

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE OFFY. PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING::::::SEPT. pondence for Allegheny County, are requested to meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, in the city of Pittaburgh, on TURSDAY, the 10th day of September, 1801, at 11 o'clock a. m. A general attendance

THOS. DONNELLY. Chairman. For Afternoon Telegraph See First

## Our Country Calls

## AUNION CONVENTION, WITHOUT RESPECT TO PARTY.

The electors of Allegheny county, without respect to previous party associations, who are willing to take for their platform the Constitution, as our fathers gave it to us—to sustain the government in crushing out this rebellion and are opposed to all compromise with traitors with arms in their hands, are invited to meet in their respective election districts on SATURDAY, SEP. L W Koelkenbec TEMBER 14th, between the hours of five and seven in the cities, and be tween the hours of three and five in the country, to choose two delegates, one Republican and one Democrat, to meet in Convention at the COURT HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 17th, to select candidates for County State and Judicial offices to be voted for at the October election.

P D Liscomb

W C Larken

Come one, come all. John W MoKe David Jenkins A Burtt A Patterson P N Peerson C & Church Daniel C Ripley 8 M Boyd Geo H Smith
J P Jones
Geo W Caldwell Bobert S Page Alex Summers Chas B Barr .. John Conrad jr Job Wareham Thus Esucett John F Duff

J Roberts David Aughinbaugh George D Sharpe Thos H Duff L L Consway James Michels James Cline John Lehner James Winter B C Slocum John Glenn J C Bryder J L Oraig J F Sullivan James Kennedy T L Jamison Joseph Watson L.D. McBride 8 Harlett S F Glass John Harris J Owens Wm Dixon R & Fleming Thos Clark Kran Jones Wm White John R Fogle David A Jone John L Wilson Peter Martell R M Pollard J A Thompson L C Kerr Jos Long John Martin N Patierson Thos Davis Reese Willis John J Carter Wm Kelley John Barnes Chas Swarts D' Crawford F Pligora Charles and Janob D'Pande John Bragdon Hand land Daniel Bryan A S Petrie Philip McLaughly

ou ho non H Bridy Thos T McKee William Brown James Egleson TEHT DA Deris Geo Kirkpatrick John Cook John Brown, jr 8T Tray John Burrows James Letner R OStockton Wm Burrow Doerty McFarland William Bragdon H H Mundell John Lafferty J W Sykes Geo Dickson CS Magee Geerge Oole, ir Alex Reid H B Foster Jacob M. Harley Lawrence Mooney James MoGunnigle W B email H W Rook P Orispen Rome B Cool Charles Gipner Wm B Thomson S A W Gill. Wm Olleary Joseph Tatem John P Myers George Rice James R Myers G W Myers A F Brooks J W Dally Morris Jones J M Fulton

W D McCallun James O Spr A A Carrier W D Cooper A Pumphrey M. W. McMillar Jas & Lowrie E H Nevin, jr John Rippey F DScully Maurice F King James Rees William Walker WO Plughari Samuel A Long F McClintock J W Eils Harry D Brecht J P Dichl Chas Minko R. S Officer N Stapy John Quinn John Ochse Barnard Rafferty D B McCook Jos Abel Judah Case J Ratierty J J Siebeneck James A Carry Joseph Armstr Thus O Lessear Jos 6 Siebeneck John J Torley John Petty J.L. Roethen R Dunn M Lytle George W Leonard

H Abel

JF Zoller

TH Evers
Christopher Maged
Andrew (\*Conner

has a Reers O Fleeson

grapisi bi

John H Moose Jacob Garber A W Mackey Osto Hartney Inke Chapman A R McClelland Henry Grard Thomas McKoewn J W. Pittock Bobart McFarland Robert W Buhop Win Estin
Win Macill
Loner P Chiefe
Tomat F Linin
John Colum Geo M Koons Benjamin Bower W W Robinson Phillip Shepler N Patterson A McTighe B F Imean C C T eylor Jdo J Cane M McBride Michael Farral Robert M Lands

John W Claren John M Claren John Backtool Tros Patterson Patting Dalsell

a K Norgrave W Dayin Wm Woods Inc MoD Crosser

C P Caughey R.O Caughey Allen Kramer Florence Kran Wm Bennett Jas O'Leary J & Reynold John Wilson Robert Patrice George Dickey R K Wilson Wm A Rhodes John Haber R A Leomis James J Kerr Joseph Pennock Jacob Anderson Wm H William W McIlwaine James D Verne James Smith W C Elliott J H Sewell James C Cummin E A Myers M Hunnings W Henry Jas S Black

John Anday Otis B Childs

Jas McLain

Jao J O'Leary

J F J Allison

E Spohr
E Simpson
Robt OSchmertz John K Smith Wm H Wiseman 8 T Northan C Reed Wm Rowland James Ingram B Mowry L Taylor Wm Taylor W Childs Jno 8 Cosgrav R W Mackey H L Bollman A V Scott Joseph H Hill hn R Sanke Marcus W Aches W Negley

Chas H Paulson Samuel M Young John Young Jos R Hughes THE UNION MOVEMENT. We may not be able to publish all th names which have been signed to the

which the South has adopted. He was

elected, not directly, as was alleged, by

the black Republicans of the North, but

ndirectly and negatively by Democrats,

North and South, who split upon three

candidates, and thus insured the success

of the Republican nomine e. It was un-

der these circumstances that Mr. Lin-

coln won the contest, and that he was

constitutionally elected no one North or

The entire letter is eminently patri-

otic in its character, and, in all respects,

fully sustains the constituted authori-

New York, August 23, 1861.

cation. As it is, however, my only

chance of acknowledging it is through

one of the most temperate views of the

come under my notice from any son of

South Carolina. It is not to be infer-

red, however, that because I admire so

much the calmness of its tone and tem-

per I therefore agree with all its argu-

You say I am "reported to have spo

to the outbreak of military violence,

ments and speculations.

party conflict.

John Barton

call for the Union Convention. We give additional ones to-day, and shall publish more perhaps on Monday.

GENERAL FREMONT'S PROCLA MATION.

The recent proclamation of Major

General Fremont, declaring the State of Missouri under martial law, confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels in arms against the Government, is attracting almost universal attention throughout the North. The masses of the people approve the startling but necessary position which he has taken, although in military and civil circles his positions are adversely yet kindly criticised. It is well understood that his purpose was simply to notify the people the letter and spirit of the Confiscation force it is not intended to divert the war from its legitimate purposes of suppressing this rebellion, and the estalishment of the Union under the constitution and the laws, and inaugurate a war for the extinguishment of slavery in the United States, or in any one of the States of the United States. Perhaps, as has been stated, Gen. Fremont has taken a step stitution and the laws of the laud: in advance of the policy of the government, but in revolutionary and insurrectionary times, political policy must give way to the stern realities of war .--The issues arising out of the question of slavery must sooner or later become an it reached I can hardly conjecture; but element in this war, and it is our policy it came to hand within about the usual to weaken the enemy by every means in our power. It is not desirable that the question of slavery should become commingled in the issues of the war, but if it continues to any considerable time this is inevitable. Slavery is now acknowledged by the rebels as their chief dodged the pickets on hostile borest element of strength, and General ders. I have read it with very deep Fremont determines, very wisely, to interest, increased, if anything, by the weaken this element in rebel hands, so perils of flood and field through which that they may not control it, nor use it it must have passed.

Those papers, like the Louisville Journal, which disapprove of Gen. Fremont's proclamation, occupy a peculiar standpoint, and we can readily understand the cause of their opinion. But the loyal minds of the men of the non-slave holding States are determined to conquer this rebellion, and slavery, as an happen that during the war, or afterincident of aid and comfort to the enemy, wards, my answer will come under your will not be permitted to stand in the inspection. Yours is, in my judgment, way of victory.

against loyal citizens of the United

present unhappy contest that has ever In speaking of this subject the New York World says:-"The language of profound regret and condemnation in which the Louisville

Journal comments on the proclamation is called forth by the mere fact of the institu-tion of martial law, without any reference whatever to the clause declaring the slaves of rebel masters free. That men found ernment should be punished is too much a thing of course to create a sensation. It is not easy to see why the loss of slaves should be regarded as a severer penalty than the loss of other property of equal pecuniary value. The rebels cannot expect to prosecute war against the Government and at the same time enjoy all the security and the advantages of peace. The Louisville Journal and the loyalists of Kentucky feel calamity to have the usual course of civil you can show me a foundation of rock proceedings superseded by the stern rule of or solid ground (but no quicks and bamartial law. The practical tesson which the Journal deduces from Fremont's procedure the process the process that the stern the process that the p clamation is the great importance of a loyal State government, by the failure of which in Missouri a state of things was brought about which has led to subjecting the whole State to military authority."

The first railway has been built in ()regon, on what is called "the Transit across the Cascades."

\*THE confiscation business goes on apace. The collector of the customs at Philadelphia has seized a number of vessels at this port, owned in whole or in part by rebels. At Cincinnati the U.S. Marshal has seized \$50,000 worth of merchandise, owned by rebels. THISTY CLERES are constantly employ-

ed signing the new issue of treasury notes. They labor until nine o'clock every night.

sions. But they are so mild, and even American Revolution. We give below a most interesting plausibly stated, that I leave them unand important letter from Archbishop

war. It is written in reply to a letter rest to be gainsayed by me. Still, acted.

See to be gainsayed by me. Still, acted.

I think a few remarks will satisfy of Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, in against the South, and takes it for granted that the Confederate States can than I do the advent of that bright never be conquered, but that the subjugation of the States is a foregone conclusion. Bishop Lynch assumes that

France and England will assuredly

Republican ticket alone ought to fight turning guns, put in place by the State ments are evidence, cither directly or of South Carolina, against a public mil- indirectly, by the government at Washit. To all this the Archbishop replies, itary defence of the country at large, ington. Indeed, I am not aware of any by showing that there had been no vio- which of right belonged to all the statute passed by the federal authority lation of the constitutional rights of the States in common. Then it is thought, which could give the South additional South, and that in regard to slavery or at least stated, in these quarters reasons for discontent or complaint she is to-day just as she was at the pe that the South, for many years past, riod of the Declaration of Independ would not be satisfied with less than a paramount control of the federal govence. Although an advocate for the ernment. The South, it is well known. sovereignty of every State in the Union, has been in a fretful mood for many the election of the present chief magwithin the limits recognized and ap- years under Northern assaults, made istrate. This does not seem at all suffiproved of by its own representative au upon her civil and domestic institutions. It would be, on my part, very uncanthority when the constitution was

did to disguise the conviction that in agreed upon, he maintains that no State this respect the South has had much has a right to secede except in the man- reason to complain. Leaving, howevner provided for in that document .- er, opinions to fluctuate as they may, will simply give you my own as to the Out of the seventy or eighty years' adprimary causes of our present strife. ministration of the government the You know that free speech and South had had a fifty-two years' mo free press are essential constituents of nopoly of the supreme power. The the first notions of Anglo-Saxon liberbeen also during that period almost en- existence, prosperity and prospects. In

tirely in its hands. The election of the the North of this country has used its our government, fifty-two years have backward in the work of retaliation on tialities and powers of the government a blaze rather than put limits to the freedom of the press or the unbridled acter and property.

At the commencement of our nation-

al institution as an independent State, South could dispute. The Archbishop slavery, for instance was found to ex- that office, could hardly expect to surdenies that there is any disposition on well as in the South. The word it- a Northern Supreme Magistrate? the part of the loyal States to subjugate self was not used in any of the para-In opposing the peace cry of the tate to affix its veto on some of the ening the contest from a sectional to a

ties of the government in the measures they are pursuing to maintain the con-Letter of the Most Rev. Archbishop of RIGHT REV. DEAR SIR-I have received your letter of the 4th inst. How period required for the transmission of mail matter between Charleston and New York during happier years, when all States, North and South, found their meaning in the words, "E Pluribus It must have run the blockade or tion of Independence. The Northern States, in the exercise of their
acknowledged right, repudiated slaery within their own borders. The
Southern States in the equal exercise
of theirs, have done just the reverse.—
The North, unrepenting of many sins of
the exercise for their deliberations, and the conclusions at which
the people of the North are determined
the people of the North are determined
to exercise so their deliberations, and the conclusions at which
they shall have arrived.
The same process might be adopted
in the States that have not seceded, and
the people of the North are determined
to exercise of their deliberations, and the conclusions at which
they shall have arrived.

The same process might be adopted
in the States that have not seceded, and
in the States that have not seceded, and
the people of their grievances—or what they consider such—and report to their respect to their respect to their deliberations, and the conclusions at which
they shall have arrived.

The same process might be adopted
in the States that have not seceded, and
in the States that have not seceded, and
the same process might be adopted.

The same process might be adopted in the States that have not seceded, and in the States that have not seceded. If even the innocent lightning of the North were permitted to carry a message into Southern latitudes, I would telegraph you for permission to pub-lish your calm and judicious communi-

ken strongly against the war policy of the government of the United States, as fraught with much present suffering, and not calculated to obtain any real advantage." Be assured that, previous was most ardently desirous of preserving peace and union, but, since violence, battle and bloodshed have occurred, I dare not hope for peace unless

gardi sa Ministrant : •

In the present case it would be difcontroverted. Your description of the ficult, by parity of reasoning, to justify before the public servants of a govern-

which he expressed surprise that Irishlike a hurricane on the ocean, must mint. You say that for many years
when and Catholics should take up arms exhaust its violence before we can exthe South has proclaimed its dissatisother of two alternatives. The Press. ry contest, which, so far as I can see, you of the correctness of this state- than of petition. The government at pect the return of national calm. There faction, and announced its determined dent and his Cabinet might have chosen is no one who desires more ardently purpose of secession, if certain com- the alternative of perjury, and acceded to plaints should not be attended to and the demands of those Commissioners, or day on which we shall all be reunited in | their causes redressed; that the Scuth | one great prosperous and happy coun- was all the time in earnest, and the every official intercourse with them.

break the blockade in order to obtain a supply of cotton, and deprecates the mining where or on whom the responsition of the bility of their existence rests. I shall secession of the South at this time more thereof and that fraction measured out to Southern Confederacy should be pre- beg leave to make my own statement than there was ten, or even fifteen years them by Southern Commissioners who ceded by a war "equally needless and from a point of view which is found in ago. The Personal Liberty Bill was could not show a legitimate title for the bloody." Upon the Republican party he general sentiment of the north people in the general sentiment of the north people in the general sentiment of the north people in the sentiment of Mason and Dixon's line.

They say that whatever was here. They say that whatever may have and too patriotic to pe caught in that bringing this war about, and thinks if been the anterior origin of this war, trap. The so-called Personal Liberty foreigners and Catholics should be deit is to be fought, those who voted the its immediate cause was the overtact of Bil. was never adopted, so far as docu- luded into the service of the recognized

> within the last ten or fifteen years. I have thus alluded to the unofficial causes for Southern resentment. Even in your own letter the cause alleged is

cient to warrant the course which the South has adopted. This government originally agreed upon by all the States has lasted during a period of between seventy and eighty years During this time its executive administration was enjoyed by the South for fifty-two years. No Northern Presington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and patronage of the army and navy had ty. These were the shibboleth of its fice for a term of eight years. The

conclusion is, then, that out of seventy dential chair by the present incumtent,

You say that President Lincoln was government of Great Britain. The republicans presented one candidate, government of England did not hesi- and, in order to defeat his election the North the Archbishop believes that it actments made by the recognized local three. If the latter had selected only the hope of a prospective peace.

between you and me, and as the world There remain: now scarely a hope of goes, might have been permitted to peace, and the issue is arparently that was formed—is found to be neither of the Post-Office—the City Brisons and Station of 33.000.000, wise and patriotic manage its own shalls in 168 own way, so that its acts should be found either Mars, or that the South s hall prove lation of 33,000,000, wise and patriotic in harmony with, or not in violation of, the Constitution of the United States.

But, after all, we must not device the prescribed in the original docu-I am an advocate for the sovereignty spair in reference to a coming peace.

I am an advocate for the sovereignty of every State in the Union within the The idea of an armistice, even for six actual condition of the country would —Mosquitoes—Fleas—Insects on Plants, Fowls, Ants limits recognized and approved of by months, is now utterly hopeless, but I seem to require. The constitution itself, its own representative authority when think that the North, if the chance in its letter and spirit, is no doubt the the constitution was agreed upon. As a consequence, I hold that South Carolina has no State right to interfere with the internal affairs of Massachusetts.— deep convictions of the truth, that of

Southern in their premises and conclu-supplied legitimate reasons for the called, was unrecognized by any civil principality on the face of the earth. Commissioners presented themselves Hughes, of New York, on the present evils resulting from the war is too corthe grounds on which the South have ment universally recognized by all nations. The terms of these Southern Commissioners were more of dictation

> they might as they surely did, decline North would never believe in their sinInstead of controverting the correctcerity or their predictions. This may be now it only remains to see whether the

You think it hard and unnatural that

federal government in order to be im-molated in the front of battles and made food for Southern powder. If this end were a deliberate policy in the North I should scout and despise it. I admit and maintain that foreigners now naturalized, whether Catholics or not ought to our State regiments will be necessary bear their relative burthen in defence of the only country on these shores which may as well be prepared for it when it they have recognized and which has recognized them as citizens of the United be placed before all personal

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, reports a conversation men and money war all upon the farm-which he had with "a very intelligent" ing districts for more volunteers. There a newspaper," who stated, on behalf of the confederacy—"Well, sir, when things are settled we'll just take the law Southern gentleman, formely editor of into our own hands. Not a man shall ident has ever been re-elected. Wash- have a vote unless he's American born, and by degrees we'll get rid of these Jackson have each discharged the of- men who disgrace us." Mr. Russel inquired:-"Are not many of your regi-

ments composed of Germans and Irish, of foreigners, in fact?" "Yes, sir." This "very intelligent Southern genpresent Chief Magistrate was not, then, type and its tongue offensively against enured to our patriotic men of the tleman formerly editor of a newspaper; a cause sufficient to justify the course the South. Neither was the South South. This fact involves the potential representative of the gentleman whom it was my good the same principle But the Anglo- as having been exercised by supremacy fortune and pleasure to meet whenever Saxon, whether of the North, or of the on the part of the South. The navy, I traveled in the South. But no mat-South, would see the whole world set in the army, the incumbents of the Su- ter. If the statement be true, it only preme Court, were not ignorant of or shows that for Irish and foreigners in insensible to this act. Now, I put it general, the South is nearly as unfriendlicense of the tongue, except when the to your candor to say whether, after ly as the North can be. It proves laws interpose for the protection of pub- such a history of the administration of farther, that so far as the Irish are conlie authority or individual rights of char- cur country, the South might not have cerned, the hereditary calamities of tolerated the occupancy of the presi- their native land follow them up where ever they go in one form or another .who, with his Northern predecessors in | Here, and now, they are called upon by both sides to fight in the battles of ist, almost universally, in the North as vive officially the ordinary four years of the country, and no matter who tri-

umphs, they need not look for large expressions of thanks or gratitude from or conquer the South, and expresses his graphs found in the Magna Charta of belief that they look only to the purpose our government. The slave trade from North. I am inclined to think that he war, take them for all in all, they are of bringing back the seceded States to the western coast of Africa had been was indirectly or negatively elected by as true to the country as if they had their organic condition before the war encouraged by the subjects and the democrats North and South. The black been born on its once free and happy

Pardon me this digression, and let me tate to affix its veto on some of the end affix its probable that the thinks of the colonies, for diminution of the slave trade. It would appear that from this trade, so abominable in its primary origin, there were certain emoluments accruing to the treasury of the mother country. And, these emoluments were looked to as a source of revenue, just as some countries in Europe, in their sovereign capacity, monopolize the largest perion of its resulting from commerce in salt and tobacco.

After the Revolution slavery was gradually dispensed with in all the North. Then, if so elected, he is the Chief Magistrate of from what would now appear a sense of humanity, or from motives of domestic or political lucre, it will be agent of the coloning more than the other rentiment touching the hope of a prospective peace. That word "peace" is becoming more to less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming more or less familiar here in the North. In a word "peace" is becoming m Act. This is the firm purpose of the is neither sound principle nor safe suthorities of the colonies, for diminuous candidate, it is probable that the government. But putting this act in policy only having the effect of change. It would applied that the purpose of the is neither sound principle nor safe suthorities of the colonies, for diminuous candidate, it is probable that the purpose of the is neither sound principle nor safe suthorities of the colonies, for diminuous candidate, it is probable that the purpose of the is neither sound principle nor safe suthorities of the colonies, for diminuous candidate, it is probable that the purpose of the save trade. It would applied that the purpose of the save trade. It would applied to the save trade. It would applied to the save trade. It would applied to the save trade. sense of humanity, or from motives of by his very oath of office, is bound by But all this is to be judged of by others domestic or political lucre, it will be their own common consent to see that and the opinion of any individuals is of domestic or political lucre, it will be for you as for me, a private right to determine, each according to his own opinion. But slavery was a social element recognized in all the States at the period of the Revolution. So far the changes that have supervened in reference on the control of the second of the second in reference changes that have supervened in reference control of the second of changes that have supervened in reference to slavery have been all in the North, and the South is to day as to this matter in statu quo just as she was at the period of the Declaration of this government. If States wention of the seceded States, held with in their own borders. It might be one representative appointed from each of the Boolaration of a common union, as agreed upon in the statu quo just as she the primitive days of our government, then it is difficult to see why counties at the period of the Declaration of the seceded States, held with in their own borders. It might be one ommute the sum borders. It might be one their own borders. It might be one to sum the period of a common union, as agreed upon in those States, by the Governor, to meet the period of the Declaration of the seceded States, held with in their own borders. It might be one to sum the sum that the sum to sum the second states, held with in their own borders. It might be one to sum the sum that the sum this matter in statu quo just as she the primitive days of our government, and examine the whole case as it now then it is difficult to see why counties tands—arrange and draw up a report to findependence. The North and townships and villages may not be

> its cwn has exhibited great remorse for to conquer and subjugate them. This, the sins of its neighbors. A portion I think, is a great mistake. First, in tive Governors. This would be only a "Costar's" Rat, Boach, &c., Exterminator. the sins of its neighbors. A portion I think, is a great mistake. First, in tive crovernors. This would be considered in the sterner sense of the word "con- preparatory measure for something more contains tyle in the sterner sense of the word "con- impossion important. If a better feeling, or un- "Costar's" Bed-bug Extermustor. not only of this subject, but of a great quer," it seems to me utterly impossi-many others, about national sins which ble; and, if possible, I think it would derstanding could be even partially araccording to its solution of Pagan ethics or of Christian duty, every human being is bound to correct. Yet the been deceived by statements considered have something to act upon. The diffi-Diggest sin in our day known to the reliable, I would say that the mind of culties might be investigated and pro-North is not what occurs in its own the North looks only to the purpose of immediate neighborhood or State, but the monster iniquity of the South, which their organic condition—antebellum.
>
> There remain: now scarely a hope of between you and me, and as the world
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> There remain: now scarely a hope of between you are the constitution might per reparations (unuke all others) are "rree from revised by general consent, and if the platform—sufficiently ample for 3,000.
>
> There remain: now scarely a hope of between you and me, and as the world in New York. The constitution might per reparations (unuke all others) are "rree from revised by general consent, and if the platform—sufficiently ample for 3,000.
>
> There remain: now scarely a hope of the constitution might per reparations (unuke all others) are "rree from revised by general consent, and if the platform—sufficiently ample for 3,000.
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> There remain: now scarely a hope of the constitution of the revised by general consent, and if the platform—sufficiently ample for 3,000.
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> There remain: now scarely a hope of the constitution might per reparations (unuke all others) are "rree from revised by general consent, and if the platform—sufficiently ample for 3,000.
>
> There remain: now scarely a hope of the constitution might per reparations (unuke all others) are "rree from revised by general consent, and if the prosons," "Not dangerous to the Human Family," "Rats come out of their holes to die," "Are sheet to the constitution of the purpose of the Human Family," "Rats come out of their holes to die," "Are sheet to the purpose of the Human Family," "Rats come out of their holes to die," "Are sheet to the purpose of the Human Family," "Rats come out of their holes to die," "Are sheet to the purpose of the Human Family," "Rats come out of their holes to die," "Are sheet to the purpose of the Human Family," "Rats come out of their holes to die," "Are sheet to the purpose of the Human Family," "Rats come out of their holes to die," "Are sheet to the purpose of the Human Family," " orth is not what occurs in its own the North looks only to the purpose of vided for; the constitution might be

And, as a further consequence, that both sections unhappily launched on Massachusetts has no right to interfere with South Carolina, or its domestic and civil affairs, as one of the sovereign of the state of that kind I would be a the Wholesais Druggists in Pittaburgh, Pa, and by the swelling torrent of our domestic troubles, the North will be the latter to spring up by the advocacy of individuals in the midst of the din and clash of or address orders there. Terms or solid ground (but no quiessand basis) on which peace can be re-established. The nature of your ministry and
mine necessarily implies that we should

or solid ground (but no quiessand baStates of this now threatened Union.—

But the constitution having been by
mine necessarily implies that we should

the common consent of all the sovereign

or solid ground (but no quiessand bastates of this now threatened Union.—

You make mention of the commissioners sent to Washington at an early
ing of the breach which has now sepbe the friends of peace. It was the parties engaged in the framework and period of the struggle with kind, fair arated them, would be, in my opinion.

Rt Rev. P. N. LYNCH, Behop of

DRAFTING. There is a good deal said hereabouts upon the probabilities of the necessity of drafting men to carry on this war. We should not be at all surprised if this course should become necessary. The prohibition of publication of army move-ments by the government induces many to think that we have men enough, but such is not the fact. The twenty-three thousand for the regular army are coming in very slowly, and there is no doubt that the Government still needs two hundred thousand men Many of the regiments which are counted as full lack the requisite army complement. By far the larger portion of those who have volunteered for this war are from the iron, mining and manufacturing districts, and mechanics and working men from the towns and villages. Our rural friends do not seem to reliab the idea of leaving their farms for three years or

while the war lasts. It is not likely that drafting to fill up for some time to come, but still people does come. The country's cause must and as the cities have hitherto borne the heaviest burthens of this war, both in

In Franklin county, the following excellent Union ticket, compored partly of Democrats and partly of Republicans, has been nominated: President Judge-Hon. James Nill

Associate Judge—James O. Carson: Assembly—Hon, John Rows (Dem.) Treasurer—George J. Balsley. Commissioner—John Nitterhouse

A Republican will be taken from Fulton, as the other candidate for the Legislature. Col. Sellers, of the Republican, will probably be the man.

TO THE PUBLIC—Having understood that the TREASURY NOTES issued by the Government of the United States for the payment of SOLDIERS, CONTRACTORS and LABORERS in the employ of the United States, have been decried and shared at the payment of the payment anoth, and that the payment submitting to this imposition are not sware of the liberal, and ample provision made by the Government, for their exemings and housest duas; this therefore, is to give notice to all employees of the Government, that the following order has been issued to their infor-Wassington, September 4th.

The following Order has just been issued by

captain, Sixth Regiment U. B. Cayalry,

pany.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Reg't.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Reg't.

Vermin

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c In 25c, 50c, and \$1,00 Boxes; Bottles and Flasks \$3 and \$5 Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Bosts, Hotels, &cl.

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mals, etc., etc.-in short, every form and species of Ask for and Take nothing but "Corras's" All Wholesale Druggists in the large citie,

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Of address orders direct—for B Prices, Terms
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ingreduced prices to
HENRY H. GOBTAR,

mine necessarily implies that we should be the friends of peace. It was the special legacy of our Divine Master to his flock. And it would be strange if we, his appointed ministers, should be found in the ranks of its enemies. His words were, as we find in St. John. "Peace I leave to you, my peace I give to you." And yet St. Paul thority of Great Britain is quite an atthority of Great Britain is quite an atthority of Great Britain is quite an atthority to warrant them in writing to the Christian converts of in myting to the Christian converts of Rome, says:—"If it be possible, as runch as it is in you, have peace with the British constitution, we have all quotation has at least a remote bearing on our present sad difficulties.

The people of your region (when I say people, of course I mean the voters which have led to this war are entirely which have led to this war are ent

ment of Secure of the second s