## FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

Farewell! thy moon is on the wane,
Thy last bright day is near its close;
On rosy lips that thirst for rain,
Heaven not a drop bestows;
The cricket, Summer, sounds thy knall—
Queen of the season! fare thee well.

The flowers that wreathed thy beauteous head Droop, pele and withered, on thy brow-The light that made thy morning red Is dull and misty now; Ead voices pipe. in wood and dell, To Summer and her joys, farewell.

Gone is thy belt of rainbow sheen, Starred with the dew-drops of the showers, And kirtle of enchanted green Embroidered o'er with flowers; The golden wand of wondrous spell Is dim and broken now-farewell!

There is a summer of the heart That hath its mournful ending here ; Delights that warmed its core, depart While it grows dull and drear : And sadder than the funeral bell, Hope whispers to the soul-farewell.

## SHAVING A MILLIONAIRE.

Let any man become immensely wealthy by his own exertions, and straitway you shall hear numerous anecdotes illustrating the means by which he attained his riches, the effect they have upon him, his disposition of them, or his sayings, peculiarities and excen-

Astor, Girard and Billy Gray have furnished illustrations for many a clever sketcher. We heard a few clever anecdotes the other day of Billy Gibbons, a New Jersey millionaire, one of which we will give our readers.

It seems that Billy, while in a country villiage in which he owned some property, step-ped into a barber's shop to get ghaved. The shop was full of customers, and the old gentlemen quietly waited for his turn.

A customer who was under the barber's hands when the old man came in, asked the "knight of the razor" in an under tone, if he knew who that was, and on receiving a negative reply, he informed him in a whisper that it was "old Billy Gibbons, the richest man in the State."

"Good" said the barber, "I'll charge him for his shave."

Accordingly, after the old man had surprised upon asking the price to be told-"Seventy-five cents."

that rather a righ price?" "It's my price," said he of the lather-brush independently, "and as this is the only bar-

ber's shop in the place, them that comes into it must pay what I ask." To the old man this was rather a knockdown arguemnt, for he drew three-quarters of a dollar from his pocket, paid them over to

the barber, and left the shop. A short time after he was in close conversation with the landlord of the tavern hard by, and the topic of conversation-"barber-

"Why is it," said he, "there's only one barber's shop in town? there seems to be nearly

enough work for two."

"Well there used to be two," said the landlord, "till last winter, when this new man came up from the city and opened a new shop, and as everything in it was fresh and new. tolks, sort of deserted Bill Harrington's shop, which has been going nigh fourteen years." "But didn't this Bill do good work? didn't

he shave well and-cheap?" "Well as for that," said the landlord, "Bill did his work well enough and cheap enough, but his shop wasn't on Main street like the new one, and didn't have so many pictures and handsome curtains, and folks got in the way of thinking the new chap was more scientific, but though," said the landlord, stroking a chin sown with a beard resembling screen wire, "I never want a lighter touch or keener

razor than Bill Harrington's." "City fashions-eh!" growled the old man. "So the new man's city fashions shut up the

other's barber shop." "Well not exactly," said the landlord, though things never seemed so well with Bill after the new shop opened; first one of his little children died of fever, then his wife was sick a long time, and Bill had a big bill to pay at the doctor's; then as a last misfortune his shop burned down, one night, tools, brushes, furniture and all, and no insurance."

"Well," said the old man pettishly, "why don't he start again?

"Start again!" said the communicative landlord, "why, bless my soul, he hasn't got anything to start with." "H-m-m! Where does this man live?"

asked the old man. He was directed and ere long was in conversation with the unfortunate tonsor, who corroborated the landlord's story.

"Why dont you take a new shop?" said the old man, "there's a new one in the block right opposite the other barber's shop."

"What !" said the other, "you must be crazy. Why that block belongs to old Billy Gibbons; he'd never let one of those stores for a barber's shop, they are a mighty sight too good besides that I have not got twenty dollars in the world to fit it up with." "You don't know old Billy Gibbons as well

as I do," said the other. "Now listen to me. If you can have that shop all fitted up rent free, what will you work in it for by the month? what is the

least you can live on ?" This proposition somewhat startled the unfortunate hair-dresser, who finally found words to stammer out that, perhaps, twelve or fifteen

dollars a month would be about enough. "Pshaw!" said the old man, "that won't do -now listen to me-I'll give you that store, rent free, and engage your service six months, all on these conditions. You are to shave and cut hair for every body that applies to you, and take no pay; just charge it all to me, and for all your services I'll pay you twenty dollars a month, payable, in advance-pay to commence now," he continued, placing two ten dollar bills before the astonished barber, who, it is almost unnecessary to state, accepted the propositson, and who was still more surprised to learn that it was Billy Gibbon's him-

self who had hired him. In a few days the inhabitants of that village tons of crinoline steel. did new barber's shop, far surpassing the other in elegance of appointments, and in which with new mugs, soaps, razors and perfumes, stood a barber and assistant ready to do duty and let you alone. on the heads and beards of the people. Over the door was inscribed, Wm. Harrington, Shaving and Hair-Dressing Saloon.

The people were not long in ascertaining or slow in availing themselves of the privileges of the establishment, and it is not to wondered that it was crowded and the other desert-

ed. The other held out some weeks, suspecting this free shaving-for Bill kept his secret well-was but a dodge to entice customers away, who would soon be charged as usual; but, when at the end of six weeks he found Billy working away as usual, charging not a cent for his labor, and having money to spend into the bargain, he came to the conclusion ing a barber's shop for fun, so he closed his shop in despair and left the place.

Meanwhile "Bill Harrington" kept on busy as a bee, and one morning his employer stepped in and, without a word, sat down and was to do all they can to sustain him; and those shaved; on rising from his chair he asked to see the score for the six months past. The (Cheers.) Those who believe that he and his barber exhibited it, and after a careful calculation the old man said :

"Plenty of customers, eh?" "Lots of 'em," said the barber, "never did

such a business in my life." "Well," replied Money Bags, "you have kept the account well. I see I have paid you one hundred and twenty dollars for servicesall right, and there are three hundred and thirty charged for shaving all that applied; now, this furniture cost one hundred dollars. Now you own this furniture, and are to have this shop rent free six months longer, and after to-day you are to charge the regular price, for your pay from me stops to-day."

This of course the barber gladly assented to. "But," said the old man, on leaving, "take care you never cheat a man by charging ten times the usual price for a shave, for it may be another old Billy Gibbons."

THE VOTE OF APPROVAL .- We have seen it intimated in the columns of many of our contemporaries, especially of those opposed to the Administration, that the Congress, at its late session, refused to pass any declaration approving the extraordinary acts and proceedings which President Lincoln authorized or executed prior to the assemblage of that body. It is true that the formal resolution introduced into the Senate for the purpose failed to be acted upon, but the object was fully reached in the act entitled "An act to increase the pay opinion or arms, by North or by South, by that operation performed, he was somewhat of privates in the regular army, and of the volunteers in the service of the United States, and for other purposes." The third section "Seventy-five cents," said he quietly, "isn't of the act contains this approval which is given in the following words:

"Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That all the acts, proclamations, and orders of the President of the United States, after the 4th of March, 1861, respecting the army and navy of the United States and calling out or relating to the militia or volunteers from the States, are hereby approved, and in all respects made legal and valid, to the same intent and with the same effect as if they had been issued and done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United

TORTUGAS .- This is a bleak and barren sandkey in the Gulf of Mexico, about one hundred miles southwest from Cape Sable. It is cheeriess and uncomfortable, desolated by simoons, and peopled by venomous reptilesdecidedly one of the most uncomfortable points to which the Government is obliged to send its subordinates. The mutineers banished to Tortugas do not go as soldiers, but as unarmed laborers, and will be compelled to work upon fortifications, much as penitentiary convicts do in quarries and sandbanks.

The famous trotting mare Flara Temple has owned by secessionists. She is now under charge of persons appointed by the Marshal, Marshal seized Flora, however, she was attached at the instance of a firm of carriagemakers, to whom McDonald the proprietor was indebted for a large sum.

WAGONS FOR COOKING .- The New Hampshire Statesman says, that one of Gen. Fremont's aids was in Concord last week. The object of his visit is understood to have been to provide for the construction of a large lot of wagons arranged for cooking the food for an army on the march. These wagons are like what is used in the French service. Several of these wagons have-already been constructed.

The manufacturing establishments of Philadelphia, which had suffered to some extent on account of the war, are now beginning to recover from the stagnation of the past few months, and from the opinions expressed by many of the more prominent munufacturers, a busy time may be expected during the coming fall and winter.

A man in Connecticut has just invented potato-digging machine, which is drawn by horses down the rows, digs the potatoes, separates them from the dirt, and loads them into the cart, while the rarmer walks alongside whistling "Hail Columbia," with his hands in

lina, the Union member of Congress from that | you rally up to sustain this Government?" State, has arrived in Washington, to confer "Why, those Abolitionists kindled this fire." Virginia, whose vigilance he successfully died it?" The question is, how can we areluded.

to be, to do, or to suffer (which is all the threatening the destruction of the dwelling begrammar, and enough, too, as ever I was taught); side, it, so that and it there's a verb alive I'm it; for I'm a 'The blackness of ashes shall mark where it stood, bein', sometimes a doin', an' continually a And awild mother scream o'er her famishing brood

its readers that the "wife" crop of Gasconade star of their hope for a Government of freecounty in 1860 was 25,000 "gals." The next dom, but had no conception that this great paper corrected the error by putting "wine" in the place of wife.

HOOP SKIRTS IN ENGLAND .- It is stated that recently one firm in Sheffield manufactured in the space of three months no less than 280

mosquitoes will give preference to the mest

ANOTHER SPEECH

We come here, not as Democrats, not as Re-

OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Delivered in Cortland Co., N. Y., Aug. 3.

publicans, not as Apolitionists, not as Americans, but we come here as the people, seeing that the enemy is at the gates of the Citadel, seeing that armed rebellion is threatening us, we come together to stay up the hands of the Constitution and to cling to its pillars, swearing in our faith if these institutions fall, as the people we fall with them. (Cheers.) The that he must have drawn a prize in the lottery, question is not, "Who is at the head of this or stumbled upon a gold mine, and was keep- Administration?" and I shall not inquire whether his name be Abraham Lincoln or Andrew Jackson. He is the people's representative of the Government, and for those who like him and confide in him, it is their duty who do not, it is their duty to do much more. administration are adequate, can rejoice in the pride of their strength; and those who believe he is not adequate should come forward and whip their horses and call upon their Hercules and put their shoulder to the wheel. I shall not adopt your political principles, if you are an opponent of mine-as many of you are-and I don't ask you to adopt mine; but I ask you to go with me in a great and common duty, which concerns us all alike; to shield the Government first from rebellion and destruction; and then, if there is a question who shall govern it afterwards, we will discuss that on another day. (Cheers.) I go for the preservation of this Government, I go to cleave him down, as Saul did Agag, who undertakes to destroy it, and it is of little consequence to me whether the enemy of the Government is in arms, or whether he is aiding the armed; whether he is a Rebel or an aid to rebellion ; whether he points the fatal weapon at the bosom of his fellow man, or whether he aids and encourages another to do it; whether he applies the torch to the Capital of our country and attempts to burn it to ashes and destroy its archives, or whether he is an apologist and connives and encourages it under the tongue of peace. I have learned what little reputation I enjoy before the public by standing by the Constitution, and I intend to stand by it as long as there is one single shred of the Constitution left, and whether it is assailed by one class or by another, I care not. He is the foe to the Government who assails it, and my foe, and I dare him to a trial of the strength of the Constitution and the Union before the

The very existence of the insitutions under which we live are threatened, and there are but two sides to this question. One is in favor and the other is against it. There can be no doubt of the result of this matter if properly prosecuted; and we are embarrassed more to-day by attempts to connive at the rebellion within, than we are at the rebellion itself. For there is strength enough and power enough of men, and money, and material, and determination, to crush this rebellion to the very earth, where it deserves to be crushed. There is no other way to deal with it. The Administration has unquestionably put forth its best efforts. I am not the chosen defender of the Administration. I am its political opponent when I act politically; but in emergencies of this kind I intend to rise above political considerations entirely.

I change no political opinions. I say political opinions have nothing to do with the question, one way or the other. It is not who shall tenant and govern the capital. It is not who shall govern this great State and Nation. It is, "Shall it be preserved for any party to govern." (Cheers.) Now none shall escape been seized by the United States Marshal at from that issue. There are no slippery and New York under the Confiscation act, being filthy stepstones by which political office-seekers crawl away from that, either up or down. It is a question of existence-our existencewho will spare no care of her till such time as | and he who is not for maintaining that exisshe shall be condemned and sold. Before the | tence is for destroying it. The Administration has come in with a thousand embarrassments around them; corruption and treason in every department to the very lips; military officers betraying their command,-navy officers stealing their ships, -officers in the mint and in the custom houses, and every department, stealing its property or turning it to the enemy; and a new administration, with a new Cabinet coming in as a party Administration, having only the confidence of a part of the people, had all kinds of embarrassment on its hands. But so far as they have done what I commend, I commend them for it. If they have not done all I would myself have done under like circumstances,-if they have been remiss, it is the province of the people to call them to account, and ask them to administer the government so as to put down the rebellion at the earliest moment. Now the sin that most easily besets the American people is politics. Everything is politics in this country. Like the trogs, and lice, and locusts of Egypt, it comes up in the bed and the kneading through. Politics is what ale was to Boniface; we eat, and drink, and sleep on politics, and if I wish to find a traitor to heaven and earth, and find a name to curse the knave, I would call him a mean, managing grog-house politician. Even in the matter of this great crisis, which threatens our very country and existence, there is an attempt going forward Hon, Charles Henry Foster, of North Caro- to raise political party upon it. "Why don't with the Administration upon the affairs of his "Well, what difference does that make? does State. Rebel scouts lay in wait for him in it burn any more than if Democrats had kinrest the flame, not who kindled it. Your church is on fire and you are summoned to Martin Chizzlewit said :- "A verb signifies save it. The house is on fire and burning, and

Our fathers planted this Government. They had but a faint and feeble idea of what they A WIFE CROP .- A Missouri paper informs were doing. They looked forward to the dayand mighty Government would arise up from their beginning. Now we have a far greater duty to discharge than our fathers had. They mosquitoes will give preference to the mest mighty elements that they under Providence furnished us, and we deserve the most abject the most abject most and furnished us, and we deserve the most abject and selection and select one hundred and fifty years before Christ. | when they have been vouchsafed to us.

to day to to

in order that scurvy politicians may ride into were not in Buffalo in '48. They are so much in every other sense; but it is a set of self- for standing by the Constitution, that 1 am Democratic inheritance.

But there is such a thing as a war power, and that seems to have been overlooked, misunderstood by some and entirely ignored by others, I have no doubt by design. They tell you that the President has no power to do certain things. He is a usurper and tyrant, of peace. I don't doubt but that many honest and it occasions these patriots exceeding pain to find the President going against the Constitution. It has not touched their tender hearts to see Jeff. Davis & Co. erect a Government within the bounds of the United States. It has not hurt them to see them firing on Sumter and the Stars and Stripes, and commit treason in the face of the Government. But they are afraid that in putting that rebellion down, the President of the United States wont go exactly according to the Constitution, for they would dislike to see the rebellion put down unless it was put down according to the lines of the Constitution secun-

There seems to be an idea that the President can do nothing except what is written in the Constitution. For instance, if he is going to have an army to put down rebellion, they must march right and left, as the military phrase is, according to the direction of the Constitution, or stand still. The Constitution is a great landmark, and not a bill of particulars. Every power given by the Constitution directing a thing to be done, always implies the power to do it. If the Constitution erects a Government, it presupposes the maintainance of that Government by all the usual and ordinary means within the reach of that Government; and in times of war, and in times of rebellion, there is a power arising from the very necessity of the case that controls the whole quescian prating on the idea of unconstitutionality. ask him in the first place whether he thinks it exactly constitutional for men to go into the United States Senate, and in the House of has answered that, tell him that if there is perjury in hell, it is that kind of perjury. I say that the Administration—any Administration, I don't care whether it is one of my choice or one of my opposition-has the right to do everything by implication, according to the laws of war, for the maintenance of our Government; and if they do not do it, I will be one for dealing with them, and calling them trai-

tors themselves. Away with all your stuff about the necessity of having a written guarantee for everything the President may do to preserve the Government. I say it is a part of his oath to stand by and save the country, and employ such means as he believes will do it; and if he does not do it he deserves to be impeached. This is the law of all nations, and always has been. But there is the law of habeas corpus, and that has been invaded, and the President has violated it and has not allowed some traitor to be released, and has suspended the writ. He has done exactly right; and I did say, a while ago, that in some cases, if I could not have arrested the treachery I would have suspended the individual with it, and I have not changed my opinion much since. What an idea it LER and STRINGHAM. STRINGHAM is a very would be. Here is a rebellion in Baltimore or in Missouri, and a traitor in league with the enemy, and by his conduct he is about to cause | they can understand or appreciate, and the our armies to be sacrificed-our very Govern. only proposition that can or ought to be made. ment in danger, its existence is imperiledthe lives of a large number of persons sacrificed. He is known to be a traitor-morally Are they? But are they authorized to murknown. He has been tracked-out and ascertained, and yet he must be brought up before a judge and examined, and if there is no legal It is much easier to defend the doorsill than technical evidence against him, he must be the hearthstone. It is better to fight the batdischarged; and if Government don't like it | the at the porch than at the altar. Settle the they must appeal and get it up before a court | question there, and let it be disposed of there. at some future time, that may sit and may not,

and enter upon a litigation as protracted as the | it for a great number of years. They care no Chancery suit in "Bleak House." But to suspend the "Liberty of the Press." Oh! how bad that is-to have the Press suspended! (Laughter.) The Liberty of the reign in hell than serve in heaven. If they Press! You say anything to them on the sub- could not govern the whole country, they ject of the Government-"Liberty of the meant to govern part; and we are told, when Press" is the first thing you hear. The Press | they are engaged in this causeless rebellion, has liberty enough-and here let us shake the to treat them with great leniency, and go with wrinkles out of this befogged and pettifogged | the most liberal propositions of peace! question a little. The liberty of the press is a great and sacred right and blessing. But eral propositions of peace we could have gone the liberty of the press is no greater a right | to them in the same way, but when they come than individual liberty, and than a thousand other rights. The liberty of the press is to be enjoyed so long as it does not aid in the de- corresponding weapons, and in a manner to struction of the Government; so long as it is an engine for good and not for evil: so long | they must. It is a question between governas it is an element for preservation and not ment on the one hand and treason and rebelldestruction. The idea is the most idle, foolish | ion on the other, and you may weigh it out and mischievous that ever existed to allow an as many times as you will, you may pretend infernal machine of treason to exist and work to erect political parties on it, but the after its errand of mischlef because it is a "Press."

The right of individual liberty is one of the most sacred rights under heaven; far above this rebellion in any shape or manner. the right of the Press and every other right. Yet, when a man converts himself from the enjoyment of true manhood to the destruction of his neighbor's property, put him in prisor. Examine it in all its parts, and you will find And when you hear this idle parrot prate about there is nothing in it or about it but what the "Liberty of the Press," tell him it is to be enjoyed so long as it upholds right, and it | tion. It is not a question between North and is not to be an engine of destruction going | South. It is a question between government about on its merciless errands.

I repudiate all the teachings in the name of Democracy from treasonable sources. They said about taxes. Who objects to taxes? An have no authority to speak. No true Demo-

office upon it, or have an organization that afraid of Black Republicans and Abolitionists they can manage. It is not the Democratic now, that they cannot be with them in arresparty. I repudiate it for democracy up and ting rebellion. These very men, some of them, down, and round about, and diagonally, and had my name published so long in black letters, constituted meddlers, Mrs. Cunninghams of not so much afraid of what is black as they the Democratic party, who are in labor with seem to be. I think it will be well for them their begus baby, that they may claim the to review their own history. I have fought the Republicans all my days, and will again when I please; but when they will go with me-to put down rebellion, in arms, I will go with them.

The great cry now is peace. They say "There must be peace." We are all in favor men, Democrats and others, think it attainable by negotiation with Rebels, but any one who will look at it with half an eye can see that it is impossible. It is one of the most formidable rebellions, and one of the most causeless and wicked, that has ever been since Satan's rebellion in heaven.

Stand up Mr. Apologist for Secession! and let us see whether you can face an indignant people. In what work are you engaged? Attempting to destroy the Government of your fathers? "I am not trying to do that. I am in favor of "Peace." Every widowed woman, made so by this rebellion, has a right to look apon you, sir, as the murderer of her husband. Every orphan may look upon you as the guilty wretch-the destroyer of its natural protector. The loyal citizen too looks upon you as one who aids and abets treason, and furnishes aid and comfort to the enemy. Your hands are red with blood-blood of your murdered citizens. Ah, in this brief war how many have been sent down with violence and butchery to the grave! How many bitter unavailing tears have been shed! How many pure and gentle nearts have been crushed and broken! And still you cry peace, when you know there is no peace! Come, take arms in your hands and stand by their side, and point your bayoret at the breasts of your own brethren here, or else help us put it down. You will stand as men with men, and be no more guilty in the sight tion, and when you hear the small-beer politi- of God to take arms, than to encourage others to do so. The party that attempts to do this ought to sink. Any party ought to sink to infamy that cannot lay aside its politics in this Constitution of the United States, and I will | boards to point to the burial-ground where the discharge the office or duty of Senator, accor. whole party will be engulphed together. Now ding to the best of my ability," ask him if, af- let is see. Suppose there was a riot in Cortter having taken that oath, and while it is yet | land, and a hundred men were engaged in the warm on his lips, if it is unconstitutional for destruction of property-you call the magishim to try to raise a rebellion; and when he tracy together. They all come out and attempt to put down the rebellion, and the ferces is inadequate, and they call out the military power. But the magistracy instruct them :-"go and put down the riot. It is in arms against us. It is threatening life and property and going on with destruction. Put it down, and at the same time when you are putting down the riot make it the most liberal offers of peace." You send the officer to arrest a murderer. His hands are red with blood, but you tell the officer when he comes :- "We are opposed to murderers, but go and arrest him, and make him the most liberal proposition of peace." That is the argument of it. Now I wonder if they suppose they can have a position on such a niche as that. Yes, liberal offers of peace to an army in the field of bundreds of thousands of men, with their guns pointed in sight of the capital, destroying life and property, and committing every crime, political and moral, that can be summed up in the catalogue of depravity. I might possibly consent to drop some of their leaders a line, but there would be a noose at the end of it.

I am for just such propositions of peace as have been made to them at Hatteras by Burgood name. I am quite willing it should be Stringthem. That is the only proposition that "Why, we must go with a great deal more leniency, because they are our brothers!" der, and destroy the common citadel of the family household? No! meet them at once. Those men meant disunion. They have meant more about the question of their slavery than I care for nudity in the Fejee Islands. They have been determined that they had rather

Now, if they had only come to us with libwith fire and sword and war and threatening, there is no other way to meet them but with put them down. We must either conquer or generations and the judgement of Heaven will hold him responsible who undertakes to ald

Mark the whole course. Trace it from the beginning of this upas tree that has diffused its malaria far and near, North and South. breathes contagion, and is death and destrucand rebellion. My friend tells me there is something to be

individual here and there who, not being well crat will follow such lead. They stand by the informed thinks if he can have peace it will Stars and Stripes of their country, and I wish raise the price of butter. But he who rebels the false sons could look upon it as the chil- at taxes is no friend of his country, and when hope. But here this rich inheritance is spread out before us, and all we have to do is to preserve it. No marching bare foot over frozen Democrat that undertakes to embarrass the Iscariot is laughing in his sleeve to think he It is said that if you place a piece of raw steak on a plate near your bed, over night, the

But there is such an attempt going on now | something, particularly those gentlemen who | in it. Let this rebellion know they are to have no aid from here and they will ground their arms. Let them think there is a party here to help them and they will tight forever.

I had a letter, a few days since, from a gentleman in Kentucky, whom I never saw, but with whom I have sometimes corresponded. He said we wish to know what you are going to do in the North. In Kentucky we are prepared to fight out rebellion and put it down forever, but we are told that you in the North are going to give way and put in propositions for peace. I wrote him back, in my opinion, so long as there is a loyal citizen, so long as there is a dollar at the North, so long will this war be prosecuted, until this infernal rebellion is put down.

Let us act together, and see if we can have one occasion when we can rise above the party questions of the day. As for myself, I am enlisted for the war. I will call upon my fellow-citizens, far and near, to go with me in this great battle of opinion, and see if this country can be sustained, and this Government upheld- if these glorious Stars and Stripes can float over the sea and over the land, throughout the long tracks of future time, to gladden the many millions who are to come after us.

## UNION LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Union Convention, which assembled at Ridgway on the 5th Sept. Messrs, Cowles and Allen of Mc-Kean, Clark and Dowling of Jefferson, Powell and Tambini of Elk, and Kerns of Clearfield. The Convention then adjourned to meet on the 6th; when, on reassembling the committee through their chairman presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously a-

WHEREAS a crisis has arisen in the affairs of our Nation when in the opinion of this convention all party predilections should be sacrificed upon the altar of our common country -therefore be it resolved by this convention.

1st. "That the present civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionsts of the Southern States, now in arms against the constitutional government; that in this National emergency this war is not waged crisis; and should the Democratic party, with on the part of the government in any spirit Representatives, and in the army and navy, all its ancient history, attempt carrying this of oppression, or for any purpose of conence of Almighty God, that I will observe the would not be enough of them left for fingered institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war cught to

2d. That, in the language of the patriot Joseph Holt, "So long as the Rebels have arms in their hands, there is nothing to compromise but the honor of the country and the interity of the government, and none but those prepared to fill cowards graves will submit to such humiliation as this.

3d. That, believing the federal administration sincerely in earnest, in their efforts to supress the rebellion now threatening the existence of the government, we do not believe it loyal or patriotic to wrangle over the action of our leaders; but when the rebellion is suppressed it will be time for us to severely criticise the action of those who have administered our government, to reward them if they have proved worthy and punish them if they have abused the high powers committed to their keeping.

4th. That without discussing the several acts of the President, which the Enemies of the Government allege are despotic assumptions of power, we assert that it is the first duty of those charged with the administration of affairs, to see that the Republic receives no detriment and that individual cases of temporary injustice are to be counted as nothing in comparison with the salvation of the institutions of our fathers.

5th. That the brave volunteers who have rushed to their country's defence in this hour of peril, are entitled to, and will receive the gratitude of every lover of his country; and that the noble response of the Wild-cat district to the call of the President, by sending more than her proportion of her hardy sons to the battle field, is the best assurance we can give that we entertain no sympathy with treason and of our readiness to support the strongest measures adopted to crush this infamous rebellion. 6th. That the gentleman this day placed in nomination for representatives J. B. McEnally

Esq., and Col. A. I. Wilcox, are entirely worthy of the confidence of all true union men and we hereby pledge them our hearty support. 7th. That the proceedings of this convention be published in all papers in the district friend-On motion, it was resolved, that the next

Union Convention be held in Ridgway on the 2d Tuesday of September 1862. On motion, the thanks the convention were

tendered to the officers of this convention. The chairman responded with a soul stiring speech. The convention then adjourned Sine Die.

A committee of one appointed to inquire into the propriety of civil war, resolved : that it is decidedly wrong to have staying in this hot weather.

The Chatholic Clergy of Chicago have advised all unemployed men in their Congregrations to enlist in Gen. Fremont's army.

Corron.-The South cannot pack up their Cotton for market for the want of bagging. The "King" is stripped of his breeches.

The average coinage of the mint of Great Britain for the last thirty years is eighteen

million pounds sterling per annum. Iron was first discovered by the burning of Mount Ida, one thousand four hundred years

before Christ. The democrats of Minnesota have united with the republicans for the formation of a U-

nion ticket. The interest of the national debt of Great Britain is over twenty-four millions sterling.

The sum of fifteen million dollars is expended each year in London for intoxicating liquors.