



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WYTHESBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, (Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.)

While the army is fighting, you as citizens should be engaged for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens." GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

The Constitution and the Union! I place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together."—Daniel Webster.

The Beginning and End of their Loyalty.

The alpha and omega of Republican loyalty is the abolition of slavery. Nothing short of it will satisfy them, and they are taking a step in that direction every day.

Agina: a Constitutional Convention lately assembled at Alexandria, under the small portion of Eastern Virginia under Federal control, has adopted the following as a part of the Constitution of Virginia, to be inserted in name and under the caption of slavery, or freedom:—

- 1. Slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime, is hereby abolished, and prohibited in the State forever. 2. Courts of competent jurisdiction may apprentice minors of African descent, on the conditions provided by law for apprenticing white children. 3. The General Assembly shall make no law establishing slavery or recognizing property in human beings.

We are told "there was but one misseizing voice" and that "one hundred guns were fired in honor of the event, and the balls raged throughout the city."

No doubt of it, as nothing could gratify Abolition enmity more than a blow at the "peculiar institution," whether struck fairly or unfairly, in the dark or the light. With them the end always justifies the means.

An Igamous Calumny.

The Abolition journals, in view of Gen. McClellan's prospective nomination for the Presidency by the Conservative hosts of the country, have been greatly embittered toward him, and are inventing and propagating the most ridiculous and atrocious calumnies concerning him.

The charge against General McClellan of his having a secret interview with Lee after the battle of Antietam, comes from a Marylander named Waldron, said to be somewhat disordered in brain. He has been in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms since Wednesday afternoon, but refused to make under oath the statement which he has furnished for publication. He has also other stories of a marvellous nature, one of which is that he was for some time employed night and day by Secretary Chase in aiding in the preparation of a new financial scheme, which has no foundation in fact.

The following is from the New York Tribune, which paper first gave currency to this story:—"It is stated that the detectives who have had Waldron in charge have got a confession from him in writing, that he was drunk when he told the story of the interview between McClellan and Lee, and that he puts on John Barleycorn the entire blame of troubling the War Department and the War Committee to investigate the charge."

The Governor of Kentucky Remonstrates against the Enrollment of Slaves.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 18.—It is understood Governor Beasletts has addressed earnest remonstrances to the President respecting the enrollment and enlistment of slaves in Kentucky, and has notified the President that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take slaves from their owners without their consent. He holds that Kentucky has furnished more than fifty thousand of her sons to fight the government, and is willing to fight still more should that be allotted to her; that she desires the loyalty and moral support of her people, and that she will not permit her laws, and

The New Hampshire Election.

We give below the result of the election in this State held yesterday. From the returns received it appears that Gov. Gilmore is re-elected by a majority of between four and five thousand votes, and the other branches of the government have been carried by the Republicans by equally decisive majorities. This result is as surprising to the victors as to the vanquished.

The Republican managers did not anticipate such a majority; they were not entirely confident of any victory; and the Democrats who were believed to be well informed were hopeful of success, or at least supposed the Republican majority would be small.— But this result, so disastrous to the Democracy of New Hampshire, and so ominous of the fate of the country, is easily accounted for. Hundreds of Democrats were denied the right of suffrage by Republican officials, and hundreds of men were allowed to vote that ticket by these officials who had no legal right to vote.

In addition to this, some four thousand soldiers were brought home to vote, most of them "picked men," or solemnly pledged to vote for Gilmore, while those who would not thus pledge themselves were kept in the field, and hundreds other employees of the Government were also sent home to vote—all at the public expense. These, with the numerous false pretences and deceptive devices, resorted to by the Republican leaders to delude and defraud honest people, were the all-sufficient causes of the result we record.— The result reflects no credit upon the victors.— [From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot of Wednesday.]

Hear Daniel Webster.

The Hon. Daniel Webster, no longer ago than 1832, used the following plain and emphatic language in relation to the worthless strips of paper issued by the banks—language of indignant denunciation which applies with ten-fold force to the irredeemable Federal Scrips which now delude and will eventually cheat the people:

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring class of mankind, none have been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the community, compared with fraudulent currencies, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper.— Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law and in any way countenanced by the government."

On a more recent occasion he declared—"I profess to be a bullionist, in the usual and accepted sense of the word. I am for a specie basis for our circulation, and for specie as a part of the circulation, so far as it may be practicable and expedient. I am for giving no value to paper merely paper. I abhor paper, that is to say irredeemable paper—paper that may not be converted into gold or silver, at the will of the holder."

A New Paper.

The "Weekly Post" is the name of a new paper just started at Morgantown, Va., by a Mr. HENRY M. MORGAN. It is respectable in size and appearance, but for "war to the death," if we are to judge from the conclusion of the Editor's Salutatory, which is "in the words following, to wit," as the lawyers say:

"Then let it rage (the war, of course,) rage though our whole country should be converted into a theater of desolating war; let it rage till the clashing of steel and the booming of cannon shall be echoed from every hill top and valley throughout the land; till the wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan shall have pierced the very clouds; till the tread of soldiery shall have hardened every foot of American soil; till the smoke of battle shall have enveloped the country in one continual gloom; and human blood shall have polluted every stream on the face of the continent; until we have secured our honor and saved our country, we shall only cry, war! war! WAR!!"

Our intense solicitude for Brother Morgan's mental and physical well-being leads us to prescribe, in his case, a straight-jacket, an iced bladder to the head and hot bricks to the feet. Will our ex-brother Sturgis see that the above applications are made, and that the patient has tender nursing?

Mr. Lincoln's last Joke on the Florida Massacre.

The President, on hearing of the bad generalship which, as it first appeared, characterized the management of our forces at Olustee, in Florida, and the heavy slaughter which followed, burst out with the exclamation—"It seems to me there are no heads down in Florida except dead heads." Of course every one in the vicinity laughed as heartily as the President himself did when Ward Lamon sang for him, as they rode over the graves and among the burying parties after the battle of Antietam, the negro melody of "Jump Jim Crow."

The Richmond Dispatch regards the position of the Northern Democracy as the worst form of Northern hostility to the Confederacy. Well the editor may. He is for Disunion forever, and foresees that his cause would fall if the Democracy were in power. They had to weaken and defeat that party to be able to get up a rebellion. If it were successful now, all they have done would be lost.

The most singular development of the times is the attempt of the War Department to "run the churches," as the President calls it. Bishop Ames is authorized to take charge of the Methodist churches in New Orleans; and Butler is opening the same way in his department. Loyal men only can be trusted, and they are to have the use of all church property by military orders.

Loyal Leagues.

Many persons are deluded by Loyal Leagues, and join with them without any evil intent. These Leagues are simply infernal in all purposes, and will be so in their consequences.

The National Council of Loyal Leagues is an exact counterpart, both in its construction and the functions it aspires to exercise, of the Jacobin and Cordelier Clubs of the French Revolution. Like them, it is composed of delegates from the Provinces: like them, it is established, on permanence at the seat of government; like them, it is an unauthorized, illegal body, having no connection with any portion of the administrative power: like them, it assumes to directly interfere with the policy and dictate the measures of the governing power: like them, it now fills the lobbies and the galleries of legislation, intimidating its groans or encouraging with its cheers those men or measures whom it dislikes or applauds: and, like them, unless the American people soon put a stop to it, we will find it taking possession of their floors, having its own enactments, and finally, usurping in form, as it does already in fact, the Legislative and Executive functions. Then—for men and the passions of men are alike everywhere—will come here what happened there; and then will those who laugh and mock at what they now call the morbid forebodings of Democratic disloyalty, suffer as those suffered then who, like them, had jeered at the prophecies of their coming doom.

Spurgeon on Negroes.

A London correspondent of the Witness, Indianapolis, sends that journal an account of his interview with the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, and says: "Of course he inquired about the war in America. Naturally enough, the conversation turned upon the negroes, whereupon Mr. Spurgeon said: "We in England are getting a little tired of the negroes—we are beginning to find them out. A year or so ago a negro was quite a pet with us, and when one came to us we made much of him; but now too many of them are coming—they come over in squads, they are very ignorant, and conceited, we are very willing to help them to be free, to give them money; but then we do not want any more to do with them. Thousands of other people, like Spurgeon, are coming to the conclusion that there can be too much of a good thing, and after making the negro free want "nothing more to do with him."—(Illinois State Journal.)

Free Blacks in 1855.

The New York Tribune, Sept. 1855, held the following opinion of free blacks: "Five-tenths of the free blacks have no idea of setting themselves to except as the hirelings or servants of white men; no idea of building a church or other serious enterprises, except through beggary of the whites. As a class, the blacks are indolent, improvident, servile, and licentious, and Gerritt Smith in a letter to Governor Hunt, complained that "the most of them preferred to rot, both physically and morally in cities, rather than become farmers or mechanics in the country."

Every word of which is as true to day as it was in 1855, but the present policy of Mr. Greeley being to convert four millions of slaves into this worthless class of free negroes, it don't suit him to say so.

Correspondence Wanted.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is informed from a reliable authority that very many of the advertisements of "correspondence wanted," published by women in some of the prominent papers in Ohio, are answered by convicts in the Penitentiary at Columbus. The convicts append in the signatures, or state in the body of their letters, that they are in the employ of the government. A penitentiary convict is a very fitting person to hold correspondence with those women who so far forget the modesty and propriety of their sex as to advertise for a correspondence with strangers.

A Word to Abolition "Patriots."

Mr. Baldwin, member of Congress from Massachusetts, writes in his paper that the erroneous reports of new clerkships has brought an avalanche of applications from young gentlemen upon members of the House, and adds the following "settler":—"Speaking of clerkships, let me say that there are now on file in the departments, twenty-five or thirty applications for every appointment that can be made during the remainder of the term of this administration. The rush for these positions is immense."

A Patriotic Chaplain.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit Free Press has the following notice of a patriotic chaplain: "I have another characteristic story to tell you of the Chaplain of the House of Representatives. He is constantly deploring the troubles of our poor country, and this is the way in which he proves his patriotism: While holding the position of an Army Chaplain, and drawing pay from the War Department, he holds the Chaplaincy of the House, and draws his monthly pay. Now this Abolitionist knew very well that it was unlawful to draw double pay from the Government, but that did not avail.

The New York Evening Post says that fully three-fourths of the millions of money appropriated by the city of New York for procuring recruits in their city has been absorbed by bounty thieves and harpies, by which the families of recruits have been robbed of the means of subsistence. Investigations now going on develop an amount of depravity perfectly astounding.

Spaulding, an Abolition member of Congress from Ohio, in a late speech against indemnifying Pennsylvania for damages said, "Why, sir, the Treasury is now on the point of bankruptcy, and it is difficult to find money to pay the volunteers."

Abolition Mobs of the West—Destruction of Democratic Newspapers—Retaliation—Letter from Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

There is a very dangerous state of feeling growing up at the West. The Democrats are quietly organizing in many places to protect themselves against men in the uniform of the United States army who are destroying Democratic newspaper offices and committing other outrages, not only without rebuke from the military authorities, but apparently with their sanction.— The Democrats of La Porte, Indiana, having had their journal destroyed, resolved on the 6th inst.—

1st. To resort to civil law to obtain redress, whenever there is any reason to expect that the same can be reached through that channel, and if that shall fail us, then we will assert our rights by force, in such a manner that they shall be respected.

2d. That those fanatics and cowards who are in the habit of pointing soldiers to peaceable and respectable citizens as "copperheads" and "traitors," will add to their own personal safety by desisting from such a course in the future.

3d. That, in this community, the point has been reached beyond which submission merges the freeman into the slave, and resistance become a duty; and that we will resist, by force, all attempts to abridge the elective franchise under any guise or pretext whatever.

4th. That the future peace, prosperity, and happiness of this community depend upon the dominant party; that, although we have been outraged, we will endure the injuries of the past for the sake of peace in the future; but they shall not be repeated with impunity.

The resolutions of the Democracy of La Porte, Indiana, which we print in another part of this paper, are calm, temperate, considerate, but, to use a favorite abolition form of speech, terribly in earnest. The attitude of the Democracy everywhere must be not one whit behind the spirit and intent of these resolutions. The Democracy must everywhere organize and be ready for any emergency of danger to their persons and property: for, when such danger comes, the more prompt and signal shall be reprisal and retaliation in every case, the sooner will there be restoration of law and order in the land. If prompt and signal reprisal and retaliation shall not be resorted to in every case, the present Abolition saturnalia of blood and other outrages will grow and spread, and in a little while there will be no law but mob law. Let Democrats take care that they be not themselves the aggressors, in ever so little in any case. Let them stand by the law as long as the law protects them. But when it does not protect them—when it shall be violated in their persons and property by organized bands of outlaws—let retributions be swift and sure, and let it tell where it will be most keenly felt. The outrages by roving soldiers, just now so general, are of course by the consent and encouragement, tacit or otherwise, of the officers of that soldiery; and they are, too, the legitimate consequence of the teachings of numerous Abolition generals, politicians, and, almost without exception, of the Abolition press. They could be stopped in a day if the Administration at Washington chose to stop them. They are not stopped, and no intention is apparent of stopping them. Every consideration, then, of right justice, and law justifies the Democracy in falling back upon the power of their own strong arms for self-protection, self-defense, and punishment of the aggressors.

Windsor, C. W., March 7, 1864. Messrs. Hubbard & Boas, Dayton, Ohio: GENTLEMEN—I read several days ago, the telegraphic announcement of the "rid-dling" of the Empire office by "furloughed soldiers." I offer you no sympathy, for that will avail nothing now or hereafter. I do express to you my profound regret that you were not prepared to inflict on the spot, and in the midst of the assault, the complete punishment which the assailants deserved; but I am gratified to learn that some of them did soon after receive their deserts. But these cowardly acts cannot always be guarded against. And they do not primarily come from the "soldiers." There is, therefore, but one remedy for past and preventive of future injuries: and that is, instant, summary, and ample reprisals upon the persons and property of the men at home, who, by language and conduct, are always inciting to these outrages. No legal or military punishment is ever inflicted upon the immediate instruments.—Retaliation, therefore, is the only and rightful remedy in times like these. I speak advisedly, and recommend it in all cases hereafter. It is of no avail to announce the falsehood that "both parties condemn it," after the destruction has been consummated. The time has gone by for obedience without protection. I speak decided language; but the continual recurrence of these outrages—frequently attended with murder, and always without redress—demands it. They must be stopped, let the consequences be what they may. Reprisals in such cases are now the only way left for a return to law and order.

Very truly, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

ARMY LETTER.

GREENLAND GAP, W. Va., March 6th, 1864. Messrs. Editors:—Perhaps a few lines from the Greene and Washington county boys in West Va. would interest you at present. We have been in skirmishes at different times and places, but have never given any notice of them, and we think we would not be doing the praiseworthy soldiers justice should we let this pass unnoticed. On the 8th instant, Lt. Denny, of the Patton Cavalry, with a detachment of 16 men of the same company, and 9 of the Keystone Cavalry, left Petersburg for Moorefield. The road the scouts had to travel was through the mountains, in a country that since the commencement of the war has been the rendezvous of rebels. We had been in the habit of going daily in small scouting parties in that vicinity. So they knew our number; and had their trap laid accordingly. When we were within two miles of Moorefield we were attacked by 35 or 40 cavalry. They charged on us, and came within some fifty yards of us. But we were not the boys to be scared by the hideous yells of traitors, or a multitude of whining bullets. We held our position, and fought them until our ammunition was exhausted, killing four and wounding both men and horses. Then following our horse commander, we charged on them, put them

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1864. Messrs. Editors:—I have not written a letter to you this Session until now, for the reason that we have had nothing before us, especially of special interest to the people of Greene county. But now there is something of interest to every citizen of the county. I therefore desire to draw their attention to the matter through the medium of your paper. The House, after considerable labor and consumption of time, passed a General County Bill, the provisions of which would suit every township in our county. The Bill having gone to the Senate that body this day amended it in so many particulars that I can give no opinion of it until it is reported and sent back to the House; which seems to be so far in the future that I can form no definite idea at what time it will be returned, and as the time for the draft is drawing nigh, it behooves our people to be moving in the matter, if they desire to be relieved of the odium of a draft, and wish to fill their quota under the late calls of the President with volunteers, and to have the authority of law to borrow money and levy taxes to procure them, and to equalize the cost of the same. When the Bill referred to above does come back to the House it is very probable that some of the amendments of the Senate will be objected to by the House, in which case a Committee of Conference will be appointed, which may consume several days in settling the difference between the Senate and the House, and thus render the time so short between the final passage of the Bill and its approval by the Governor and the draft, as to prevent the action of the people in the several townships of our county. I therefore think it advisable for the citizens of each township as desire to fill their quotas with volunteers to have Bills passed similar to the one attached hereto.— This Bill I drew up and had passed by this House this day, at the instance of Dr. D. W. Gray, who is here for the purpose, with a petition numerously signed by citizens of Richhill tp., praying for the same. Col. Hopkins, our diligent, and very efficient Senator, had it put through the Senate in double quick. Now it only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law; which, no doubt, will be done this evening or in the morning. The people of any township can have the same done for them by signifying their desire to me by letter or otherwise.— Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, was elected State Treasurer last night by a majority of eight over his competitor, Wm. V. McGrath, our present able and gentlemanly Treasurer, than whom the State has never had a more efficient or a better officer. I have just taken by the hand Generals Burnside and Hancock, who are here on a short business visit. Neither of them present more than the ordinary appearance of mankind; that is, there is nothing striking in their person. They are both good-looking men, and have the mien of gentlemen and the soldier. Yours respectfully, A. PATTON.

I suggest that you publish the attached act as it is altered by me, which is the Richhill tp. act.

GOVERNMENT BOUNTIES.

The Government Bounties.

The Government bounties, as now paid to volunteers will be continued until April first, at which time additional bounties will cease. On and after that date, \$100 bounty will be paid, as provided by the Act approved July 22d, 1861. In the official call of the President for 200,000 additional troops, as published Thursday, it was stated that the time for paying bounties had been extended to April 15th. This was an error, as will be seen by the following communication on the subject, received to-day from Mr. Copley, Draft Commissioner for the 23d, District:—

Office of the Board of Enrollment, 23d District, March 19th, 1864.

In the copy of the President's last call for 200,000 men, as transmitted by telegraph, and published in all the papers of this region; it was stated that "the Government bounties, as now paid, will continue until April 15th, 1864; whereas in the official copy just received at this office, the closing paragraph is in these words: "The Government bounties, as now paid continue until April 1st 1864, at which time additional bounties cease. On and after the date, one hundred dollars only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22d, 1861." JOSPHU CORLEY, Commissioner of the Board.

Results of Sherman's Expedition.

The New York Tribune briefly sums up the results of Gen. Sherman's expedition into Mississippi: Gen. Sherman left Vicksburg with a force of about 30,000 men. He had two objects; first to desolate the country through which he marched, and to destroy its railways in order to make a rebel campaign in force impossible during the summer; second, to go to Selma. In the first object he has succeeded; in the second he has failed. But he has succeeded so completely in the first, and has done his work with such unexpected and extensive thoroughness that his failure to reach Selma need not be deeply deplored. The Southern Mississippi Railroad, crossing the State at right angles to the river, is destroyed. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, running through the easterly part of the State parallel to the river, has been torn up and irreparably injured for a distance of fifty-six miles north and south of Meridian. The immense supplies accumulated by the rebels at numerous points on the line of these two roads have been burned, and the mills, manufactories, machine-shops, public buildings—in a word, everything which contributed to the military power of the Rebellion—have been annihilated. There are no longer the means of transporting or of subsisting any considerable force of Rebel troops—cavalry perhaps excepted—in Southern or Central Mississippi. The uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi River and the security of Louisiana from a Rebel invasion are results of this Expedition. Between the forces of the Rebellion east and west of the Mississippi, there can henceforth be no co-operation—scarcely any regular intercourse. For all military purposes the State which Sherman has traversed is a desert—its vast territory not merely useless to the Rebels, but an impassable barrier between them and the region in which they expected to have pursued an aggressive campaign. The Tribune attributes the failure of General Sherman to go to Selma to the failure of Smith's cavalry column to join him at Meridian.

The Late Terrible Disaster on the Jeffersonville Railroad.

Dispatches from Indianapolis to the Cincinnati Commercial give additional particulars of the late accident on the Jeffersonville road. It was a terrible accident, and the company is severely censured by the public. Wm. H. Herrick, of Newark, N. J., of the Construction Corps, U. S. A., died in a few hours after the accident. Mrs. Mary E. Tucker was instantly killed. Wounded—Maj. Jackson, of a Wisconsin regiment; Mrs. Jane W. Collins, of Monmouth, Illinois; J. B. Vann Denn, of Jeffersonville, head bruised and both legs injured severely; Mrs. Hays, of Salem, Indiana, very seriously in face and head (doubtful if she recovers); Mrs. Robt. S. Browning, of Lafayette; Jas. S. Mitchell, Adjutant of the 70th Indiana, badly bruised and spinal injury; Patrick H. Jewett, Lexington, Indiana, leg broken above the knee, and head cut; Mrs. C. A. Light, Burlington, Ia., knee fractured; Geo. Runson, Louisville, Captain Geo. D. Hand, leg, slightly; John Brooks and Hezekiah Griffith, of Columbus, Indiana, the former severely.

Horrible Railroad Accident.

The Memphis papers give the details of a collision on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at Anderson, Tenn., on the 6th inst. Two freight trains, with one passenger car each, were both going North, when the engineer of the last train, with the grossest carelessness, ran his train into the other. The passenger car struck was broken up and set on fire from its lamps and stove.—Four ladies were burned to death and other persons were wounded. The engineer had been lynchd on the spot had he not fled.

General Kilpatrick's Expedition.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says: "It is officially promulgated that General Kilpatrick's cavalry have reached Alexandria by transports. The General himself is at the National. He says that he penetrated to the first line of the defenses of Richmond, and that nothing but the misdirection of Col. Dahlgren's column prevented the taking of the city. He had an order for the surrender already penned."

Shocking Mortality.

We understand that the Spotted Fever prevails to an alarming extent in the vicinity of West Newton, Pa., on the Youngboghny River, and that already several deaths have occurred from it.— We hear of one case in which two sisters returned from a party at night in good health, and were both corpses before morning. Other cases equally sudden are reported, the victims in nearly every instance dying within twenty-four hours after the first symptoms, which usually are the appearance of small pimples and blotches on the hands and face, with acute pains, swelling of the head, and enlargement of the glands of the neck. The symptoms, and the swift death of persons, seem to indicate this Spotted Fever to be very similar to the old plague that we read of.— Chron.

Murder in Allegheny City.

On Monday evening an atrocious murder was committed in Allegheny City. Four young men belonging to Pittsburgh visited the former city, drank to intoxication, assaulted and injured a number of persons on the streets, and finally commenced fighting among themselves. During the progress of the melee a young man named Howard Hamilton happened to pass along, when one of the party, named James Simms, made a plunge at him with a knife, the weapon entering the left chest in the region of the heart, and causing almost instant death. The deceased was only eighteen years of age, and his murderer about twenty. All the parties are respectably connected. So much for whiskey.

ARMY LETTER.

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