BY S. J. ROV

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

VOL. 9.-NO. 1.

DR. LITCH'S MEDIG VELL
ply of these invaluab Fang
are for sale by M. A. Frank learly
of Pain Cure; Restorative great
and cough; and Anti-Bile Physe
been thereachly tested in its Medicines consisting re for colds They have thereughly tested are highly approved. Tr

MORRISDALE HOLE .-- T. ed having taken the orrisda uate in the town of Morrisle, Cles dersignrespectfully solicits a shar age. Ne pains or expens der guests comfortable.

WANTED. -A bl mith, w well recommended for man. w come briety ustry. will be employed by the tools rented to him. The stand is e in Clearfield county Burnside 10 , Clean o July 2. '62.

TO THE PUBLIC. The unsigned hav-ing purchased the erre stock he late firm of stoore & Etzweiler, anhaving is large additions thereto, is now proured to appen cus-tomers. Thankful for theory lill satronage heretetore extended to be firm keeps by strict personal attention March 25, '62 -tf.

PROVISION AND ROCE STORE.

The undersigned leps count on hand at his store room in Phil burg, Ceycounty, n fall stock of Flour. Ha fee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, quers of all kinds, Toba of which he offers to pu ola sser p. Segarat. nasers on vantageous terms ROB LLOYD [mar2]

DISSOLUTION OPARTRICE. nership heretofore exists betwil board Wm. A. Nevling haven dissil by m consent. The books w from this time in the Smith's Mills, where a ersons hag une all without the accounts are requested t July 30, 1862. 3t.

WANTED FOR TE GALNESTTA

-500 able bodic moral years to join
the army of the Union of the crease out of the
wicked rebellion that show disting our be foved country. Com all help use the ent and best GovernmenGod every to Men will be enlisted formy Peylvania ment in the field Tanty-five lists be and one months par in dvance lething and medical attend Recruiting office in G nam's k.C

VALUABLE TIBER AN FOR of purchasing valuable inber indi to the following tracts land sate township, Clinton cour. Pa., own h raine lands, viz: A cean trabel warranted in the named Thus b. 3469 M. 3469 Alling, con-freh Island the river, ak Also. the mouth taining about 1100 ner situata Run, at the distance da; mi fr being well timbered we Pincid another smaller tract o and, sate of Birch Island Run, one wested allowse ad haven apply to be. It to me apply to Tae river containing 73 acres and llower good rafting beach them. It G. L. EED July 30, 1862

THE CLEARFIED AAD NY will be 1 opened for the recetion pures (male and female) on Monday, Aug 18, 12. Trus, per session of eleven weeks Orthography, Rending Writg, Pmary Arithmetic and Geography. S2.50
Higher Arithmetic, Highisliran ar, Geography and History. Algebra, Geometry, Datus Phisophy, and \$1,00

Book Keeping, Latin and Greek languages To students deirous of acuiri English Education, and who wish to selves for teaches, this instition alify then ders desirable advantages. Mpupil receid for a session and nededuction acept protracted sickness Tuitin to be said at the close of the term. [may 30] C. B. ENDFOR, Principal.

A YER'S SARSAPALILE—Is a con-combined with ther subsance (still greater alternative powr as to affed an efficient Such a remedy is sully watte by the who suffer from Strumous omplaints and the one which will accomplished cure nust pre of immense service to this arge class of our licted fellow-citizens. How supplies the common will do citizens. How empletely this consumd will do it has been prom by experiment a many of the worst cases tobe found in the sllowing complaints:

Plaints:

Scrofula anderofularomplaint ruptions and Eruptive diseas, Ulces, Pimple Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rhen Scalt Head, Shilis, and Syphilitic affecties Mecurial dises, Dropsy, Neuralgia or c Dolocux, De ity, Dyspepsia and Indigestic Frysiplas, Rose St. Anthony's Fire, and indet the shole classof complaints arising from intrity of the bloo.

This composit will be tout, great promoter of health, who taken in the brog, to expel the foul humors with fester in the bod at that season of the year by the time complain of them many rankling isorders are inped in the bud Multitudes can be the aid of his remedy, spare themselves from the analysis of the individual strive to a self-feorral one, if not assisted to do this tright its contraction and the course of the contraction one, if not assisted to do this tright its assistant and served the course of the contraction one, if not assisted to do this tright its assistant and the course of the contraction of the course of the self fcorru one, if not assisted to do this Cleanse out the body by an al enever you do its impurities when you e vens; cl and sluggish Even where enjoy better well; but wi tie pibulunif life disordered, there can be the great machin ery of life is

at the public have been misled retending to give a quart of dills for one dollar Most of Extract of S uds upon the sick, for they of he followed the use of painful disap name telf is justly despised the market, u is compound Sarsaparilla.
uch a remely as shall resected of obliquy which
this we have ground for and intend to cue the nam which are irresistible by

Prepared | Dr J3 AVER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price | Dr back bottles in one packville, S. Arnol, Ithelburg, Eliza Chase, Anson-ville, J. C. Basa Morisdale, C. R. Foster, Phil-ipsburg, and carrywhere. guration, that he had neither the desi-

MAKE HASTE TO LIVE. Make haste. O man! to live. For thou so soon must die; Time hurries past thee like the breeze; How swift its moments fly! Make haste, O man! to live.

To breathe, and wake, and sleep, To smile, to sigh, to grieve; To move in idleness through earththis is not to live. Make haste. O man! to live.

Make haste, 0 man! to do. Whatever must be done; Thou hast no time to lose in sloth, Thy day will soon be gone.

Make haste, O man! to live.

Up. then, with speed, and work ; Fling ease and self away : This is no time for thee to sleep. Up. watch, and work, and pray ! Make haste, 0 man! to live.

The useful, not the great; The thing that never dies; The silent toil, that is not lost-Set these before thine eyes. Make haste, O man! to live.

The seed whose leaf and flower. Though poor in human sight. Bring forth at last the eternal fruit, Sow thou by day and night. Make haste, 0 man! to live

Make haste, O man! to live; Thy time is almost o'er Oh! sleep not, dream not, but arise; The Judge is at the door.

Make haste. 0 man! to live.

[From the Phila, Inquirer, Aug. 7, 1862.] Programme of the Democra ic State Central Committee-The Rebellion to be Crushed by a Campaign Agains, the Abelitionists.

In the review of the "Address" of the Democratic State Central Committee, which was made in these columns, on Tuesday last, the subject was by no means exhausted. That paper is lengthy and elaborate, and very suggestive. No single criticism is sufficient to expose thoroughly the false and dangerous | ted, unfaltering friends from the Free States. ground upon which it proposes to place onehalf of the voting population of Pennsylvania. We therefore recur to the subject.

It is not necessary to recite the substance of our former observations, as they are too recent to be forgotten. It is sufficient to state, that whatever may be the purpose of the "Address," its effect will certainly be to make the vexatious, irritating and distracting question of slavery the sole element in the coming elections in this State. This is wholly unnecessary, and, at this time, pregnant with mischief. It can do no good, and may do infinite harm. The slave system of the South has been a theme of active controversy for more than thirty years. Many times during that long period the dispute was angry, bitter and threatening. For the last sixteen years the strife upon the subject has been incessent, yet there has been no approach to a satisfactory conclusive settlement. There has been compromise after compromise, but no finality, no end to the conflict, nothing but division. It first rent asunder one of the most powerful and popular of our church organizations; it then split the great Whig party into fragments, leaving the National Democratic party as the principal or only bond of union between the North and the South. It then disrupted that, and now has its evil hand at the throat of the Union. Having thus shown itself to be incapable of adjustment—having ciled; for it sonly when that is dote that being a call for a mass meeting of the citizens plunged the people into a fearful internecine war-having brought the American Union to the verge of destruction-having accomplished all this evil, it is now gravely proposed by the authorized organ of one of our great political parties to carry this fatal theme of discord once more into our elections as the sole throwing any a golden opportunity. It country to the purposes of Abolitionism, and subject for discussion. Now, when the country is divided and at war, growing out of this very subject, and when it requires the united and concentrated strength of the Loyal States to defeat Disunion in the South, it is proposed that we shall now proceed to use it to divide and distract the North. When suicids comes to be accepted as a remedy for saving life, this extraordinary prescription of M. HUCHES' Committee will be entitled to les

ters patent. ment, will be the inevitable result of acquie cence in the doctrines of the State Centre Committee's "Address," let us once mo examine the grounds upon which they reco mend their people, at the coming election this momentous conflict. to waste their energies entirely upon an ar Abolition crusade. They say that large no d it is obstructed bers of the Rebels are in arms because of the whenever it "apprehension" that this Government is bers of the Rebels are in arms because of us feelings at tell you when particular dister is felt, people that we can remove this "apprehension" that we can remove this "apprehension" reconcile this "apprehensive" class by ting down the Abolitionists. To that we pose this irrefragable proposition-eithe Rebels have no such "apprehensions," or, ing them, it is not in the power of human mony to remove them. We believe they no such fears; first, because when they up their traitorous arms against the Go ment, their system of slave labor was trenched behind barriers more formidable any it had ever possessed before. Its sion from the territories had been repeal at least two acts of Congress; it had the erful protection of the Supreme Com friends and champions were then in the ity in the Senate, and soon to be in a n ty in the flouse also. The Presiden powerless to harm it, even if he wished so. But he solemnly declared, at his

the lawful power to interfere with it. He has again and again repeated this declaration in official form. He has most faithfully lived up to his pledged word. Congress, in the midst of the war, passed the Crittenden resolution affirming the same principle, and making it by the citizens of Pennsylvania: the chart of the Government's policy. The clamorous radicals and destructives of the HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE Summer, Wade and Wilson stamp, were utterly defeated in their ultra-abolition policy, and went home howling over their discomfitare. Fremont's and Hunter's abolition proclamations were rebuked and annulled. Slave property bas been carefully and scrupulously guarded by our Generals in the South.

All the Rebels know these facts well, and knowing them, it is scarcely possible that they are in arms because of their "apprehensions" about the insecurity of their slave property in their States. But if, by any remote chance, they do entertain these "apprehensions" with this powerful array of evidence before them, how is it possible for human testimony to remove their management palpable historical facts, will a successful anti-Abolition electioneering campaign in Pennsylvania convince them? They have had a superabundance of this kind of evidence of the good faith of the Free States, and one additional example would have no more effect upon their alleged "apprehensions" than would the discharge of a Colt's revolver against the batteries at Vicksburg.

And in addition to this, the attention of the authors of the "Address" is called to this other stubb on fact. When the Slave States went into the Rebellion, they and their devohad possession of both houses of Congress. Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana and A successful anti-Abolition campaign at the Illinois. I will add, too, that I believe there coming Congressional elections, cannot by is no other million of men in the whole counany possibility place them in a stronger posi- try of more devoted patriotism and loyalty. tion than they then occupied. How then is a I will add, too, that I believe this million of simple restoration of a state of affairs which men will, amid political changes, remain pato be so efficacions now as to induce them to both of the enclosed addresses, and if, in conlay down their arms? Can anything be more preposterous than such an expectation?

We thus demonstrate the proposition-eiholding them, it is not possible for the Government or the people of the Free States to the Union, they are kept in hostility to it ficial character. not by lears about their slave property, but by the jelentless arm of the powerful despotism that now rules their section of the country. This being the true condition of affairs the tadies of the Northern States, Mr. Hugu-Es, is tot to divide and weaken themseves in the van endeavor to allay supposed supprehensions," but to discard all unnecessary themes of division, and to harmonize, unite and encourate all their energies to effect the overshrow if that despotism. First defeat the armies and annihilate the power of "the

bring to thehearty, ununimous and enthusias- of Abolitionists." tic support fithe Government the masses that You tell me that some influential journals,

It should plainly and unequivocally declare demon of Abolitionism. the Rebellion to be what it is-causeless and dition or saving clause. It should rank itself to the Union which, as their apas a party beside its heroic soldiers in the avowed. field, to whose cheeks its scheming politicians You will allow me to political canvass be- "tother lung." with their country, while their arms are held on be death. back by their party instincts, fears and preju- If the revolution prevail there will be no dices, warmed into life by just such talk pervades this plausible "Address." It and declare its resolute and strong purper to declare its resolute and strong purper to declare its energies against the poellion unvote all its energies against the til the Rebellion is crushed, to be a party

ses of the old Democratic party of Pennsyl- the Rebellion.

ses of Dower.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE The following important correspondence be-

the Democratic State Central Committee, and Secretary SEWARD, will be read with interest

Letter of Mr. Hughes. PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State: Dear Sir:-With some hesitation, I take the liberty of enclosing to you three documents, viz: The address of the Democratic State Central Committee, of this State; an Address this day issued by myself, as Chairman, and the form of a call for a great Mass Meeting, about to be held in this city.

Allow me to say that the address of the committee has been much assailed by leading and influential journals, conducted by those who claim to be your political friends. The denunciation has been so decided as to prowhother or not it is treasonable, you can best determine if you read it. It is lengthy and may take up too much of your time, but the address issued by myself, this day, is comparatively short, and as it states positions sufficiently to determine the character of the former, it will relieve you of labor if you read the latter.

As the address of the Committee as well as that by myself, as Chairman, are both from my own pen, I should bear the greater part of whatever reproach should attach to their publication. Still, allow me to assure you that they contain the sentiments of not less than three handred thousand of the men of Pennsylvania, and I believe of over one million of men in the central States of New Jersey,

they repudiated, cast off, and rebelled against, triotic and loyal. If you will read one or nection with the facts I have stated in regard to their supporters, it will stimulate you or serve you in any degree to promote a policy gle drop. ther that no considerable body of the Rebels on the part of the Administration of President can entertain such "apprehensions," or that, Lincoln to put down the demon of Abolitionism, my sole object in addressing you this (perhaps presumptuous) note, shall be more remove them by evidence. But there is no than abundantly obtained. At all events, such thing. If there are any people in the rest assured that I address you with the proinsurgent States willing to be reconciled to found respect due your high personal and of-F. W. HUGHES.

> Response of Secretary Seward. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 19th, 1862.

To F. W. Hughes, Esq., Head-quarters of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia -- Dear Sir :- I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th instant, together with the three papers to which it refers, two of them being appeals written by yourself, and addressed by the Democratic State Central Committee "to the Democrats and all other friends of the leaders" whom you admit can not be recon- Constitution in Pennsylvania," and the other we can reach and argue with those who can. of Philadelphia, the objects of which meeting We bestowthis much space and considera- will be "to express a firm purpose to stand by tion upon the emocratic "Address" only be- the maintenance of the National Constitution cause we reret most profoundly to see a with devotion to the American Union," and, powerful organization, that is capable just further, "to declare hostility to the policy now of doingso much good for the country, and measures of all who seek to prostitute the might, by periotic and judicious action, ex- formally to express the intention of the Demert a most plutary influence. It might ef- ocratic party to do as it has always hitherto feetbally chek waste and corruption in the done, namely, to support the Federal Gov-State and leneral Governments. It might ernment in the exercise of its Constitutional stand, as a arrier against unnecessary and power, and to defend it, at whatever peril, dangerous esumptions of power. It might against the insidious and treasonable teachings

have hitheto composed the great war ele- conducted by political friends of mine, cenment of the country. But by its own volun- sure one of these papers as treasonable, and tary, suic cal act, it proposes to paralyze its that the others are conceived in the same spir-Having thus exhibited what, in our judy almost herelitary and acknowledged influence it with the one which is so harshly judged. by the ide pursuit of a past issue, and leave You desire me to read them and weigh them the country to suffer. This is not worthy of for myself. You further intimate a hope that its proud history and its time-honored tradi- the perusal of the papers will have the effect of exhilirating, althoremplating them. "I am tions. It should place itself in the van of producing exertions on my part to induce the transported is draft," said he, rubbing his President to favor a policy to put down the exempt give, his face expressive of violent

monstrous, without regard to its antecedents. to me, with a high respect for the authorit nary consumption has got the other-ha! ha! It should denounce and renounce the conspi- by which they were issued, and withon to and I hain't got only one lung ! ha! ha! ha! rators and traitors who raised it, without con- confidence in the sincerity of the you have ha! and he laughed until he was seized with

are now bringing the burning blush of shame. now engaged, arties about questions of civ-It should sound its clarion call to arouse its tween opposion, but in a civil war, carried warlike masses, whose hearts and souls are il adminiposing armies on an issue of national

I am not to dictate a course for others to only to oppose profligacy aid waste and abu- pursue in this crisis. But I must say for myelf, that neither as a public officer, por as a Unless the Dor eratic organization does sitizen, can I know with favor or disfavor. this, its "Addesses" will fall upon unwilling parties among the supporters of the United and offended cars, and its appeals will awake States, any more than I can make a distinc-

one thing effectually at one time. It cannot wisely turn aside from the chase of the feartween Francis W. Hugnes, Esq., Chairman of ful demon of Disunion, to pursue any inferior demon, whether imaginary or real.

I think that the wrangles which occurred among the Crusaders about their respective Jerusalem, were just as rational and just as wise as disputes about Abolition would now be in the Army of the Potomac in front of Richmond. What is unwise in the camp at such a moment cannot be wise in the Cabinet. or in the assemblies of the people.

I am occupied here either in mediating between differing parties and jealous sects, or else in watching and counteracting the intrigues of traitors in Europe. But I sometimes think that if, instead of being charged with these duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way, I could make an appeal to Democrats and Republicans, Abolitionists and Slaveholders in behalf of our distracted country that would bring the whole people at once under arms, and send treason reeling back into the den of darkness from whence it sprung. I do not know how this would be, but I do know that if I were in your place, I should try.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE ARABS GIFT .- A poor Arab was traveling in the desert, when he met with a spring of clear, sweet, sparkling water. Accustomed as he was to brackish wells, to his simple mind, it appeared that such water as this was worthy of a monarch; and filling his leathern bottle from the spring, he determined to go and present it to the caliph himself. The poor man traveled a considerable distance before he reached the presence of his sovereign, and laid his humble offering at his feet. The caliph did not despise the little gift brought hibiting no resemblance to the individual him with so much trouble. He ordered some whom he might otherwise have pretended to of the water to be poured into a cup, and personate. I could not help admiring, thereto be presented with a reward. The cour- himself out of this dilemma-for, being natutiers around pressed forward, eager to taste of rally remarkably shrewd and intelligent, his the wonderful water, but to the surprise of all, uniform answer in such cases was, that it was the caliph forbade them to touch even a sin- so long since he died that he had quite for-

After the poor Arab had quitted the royal presence with a light and joyful heart, the caliph turned to his courtiers, and explained the motives of his conduct : "During the travels of the Arab," said he, "the water in this leathern bottle had become impure and distasteful. But it was an offering of love, and as such I have received it with pleasure. But I well knew that had I suffered another to partake of it, he would not have concealed his disgust; and therefore I forbade you to touch the draught, lest the heart of the poor man

should have been wounded. like him, we may fancy it worthy the accepa cup of cold water, given in the name of a disciple, shall in no wise lose its reward."

RAISING SUNKENVESSELS .- The Boston Journal understands that Mr. Dana C. Agnew of Boston, has concluded arrangements with Mr. F. F. Wells, who has been chosen by the Government to raise the sunken vessels in Hampton Roads, numbering fitteen, to take an active part in the diving department of the work. This submarine contract will be the most extensive ever taken by a North American company. Among the vessels to be raised are the Congress, Cumberland, Raritan and Merrimac. Several of the most experienced divers in the United States will be employed on this expedition. There will be a survey of the vessels held immediately, to ascertain but the honored dead, by whom, I could their condition, etc., preparatory to commen, lot but think, was the soil of Virginia indeed cing the work of raising them.

A Happy Man .- The Cleveland Loon be-We heard a man congratulate grounds that ing exempt the other day re highest degree we should not conside appeared to be quite hand flow so? we asked. "I ain't only got I have read the documents thus submitted lie lung!" he yelled; "ha! ha! ha! pulmoa coughing fit which threatened to relieve pulmonary consumption of the task of using up

Gov. PIERPOINT, of Virginia, has issued an order directing a complete enrolment of all the able bodied citizens of Norfolk county between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Any refusal to answer questions or insubordinate conduct on the part of the citizens will be reported to the nearest military commander of the United States forces. It is probable that the militia of such of the other counties of the State as are loyal to the Union, or are occupied by our troops, will also be enrolled.

An Irish drummer, who now and then indulges in a noggin of ponteen, was asked by the no responsive echos among the patriotic mas- ion between factions which unite in siding reviewing general: "Pat, what makes your nose so red ? "Plaze your honor,' said Pat, Countefeit twenty-four cent postage stamps A nation, like an individual, can do only "I always blush when I spake to an officer."

AUSTRALIAN SUPERSTITION.

During his residence among the black fellows, Davies had traveled as far, he thought, as 500 miles to the northward of Morton Bay; being passed from tribe to tribe, like a blind man soliciting charity, from one farm house creeds, when they sat down to the siege of to another, in Scotland. By every tribe, however, which he visited in his journey, he was uniformly taken for a deceased native returned to life again; and his arrival among any tribe that had never seen a white man before was generally an event of intense interest to the natives. They would gather around him in a crowd and gaze at him for a time apparently in silent awe and veneration-endeavoring to discover any likeness between him and any deceased native whom they supposed he resembled, asking him whether he was not that native come to life again. And when any such resemblance was recognized, the relative s of the deceased, if not at hand were apprised, of the fact, and a scene of mingled lamentation and rejoicing, such as one might anticipate in such circumstances, immediately succeeded the relations of the deceased native cutting themselves with shells or sharp-edged weapons, till the blood would stream down, and the supposed dead man come to life again being henceforth treated with the very best the tribe could

> On some occasions, however, the black natives could not discover any resemblance between the white stranger and any of their deceased friends, and in these cases the onus probandi, in regard to the identity of his person, was thrown upon himself, as in such cases, he was asked who he had been, or what had been his name when he was a black fellow, and before he died. This was a rather difficult question for Davies to answer, without getting himself into scrapes either by betraying his ignorance of the nomonclature of the tribe, or by exfore, the ingenuity with which he extricated gotten what name he had when he was a black man; and with this answer the simple natives were always satisfied.

SOLDIERS BURIED IN THE WILDS .- Speaking of the "sacred soil" of Virginia, during our journey from Warrenton; I had an opportunity of witnessing a scene that truly entitles Virginia soil to the expressive appellation of "sacred." A little while before we came to the Rapidan river, in the depths of the woods, but a little distance from the roadside, upon a little knoll, I saw gathered together a small body of soldiers, with arms reversed, sur-All that sinners can present their King is rounding an open grave. It was a soldier's like the water brought by the Arab, though funeral. There in the midst of those "grim old woods, ' where the foot of man hath seltance of our Lord. But He will not reject. dom or never trod, afar from habitation of He will not despise the little offerings of love any kind, a few brave men had assembled to and faith; for He hath promised that "even pay the last tribute of respect to a brother soldier and patriot. The sun was just entering his wigwam in the western waters, leaving behind him tootsteps glowing with gold and purple; a beautiful rainbow had thrown its many hued girdle across the eastern sky, and from the leafy branches of the wooded sisles a million voices were chaunting forth an evening hymn of thanksgiving as d praise, which, in the notes of the little songsters nearest little band gathered around that or parseemed to swell into a requiem . never to ted brave. It was an hour, over,
be forgotten. The fune and him down,
"Slowly and sad, of his glory."
Fresh from eetry, a silent tear, a last,
A volley of look where the hero they

long, at another patriot was added to the made "sacred." No sculptured monument may mark his resting-place; his name and years may never be spelt by the unlettered muse; no kind and loving hands may deck and cherish affection's flowers o'er his lowly tomb; the bugle call shall never awaken him to glory again, but there he sleeps his last sleep, but his memory shall be ever green, and his name be added to the list of the honored names that shall be inscribed upon the imperishable monument erected to the memory of the fallen brave, in the hearts of a grateful people. Requiescat in pace.

In the British House of Lords, Lord Shaftes. bury has expressed his belief that "there is more cotton lying idle in India than would keep going all the mills in Lancashire." He added that, according to his information, the quantity of this precious article readyfor market is about six million bales.

There are already filed 80,000 applications for appointments under the tax law. Put the applicants in the army.

Alterd bills, of the Exchange Bank of Pitts burgh, are said to be prevalent east. They are ones altered to 3s.

In Chicago, black lists are published at all persons who refuses to contribute money to support the war.

are in circulatioon in Portland, Maine.