the Union and the Constitution, as it was. More than this, we cannot ask, and this we must have. — N. Y. Express.

"ALL FREE OR ALL SLAVE."—This ridiculous proposition, the attempt to prove which has cost so much treasure, blood and agony, is thus disposed of by the Boston Post:

If acted on in 1774, it would have destroyed the growing Union; if in 1776, it would have lost us independence; if in 1778, would have prevented confederation; if in 1780, would have barred the door to "the more perfect Union;" in a word, would have kept us hewers of wood and drawers of water to the British Dukes and Duchesses who have bowls of compassion for the poor American slaves, while they trample on the bodies and souls of the laboring millions at their own doors.

A SLOW CHASE.—The U. S. Gunboat Decatur, it is said, saw the pirate Tallahassee on Tuesday last week, about eleven miles ahead of her, and chased her at the rate of six knots per hour, the rebel going twelve. The result of this chase was the consumption of two hundred tons of coal on board the Decatur, the rebel far out of sight and the Union gunboat sent back again to Boston for a fresh supply of coal. Sending old tubs to catch fast steamers is not the most economical and satisfactory way of doing business, and especially that in which success is so important.

We are reminded of one of the most pungent and witty things ever penned on the subject of bad sermons. It is given in the work of an old German, on retributive punishments, in which he said that in the next world all unworthy and proxy clergymen will be condemned to pass the whole of their time in reading the bad sermons they have composed in this. A most horrible punishment.

A HINT TO NEW MARRIED PEOPLE.—A Liverpool magistrate, having had occasion to give an opinion as to a matrimonial difficulty which came up before him, concluded his remarks with the following opinion:—"It is always a bad arrangement for married people whether high or low, rich or poor, to have a wife's sister or a brother, or other relatives, living in the same house with them."

GEN HOOKER says that the State of Georgia alone has grown enough grain this year to feed the whole of rebellion, soldiers, horses and all, for a full twelve-month. The idea of starving out the rebels we believe was abandoned by our government some time ago.

The contrabands have been put to work to cleanse Washington City. Meherie! what a labor!

MCCLELLAN TO LINCOLN.—"If I cannot have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle!"