BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862.

VOL. 9.-NO. 6.

SALT-a good article, and very cheap at the WM. F. IRWIN, Clearfield.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!-A prime arti-Salar: Sele of ground alum salt. put up in patent sacks, at \$3.25 per sack, at the cheap cash store of Navember 27.

R. MOSSOP.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply 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 seen thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. Tay THEM.

MORRISDALE HOUSE .--- The undersign-VI ed having taken the Morrisdale House, sit-uate in the town of Morrisdale, Clearfield county respectfully solicits a share of the public patron age. No pains or expense will be spared to ren-der; nests comfortable. Charges moderate. April 2, '62. GEORGE RICHARDS.

TO THE PUBLIC .--- The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Moore & Etzweiler, and having made large additions thereto, is now prepared to wait upon cus-tomers. 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. D. F. ETZWEILER. March 26, '62 -tf.

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

WANTED FOR THE GALLANT 84TH —500 able bodied, moral young men to join the army of the Union, for the crushing out of the wicked rebellion that is now distracting our be-loved country. Come and help us save the present and best Government God ever gave to man ! ent and best Government God ever gave to man:

Men will be enlisted for any Pennsylvania regiment in the field Twenty-five dollars bounty and one months pay in advance. Clothing, food and medical attendance gratis.

Recruiting office in Graham's Row Clearfield Pa.

MATTHEW OGDEN, Capt. 84th Reg. P. V.

July 30, 1862. Recruiting Officer.

CLEARFIELD MUSIC SCHOOL—For in struction upon the Piano, Melodeon and Guitar, and in Harmony and Singing.

Terms-For pupils under six years old. \$5,00, for seventy two lessons of one half hour each; for all pupils over six years old \$10,00, for seven ty-two lessons of one hour each; upon Piano, Me-lodeon, Guitar or in Harmony. Payable, one-fourth at the beginning and the

balance at the end of the quarter.

Vocal music free to all Instrumental pupils. Studied alone. \$3,00 per term. Rooms at Mr. Alexander Irwin's.

Oct. 1.1860. E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR V SALE.—The attention of persons desirous of purchasing valuable Timber Lands is invited to the following tracts of land situate in Keating township, Clinton county. Pa., known as the Lo raine lands, viz: A certain tract being No. 3469 warranted in the name of Thomas Willing containing about 1100 acres, situate on Birch Island Run, at the distance of 3; miles from the river, being well timbered with Pine and Oak. Also. another smaller tract of land, situate at the mouth of Birch Island Run, on the west side of the river, containing 73 acres and allowance and having a good rafting beach thereon. For terms apply to July 30, 1862. G. L. REED. Executors.

THE CLEARFIELD ACADEMY will be pened for the reception of pupils (male and female) on Monday. Aug. 18, 1862. Terms, persession of cleven weeks Orthography, Reading, Writing, Primary Arith-

metic and Geography, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History. Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and

Book Keeping. Latin and Greek languages. \$6.00 To students desirous of acquiring a thorough English Education, and who wish to qualify them-selves for teachers, this institution offers desirable advantages. No pupil received for less than half a session and no deduction except for protracted sickness. Tuition to be paid at the close of the term. [may30] C. B. SANDFORD, Principal.

A YER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, -The sei-A ences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfeet purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities ly, remove the obstructions of its organs. purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body. but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fel-

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing direc-tions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints: -

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Propsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausca, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys. Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with

some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayer's Pills, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for \$1. C. D. Warson, Clearfield, Wm. Irvin, Curwens-ville, S. Arnold, Luthersburg, Elisa Chase, Anson-ville, J. C. Benner, Morrisdale, C. R. Foster, Philpeburg, and Dealers everywhere. May 7, 1862.

THE BRIDE. Oh! take her. and be faithful still, And may the bridal vow, Be sacred held in after years,
And warmly breathed as now.
Remembering 'tis no common tie
That binds your youthful heart, 'Tis one that only truth should weave, And only death can part. The joys of childhood's happy hour,

The home of riper years. The treasur'd scenes of early youth, In sunshine and in tears; The purest hopes her bosom knew, When her young heart was free.
All these and more she now resigns,
To brave the world with thee. Her lot in life is fix'd with thine,

Its good and ill to share.

And well I know 'twould be her pride To soothe each sorrow there Then take her and may fleeting time Mark only joy's increase.

And may your days glide sweetly on
In happiness and peace.

THE SECESSION CONSPIRACY IN 1851. From the New York Tribune. The Plottings of Rebellion-the Issue in its Magnitude.

Eleven years ago, a leading spirit of Virginia addressed a leading spirit of South Carolina, and distinctly presented the great issue of to-day. The following letter, written in 1851, by Mr. Garnett, then a member of the Virginia Convention sitting to revise the Constitution of the State, to Mr. Trescott of South Carolina afterward Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Buchanan, is fully significant of the matured designs of the Secessionists. This letter was captured at the residence of Mr. Prescott, on Barnwell's Island, and contains the reasonings and motives of the traitors who inaugurated the Rebellion. The meaning of the letter is clear on its face. It needs no commentary. We ask our fellow-Democrats to read and ponder it. As Democrats we accept the issue as the traitors themselves understand it -- as we understand it and as the leading rebels who control the South have forced it on the nation-Slavery and Democracy incompatible! Which shall go under? Let true Democrats answer the question. Lorenzo Sherwood, George P. Nelson, Henry O'Rielly, John J. Speed, Chas, P. Kirkland, Henry C. Gardiner,

Thomas Ewbank. Corresponding Committee of the Demogratic League. New York, Sept. 20, 1802

Letter from Mr. Garnet', of Virginia, to Mr. Trescott, of South Carolina.

VA. Convention, May 3, 1851. My Dear Sir :- You misunderstood my last letter if you supposed that I intended to visit South Carolina this spring. I am exceedingly obliged to you for your kind invitations and it would afford me the highest pleasure to interchange, in person, sentiments with a friend whose manner of thinking so closely agrees with my own. But my engagements

me such a gratification.

I would be especially glad to be in Charleston next week, and witness your Convention of Delegates from the Southern-Rights Associations. The condition of things in your State deeply interests me; her wise foresight pressed without doing so, I say let the slave and manly independence have placed her as the head of the South, to whom alone truehearted men can look with any hope or pleasure. Momentous are the consequences which depend upon your action. Which party will prevail? the immediate Secessionists, or those this time? For my part, I forbear to form a different; but when I consider the serious efinterfere, even by a wish. It the General Government allows you peaceably and freely to secede, neither Virginia nor any other Southern State would, in my opinion, follow you at present. But what would be the effect upon South Carolina? Some of our best friends here suppose that it would out off Charleston from the great Western trade which she is now striking for, and would retard very greatly the progress of your State. I confess that I think differently. I believe thoroughly in our own theories, and that if Charleston did not grow quite so fast in her trade with other States, yet the relief from Federal taxation ly in favor of confiscating his property, and so, the prestige of the Union would be destroy- the war which his treason has caused. ed, and you would be the nucleus for a Southern Confederation at no distant day. But I of habeas corpus. do not doubt, from all I have been able to learn, that the Federal Government would use force, beginning with the form most embar- their arrest. rassing to you, and least calculated to excite sympathy; I mean a naval blockade. In that event, could you withstand the reaction feeling, which the suffering commerce of Charleston would probably manifest? Would you not lose that in which your strength consists, South should succeed in this war than that the union of your people? I do not mean to the country should be governed by the Aboimply an opinion. I only ask the question. lition Republican party. If you could force this blockade, and bring

popular feeling. In the East, at least, the great majority believe in the right of Secession, and feel the deepest sympathy with Carolina in opposition to measures which they regard as she does. But the west-Western Virginia-there is the rub? Only 60,000 slaves to 494,000 whites. When I consider this fact, and the kind of argument which we have heard in this body, I cannot but regard with the greatest fear the question whether Virginia would assist Carolina in such an

I must acknowledge, my dear sir, that l look to the future with almost as much apprehension as hope. You well object to the term Democrat. Democracy, in its original philosophical sense, is, indeed, incompatible with Slavery, and the whole system of Southern society. Yet, if we look back, what change will you find made in any of our State Constitutions, or in our legislation, in its general course for the last fifty years, which was not in the direction of Democracy? Do not its principles | court house in Pottsville, Schuylkill county, and theories become daily more fixed in our practice? I had almost said in the opinions of our people, did I not remember with pleasare the great improvement of opinion in regard to the abstract question of Slavery. And if such is the case, what have we to hope for the future? I do not hesitate to say that if the question is raised between Carolina and the Federal Government, and the latter prevails, the last hope of Republican Government, and I fear of Southern Civilization, is gone. Russia will then be a better government than ours.

I fear that the confusion and interruption under which I write may have made this a rather rambling letter. Do you visit the North in the Summer ? I should be happy to welcome you to the Old Dominion.

I am much obliged to you for the offer to send me Hammond's Eulogy on Calhoun; but I am indebted to the author for a copy.

With esteem and friendship, yours truly, M. R. H. GARNETT.

Wm. H. Trescott, Esq.

A DEMOCRATIC DIALOGUE.

We clip the following dialogue from the

Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, which occurred a few days since between a good Union Democrat, who loves his country, and a Breckinridge-Vallandighamer, whe, like a good many more of the same kidney, thinks more of rebel feelings and rebel property, than he does of the lives of loyal soldiers, and the perpetuation of our free institutions. We commend it especially to those who are always howling about the "Constitution" and "Abolitionists":

Vallandigham Bemocrat-I am in favor of putting down this rebellion if it can be done onstitutionally.

Union Democrat-I am in favor of putting here closely confine me to this city, and deny down this rebellion, and preserving the Union, even if we have to annihilate every rebel in the country and reduce the rebellious States to a desert like that of Sahara.

> V. D .- I am opposed to interfering with slavery; and if the rebellion cannot be sup-States go. . We have no right under the Constitution to interfere with slavery.

U. D .- I hold that a traitor to his Government has forfeited all rights that he ever had guarantied to him while he remained a loyal citizen-even his life. While I am opposed who are opposed to separate State action at to interfering with slavery when it is unnecessary, yet if it becomes necessary in order wish. Were I a Carolinian, it would be very to crush this rebellion, I say take away from every rebel his slaves and send them out of fects the decision may have on your future | the United States, or use them in any way weal or wo, I feel that a citizen of a State that will help us destroy the rebels. The rebwhich has acted as Virginia, has no right to els do not hesitate to employ their slaves in every possible way in which they can be used against us. Let us return the compliment and use their slaves against them.

V. D .- But I am opposed to confiscating the property of the rebels; it is unconstitu-

U. D .- The d-1 it is! Your opposition to this confiscation business, my dear Vallandighammer, is probably the result of your fears lest you should suffer its consequences. I repeat again, that a traitor has no rights under the Constitution. In committing treason he forfeited all his rights, and I am decidedwould vastly stimulate your prosperity. If applying it to the payment of the expenses of

> V. D .- I am opposed to suspending the writ U. D .- So were the traitors in New Orleans,

when General Jackson suspended it and caused V. D .- And I am opposed to old Abe Lin-

cold and his d-d abolition crew. U. D .- So are Jeff Davis and all the infernal traitors who are backing him.

V. D .- I would a thousand times rather the

U. D .- Precisely! then why don't you rethe Government to direct force, the feeling move your cowardly, treasonable carcass to in Virginia would be very great. I trust in the South, where it belongs? Why do you God it would bring her to your aid. But it remain here among loyal people who despise would be wrong in me to deceive you by you? Go where you belong, you black-heartspeaking certainly. I cannot express the deep ed traitor! Don't stay here, belching forth mortification I have felt at her course this your treason and claiming the protection of Winter. But I do not believe that the course our laws. [Exit Vallandighammer, amid the kill him politically, forever." I anxiously a- Donnell, the widow of the late Judge Donnell, said the terrified Irishman. The Colonel, of of the Legislature is a fair expression of the bisses of the crowd.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Miner's Journal. Sept. 27, 1862. The Democratic State Central Committee having authorized their chairman, Francis W. Hughes, to place before the people of the State of Pennsylvania such matter as that committee think the people ought to reflect upon at this time, and Hughes having undertaken to do so, it is the duty of such persons as know Hughes well, to give the people such facts as will enable them to determine for themselves, whether Hughes is laboring to serve the North or the South, whether he is trying to have the Union restored or to have the rebels succeed, the States divided, and a Southern Confederacy established. To enable the people to judge for themselves and act as they think right, I give the evidence following. C. LOESER. Pottsville, 24th September, 1862.

At a public political meeting, held in the in February, 1:61, John T. Werner, who was sheriff of Schuylkill county from 1846 to 1849, ton that was exported from the United States, "Cotton is king, and I thank God for it."

Mr. Werner read the above this morning and says it is correct. C. LOESER.

Pottsville, 17th Sept. 1862.

Donaldson, Schuylkill county, Pa., September 13, 1862.

C. Tower, Esq., Pottsville, Pa. : DRAR SIR : In the winter of 1861 I was in the cars, going to Philadelphia, and while between Pottsville and Reading, I was sitting on the left hand side of the car, and Francis W. Hughes, of Pottsville, was in the same car, sitting on the right hand side of the car, and two seats ahead of me. I think there was not anybody sitting on the same seat of the car with him; I knew there was not with me. He was conversing with a gentleman, who sat right opposite him, and the second seat ahead of me, on the same side with me. I heard Francis W. Hughes, then and there, say to that gentleman, "I am a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, and I am going over to attend the Convention, and when there, I intend offering a resolution be fore that Convention, that Pennsylvania secede from the Union, and join herself with the South, and leave Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and them d-d little petty States, to subsist on their codfish and Plymouth rock."

You are at liberty to make any use of this statement you may think proper, and I shall be ready to verify it by my oath, at any time, when required to do so.

Very respectfully, DAVID LOMISON.

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 8, 1862. C. Towen, Esq-Dear Sir : I have duly considered the importance of your inquiry relative to my personal knowledge of the attempt made some eighteen months ago by F. W. Hughes, Esq., to "switch" the State of Pennsylvania out of the Union, in nearly the same manner, and by the same unholy means that were employed to carry Tennessee, Missouri, Lonisiana, and other States out; and in compliance with your request, will endeavor to give a plain, unvarnished statement of such facts as I may be possessed of, confining myself as strictly as possible to the precise language used at the time.

A day or two prior to the assembling of the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, in February, 1861, I heard it bruited about that Mr. Hughes, (who was a delegate to that Convention,) designed to introduce into that body a resolution, the object of which was to carry Pennsylvania out of the Union, and to join the so-called Southern Confederacy.

The report notwithstanding my knowledge of Mr. Hughes' sympathy for the South, (he having previously told me in conversation with him, that the only mistake in Mr. Buchanan's Administration was that .- he did not receive Messrs. Rhett & Co., of South Carolina, as Commissioners, instead of distinguished citizens,' and treat with them upon the subject of their mission;") the report, I say, struck me as being so manifestly absurd as to be scarcely worthy of notice.

On the evening of the day of the Convention, (I think the 22d of the month,) while on my way home, I fell in company with his nephew, John Hughes, Esq., (law partner of F. W. Hughes,) and as we walked a considerable distance in the same direction, I took occasion to mention to him the reports I had heard in regard to Frank's secession resolution. He replied, "Yes I think that Frank is doing wrong in that matter." I asked him if it were really true then, that he designed to offer such a resolution? He answered, "Yes -he took such a resolution with him-1 read it myself several times, and advised him not to offer it." I need scarcely say, that what I was disposed to regard before as an idle rumor had now become a stern reality. On my return from tea, I stopped to see the late Judge Hegins, and communicated what John Hughes told me. The Judge smiled and said: "Why, Frank showed me that resolution before he

to my place of business, I met Mr. James istration, and as being in my opinion the direct cause of all our troubles. My friend, on icy. While thus engaged, we were joined by Gen. J. Y James, of Warren, a mutual triend and acquaintance of both of us. Mr. James sustained my views on the question, and the "talk" became somewhat animated, in the course of which I mentioned the effort attempted to be made by Mr. Hughes in the late Democratic State Convention to "switch" Pennsylvania out of the Union, when I was interrupted by Mr. James, who said : "Why, wasn't I in that Convention, and on the comwas present, and he heard Francis W. Hughes mittee to draft resolutions? And didn't Mr. say, when speaking about the amount of cot- Hughes come to me in the committee room and ask me to support his d-d treasonable resolution?" He continued : "After I had read it I got so d-d mad that I shook my fist and swore that if he attempted to offer that resolution, either in committee or Convention, that I would pitch him and his resolution headforemost out of the window." "I don't know," continued the General, "whether it was my threat or what, but I neither heard nor saw anything more of that resolution." The material points of Mr. James' statement were subsequently admitted by him to Mr. L. F. Whitney, of this borough, in my

> This is substantially all I have to say in relation to your queries, and is given in nearly, if not precisely, the same language used at the time. It has been hastily drawn up, but you are at liberty to make whatever use of it you may think proper. Very respectfully, &c., JEROME K. BOYER.

> If necessary, I will verify the above on oath or affirmation. J. K. B.

At the time of the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, in February, 1861, Francis W. Hughes was a delegate from Schuylkill county to that Convention. In a conversation between the Hon. Charles W. Hegins and Benjamin Pott, Hegins said "Hughes is making a fool of himself," that he had shown him. (Hegins,) resolutions he (Hughes) had drawn up to offer at that Convention in favor of Pennsylvania joining the Southern Confederacy, Hegins said he gave him a hell of a scold-

Mr. Pott read the above this morning, and says it is correct. C. LOESER. Pottsville, 9th September, 1852.

In the latter part of summer or fall of 1861, Francis W. Hughes, of Pottsville, came into the office of William B. Wells, an attorney-atlaw of the same place, and who had been, from the year 1850 to the year 1854, the law

partner of Hughes. Lloyds's Railroad map, showing the State was hanging against the wall, in the office, open. Hughes pointed to the map with his cane and explained to Wells what he (Hughes) thought would be the result of this rebellion; that the Western States would eventually join the South, as their interest lay with them : that the New England States, together with New York, Pennsylyania, New Jersey, and he may have included Ohio. Ohio would be all that would remain of these United States, and that they would have to bear all the expenses or burden of this war; and that would be, as he thought, the result of this rebelliou, and the disgrace of repudation would finally be the result; that he (Hughes) did not want to live in such a country. He said if he could fix his matters to soit him-or language to that effect-be would go to some other country or place; Wells does not remember which. Wells then asked Hughes where he would go. He replied, "to Sandy Bottom, as Natty Mills used to say." Wells said, "Hughes, you come to these conclusion upon the basis that this rebellion cannot be put down." Hughes replied, "yes." Wells then asked him what conclusion he would come to, upon the supposition that this rebellion could and would be put down. He said, "Of course, then, I should come to a quite different conclusion; but said, at the same time, that he believed it could not be put down. Wells reiterated that he ürmly believed that it could and would be put down. Hughes to this replied, that he wished he could see or believe as Wells did; but he could not or would not. The foregoing was read by Wells, and he

says it is correct. He says Hughes gave reasons for his belief, the chief of which was the bad feeling between the North and South, relating to the negro. Hughes justifies bolding C. LOESER. the negro in slavery. Pottsville, Sept. 8, 1862.

In July last, about two weeks after the fune ral of the Hon. Charles W. Hegins, which was on the 4th of July, John P. Hobart, late Sheriff left, and asked my opinion of it. I advised of Schuylkill county, and his wife, were at him for God's sake, not to offer it, as it would Sunbury, and while there called upon Mrs. batter yer eye, if yeared me sich a question," waited the published proceedings of the Con- of Sunbury, and the sister of Judge Hegins, course, took the joke.

vention, and was gratified to see that the res- | on a visit of friendship. In the course of conolution in question was not among them. versation Mrs. Donnell said, "Mr Hobart, you Thus matters rested until some time, I think, know my brother was a patriot in every sense in April or May following, when, on the way of the word, and for some time before his death the state of his country troubled him very Gowan, of Harrisburg, an old friend and ac- much. A short time before his death he called quaintance. The war having been actually me to his bed, and said overtures had been commenced, our conversation naturally turn- made to him by a prominent politician of your ed upon that subject. Some pretty severe place, Schuylkill (I mention no names,) to strictures were made by myself on what I con- join with them which he declined doing. sidered the mistakes of Mr. Buchanan's admin- And he then said, the course the Democratic party were now pursuing was the greatest fraud ever practised upon the country." Mrs the other hand, defended Mr. Buchanan's pol- Donneil then said, "I authorize you to tell this in Pottsvil e.,,

> By Mrs Donnell's statement, Mr. Hobart and his wife were both satisfied that Judge Hegins had named to his sister the prominent politician of Pottsville, Schuylkill county. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart read the above this morning, and say it is correct.

Pottsville, Sept. 9, 1862. C. LOESER.

WHO ARE FIGHTING OUR BATTLES!

To the Editor of the Phil'a Press: SIR :- A class of political partisans have, during

this war endeavored to create divisions in the North, by declaring that the burden of the war is borne by the Democratic party, who, they assert, compose three-fourths-if not moreof the tank and file of the army. So often has this statement been made by stump orators and newspapers, that numbers of our citizens seem to regard it as truthful, and the result is, that remarks of an offensive nature have been made in the presence of persons who differ in political opinion with the Democracy of the present day, especially that class known as Breckinridge Democrats. That the remarks I allude to are not only unjust, but absolutely without foundation in truth, the enrollment for the draft proves beyond all cavil. It must be plain to every mind, that if the

Democrats realy form three-fourths of the

rank and file of the army, the enrollment will show that a greater percentage of the fighting poulation have enlisted in the Democrtic than in the Republican districts of the State-Now, the enrollment shows the very reverse of this, for from it it appears that a far greater per centage of the fighting population of the Republican districts have gone to war than from the Democratic districts. The Democratic county of Northampton has sent less men to war than the Republican county of Blair, and yet Blair polls but little more than one-half the vote of Northampton. The Republican county of McKean has sent more men to the war than the Democratic county of Monroe, and yet Monroe polls almost fifty per cent, more votes than McKean. The fighting Quakers of Republican Chester county have sent within five per cent as many men to war as Democratic Berks, and yet the vote of Berks is thirty per cent, more than Chester's. The combined vote of the Republican counties of Lawrence, Union, Clinton, and Blair, at the last Presidential election, was fourteen thousand four hundred and fifty-three, and the combined vote of the Democratic counties of Berks, Northampton, and Monroe, at the same election, was twenty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-three; yet the Repuplican counties named have sent to the war over three hundred more men than the Democratic counties they are contrasted with, although they polled hardly more than, half the number of votes. The morning paper from which I culled the information regarding the men sent to the war from the foregoing counties has never exhibited Republican proclivities; indeed, its conductors seem perfectly willing that the corner-stone of the rebellion shall remain untouched, to breed future dissensions, if not future wars. If the marshals' returns frome all the counties of Pennsylvania could be published, I am confident such a condition of things would be revealed, that no longer would the sneering inquiries be heard, "Where are your Wide-Awakes? Where are your Republicans, now?"

Mr. Editor, the truth is, that the rank and file of the United States army, as far as Pennsylvania is concerned, is almost absolutely made up of Republicans and Douglas Democrats. There are Breckinridge Democrats also in the army, but you see them as quartermasters, as colonels, and as generals.

It was with no wish to wound the feelings of any, but that in order the cause of justice and truth should be served, I penned the foregoing. The facts of the case have been so long falsified to acomplish-as I believesinister ends, that I oquocive it full time that the truth should be set before the people.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

A Good Joke .- "Now remember," said an officer to an Irish soldier, when the Colonel asks you what battery you are in tell him battery I. Now dont forget." "No, be jabbers. I won't forgit," said Pat. The Colonel met him a day or two afterwards and asked him what the Captain told him to say, when Pat stepped up to the Colonel and without saying a word, gave him a blow in the eye. "What do you meen ?" shouted the Colonel, in no good humor, on being struck by an Irish soldier. "Faith, an' the Captain tould me to entaill W an tradelland protes he would be now angure self countries.