BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862.

VOL. 9.-NO. 10.

WANTED.---All linds of grain will be taken in payment of debts due me. for which the highest market prices will be given. Dec. 11, 1861. JAMES B GRAHAM.

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. TRY THEM.

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 continuence of the same.

D. F. ETZWEILER. strict personal attention to business to merit a

DROVISION AND GROCERY STORE. The undersigned keeps constant on hand at his store room in Philipsburg, Centreycounty, a fall stock of Flour, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Cof-fee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molassos, &c. Also, Li-quors 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.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1863. GREAT LITERARY AND PICTORIAL YEAR!

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to pub lish a magazine for the last 33 years of a larger circulation than any 'n America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country—Marion Harland, sutheress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and Miriam," who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

Sixty-Sixth and Sixty-Seventh volumes of Go-dey's Lady's Book for 1863, will contain nearly 1300 pages of Reading matter, 24 pages of Music, 12 Double Extension Colored Fashion Plates, equal to 24 of other magazines, over 1200 wood engravings. 14 steel engravings of beautiful subjects. 780 articles by the best authors in America. And all these will be given in 1863, at prices for which

see our extremely low club rates.

The oldest, the best, and the cheapest magazine in America is the Godey's Lady's Book. The immense increase in the circulation of Godey (hav-ing trebled itself in the last 4 years) is a convincing proof of the superiority of the work, if the work itself was not sufficient evidence. And when it is considered that not a bribe in the shape of a premium has ever been offered, it shows that Godey's Lady's Book stands first in the hearts of American ladies, who subscribe for the sake of the Book and not the premium.

The Literature of the Lady's Book is by the first writers in America. and has always been remarkable for its high literary and moral character. Clergymen recommend the Book, and it can be read aloud in the family circle. The matter is far superior to that of any other magazine, having a healthy and instructive tone.

Fight Specialities that no other magazine has, and only found in Godey, to wit: "Original Music," "Model Cottages, with diagrams." "Drawing Lessons." "Original Health Department. dren's Department," Chemistry for the Young, "Herticultural Department," and "Double Exten sion Fashion-plates." Godey's great speciality, unparalleled and unapproached. Competition dead in this department. Our imitators have a-

Of Steel engravings, the press have unanimous ly pronounced Godey's the best ever published by any magazine of the world. You may look in vain for 14 such steel engravings as were published during the year 1862, and those for 1863 will Other magazines do not go to the expense of original designs for their steel engravings. The Double Fashion-plate has from 5 to 7 full length fashions on each plate. Other magazines give but two. Godey is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, which cost \$10,000 more than the old style. These fashions may be relied on as correct. They are always the latest styles, and hence ladies are not subject to ridicule for wearing old fashions, when they v.sit the large cities

Godey's Wood engraving Novelties. Of these we give double the number of any other magazine. no matter what its price may be. Colored embroidery patterns and lingerie. Every number contains patterns of some article for

a lady to work-ottomans, backs of chairs, slip-Among the articles to be continued, and which have been appreciated, will be Gardening for the Ladies. Mr. H. A. Breer, the celebrated Horti-

culturist of this city, will assist in this department Our Musical Department. Three dollars' worth of Music is given every year; and if it were only for the music alone, the Lady's Book would be cheap at the price we ask for it. In the various numbers for 1863, will be found diagrams for Children's and Ladies' dresses; chil-

dren's samples for learning; the newest designs for window curtains, broderie anglaise, slippers connets, caps, cloaks, evening-dresses, fancy articles, headdresses, hair-dressing, robes-de-cham-bre, carriage dresses, brides' dresses, wreaths, mantillas, walking-dresses, morning-dresses, riding habits, collars, chemisettes, undersleeves, patchwork, embroidery patterns, and crochet and notting work. Our designs are received semimenthly from our agents in France, England, and tiermany, and every new pattern of any portion of a lady's dress appears first in the Lady's Book. Drawing in all its variety, useful to the beginner and the proficient. Fashions from the establishment of the celebrated "Brodie" will be in every number. Also gives Model cottages.

Godey's invaluable receipts upon every subject, indispensable to every family. worth more than the whole cost of the Book, and a great saving of expense to all those who take the book. Godey's Lady's Book is also used as a premium at nearly every Agricultural exhibition in the United States

-another testimony of its worth. Send in your orders soon. The best plan of subscribing is to send your money direct to the We recognize no subscription that is hot sent direct to ourselves. If you pay your money to any association, you must look to it for your books. We will not supply a copy of the ady's Book unless the money is sent direct to us.

TERMS-CASH IN ADVANCE. -One copy one year, \$3 Two copies one year. \$5 Three copies one year, \$6 Four copies one year, \$7. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, \$10 Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending ing the club, making twelve copies, \$20. person having sent a club will have the privilege of adding one or more copies at the same club rates. The above Terms cannot be deviated from, so matter how many are ordered

How to KEMIT .- Procure a draft if possible; if into the secret, the more certainty there is of your money coming to hand. If you send gold,

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A mothee's love! how sweet to read Its tender language in her eyes; It falls upon the heart like dew The flowers receive from pitying skies.

Soft as the zephyr's balmy sigh, Its accents fall upon the ear In strains of spirit minstrelsy, Like angel-whisperings fond and dear.

Though sin should stamp our brow with guilt, Yet-blessings on her gentle head !-Her love were told in every sigh, In every tear her sorrow shed.

Yes-'tis a balm for every ill, The sweetest boon from courts above; And life were dark indeed, without The sunshine of a mother's love.

LOYAL SOUTHERNERS SPEAKING.

At a meeting of Southern exiles at the Cooper Institute in New York, on Saturday evenfew brief extracts.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following : "Resolved, 1. That we regard the Confiscation act and the President's Emanci- out hunting one day, and were thinking about pation Proclamation as eminently just and it, and at last they agreed that to trade would emaciated and anxious, far from kindred and constitutional measures, which should be be a good plan. [Laughter and applause.] home, vibrating, as it were, between life and sternly enforced."

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, said :

this Revolution."

Mr. T. J. Bornton, of Florida, was the next speaker. We take a single point :

"Just a word about the Proclamation. We accept it as the conclusion of the inscrutable. irrefragable, and inexorable logic of events. [Applause.] We would guard the Constitudead? Save the nation if you would save the Constitution. Has the President shown baste to exercise doubtful powers? Did he not for a long time propose to save the Government shoot rebels in the field, is it less so to kick

Rev. Mr. Hoye, of Mississippi, said: right, and for these reasons: When I was among the soldiers of the rebel army, I found swords and knives to cut the throats of the Union troops, and all this by compulsion; and I think it strange indeed if we should not divert this labor from that channel. [Great applause.] They do not object to it, and why should we? Another reason why I think this de Leon, so graphically alluded to." slave labor should be diverted is this: Tailahatchie county, Miss., has but 550 voters, and that county sends 600 soldiers to the rebel army. They have 15,000 or 20,000 slaves, and The following extract is the only allusion he these slaves are at work in the fields, producing the hog and the hominy of which you have heard so much. It these slaves were liberated, these 600 men would be compelled almost to a man, to go home to produce that hog and hominy which is necessary to the support of themselves and their families. 1 For they will escape to the Union lines at every opportunity. They came into the Union lines long ago, but they learned it was the polthe club, making nine copies, \$15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sendiction of the Government not to receive them. Any It was opposed to the views of the Generals, and Gen. Nelson, and Gen. Wood, and Gen. Ammon, have tied up the negroes and whipped them and have sent them back. This I not send Treasury or Bank notes; but let it be a have known to be the case, and have seen to brief and forcible speech, and closed by promatter known only to yourself; the fewer you let be the case. One of them has gone to his reposing ward. ["More of 'em will go!"] I am stasecure it carefully in the letter; otherwise it is apt ting things now that I know to be true; that ed to the Union martyrs and heroes from the

soldiers ? Are they sufficiently intelligent?" | and that the arms of the Republic shall never Why I went into a house not three months | tinued applause.] ago, and there was a lady belonging to this class of sand-hillers, and I remarked, by way marked, in addition, that that one at the head ernment and the restoration of the Union. was Gen. Washington. "Yes," said she; "I've heern of him ever since I was a gal; I wonder if he's dead yet." I told her that I had seen an account of his death in the papers. [Continued laughter.] There were two famiing, October 25th, there was some strong and lies in Tishamingo county who were going to the President to the Maryland battle-field : earnest speaking. We have only room for a move, one to Texas and the other to Arkansas; but the wife of the Texas man wanted to man wanted to go to Texas. The men were As I am relating the matter just as it occurred, I shall have to relate the express words. "I intend to contribute my humble efforts One of the women was old, and the other was to pull Slavery up by the last roots. [Cheers, young. "Neow" said one, "if you had an old loud and continued.] I know that Slavery mar' and I had a young filly, you wouldn't must perish in order that Liberty may sur- want to trade, even, would ye?" [Great vive. [Great applause.] I know that the laughter.] The other agreed with him, and manucles must fall from the fettered limbs of so they compromised the matter, by the one the black race on this continent in order that who possessed the old wife giving a doublethe white man may not be manacled. [A cry : barreled shot gun and eighteen dollars to "Good."] I take my position on the side of boot. He paid the eighteen dollars, however, my race. I demand liberty for my children in coonskins, and things of that sort. Now, even at the expense of negro Slavery. If the this is the condition of the poor whites in that whole planet of the earth, and all the other vicinity. The slave-holders rule them. There planets of the universe were crowded with ne- is one thing that they complain of bitterly, groes under similar circumstances as those in and that is this-they are compelled to pathe South, I would strike the manacles from trole the country to keep down insurrections every slave. [Lound cheering.] The man of the negroes. . . . . Then there is who attempts to delude you to-night with any, the question about whether the negroes will arguments in favor of the distracting influ- fight against their masters. The negroes are ence of Slavery to this war is an imbecile, a a very kind people, and they are possessed of fool, or an incipient traitor [Great cheering.] a very great deal of piety-indeed, I believe I tell you that the non-slaveholders of the that the real picty of the South is ensconsed South never will be free again till the last ne- in the bosom of the slave population of that gro has been swept from the condition of country-and they would not wish to destroy bondage. [Applause.] We, therefore, again | their masters, however they might abuse or spurn the sympathy of any man who talks about whip them. But every man in the South is father, his sisters and brothers, who were vet the Union as it was, if he means to say that we not the master of every specific negro in the unconscious of his sad fate. He regretted, are to go back to the condition that preceded | South; that negro would not fight against his | doubtless as did the unfortunate youth, necesmaster, but he would fight against every other master in the South. I have relatives in the South; I unfortunately have three brothersin-law officers in the rebel army. If I knew I was aiming at one of them, I would not shoot; but I would fight willingly, and if in fighting I should kill one of them, I should do it with tion, and to do so most effectually we would a good conscience. I have been asked-Will save the nation. Does not the spirit of the there be insurrections? I say not, so long as Constitution abide in the body of the nation? the negroes can run away; so long as they Do souls remain on earth after bodies are can run and find protection, there will be no insurrections. But there is great alarm in the South through fear that there will be insurrections. I attended the Synod of Mississippi, in October last, at Natchez, and I was and Slavery too? Does he not now propose told that fifteen negroes had been hanged there to do so if the rebels will lay down their arms! for fear of insurrection. Others said it was Is it not lawful to save the nation at any ex- not true, and that they were hanged upon irpense? Is there any phrase in the Constitu responsible statements of irresponsible pertion which can be tortured into intending that sons. While I was in Macon last summer six rebel soldiers have a right to be supported by | negroes were executed, and one was burned slaves or anybody else? If it is lawful to in the streets. When I was at that Presbyterian Synod, I preached to a large congregafrom under them the prop which supports tion of slaves; it was the largest congregation I ever spoke to in my life. With one exception, that of the minister who sat beside me, "With regard to this proclamation, about they were ail slaves, yet one-third of them which we have heard so much, I believe it is were whiter than I am; so that Slavery is not confined to color, because you often see redhaired and blue-eyed slaves. Another questhat they employed slaves. They had slaves tion is, will they come North? I would reas sappers and miners, as cooks, as te-msters, ply to this, that if Freedom is proclaimed as artisans, in the blacksmith shop, making South, they will not come North, because they love freedom, but they hate labor. They

> We infer, from what Mr. Hoye says, that he has traveled extensively, and mingled with all classes of that strange, castle-divided society.

> would prefer to go South. I saw a certain

suggestion in the papers to give them the

State of Florida. I was glad to see it; let

them have that beautiful territory of Ponce

makes to personal outrages : "The only other question I have been asked is this: Will there be harmony of feeling between the Southern and Northern States hereafter? I say there will not so long as this institution of slavery exists. But let that instntion be eradicated, and there is no obstaam asked if I believe that this proclamation cle to harmony. There is no feeling of re-We have no agents for whose acts we are respon- can be carried out. Yes, I believe it can be sentment between the Maineites and Missiscarried out, just so sure and just so long as sippians which may not pass away, and as for negroes have legs. [Laughter and applause.] the loyal Mississippians, they demand the protection of the Star-Spangled Banner, and have reasons to detest the protection of the Stars and Bars, as my poor discolored ankles now

After the Southern gentlemen were through, the resolutions adopted, and the meeting about to adjourn, Horace Greekey was observed and londly called for. He made a

"That the thanks of this meeting be tenderto work out of the envelope. Be careful and pay I have seen with my eyes. We are often askthe postage on your letter. Address

L. A. GODEY, 323 Chestnut Street, Phil'a, Pa. ed this question: "Will the slaves make good the assurance that their cause is our cause, forehand.

Let me tell you that the slaves are more intel- be grounded until justice is done for them and ligent than the poor whites in the South. upon their enemies." [Loud and long con-

The resolution was enthusiastically adopted, and with three cheers for the President's of passing my time, as I was waiting for her | Proclamation and the loyal men of the South, husband, that there was a picture of the Pres- the meeting dispersed. Every speaker strong- food which induces these, and many othiden's. "Yes," said she; "them's the pic- ly and unequivocally gave his approbation to er species of animals to destroy one anothters of the Presidents, and some of 'em must | the Proclamation, not as an expedient measbe gittin' mighty old by this time, if they are merely, but as a great necessity-absoain't dead." [Prolonged laughter.] I re- lutely essential to the preservation of the gov. themselves around the elephant's trunk, and

## A TOUCHING INCIDENT

A Baltimore correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette narrates the following hospital scene, which occurred during the late visit of

Passing through one of hospitals devoted exclusively to Confederate sick and wounded, go to Arkansas, and the wife of the Arkansas | President Lincoln's attention was drawn to a young Georgian-a fine, noble looking youth -stretched upon an humble cot. He was pale, death. Every stranger that entered caught his restless eyes, in hope of their being some relative or friend.

President Lincoln observing this youthful soldier, approached and spoke, asking him if he suffered much pain. "I do," was the reply. "I have lost a leg and feel I am sinking from exhaustion."

"Would you," said Mr. Lincoln, "shake hands with me, if I were to tell you who I am ?.. The responce was affirmative. "There should," remarked the young Georgian, "be no enemies in this place." "Then," said the distinguished visitor, "I am Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States."

The young sufferer raised his head, looking amazed, and freely extended his hand which Mr. Lincoln took and pressed tenderly for some time. There followed an instinctive pause. The wounded Contederate's eyes melted into tears, his lips quivered and his heart beat full. President Lincoln bent over him motionless and dumb. His eyes, too, were overflowing, the power of language to describe. Perhaps he thought of that young man's mother, his sities which had caused so much auguish, whilst the sufferer yielded to the higher attribute of humanity that overlooks all former enemies. It was a most touching scene. Not a dry eye was present.

Silence was subsequently broken by a kind, conciliatory conversation between the President and this young Confederate, when they parted, there being but slim hopes of the lat-

In no place, and under no other circumstances, do the forgiving, the more God-like analities of our nature, appear so admirable, so redeeming, as in these hospitals, where friend and foe, prostrated by wounds, lie side by side together, suffering, perchance, from the very injuries inflicted by each other. When the strong man is brought low, he forgets his strength, extending the hand of friendship, where, when well, and in fierce antagonism, the same hand relentlessly deals out slaughter and death. It affords a striking commentary upon the contrast between enmity and forgiveness-the harshness of one and the gentleness of the other, as also those qualities in man from which they spring.

SIENCE IN RUSSIA .- In St. Petersburg there is building of vast dimensions, devoted to the use of the Academy of Sciences. This academy once enjoyed the labors of Euler, who consistituted the whole of its mathamatical department, and composed more than half the treatises in this branch of science, which are contained in forty-six quarto volumes, published from 1727 to 1782. This academy was founded by Peter the Great in 1725, and, under the influence of foreign professors, it has acquired a European reputation. It has a library of more than one hundred thousand volumns, and an extensive collection of manuscripts, some of which are of great value. In the museum of natural history there is a skeleton of a remarkable mammoth, well preserved, only a single toot being deficient. It is sixteen feet long without including the tusks, and nine feet high. The skeleton of a common elephant by the side of it appears small in comparison. The monster to which this frame belonged was found in Sibera in 1803. on the banks of a stream in latitude of seventy degrees north.

A MODERN RIP VAN WINKLE .- A lumberman from up the Yazoo river, Miss., recently came on board the United States gunboat Benton who had never heard of the secession troubles. He had been in gum swamps for tour years; during a large portion of the time he had not seen a single human being When he met our gunboats and heard of the war he was much astonished, as may well be supposed. He was on his way to Vicksburg to sell his lumber.

Laughter, sleep, and hope are the three bonnties with which kind Mother Nature compensates us for the trobles of a life, which few,

ENMITY BETWEEN ANIMALS. THEIR PECCLIARITIES. There is a continual enmity among animals :

they are continually attacking and pursuing

each other; every element is a field of battle

for them; the eagle is the terror of the inhab-

tants of the air; the tiger lives upon the earth by carnage; the pike in the waters; and the mole under the ground. It is the want of er. But there are some creatures whose hatred of each other does not proceed from the same source. Those animals which entwine press it till they have suffocated him, do not act so with the design of procuring food. When the ermine leaps upon, and lays hold of, the ear of the bear and elk, and bites them with his sharp teeth, we cannot affirm that this is done to satisfy the call of hunger. There is scarcely any creature, however small, which does not serve for food to some other animal. I know that many people think that this arrangement is cruel and unnecessary, but I can with confidence assert, that even this ansider animals, in the whole, we shall find that it is highly useful that some should subsist upon others; for while, without this arrangement of Nature, many species could not exist; so, also, these numerous species, instead of being prejudicial are extremely useful. Insects and many reptiles feed on carrion; others establish themselves in the bodies of certain animals, and live upon their flesh and blood; and these insects themselves serve as food for other creatures. Carniverous animals and birds of prey kill and f ed upon other animals. Some species multiply so abundantly, that they would become burdensome if their numbers were not diminished. If there were no sparrows to destroy insects, what would become of the flowers and fruits? Without the ichneumon, which seeks out and destroys the crocodile's eggs, this terrible animal would increase to an alarming degree. A great portion of the earth would be a desert, and many creatures would not exist, if there were no carniverous animals. It will perhaps be urged that they might live upon vegetables, but if this were the case, our fields would scarcely afford subsistence for sparrows and swallows; and the structure of carniverous animals must have been quite different from what it now is; and if fish did not live upon the inhabitants of the water, how would they be able to exist? Besides, if the wars among animals were to cease, they would 'ose much of their vivacity and industry, the creation would be less animated, and man himself would lose activity. We may also add that we should be deprived of many striking proofs of God's wisdom, if universal peace was to prevail among animals; for the address, sagacity and wonderful instinct which they use in laying snares for and surprising their prey, very evidently manifest the wisdom of the Creator. So far then is the enmity which exists among animals from darkening the wisdom and goodness of God, that they receive additional brilliancy from what superficial ob servers think an imperfection. It forms part of the plan of the great system of Nature, that one animal should persecute and feed upon another. We might indeed complain of this arrangement, it it occasioned the entire destruction of any one species, but this never happens, and the continual wars among animals preserve a proper balance between them. Thus carniverous animals are indispensable links in the chain of beings; and on this account their number is very small, compared with that of useful animals. We may also remark that the strongest and fiercest animals have commonly the least sense and cunning. They either mutually destroy each other, or their young ones serve as food for other beasts. Hence also Nature has granted to the weakest species so much industry and means of defence. They possess instinct, acuteness of sense, quickness, skill and sagacity sufficient to counterbalance the strength of their enemies. Can any one, then, behold this without acknowledging the infinite wisdom of the Creator, and confessing that this state of warfare, which at first seems so strange, is, in fact, a real good ? We should be still more convinced of it, if we were better acquainted with the whole system of things, and the relations and connections which different creatures have with each other, but this is a degree of knowledge reserved for a future state, where the divine perfection will be manifested in infinite splendor. We may, however, in some measure, even in this world, comprehend why these hostilities among animals are necessary; but we can by no means conceive why men, whose nature is so much more noble, should be continually tomenting wars and divisions so destructive to their race. To the disgrace of humanity, and the eternal disgrace of the Christian religion, men pursue wars, and destroy each other with more savage barbarity than the wildest beasts that range the forests; than which, nothing is more opposite to the great ends for which they were created. Surely man was designed to render himself useful to his fellow-creatures, to contribute all in his power to their comfort and happiness; to be the defender of the helpless, the benefactor of the poor, and the friend of the afflicted and unfortunate. Let us not counteract these merciful designs of our blessed Lord. but endeavor to live in that peace and harmony which becomes the children of God, and followers of an humble and crucified Savior; leaving animals, which are destitute of reason. to quarrel, fight, persecute and destroy one another; while we live in charity with all men.

They who disbelieve in virtue, because man has never been found perfect, might as reasonably deny the sun, because it is not always noon

doing good unto all men, doing unto others as

we would that they should do unto us.

Toil and trial are grim school-masters; but flush of hope can make them beautiful as a sunbeam upon the rude mountain torest.

The Stock Board in N. York and Philadelphia voted American gold off the list of stocks to be sold. This is to prevent speculation.

peare said: "To be honest as this world goes, is to be picked out of ten thousand." The people of Wilmington, N. C., are dying

Men have not altered materially since Shaks-

It is beauty's privilege to kill time, and time's privilege to kill beauty.

GEN. ROSECRANS ON THE CRISIS. The following is an extract from a letter written by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, at the headquarters of the army of the Mississippi, July 20th, 1862. Gen. Rosecrans is a Catholic, and a devout believer in the testimony of Gregory XVI, concerning the "hatefulness and wickedness of human slavery." Gen. R.

"For more than a year we have been engaged in this struggle, into which an arrogant and dictatorial slave oligarchy has driven a free, happy and peaceful people, fighting for the rights of all. With true bravery and invincible patience our citizen soldiers have stood on this ground to the present moment, against violators of the laws of war and humanity. Remaining true to their principles, they have said by words and actions to their fellow-citizens in the South, we fight for common rights. If we win, you win. If the Govtipathy and enmity among animals, is a proof ernment is maintained, you will dwell under that everything is wisely ordered. If we conits protecting shadow as freely as we. And

there we stand, and thus we say to-day. But if the confederates prevail, farewell peace and safety to us; farewell freedom, forever! Their principles and leaders are known to us. They cheated us, crying out no coercion; helding out false hopes and deceitful assurances of friendly regard, while assassinlike, they were preparing to destroy our goverament, and reduce us to anarchy or servitude. The past year's experience renders it certain that if they triumph, blood and desolation, fire and sword, or arbitrary subjection to their will, awaits every white man who has manhood enough to dislike their system of slavery, tolerable only as a cruel necessity, but as a principle hateful to God and man.

They will omit no means, honest or dishonest, to insure success. Misrepresenting, calumniating our motives, ridiculing our honest efforts to mitigate the horrors of war, and inflaming the passions of the populace by low epithets-are among the milder and more ordinary means resorted to by this pseudo chivalry," the meanest aristocracy that ever stood at the head of a civilized society."

THE EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMA-Tion.—Gen. Prentiss expresses himself in pri vate even more strongly than in public, as regards the effect of the Proclamation upon the Union prisoners. Every man, he says, including the slaveholding officers of the Missouri regiments, welcome the President's edict of freedom as the door to victory. Their criticism upon it was that it rather lagged behind than outran the necessities of the times. They would have had the emancipation general, and the decree immediate. The effect of the Proclamation upon the South was unmistakable. The rebels, in all their conversations, allude to it in a manner indicating that it was the one thing they dreaded. The negroes were being driven into the interior for safety. At Petersburg, large numbers were congregated, a thousand in one pen, crowded together like cattle in the shambles. The atmostphere of the streets was charged with the odor of this sickening mass of humanity.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER .- The foilowing order just been issued by the War Department. First-Enlistments into the regular army under General; Order, No. 154, may be made either in the field or in the several States, but not more than ten volunteers will be enlisted from any one company.

Second-The \$25 advance of the \$100 bounty, authorized by Section 5th of the act of Congress approved July 29th, 1865, and \$2 premium, authorized by the act approved June 21st, 1862, will only be paid to volunteers enlisted into the regular army under this order, who have not already received it. When recruting officers are furnished with funds, these amounts, or either of them, will be credited to the soldier in the first muster roll after his enlistment, and paid by the paymaster who

IT MUST BE ONE .- The Louisville Journal says : "There is no earthly truth more certain, more indisputable, than that, however desolating and terrible the war may be, there never can be peace in this country until what was one country, shall be again one country. It may be a republic, it may be a despotism, it must be one. The whole people, North and South, may as well make up their mnids to

THE Charleston Mercury, of Oct. 3d, says: "Lincoln is weak and insincere. Hard pressed by his own party, he issues proclamations that are mere make-shifts for the hour, intended. to appease the radicals. But he leans to the Union-as-it-was party. McClellan is the repreresentative of this party, and of the capi-

A general on the point of death, opening his eyes and seeing a consultation of three physicians, who were standing close by his bedside, tainty exclaimed, "Gentlemen, if you fire by platoons, it's all over with me !" and instantly expired. second out at least of hi

THE Charleston Mercury states that New Orleans is now occupied by "8,000 white troops and 6,000 uniformed negroes." Verily, Gen. Hunter's black "draft" for the cure of seces-

Orpheus C. Kerr wishes to khow why our faster than coffins can be made to contain them. people cannot realize that a nation.like a cooking-stove, cannot keep up a steady fire without a good draft.