

## CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1862.

## DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES. - A fresh sup-ply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of Pain Curer; Restorative, a great cure for colds and cough; and Anti-Bilious Physic. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. Tay THEM.

MORRISDALE HOUSE .--- The undersign-d having taken the Morrisdale House, situste in the town of Morrisdale, Clearfield county respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage No pains or expense will be spared to ren-der guests comfortable. Charges moderate. April 2, '62 GEORGE RICHARDS.

WANTED .- A blacksmith, who can carry W on a shop. A single man, who can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will be employed by the month. or the shop and coels rented to him. The stand is one of the best in Clearfield county Apply or address WM. C. IRVIN, July 2, '62. Burnside P. O., Clearfield co., Pa.

TO THE PUBLIC .--- The undersigned hav-ing purchased the entire stock of the late firm of stoore & Etzweiler, and having made large additions thereto, is now prepared to wait upon customers. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, he hopes by strict personal attention to business to merit a continuence of the same. March 26, '62 -tf.

D. F. ETZWEILER.

DROVISION AND GROCERY STORE. The undersigned keeps constantl on hand his store room in Philipsburg, Centreycounty, a I stock of Flour. Hams. Shoulders, Sides, Cof. Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, &c. Also, Li-rs of all kinds, Tobacco. Segars, Snuff, &c.; all "hich he offers to purchasers on the most adageous terms Give him a call, and try his ates. [mar21] ROBERT LLOYD. [mar21]

SOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP .-Il persons are hereby notified that the part-heretofore existing between J Boynton 1. A. Nevling has been dissolved by mutual ner, and, The books will be left for two months frort time in the hands of said Nevling, at Smh Mills, where all persons having unsettled second re requested to call within that time and JON'A BOYNTON,

3 30, 162. 3t.	WM. A. NEVLING.
and the second se	the second s

VANTID FOR THE GALLANT 84TH -500 .ble bodied, moral young men to join army of the Union, for the crushing out of the sed rebellion that is now distracting our be-id country. Come and help us save the presand best Government God ever gave to man ! a will be enlisted for any Pennsylvania regiat in the field Twenty-five dollars bounty i one months pay in advance. Clothing, food I medical attendance gratis. Lecruiting office in Graham's Kow, Clearfield, Pa.

MATTHEW OGDEN, Capt. 84th Reg. P.V. y 30, 1862 Recruiting Officer.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.-The attention of persons desirous archasing valuable timber Lands is invited the following tracts of land situate in Keating enship, Clinton county, Pa., known as the Lo ne lands, viz : A certain tract being No. 3469 rranted in the name of Thomas Willing. conning about 1100 acres, situate on Birch Island n, at the distance of 31 miles from the river, ing well timbered with Pine and Oak. Also. other smaller tract of land, situate at the mouth Birch Island Run, on the west side of the river. staining 73 acres and allowance and having a od rafting beach thereon. For terms apply to

ADDRESS OF The Unoin State Central Committee, them to inaugurate the treason which culmi-To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL ministration, and sustained by timid and COMMITTEE. Commonwealth Buildings, No. | treacherous public men in the free States, they 613 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1862. FELLOW CITIZENS : In times of war the political organizations of peace are surrendered own defence. or postponded to the public emergencies. During the Revolutionary war there was no dency, so fortunate for the country, and so party against Washington but the Tories or fruitful of saving consequences to the whole the traitors. During the war of 1812, the enpeople, bafflied the immediate purposes of the emies of the Administration of Mr. Madison conspirators. soon became as infamous as the foreign inva-The adversaries of Mr. Lincoln's Adminisders themselves. The war with Mexico was tration are in nearly every case the adversawaged, as results have proved, by slaveholdries of the Government. They attack the one ing statesmen, in order that one State more to weaken the other. We recognize in the might be added to the number they have late-

ly forced into treason; yet the public man which can alone destroy the rebellion and who opposed it soon became unpopular, and rescue the Republic. If the Executive arm its victorious general was nominated for the is paralyzed, there can be neither unity among Presidency by the very party that dissented the people, victory for our armies, nor hope from the policy which resulted in the war. for the preservation of the Government. These are the eloquent teachings of the past.

While the energies of the war propose ad-We are now in a death struggle with the most hering to the form of a mere party organizapowerful foe to human liberty on earth. This tion, the loyal men have yielded their preferenemy is strengthened by slavery in America. ences and systems, content to defer to the and sustained by the monarchies of the Old days of peace the revival of disputes which World. The issue is clearly made-the concan only be repeated now to the injury of the tending parties openly arrayed against each common cause. other. There is not a nation, an individual,

Let the people decide whether that interest or an idea opposed to human freedom that is is deserving of confidence which, in the midst not enlisted against the Government and in of war, refuses to abandon the prejudices of favor of the rebellion. We are ourselves our party strife, and in the midst of national perll only friends. Within ourselves is our only hope. We can have no sympathy from any people. other Power in the world-no sympathy that

The opponents of the war are more anxious is sincere and effectual. The State Central to prove their hatred to a party than to the Committee, appointed by the Union State public enemy. They insist that the "demon Convention, composed of the loyal men of Abolition" is the most dangerous foe of the Pennsylvania, who met to consider what was public peace. We can see but one great criminal-but one great enemy of the Republicproper to be done in this crisis, have a simple duty to perform in this their first address. and he is now in arms against our countrymen They have only to ask whether the examples and brothers. To defeat him at once and forof the two wars with Great Britain, and the ever is our first and most imperative duty.

forcement of the laws," whether these laws

are for the confiscation of all rebel property,

the emancipation of all slaves who aid to de-

of the reckless partisans in the adhering States

who aid and comfort the rebel enemy, demor-

alize the people, and paralyze the arm of the

If, in a word, we have sympathy to bestow

it is not for the murderers of our country's

liberties, but for the defenders of those liber-

ties. The gallant soldier teaches us by his

example to persevere in devotion to our coun-

try. He offers his life to the Republic with

uncomplaining spirit, reposes full confidence

in his superiors, sustains the Government of

the United States, and sees but one antago-

nist before him-the rebel who strikes at his

own heart and at the Union of these States.

We should be unworthy of the advantages of

peace and of home if we did not strive to im-

set before us by our fellow-citizens on the

In the fulfilment of these grave duties, we

invoke to the standard of our country men of

every class and opinion. We scorn the base-

ness that invokes party hate or popular prej-

udice. When we behold the adopted and the

native citizen, the Democrat and the Repub-

lican fighting side by side in the army, we are

inspired by the lesson to do likewise in the

Loyal men of Pennsylvania, it is for you to

ment and the war, and the opponents of both.

very and the rebellion. It is for you to de-

say whether the traitors shall be crushed or

whether our free institutions shall be crushed.

There is, and there can be, no middle path-

way. There are, indeed, but two parties-

patriots or traitors-those who are for the U-

nion and those who are against it. And all

men who are not openly for the Republic must

It is a fact that you cannot too carefully

ponder, that the leaders of the opposition to

be counted among its enemies.

Executive the embodiment of that authority

admonitions of the war with Mexico, shall be . The adversaries of the war insist that they recollected or rejected in this gloomy hour, contend for the Union as it was, and the Conand whether the American people will cordi- stitution as it is. We, too, are for the Union as it was; but not for the return of the armed

Executive.

battle field.

quiet walks of civil life.

restoration of their ascendency, and enabled ments in this their country's darkest hour. Their plea for the Constitution was his plea before he drew his sword against it. They nated in war. Strengthened by a wicked Adclamor, as he clamored, against the Abolitionists. They deplore emancipation, even while they deny that the most effective emanwere permitted to organize an armed resistance, and to make fearful advances, before cipationists are the slave holders themselves. the Government could strike a blow in its They bewail confiscation acts, while Jefferson Davis sequestrates the property of all loyal The election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presi-

men in the South. And, as if to complete the parallel, and to show how sincerely they love the traitors, even as they pretend to despise the treason, they see our brave men perishing on the battle field and in hospital, from the disease of the swamps and the bullets of the foe, and discourage enlistments in order that they may be relieved ; and, with prating of a negro exodus into the free States, to terrify our laboring whites, denounce the employment of the escaped colored men of the South to lighten the burdens and lessen the labors of the white defenders of the flag !

We address you, loyal brothers and friends, in the earnest hope that you will not desert your country in this momentous crisis. We feel that we have the right of this great argument. We are supported by the hope that all good men are with us. Everywhere, in the free States, the same organization for which we speak is supported by citizens without ref-

erence to former party distinctions. The Republicans have come forward to give this organization their sanction. The most distinguished and orthodox Democrats have joined the ranks of the great army of loyal men, and devotes itself to the work of dividing the from every battle field our brave soldiers send us words of approval and of thanks. In Pennsylvania, the great People's party have enrolled themselves in this mighty movement. Shall it fail? Will you permit a few discontented leaders, the relics of a debased and guilty Administration, who are, in fact, more responsible for the war than any other class but the rebeis themselves, to sway you from your obligations to your country ? This can-

not be-this must not be. Every inducement invokes us to consolisities of our fellow-citizens in the field of war

JEFF. DAVIS' BARBARIAN CONGRESS. From the New York Herald.

Men who could rebel against a government, like our own will not hesitate long at any sort of infamy. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the desperate leaders of the present hopeless rebellion vainly endeavoring to substitute cruelty for strength, and devising and adopting the most barbarous and atrocious measures to bolster up their sinking cause. In his last message Jeff Davis recommends, and immediately upon its assemblage the present rebel to retaliatory warfare, which, it adopted and carried into effect, will completely revolutionize this war, and result in a most frightful and which we refer were introduced into the barbarian Congress by Mr. Foote-commonly called hangman Foote--a noisy, blustering rebel Congressman from Tennessee. They provide if rebel guerrillas, or those who harbor and assist rebel guerrillas, shall be puntshed by U. nion officers, such Union officers shall, if captured, be put to death ; that Union prisoners shall be held as hostages for guerrillas, and Union negró regiments shall be hung or shot, it captured, and the negro soldiers sold into slavery ; and that hostages shall be taken from among the Union prisoners for, and be made to suffer precisely the same treatment as, every rebel citizen imprisoned by our government. These bills were referred to the military committee of the rebel barbarian Congress, and, as they are approved by Jeff. Davis, will probably be passed.

Such barbarous, brutal and inhuman measures will come home, like curses, to those who inaugurate them. As threats, they amount to nothing, and will deter the United States government from no proceedings which seem to be necessary to the restoration of the Union. If practically carried out they will only effect greater disasters to the rebels, without at all impairing the success of the Union cause. None but men who are blind to all the dictates of humanity could entertain such sanguinary ideas for a moment. The simple fact that such acts are before the rebel Congress is equal to the efforts of a dozen recruiting officers here at the North. The hanging of a single Union prisoner, or the butchery of a single Union officer, by command of the rebel authorities, will be followed by a vengeance as terrible as it will be speedy. Hitherto this government has conducted the war in a most Christian spirit. Our efforts have been devoted to restoring the Union, not to exterminadate and co-operate. The comfort and neces. ting the Southern people. Our armies have been employed in defeating armed rebels, not n devastating Southern try has been most exemplary, and, in spite of the efforts of the rebel leaders to fire the hearts of their followers by lying tales of Union outother army in the world has ever equalled that of the United States in the kindness, justice and forbearance with which it has respected enemies. We believe that the rebel leaders have often profited by and imposed upon this clemency, and we know that the wives of the rebel Generals Lee and Beauregard have them selves experienced and appreciated the mag nanimous generosity of the Union troops. It is no argument against this clemency that our soldiers hang guerrillas and give bushwhackers a short shrift. These fellows, who are farmers by day and soldiers by night ; who fire upon passing trains and murder wounded men in ambulances ; who sack peaceful villages and hang aged and inoffensive Union citizens, are not soldiers, and will not be recognized as such, no matter what threats the rebel barbarian Congress may fulminate. They are simply assassins, brigands, highwaymen and land pirates, and should be shot down like dogs wherever they are caught. Let Jeff. Davis hold one of our regular officers as a hostage for a guerilla, bushwhacker on bridgeburner at his own peril. Already his crimes weigh heavy on his soul, and a few murders more or less will not at all change the fate to be meted out to him in this world and the next. As to the threat against linion negro regiments, that is a mere brutum fulmen. since no such regiments now exist under the authority of the United States government. It will be remembered, however, that the rebels have already organized negro regiments, and the barbarity of the traitors is evident when we consider that they propose to massa cre Union officers for doing the very thing which they have themselves authorized in their own armies. We do not arm the negroes, simply because we believe that they can do more for the Union in other capacities than as soldiers, and not because of any fear of retaliatory warfare. It may be well for the chief conspirators at the South to understand these tew facts plainly and distinctly. The rebellion is now as hopeless as the restoration of the Union is certain. The very consideration of retaliatory measures is an open confession of the weakness of the rebel cause If Jeff. Davis and his crew were not mad the would be down on their knees begging for mercy instead of defiantly threatening retaliation. They might as well try to avert the blow of Heaven's lightning by striking off a Incifer match as to endeavor to check the progress of the Union arms by talking of hanging a few prisoners. Fools that they are, they torfeit every chance of mercy, human or divine, and voluntarily make themselves equal to the most brutal savages, at the very moment when the civilized world has again refused to recognise their independence, and sailed has the rebellion completely within its and; he is right. The thanks of the grasp, is marshalling its overwhelming forces ountry are due to archbishop Huckus for his land and by sea, and is about to strang treason out of existence.

SCENES ON FOREIGN BOUND VESSELS .- Some rich scenes occur almost daily in seaport towns on the departure of vessels bound to European ports, between the police and "foreign subjects," a portion of our population which has wonderfully increased since the order for drafting was issued. The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following amusing description of what occurred in that city recently, just previous to the departure of a Liverpool steamer : Congress entertained, propositions in regard | Late on Monday night, and early on Tuesday morning, numbers of old, infirm and decrepit persons might have been seen wending their unnecessary bloodshed. The measures to way to the vessel, and a casual observer would have supposed that all the halt and maimed cripples in our city hospitals were about to be transported to the Flying Islands, where crutches are superfluous. It was a pitiable sight to witness men whose beards had been as black as a Congo contraband's the day before, suddenly turned gray, not with grief, but made to suffer the same fate; that officers of by the application of a magic dye; men with stalwart torms resembled trembling "Uncle Toms" on the stage, and men who were so clear-sighted as to see their way out of a scrape were blind as bats. When the police visited the vessel, just as she was about to leave, they found passengers stowed away in every conceivable place of concealment. Some-like the renowned Henry B. Brown, who was sent up

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on the underground road, from Dixie, in a box, labelled "glass, this side up with care," and rode, by mistake, most of the way upon his head-were neatly packed in boxes, others were hid under piles of sails, and some were so sick they couldn't leave heir berths. After great care and considerable searching, on the part of the officials, the cowardly fellows were all ferreted out, and the vessel allowed to depart, minus over one hundred "British subjects," as they claimed to be-

A FEW FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED. - We still find men who claim that the great cause of the rebellion was the lear that Slavery would be forcibly interfered in if they-the South-remained in the Union. These men do not read, or else they are very forgetful. This fear was not the compelling motive of secession. Sla-The South had the control of Congress. They had the Supreme Court; they had the Dred rages and atrocities, they well know that no Scot decision, the Fugitive Slave law, and the "guaranties of the Constitution." And every intelligent man knows that the only reason the homes and protected the families of its they did not have the President also was because they preferred the elction of Lincoln so they could have a decent pretext for seceding. But this is not all. Even after they had severed their conection with the U. States Government, laws were passed by Congress ensuring the equality of slavery in the Territories, aye, and guaranteeing its safety and perpetuity in the States where it already existed. And furburn bridges and tear up railroad tracks; who ther,-they could have had the Crittenden compromise. But their Senators who yet remained in Congress, left, thus spurning even that ! They did not want it passed. And yet with all these clear and undeniable facts before the country there are those who, to justify the South, say they were forced to secede to secure their rights ! It is not so. It was not from any apprehension of the kind. But it was because they claimed for Southean gentlemen the birth right of political power, and they saw that the scepter was passing away-that the increase of the Northern population under the genial and fostering influence of free society was causing their long usurped power to a sure and speedy decline. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON THE WAR .- This distinguished head of the Catholic Church in this country has just delivered a sermon on the War, fresh from Europe, where his peculiar deplomatic and ecclesiastical relations gave him unrivaled opportunities to judge of the dispositions of the great nations of the world, his assurance that intervention into our affairs is about the most unlikely that could happen is of great weight, and will tend to remove much apprehension in the public mind on this subject. The remarks of the archbishop on the necessity of supporting the government, of filling up the armies. chrushing the rebellion at once, and, menthe power of the nation, are timely Legislaked contrast with the sentimernor, like too sage just delivered to there, says that "abture by Gov. MAGOPPIE assion," thus showing many of our demos more for slavery than for olition is worse of more for slavery than for that he and our country, but the archbishop that he success of the doctrines of the Union the success of the doctrines of decley would make this land a second Potimely utterance in support of the government. He is in a position to do a world of mischief. had a false ambition prompted him to cavil at the acts of our rulers, or in any way discountenance enlistments. His "bugle blast" in his sermon will be worth "ten thousand men" to the arms of the Union.

y 30, 1862 J. B. GRAHAM, Executors.

**ME CLEARFIELD ACADEMY** will be opened for the reception of pupils (male and tale) on Monday. Aug. 18, 1862. Terms, per sesn of eleven weeks; rthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arith-

tic and Geography. ligher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geograr and History. Igebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and \$4,00 r and History.

k Keeping. atin and Greek languages; \$6.00 o students desirous of acquiring a thorough lish Education, and who wish to qualify themes for teachers, this institution offers desirable antages. No pupil received for less than half ssion and no deduction except for protracted ness. Tuition to be paid at the close of the [may30] C. B. SANDFORD, Principal.

YER'S SARSAPARILLA.-Is a concentrated extract of Paca Sarsaparilla, so bined with other substance: of still greater rnative power as to afford an effective antidote lis ases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such nedy is surely wa .ted by those who suffer Strumous complaints, and that one which accomplish their cure must prove of immense ce to this large class of our afflicted fellowns. How completely this compound will do been proven by experiment on many of the cases to be found in the following com-

ofula and Scrofula complaints, Eruptions and tive diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tu-Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis, and Sy-ic affections, Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, algia or Tic Doloreux, Debility, Dyspepsia ndigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's and indeed the whole class of complaints g from impurity of the blood.

compound will be found a great promoter Ith, when taken in the spr.ng, to expel the umors which fester in the blood at that seathe year. By the timely expulsion of them rankling disorders are nipped in the bud udes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare lves from the endurance of foul eruptions cerous sores, through which the system ive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assistthis through the natural channels of the an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the blood whenever you find its impurities ; through the skin i. pimples. eruptions. ; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed gish in the veins ; clense it whenever it and your feelings will tell you when. tere no particular disorder is felt. people tter health, and live longer for clernsing d. Keep the blood healthy, and all is

it with the pubulum of life disordered. be no lasting health. Sooner or later g must go wrong, and the great machinis disordered or overthrown.

late years, the public have been misled bottles. pretending to give a quart of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of been frauds upon the sick, for they ontain little, if any sarsaparilla, but sappointment has followed the use of s extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood until the name itself is justly despised some synonomius with imposition and I we call this compound Sarsaparilla, to supply such a remedy as shall res-ae from the load of obliquy which t. And we think we have ground for has virtues which are irresistible by y run of the diseases it is intended to

by Dr J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, SI per bottle, 6 bottles in one pack-

on, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Curwens-ld, Luthersburg, Eliza Chase, Anson-onner, Morrisdale, C. R. Foster, Phil-Dealars everywhere.

support the Government in putting down the rebellion The State Central Committee would impress upon the people of Pennsylvania that the one great subject for them to consider is the danger to the Republic. There is no prejudice or the addition of that duty which the opponents opinion that should not be postponed, and, if necessary, sacrificed, to avert this common peril. The Convention from which the committee derived its authority acted in this spirit, and it is now your duty to come forward fend the flag of the Union, or the punishment and sustain the candidates that Convention

placed in nomination. We make this appeal to all loyal men. They only are loyal who recognize this war as one waged for our national existence-who give an ardent and unquestioning support to the Administrationwho sustain all the measures of Congress for the maintenance of the war-making powerwho see in the Southern Confederacy, and those who are in alliance with it, the enemies of Civilization and Liberty- and who do nothing to weaken the hands of the Executive. They are not merely disloyal who take arms in their hands, and combine themselves into an army. He is a rebel who abjures his allegiance and becomes an enemy to his flag; but

he is a traitor, who, while enjoying the proitate at the ballot-box an example so freely tection of the Government, and ostensibly observing his pledge of allegiance, contrives to bring dishonor and defeat upon his conntry. These rebels and these traitors we are called upon to meet. We must encounter them on the battle-field and at the ballot-box. The ballot box is the great source of popular power. If beaten there, our victories will be

fruitless, our sufferings unrewarded, our sacrifices barren, and the glory and valor of our soldiers will end in the triumph of the Southern rebellion and a dishonerable peace.

It is unnecessary to restate the causes of determine between the friends of the Governthe war. Our opponents have made them the substance of calumny and misrepresentation. It is for you to declare for the sympathizers For answer, we appeal to the living history with freedom or the sympathizers with slafamiliar to all men. We need not remind the people that at the basis of the Southern recide whether you will strengthen Abraham bellion there exists a hatred of Northern men Lincoln or Jefferson Davis. It is for you to and Northern institutions-of our social, political and revenue systems. This has inspired their leaders during two generations. Wedded to an institution which has demoralized them in demoralizing their labor, and cultivating the earth by an enslaved race of men, they have made their slaves the source their political power, and have ruled the nation with the products of slave labor. The happy hours of our national progress have for years been embittered by their insolence. All the Government in this State are the same. legislation that looked to the prosperity of with discreditable exceptions, who encourathe Northern States and protection to their ged the policy which encouraged the traitors industry has been opposed and defeated by to commence the rebellion. Their whole efthem. With the growth of Northern strength, fort since the war began has been to divide as the result of free institutions and free toil, the people of the loyal States. They ancame the possession of political power and the gradual resistance to the encroachments nounced, early in 1861, that Pennsylvaria should join the South in the event of a sepaof slavery. Nor need we remind the people ration, and this is their srcret hope to-day. of the outrages that followed the efforts of They would have held the hands of the Govthe slaveholders, to recover their unholy and ernment that the rebels might strike at its despotic dominion. The outrages upon Kansas; the studied insults to Northern Senators and Representativem the ceaseless abuse of the Northern people, and the gradual concen-

heart, and would have succeeded but for the prompt courage of President Lincoln. They followed the fortunes of General Breckinridge tration of the military and naval power in the up to the period of his desertion into the hands of the traitors, all contemplated the ranks of the rebels. They repeat his argu-

our fearless Governor, that they may fulfil the places they so long occupied and so barely their great trusts efficiently-and the threatdeserted. And while we renew our fealty to ening aspect of foreign Powers-call upon us the Constitution as it is we also insist upon to sink all considerations before the one absorbing duty of the hour. of the war so steadily ignore, viz: "The en-

The nominees of the loval men of Pennsylvania for State officers, Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York county, for Auditor General, and Hon. W. S. Ross, of Luzerne, for Surveyor General, deserve your united and ardent support. Mr. Cochran has served with great credit to himself and advantage to the State for the last three years in the position for which he is again presented. He is known and esteemed for his pure and personal and upright public character, and his high abilities and extended experience, and additional assurances that he is worthy of the suffrages of the friends of the Government. General Ross has belonged to the Democratic party, and is one of that large and influential body

of men who have forever broken the shackles of the slave power, and who see in the present troubles the opportunity to prove their independence of those treacherous leaders who, during these trying times, degrade the name of Democracy by using it as a cloak for sympathy with treason. Beloved at his own home, and in a long course of public service having earned the confidence of the people and gathered a valuable experience, he is eminently

fitted for the trust that has been conferred up-

on him. To elect these gentlemen, will require the concerted and cordial co-operation of the loyal citizens of the State. It would be most culpable if, with every other advantage, we should fail to win a great victory in October for want of an effective and extended organization; or if we should, by dissensions among ourselves, on minor issues, give the victory to our adversaries. The duty of securing a strong and able representation in Congress, to sustain the President in his noble war policy, and to defeat the candidates of the Breckinridge sympathizers, is paramount and binding. Let us not forget that we have also to elect a Legislature that is to choose a United States Senator, and that in every county important officers are to be elected. If we act up to the call and to the counsel of the State Convention from which we derive our authority, we shall achieve a great and lasting triumph. In this struggle it is the duty of all men to forego personal preferences for the common cause; and he who shall refuse to respond to this sentiment is unequal to the awful responsibilities of the times. To accomplish complete unity, and to prepare for a successful result, it is advisable that the loyal men should meet together in their respective wards and districts frequently. These are the tonntains not only of all power, but, in this emergency, of all patriotic purpose Only 1000 sailors and popular enlightenment. Armed with the

weapons of truth and of love of country, and strong in the sense of a perfect understanding among ourselves, we can defeat all the hosts of our adversaries, and encourage our public Ching for pay servants in council and our gallant brothers, in the field of battle. CYRUS P. MARKLE GEO. W. HANNERSLY, Chainen. W. J. HOWARD, Secretarie

ors for applying to a Germanic State unity of \$45. We are informed that a gove ing to furour navy, has received a repletanty of money. nish from 1000 to 10,000. which sum is to includeed for.

tonly eleven detints per matollars less than gularly en-rs. Whatever else, therefore, of their periotism, it at least Drafted n month-th said of their ost them that they are may be charged a

The Bovolunteers out of a voting population near 00.

The Virginia people must feel very severaly the dearth of salt, since the Richmond of Saturday contains a proclamation fro Letcher, calling the State Legislature toge er for the purpose of considering how to that indispensable article for their me for the army.

