

# Roftzmon's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1862.

VOL. 9.—NO. 13.

**WANTED.**—All kinds of grain will be taken in payment of debts due me. For the highest market prices will be given.  
Dec. 11, 1861. JAMES B. GRAHAM.

**D. 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 coughs; and *Anti-Bilious Phlegm*. 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 customers. Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, he hopes by strict personal attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.  
March 26, '62. D. F. ETZWEILER.

**PROVISION AND GROCERY STORE.**  
The undersigned keeps constantly on hand at his store room in Philipsburg, Centre county, a full stock of Flour, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Ice, Mocha, &c. Also, Liquors of all kinds. Tobacco, Snuff, &c. All of which he offers to purchasers on the most advantageous terms. Give him a call, and try his articles. (mar 21) ROBERT LLOYD.

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

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to the public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last twenty years, of larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country—MARION HARLAND, authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Rose 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 Godey's Lady's Book for 1863, will contain nearly 1200 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 we are extremely low.

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 (having 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. Write to the publisher 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. Every number remains in the Book, and it can be read in the family circle. The matter is far superior to that of any other magazine, having a healthy and instructive tone.

Eight Specialties, that no other magazine has, are only found in Godey's:—Original Music, "Model Cottages," with drawings, "Lectures," "Original Health Department," "Children's Department," "Chemistry for the Young," "Horticultural Department," and "Double Extension Fashion Plates." Godey's great specialty, unparalleled and unapproachable, is the colored illustrations, unapproachable and unapproachable in this department. Our imitators have abandoned the attempt.

Of Steel engravings, the press have unanimously pronounced Godey's the best ever published by any magazine. The number of illustrations is 14 such steel engravings as were published during the year 1862, and those for 1863 will surpass them. Other magazines do not do to the expense of original designs for their steel engravings. The Double Extension Fashion Plates, of 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 will 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 visit the large cities.

Godey's Wood engraving Novelties. Of these we give double the number of any other magazine, no matter what its price. Drawing Colored embroidery patterns and lingerie. Every number contains patterns of some article for a lady to work—ottomans, backs of chairs, slippers, &c.

Among the articles to be continued, and which have been appreciated, will be Gardening for the Ladies. Mr. H. A. Brewer, the celebrated Horticulturist 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; children's samples for sewing; and many other designs for window curtains, broderie anglaise, slippers, bonnets, caps, cloaks, evening-dresses, fancy articles, head-dresses, hair-dressing, robes de chambre, carriage dresses, brides' dresses, wreaths, mantillas, walking-dresses, morning-dresses, riding habits, collars, chemisettes, under-dresses, patchwork, embroidery patterns, and crochet and knitting work. Our designs are received semi-monthly from our agents in France, England, and Germany, 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 "Brooks" 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 ordering is to send your money direct to the publisher. We recognize no subscription that is not 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 Lady's Book unless the money is sent direct to us. We have no agents for those acts we are responsible.

**TERMS.**—CASH IN ADVANCE.—One copy one year, \$2. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year, \$7. Four copies one year, \$10. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, \$17. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, \$35. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, \$50. Any person having sent a club will have the privilege of adding one or more copies at the same club. The above Terms cannot be deviated from, no matter how many are ordered.

How to Renew.—Secure a draft if possible; if not send Treasury or Bank notes; but let it be a matter known only to yourself; the fewer you let into the secret, the more certain they are of your money coming to hand. If you send gold, enclose it carefully in the letter; otherwise it is apt to be lost. Be careful and send the postage on your letter. Address—S. J. ROW, 323 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa.

## MY OWN NATIVE LAND.

I love, oh, how I love the land—  
The land that gave me birth;  
That glorious spot, by wisdom planned—  
To beautify the earth—  
'Tis not Old England's sunny clime,  
Nor Erin's rock-girt sh. re;  
Nor Scotia fair, the land of rhyme,  
Nor Cambria I adore;  
But 'tis my own Columbia fair,  
'Twas there I first drew breath;  
'Twas there I dwell, and only there  
I wish to sleep in death.

I love, oh, how I love my flag;  
The flag that o'er me waves,  
'Twas blood-bought, on each peak and crag,  
And guards its champion's graves,  
'Tis not Old England's bloody cross,  
Nor Erin's shamrock green—  
E'en Scotia's emblem were but dress—  
And Cambria's, too, I wren.  
But the flag I love, I proudly own,  
Though torn and stained and rag;  
The tyrant dreads thee on his throne,  
My star-enspangled flag.

I love, oh, how I love that race—  
Of heroes, staunch and true—  
Who rove for freedom in the chase,  
And overhailed it, too.  
'Tis not the men of England, nor  
Of Erin, I adore;  
Nor some of Bonnie Scotland's lore,  
Nor those of Cambria's shore,  
But 'tis the freemen of the soil,  
Where first I drew my breath—  
Where waves my flag, and on that soil  
I wish to sleep in death.

## HON. JOSEPH HOLT ON THE WAR.

Letter to Hiram Barney of New York, in which Judge Holt shows the necessity of sustaining the Government and the War.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:—The accompanying letter from the Hon. Joseph Holt was written in reply to a letter from me, expressing to him my personal desire that he would accept an invitation which had been sent to him by a committee of gentlemen to attend and address a public meeting in this city upon the state of the country and the issue of the times. Mr. Holt wrote the letter so hastily that he did not think it quite fit for publication, and therefore at the time marked it private. But he has just now, at my request, consented to its publication; and I therefore place it at your disposal, with the remark, however, that neither in existing circumstances, nor under any probable change in the condition or conduct of the parties to this struggle, would foreign intervention be, in my opinion, defensible or excusable.

HIRAM BARNEY,  
New York, November 10, 1862.

JUDGE HOLT'S LETTER TO MR. BARNEY.  
WASHINGTON, October 25, 1862.

Hon. Hiram Barney—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 22d instant has been received. An invitation similar to that which you so kindly urge upon me, I have been obliged within a few days to decline, in consequence of engagements here which occupy every moment of my time, and I must now make the same answer to yourself.

There will doubtless be present with you on the occasion referred to those capable by their eloquence of effecting all the good that popular addresses can now accomplish. I must be frank, however, and say that to me it seems that what is at this moment needed is not words, however glowing, but heroic deeds. The tongue of an archangel could scarcely comfort and animate the popular spirit in the presence of the inaction of our armies. After an unparalleled expenditure of treasure, and the marshaling of such armies as the world has never seen, and after sacrifices which are clothing the land in mourning, at the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of the rebellion we find it more defiant and determined, and more successful in its invasions and spoliation, than at any moment since the struggle began. This is from no lack of devotion on the part of the people, who have poured out their blood and treasure like water, nor yet from any lack of courage on the part of our brave volunteers. Our soldiers have been everywhere panting for a sight of the enemy, while the great heart of the country, in its solemn and earnest solicitude, is like a groundswell of the ocean, pressing on our forces towards the battle-field. A saddened belief is rapidly spreading that, unless the present condition of things is speedily changed, our cause will be lost. An immediate, bold and aggressive movement upon the enemy—following up every blow struck and gathering the fruits of every victory gained—is what is required for our deliverance. To the accomplishment of this single object the thoughts, the efforts and the prayers of the whole country should be directed. If those who are in front will not go forward, the public safety will demand that they be assigned positions in the rear. What are sensibilities, what the reputation, or what the cherished schemes of any general in the field, as compared with the life of such a government and country as ours? If, with the cloudless skies, and bracing airs, and fine roads of the autumn, our vast and completely appointed army cannot do its work, when will it be able to do it? If Lee, Jackson and Longstreet can move with promptitude and dashing celerity in the cause of treason and barbaric vandalism, why cannot our chieftains move as promptly and as fast in the cause of honor and loyalty? How much longer will the nation endure that all its sacrifices be fruitless? Its conviction that it possesses, twice told, the power to subdue this rebellion is not more complete than, in my judgment, will be its determination that nei-

ther the follies nor the crimes of men shall render that power unavailing.

It is the torpor of our armies—this hope deferred for the hundredth time—which has unfurled that party banner whose shadow is now resting on so many of the loyal States. It is not disloyalty which has prompted the deplorable moment, but a weariness and discouragement consequent upon the losses, humiliations and delays we have suffered; yet it is the most alarming sign of the times, and can only be arrested by decided military successes. It is the law of the very existence of such political organizations to seek strength by assaults upon the Administration, in whose hands, for weal or woe, is the direction of those movements upon which necessarily depend the preservation of the Union. These assaults will grow in vigor and bitterness as they progress, and while thus indirectly affording "aid and comfort" to the rebellion, will make continual, albeit unconscious, approaches towards an open affiliation with it. Let those who are called upon to vote a party ticket in the midst of the tragic events now upon us ponder well before doing so, the disastrous consequences of such a policy—a policy from whose baleful tendencies no purity of motive can possibly detract. Let them hesitate long before they sow the seeds of dissensions, whose bitter fruits may be upon the lips of their children's children. Let them not forget that by thus presenting a divided front they degrade our cause before the world, they paralyze our own strength, and add immeasurably to the hopes, the confidence and the power of the enemy. Already the confederate press is pointing the deluded people of the south to these rising distractions among ourselves, in a tone not merely of hopefulness but of exultation.

If any man, as a motive for such a course, supposes that he has ground of complaint against the President, let him take heed that his ill-directed hostility does not put in jeopardy the republic itself, for whose preservation from overthrow the President is incessantly and loyally laboring. What has a controversy with the President of the United States to do with the question of loyalty to our country in the midst of such a struggle as this? If he errs—as the best of men are liable to do—he is soon to pass away with all his deeds; but our government and country should, and if we are true to them they will, endure for countless ages to come. The President, with all the dignity and responsibilities belonging to his position, is but a pilot on the national ship, for a single watch of the night. Who will be so insane as to aid, however indirectly, in scuttling the ship, merely because he has a quarrel with the pilot from whose hands the helm is so soon to be wrested? Who is willing that a savage shout, as of victory, shall go up from that army of ferocious rebels whose hands are doubly dyed in blood of our people? Who is willing that a thrill of joy shall run throughout the entire south, and that bonfires and illumination shall be kindled in the city of Richmond over the triumph of the opposition in the great Empire State? If such there be, let him vote a party ticket. The occasion demands the development of the sublimest phases of human character. If, with the duties to our land and to our race which are pressing upon us, we cannot rise above a miserable scramble for party spoils and power, then the sooner we creep into our graves the better.

Another danger which is threatened from the inaction of our armies is from abroad. This rebellion is as obnoxious in the eyes of the world as it is foolish in its spirit. The conflict, from our commercial and other relations, concerns the happiness of the civilized world. Foreign nations, with a forbearance that cannot be too much commended, have, without interference, waited patiently and given us every opportunity to subdue the rebellion. But unless some decisive military demonstration soon takes place, and the south is occupied by our forces, these nations will conclude that we lack either the will or the power to reestablish the Union.

Already a member of the English Cabinet (Mr. Gladstone) has openly declared that "Davis has made a nation of the south;" and such an announcement, from such a source, cannot but be accepted as having a startling significance. If the vast army in whose presence, as it were, a half-beaten enemy is leisurely destroying one of the most important railroads of the loyal States, does not do its work speedily, European governments must ere long yield to the clamor of their impoverished and starving populations, and there will come intervention, "with all its woes." Upon this will follow at once intimate entangling alliances with the south, to be succeeded by hostilities with us, and, in all human probability, by the permanent establishment of the rebel confederacy. What fate might befall our own institutions, amid the bankruptcy and demoralization and brokenness of spirit consequent upon such a dismemberment, I will not trust myself to inquire. We cannot hope to escape from this train of events by any exploits of our navy, however brilliant, occupying the southern coast and the cities upon the sea shore. This, though well and very well, will be but scratching the extremities of the giant, instead of dealing blows at his heart. That, heart palpitates defiantly in the arms

of Lee and Jackson which have so recently ravaged Maryland, and still from the banks of the Potomac threaten the capital.

My faith in all the matter is simple and briefly stated. It is this: For all things that are for the Union—against all things that are against it. I am for the Union as unconditionally as I am for protecting my own body, at every cost and hazard, from the knife of the assassin. No human institution, no earthly interest, shall ever by me be weighed in the scales against the life of my country. Least of all will I approach with unsandalled feet, or permit to be thus weighed, an institution the feeding fountain of whose being—the African slavery trade—the laws of my country have for more than forty years denounced as a crime worthy of death—a crime not against any particular code, or any particular form of civilization, but a crime against the very race to which we belong. *Hostis humani generis* is the designation which the Christian legislation of the United States has given the African slave trade.

I yield to no man in veneration for the Constitution, or in determination that its blessings shall be extended to those who respect and obey it. The door to all these blessings is widely open to the southern people, and they are earnestly invoked by the President to enter in and enjoy them.

These institutions and their every interest are in their own hands, and can be saved not only from ruin, but from the slightest injury, by the utterance of a single word—a word of honor. But, in their passionate pursuit of separate empire, and in their blind resentments against brethren who have never wronged them, they refuse to speak that word, and prefer to perish themselves, rather than that the loyal States shall escape destruction—be it so. The world will judge aright, and history will record its judgment. But, is it not childish prattle to say that the South can claim to be at the same moment the *protege* and the destroyer of the Constitution? Does it not require an audacity absolutely satanic to insist that the beneficent provisions of that hallowed instrument shall be secured to States and people who are hourly spurning and spitting upon its authority, and who are leading forward vast armies to overwhelm it, and with it the hopes and hopes of all who are rallying in its defence? War—certainly one like this, in self-defence—is clearly constitutional? but if such a war has its restraints, it has also its rights and duties, prominent among which is the right and duty of weakening the enemy by all possible means, and thus abridging the sanguinary conflict. Never until now has it entered into the imaginations of men to conceive that among these duties is that of seeing that the enemy is clothed and fed, and armed before he is struck. In prosecuting the war, while exercising our right to weaken the enemy, we may destroy not only ships upon the sea, and fortresses and cities upon the land, but human life upon the battle-field. But what institution, what material interest is more hallowed than human life, and what material interest is there belonging to the enemy that we are obliged to spare, even though by so doing we perish ourselves? The Constitution is a charter of national life, and not of national death. All movements which seek or tend to the dissolution of the governments created by it, and of which it is the soul, are in conflict with its spirit and with the scope and end of its enactments, and may be resisted to the death by its express or implied authority. Neither the keenest vision nor the most delicate ear can detect in any line or letter of that glorious character the faintest throb of sympathy with treason or traitors.

Pardon these hurried words, which are spoken in crimination of none, but in grief alone. There is abundant cause for sorrow, but none for despair. No man more sincerely desires the re-establishment of the Union than does the President himself. Let it be our trust that while an October sun is yet shining, the mind on which all depend will devise ways and means to overcome every obstacle to the onward march and triumph of our armies.

New York has already sent a hundred and seventy regiments into the field. The muskets they bear prove that they are unconditional Union men. God forbid that the fathers, and brother and sons whom they have left behind should, through a show of dissension at the ballot-box, do ought to weaken their hands or to add to the strength and courage of the traitors whose swords are lifted against their bosoms.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant, J. Holt.

**A PETRIFIED MAN.**—According to the "Territorial Enterprise," a petrified man was found some time ago in the mountains south of Gravelly Ford. Every limb and feature of the stony mummy was perfect not even excepting the left leg, which had evidently been a wooden one during the lifetime of the owner; which, lifetime, by the way, came to a close about a century ago in the opinion of a savior who has examined the defunct. The "Enterprise" adds: "The people of the neighborhood volunteered to bury the poor unfortunate, and were even anxious to do so, but it was discovered when they attempted to remove him that the water, which had dripped upon him for ages from the crag above, had conformed down his back and deposited a limestone sediment under him, which had glued him to the bed rock upon which he sat as with a cement of adamant, and Judge S. refused to allow the charitable citizens to blast him from his position."

## LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN LAWYER.

The President's Proclamation.

We copy from the *National Intelligencer*, a letter of R. J. Meigs, State Librarian of Tennessee for many years, and a distinguished Southern lawyer. Mr. Meigs, who was born in a Slave State, and has lived all his life in Kentucky and Tennessee, left the latter State at the beginning of the Rebellion, and since has passed much of his time in Philadelphia. This legal opinion of an eminent Southern lawyer on the President's Emancipation Proclamation, is so clear and to the point, that all should read it.

15 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

To the Editors of the *National Intelligencer*: I was called on yesterday for my subscription to the *Intelligencer* by your agent and having paid him, took his receipt to Nov. 15, 1862, at which time thirty-five years will have elapsed since I became a subscriber. Judging from some of your recent articles, such as the ironical one of Sept. 30th, entitled "The Pursuit of Truth under Difficulties," and the like, I infer that you consider the President's late emancipation proclamation, as it is styled, an illegal measure of war against the Confederate States. I propose, not for your instruction of course, but to make myself understood, to copy from Vattel certain passages, and to ask whether they constitute the law of war between the Confederate States and the United States:

"A civil war breaks the bands of society and Government, or, at least, suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common Judge. Those two parties, therefore, must necessarily be considered as thenceforth constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies two distinct societies."

"Though one of the parties may have been to blame in breaking the unity of the State and resisting the lawful authority, they are not the less divided in fact. Beside, who shall judge them? Who shall pronounce on which side the right or the wrong lies? On earth they have no common superiors. They stand, therefore, in precisely the same predicaments as two nations who engaged in a contest, and being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms."—Book 3, sec. 238.

"Whenever, therefore, a numerous body of men think they have a right to resist the sovereign, and find themselves in a condition to prevail on the sword, the war ought to be carried on by contending parties in the same manner as by different nations."—Book 3, sec. 239.

"Now, in reference to the property of the belligerents, what is the manner of carrying on war by different nations?"

"A State taking up arms in a just cause has a double right against her enemies. 1st. A right to obtain possession of her property withheld by the enemy, to which must be added the expenses incurred in the pursuit of an object, the charges of the war, and the reparation of damages, for were she obliged to bear these expenses and losses she would not fully recover her property or obtain her due. 2d. She has a right to weaken her enemy in order to render him incapable of supporting his unjust violence—a right to deprive him of the means of resistance. Hence, as from their source, originate all the rights which war gives over things belonging to the enemy."—Book 3, sec. 160.

"We have a right to deprive our enemy of his possessions, of everything which may augment his strength and enable him to make war. This every one endeavors to accomplish in the manner most suitable to him.

"Whenever we have an opportunity we seize on the enemy's property and convert it to our own use; and thus diminishing the enemy's power we augment our own, and obtain at least a partial indemnification or equivalent, either for what constitutes the subject of the war, or for the expenses and losses incurred in its prosecution; in a word, we do ourselves justice."—Book 3, sec. 161.

"The right to security often authorizes us to punish justice or violence. It is an additional plea for depriving an enemy of some part of his possessions. This manner of chastising a nation is more humane than making the penalty to fall on the persons of the citizens. With that view, things of value may be taken from her, such as rights, cities, provinces."—Book 3, sec. 162.

If I understand these passages, they show that the Confederate States and the United States are, for the purposes of the war, to be considered independent States. This being so, justice must be on the one side or the other. Supposing it to be on the side of the United States then this authority lays it down that "a State taking up arms in a just cause" has a right to deprive its enemy of his possessions, of everything which may augment his strength and enable him to make war; and, with a view to security, "things of value may be taken" from the offending nation, "such as rights, cities, provinces." Thus, therefore, to weaken the wrong doer, the injured nation may seize his property; and to obtain security against a repetition of the wrong, the wrong doer may be deprived of his rights, cities and provinces.

Now, upon the supposition that the United States have taken up arms against the Confederate States, an independent nation, "in a just cause," may I ask you to show your readers in what respect the President's emancipation proclamation is not sustained by the law of nations—that is by the common sense of mankind? While the Confederate States declare themselves an independent nation, and as such commence war against the United States, and convert to the use of the Confederacy the property of the United States, wherever they can seize it by violence, or obtain possession of it by fraudulent collusion with the officers entrusted with its custody, is it

indeed unlawful for the United States to deprive the Confederate States of their possessions, of the very thing which constitutes their strength, and enables them to make war? And, with a view to future security, is it illegal for the United States to deprive the Confederate States of the right to hold men in bondage, who if they were free, would labor or fight on the side of the United States, seeing that these men, being held in bondage, are made both to labor and fight on the side of the Confederate States?  
R. J. Meigs.

## AN AGREABLE EPISODE.

One of the most remarkable results of the autumn election is, that while the opponents of the Administration have succeeded in the middle free states, such as Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, they have signally failed in nearly all the border slave states. In Delaware and Missouri, where slave states, the unconditional Union men have triumphed, and in Missouri, where the question was put, the emancipationists have carried the day. We have no doubt that in Eastern Virginia, Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky we should see the same result, if elections could be held in these districts.

We might refer, in this connection, to another singular fact, which is, that the real Union men of these border states are more earnest, determined and unrelenting in their hostility to the rebels, than many of the professed Unionists of the free states. Such men as Johnson, Brownlow and Carter in Tennessee, Gratz Brown and Drake of Missouri, Holt and Rousseau of Kentucky, Hamilton of Texas, and hundreds of others, put many of our more northern loyalists to the blush. Amidst the hottest fires of rebel wrath, their property and their families exposed to violence, and surrounded by slaveholders on all sides, they yet uphold the government in its extreme measures, and with a force and intensity of effort that has no parallel in the free states. They would scorn to allow their interests in slavery to deflect their fidelity from the higher interests of the nation; and they would scorn still more to allow their local prejudices to weaken their devotion to the great principles of constitutional government.

While men at the North, who have nothing to lose by the destruction of the institution, are doing what they dare to uphold it, while men who were born and educated under the influences of free society repudiate their birthright and betray their traditional principles to prosper the cause of the nation's enemies, these noble spirits cheerfully sacrifice their estates, their comforts, their hereditary sentiments, and the approval of life-long friends, in the earnest and perilous discharge of their duty to the country.

The reason of this difference is, that these slave state patriots know what the rebellion means; they know its ambition and its malignity; and they are not deluded by the false hopes of peace which professional democrats affect to cherish. They know that the leaders of the revolt, convinced of their utter inability to retain or recover their political power within the Union, are determined to destroy the Union; that they have set their lives upon the cast, and will stand the hazard of the die, come what will. The rebels jeer and mock at the foolish proposals of conciliation which sometimes obtrude themselves in the speeches of democratic orators, and they tell us, as the *Richmond Dispatch* did in an article of November 10th, on "the elections in Yankeeedom," that "the old flag is the most decorated of symbols to the whole body of southern society," the boasted American eagle in reality a mere "Yankee buzzard," and that "if slavery were legalized in every state, the South would never accept the condition for a return to the land of bondage." In such a state of feeling in the seceding states, the wise men of all parties regret to see that war alone can terminate the existing difficulties.

But, besides, the slavery question has become in several of the border slave states a question of immediate and local concern. A large party in Delaware, in Maryland and in Missouri has come to the conclusion that it is detrimental to the community, and that it must be, in some way or other, extinguished. In Missouri, particularly, the late elections turned entirely upon the issue of emancipation; and the people, by clear majorities, have decided in favor of freedom. Of the nine members of Congress chosen, four are declared emancipationists, two are unconditional Union men, and only three are pro-slavery democrats, while the majority of the state legislature is reported to be in favor of emancipation. This is a glorious result, and in itself compensates the patriotic heart for whatever shocks and sufferings it may have experienced through the untoward judgments of the ballot-box elsewhere. One more state will assuredly rank itself, and by its own deliberate action, among the number of the free states in a very short time. Her example will prove contagious in Kentucky, in Maryland, in Delaware, and in the western part of Virginia, until the whole line of the border is completely redeemed from the awful curse which now hangs upon its prosperity and blights its good name.—*Philadelphia North American*.

One of the most successful military organizations in St. Louis, is composed of men over 45 years old and, legally exempt from service.