## 

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1863.

VOL. 10.-NO. 3.

HOMPSON & WATSON, Dealers in Timber, Saw Logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville, August 11, 1863. learfield county, Penn's : ! JAS. E. WATSON. s. W. THOMPSON

W. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Racon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. ilso, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber. shingles, and square timber. Orders solici ted. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

AUTION .- All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or in any way medthing with the following property, now in the possession of James Evans, of Graham tw'p. viz: me bay mare, one iron gray horse, one two year old colt, and four cows, as the same was purchased by me at Sheriff Sale, and have only been left with the said Evans on loan, and are subject to my order. JOS. C. BRENNER Morrisdale, Aug. 19, 1863.

HERIFF'S SALES .--- By virtue of sundry write of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clear-field, on the Fourth Monday of September next, 1863, at 1 o'clock. P. M., the following described Real Estate viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county Penn'a, bounded as follows: Beginning at a post corner, thence north 35 deg west one hundred and fifty perches to a post, thence by land of Anthony McGarvey and Lawrence Killiam two hundred and four perches to a post, thence along the line of Aaron Pierce to a white pine, thence by land of Isaac Kirk to place of beginning containing one hundred and seventy-one acres more of less, being part of a larger Survey in the name of George Musser with wo small log houses, blacksmith shop and log arn thereon erected and about seventy-five acres eared with a young bearing orchard. Seized, ken in execution, and to be sold as the property f Robert McPherran.

ALSO-a certain tract of land, situate in West herty, in Clearfield county, Penn'a, and bound-ion the west by lot No. 19, on the north by the rie Turnpike, on the east by an alley, and on he south by lands of Jacob Heberling, being each eet in front and running back 120 feet,known plot of said town as No. 13 and 15 with two frame house erected thereon Seized, tain execution, and to be sold as the property oseph Rishell.

ALSO-a certain tract of land situate in Fergulownship, Clearfield county, Penn's, bounded lands of Wm. Reed. Joseph Moore, Wm. Moore, xander and John Perguson and Thomas Henontaining two hundred acres more or less aforty acres cleared thereon, and a large ank Barn erected thereon. Scized, taken in exstion, and to be sold as the property of Benjartshorn and Thomas Henry, Administrator of homas McCracken, dec'd.

Also-a certain tract of land situate in Chest waship, Clearfield county, Penn'a, bounded by ands of Simon Rorabaugh, Andrew and Solomon over and lands late of Moses Pierce and others, entaining eighty-two acres, about an acre cleared Seized, taken in execution, and to be ald as the property of Asron Pierce and Austin

ALSO-By virtue or Sundry writs of Levar man, the following described real estate:

All those three several tracts of land situate rtly in Decatur township, Clearfield county, partly extending into Centre county, State Pennsylvania, originally surveyed upon war-t dated July 1st 1784 respectively granted to manuel Fletcher, Elizabeth Harrison and John erison adjoining lands conveyed to Joseph Thomas Billington. Francis Lathrop and are and Patented April 1850 to the said Hen illington, containing in the aggregate eleven adred and eighty-seven acres and twenty two out and therefrom two lots, one of 200 neres allowance agreed to be sold and conveyed to in Goss and Abraham Goss, their heirs and Asgue and the other in the possession of the heirs assigns of Abraham Goss now dee'd, and conundred and fifty-four perches according to a cera survey by Thomas Ross of Clearfield county grveyor, being together thre hundred and fifty our acres and one hundred and twenty-fou rches, thus excepted from the original tracts and leaving eight hundred and thirty-two acres and fifty-four perches with the allowance now coneyed by the same more or less, together with all nd singular ways, waters, water courses, rights berties privileges and improvements. Seized ken in execution, and to be sold as the properof David I Pruner, A. G. Curtin, John M. Hall nd J. J. Lingle.

Asso-all that certain two story house or buildg situate in the township of Woodward and unty of Clearfield or lot on south side of road og from Alexanders Fording to Philipsburg he village of Puseyville, bounded on the west of owned by Henry Peters, east by land of bert Alexander, said house being in size sixtern feet by twenty feet, and the lot or piece of the sum of forty dollars and fifty cents, being teht contracted for work and labor done by his Constantine Bonkinmyer. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Geo.

ALSO-By virtue of sundry write of Fieri Factas, e following real estate, to wit:

Two certain tracts of land situate in Brady tp theld county. Penn'a, one beginning at a Lin ther, thence extending by improvement of Levi ale south sixteen degrees west 85 perches to a hence along the turnpike road south eighty x degrees west 100 perches to a post, thence one degree west 72 7-tenth perches to a and thence north eighty nine degrees east tenth perches to the Lin and place of bebeing containing fifty-one scres and forty one erches, being part of a larger tract of land sur-yed on warrant to Henry Whyroff, about forty eres cleared with a two story frame dwelling souse 32 by 32 feet and log stable erected thereon All defendants interest in a certain tract of and situate township, county and state aforesaid. ng allottment No. 5 of tract No. 324, bounded the south by the above named tract, on the west lands of S. R. Lobaugh, on the north by Long. on the east by Wm Garr's heirs containing acres more or less, about 12 acres cleare, with two story plank frame house erected thereon. ted taken in execution, and to be sold as the roperty of Tolbert Dale.

Leo-all that certain tract of land situate in arnside township. Clearfield county. Penn'a bebers west one hundred and sixty seven percha maple, thence north fifty-five degrees west y aix perches to a white oak, thence by land chn Patchin north sixteen degrees east two nared and sixty-two perches to a post, thence land of Horace Patchin north forty-two de the east one hundred and eighty perches to a ers south four hundred and nine perches to le corner and place of beginning. containing tehundred and nine acres more or less surveythe third day of October, A. D. 1834, on warhat dated 18th December, A. D. 1793, granted to samuel Bartley with log house, log barn, and saw mill erected thereon with about fifty acres deared. Seized, taken in execution, and to be das the property of Benjamin Yingling, dec'd. EDWARD PERKS. Sh'ff.

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.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP .-A. H. Pierce and John Pierce in the Lumbering and Milling business was dissolved on the 31st August by mutual consent. The business will be continued by the undersigned; and as a change has been made in the firm, the old books must be A. H. PIERCE. settled without delay. Sept. 2, 1863.-pd. PERRY PIERCE.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERI-ENCE OF A NERVOUS YOUNG MAN. - Published as a warning and for the especial bonefit of young men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means. after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had (free) of the author. C. A. LAMBERT. Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing an addressed envelope Address, CHA'S A. LAMBERT. July 22.1853. Greenpoint, Long Island, New York.

ESTATE OF MOSES BOGGS DEC'D .field, Penn'a held at Clearfield on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1863, in the matter of the Estate of Moses Boggs dec'd, on motion of J. B. McEnally. Esq., Attorney. &c., the Court grant a rule directed to the heirs of Moses Boggs, to wit: to Wm Boggs, or his legal representatives, Robert Boggs. Margery Batxer, wife of A. Baxter, Elizabeth, wife of John McConkey, Martha Jane, wife of Henry L. Hensley Wilber F. Boggs, Henry Boggs. Mary, wife of William Chandler and Roland C Boggs, and all other persons interested, or claim ing to be owners of said estate to be and appear before the honorable the Judges of the said Court, at a Court to be held at Clearfield, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1863, then and there to accept, or refuse the real Estate of said decedent at the appraised valuation put upon it by the in-quest duly returned. I. G. BARGER August 12, 1563.-6w. Clerk Orphans' Court

entitled "An act to regulate the General Election within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriffs of the several counties to give public notice of such election, the places where to be held. and the officers to be elected; THERE ORE, I. ED-WARD PERKS, High Sheriff of Clearfield co., do hereby give public notice to the Electors of the of Clearfield, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held en the Second Tuesday of October next, (being the THIRTEENTH day of the month) at the several election districts in said county, at which time and place the qualified voters will vote wealth.

For One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth

for Two persons to represent the counties of Clear field. Elk. Jefferson and McKean, in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth. For One person for the office of Treasurer of Clear field county.

For One person for the office of Commissioner of Clearfield county.

For One person for the office of Auditor of Clear

field county. The electors of the county of Clearfield will take

otice that the said General Election will pe held at the following places. viz : At the house of Samuel M. Smith for Beccaria

At the house of Aseph Ellis for Bell township At the house of James Bloom. Sen., for Bloom

At the house of Edward Albert for the township of Boggs.

At the house of Wm. Hoover for the township of Bradford At the public house of R. W. Moore for Brady

At the house of John Young for the township of Burnside.

At the school house near Simon Rorabaugh's for the township of Chest.

At the court house for the Borough of Clearfield.

At the house of Jacob Maurer for the township At the house of Isaac Bloom, Jr., for the Bor-

ough of Curwensville At Centre school house for the township of De

At the house of Thomas B. Davis for the township of Ferguson. At the house of John I. Bundy for the township

At Congress Hill school house for the township

At the public school house for the township of lioshen

At the house of Jacob Hubler for the township of Graham. At the school house in Janesville for the town-

At the house of Jesse Wilson for the township of Huston. At the school house in Ansonville for the town

ship of Guelich.

At the house of B. D. Hall & Co. for the town-

ship of Karthaus. At the Turkey Hill School house for the township of Knox.

At the court house in the Borough of Clearfied for Lawrence township.

At the public school house for the borough of

Lumber city. At the house formerly occupied by Thomas Ky ler for the township of Morris. At the public school house for the Borough of

New Washington. At the house of Samuel Smith for the township of Penn

At the nouse of Isaac Bloom, Jr. in the Borough of Curwensville for Pike township
At the house of R. W. Moore for the township

At the house of John Whiteside for the township of Woodward. NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN, That

all persons, except Justices of the Peace, shall hold any office or appointment of trust, under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any incorporated district, wether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be emoyed under the Legiclative. Executive, or Judicial Departments of this State or United States. or any city or incorpoated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the common or select council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated dis-trict, are by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or apoint ment of Judge. Inspector, or Clerk of any clection of this Commonwealth; and that no inspec tor. judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office voted for.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Clearfield, on the First Friday next after the said Second Tuesday of Ocber, then and there to do those things required

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield. this Ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the

"PULPIT POLITICS."

So much has been said of late about "Pulpit Politics" that we feel constrained to look at the matter and see whether the appellation, as a reproach, is deserved, and whether the practice carries with it the abundance of evil political demagogues would have us believe. It we consider politics in the lower sense of contests of parties for power," and connect it with the unscrupulous knavery of demagogues, there is room for condemnation-and viewed in this light one might well exclaim: "Can it be possible that men consecrated and set spart for the work of the ministry are allowed to carry the secular dogmas of political abstractions into the pulpit, and pin the ab-

struse issues of the day on to the tail of a ho-

ly Sabbath discourse." But there is a higher standard of politics than this. Politics is defined as "the science of government; that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity." If we take this signification, and reflect that the religious opinions of men are perhaps more carefully guarded than any other privilege or right under the National Constitution, it may not be improper for all persons, to give attention to politics.

The great underlying principles of our government are religious and political freedom. If we embarrass or restrain either of these we strike a blow at the government itself. But the Constitution does not, by guaranteeing political privileges, warrant the opinion that any position one may assume is conformable to these great principles-else the action of the rebels would be justified. Anything which GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMA-tends to jeopardize the preservation of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, tutions is inconsistent with the principles of our government, and is not entitled to its pro-

"Freedom to worship God," is one of the corner stones of our Republic. The Saviour appointed the preaching of the Gospel to all people in all lands. But the haughty slaveholder refuses religious instruction to the slave, and stigmatizes it as scabalitionism ." and punishes with cruel severity, the attempts of christian men to instruct the poor and ignorant blacks in the ways of salvation-and the superior" race becomes much alarmed over the prospect of the oppressed race becoming educated. This slaveholding practice of debarring from the light of the gospel the millions of blacks in their power, is a direct blow at free government; and at christianity itself. Religion is not confined to white men-and when the preaching of the gospel is restricted its influence is manifest upon all classes within the sphere of such restriction. The existing rebellion was brought on in the interest of slavery, and with it, necessarily, further restrictions upon the preaching of the glad tidings of the Messiah unto all men.

As it now is there is no restraint upon free speech, either religious or political, in the loyal States, and men are only held accountable to the government for the abuse of their privileges, the utterance of treasonable language, and the encouragement of the rebeliion. Not

If, therefore, the interests of slavery demand the suppression of religious instruction among the blacks, that interest is in direct conflict with christianity; and the question in standing army of the country, and as it is a which our country is involved is whether the rebel power shall destroy the government and extend slavery and its concomitants, or the government maintain itself and ensure religious and political freedom to all men within its borders. The issue is before us; not simply the lust of parties for power-but the perpetuity or downfall of the government, freedom or enslavement, the unbiased exercise of religious opinions or a suppressed gospel. The contest now waging involves the highest duty of man-the worship of God-and if upon any class of citizens there rests a special obligation to maintain the government, it is the Ministry. They can best perform this duty by teaching the people the issues involved in our civil war. If they are faithful to their calling they will warn their people from the pulpit, in the social circle, everywhere, of the evil that is attempted to be thrust upon them in the subversion of that government which of all others ensures the highest degree of religious freedom. It is the duty of a faithful Ministry to attack sin and iniquity in every form, in all places. Politics, even, is not so sacred as to be above rebuke, where questions of morality and religion are concerned. The pulpit need not be, is not, debased by preaching to the people loyalty to the government; and only demagogues, who fear the power of intelligence and truth find fault therewith .- Indiana Register .

"I never did see such a wind and such a storm," said a man in a coffee room. "And pray, Sir," inquired a would by wit, "since you saw the wind and the storm, what might their color be?" "The wind blew and the storm rose," was the ready rejoinder.

Translated from "Democratic" hieroglyphics into plain English, the disloyal argument is this: "We propose to restore the Union by opposing the Government of the Union, and to obtain an honorable peace by a feeble prosJUDGE WOODWARD'S APOLOGY TO THE FOREIGNERS.

We agree with the Pittsburg Gazette, in the declaration that nothing meaner has ever come under its observation, in the whole course of its experience, than the letter of George W. Woodward in relation to his speech in the Reform Convention, on the subject of extending the term of probation for the foreigner to twenty-one years. That after a lapse of fifteen years he should endeavor to creep out of a difficulty of this sort, by setting it down to the account of a Whig reporter, who wanted to do him an injury, is about the smallest piece of business for a great man we have ever heard of, and may well satisfy any doubter as to the truth of the story told of the proposition made by him to a gentleman in the sheriff's office here, to embark with him on joint account, in speculations at sheriff's sales. It is, however, precisely of a piece with his conduct in the Bond cases, where, after being cornered at every turn, and silenced in open court, he skulked from pillar to post, until he was obliged to take refuge at last in the most discreditable of subterfuges.

But the idea of a fraud of that sort, without any apparent motive, so dangerous to the reporter himself, and so atterly improbable, on its very face, is met conclusively by the fact, that it was not complained of, and corrected at the time, and not even subsequently, until it became important to the interests of the candidate, who relies for his success upon the foreign vote, that it should be denied.

It comes too late, Judge Woodward ! to belp you now. It you had come up to the question like a man, and confessed the fact, and insisted, like the old Public Functionary, that you had changed your opinions, and regretted your juvenile indiscretions, you might have been honored for your frankness, and perhaps forgiven by the men you are depending on. They will not pardon the man who adds to the original fault, the baseness of denying it, and a generation.

We may aid to what the Gazette here so caustically utters, that Mr. John Agg, the reporter of the proceedings of the Constitutional Reform Convention, testified under oath that the sentiments ascribed to Woodward in regard to the disfranchisement of the foreigners, were deliberately uttered by him in that body. Mr. Agg was one of the most conscientious men in his profession, and after he had made his statement, Woodward subsided and has been silent ever since on the subject. -Harrisburg Telegraph.

A BATTLE CRY-WAGES FOR LABOR. We suggest, says Wilkes' Spirit, to the working Democracy of the North, whom their office broking leaders are endeavoring to dra goon into the service of the Southern aristocracy, a battle cry for the next campaign. Let the text of the campaign be, "Wages for Labor;" and let them bear in mind, that the instant this principal is fully recognized, a vast region will be opened to them which has bitherto been usurped by the negro and his lordly master. We want the Southern country | Col. G. H. O. Brodhead, Col. Robison, of the opened up to white labor, and the only way to Greene Bay Advocate, and Col. E. S. Bragg, acomplish that is to secure wages to all labor. The lordly idlers, who live upon the work of other men, will then gladly employ the labor which is most profitable and the best. As for the negroes, they will go largely into the well known fact that soldiers do not reproduce themselves, a large portion of the problem of their future will be clearly solved. Let the triotism displayed by this platform, or to aptrue Democracy, therefore, rally to the cry of "Wages for labor !" It is the only one which is worthy of their name and principles; it will ty of Jefferson and Jackson, that party to do more, by its very sound, to defeat the Northern miscreants who are endeavoring to mislead them to the support of Southern aristocracy and treason, than all other arguments combined. The opposition to the text will come solely from aristocrats and traitors -therefore it will prove the best touchstone for the separation of the Democratic masses from their infamous leaders that could be applied. "Wages for labor."

GEN. GRANT ON COPPERHEADS .- A significant remark was made a few days since by Gen. Grant to some Chicago friends. They were conversing upon Gen. Logan and his extension of furlough. General Grant remarked that he extended Gen. Logan's furlough because, while he was in Illinois fighting Copperheads, he still was in the field doing duty.

A SPECIMEN OF REBEL DECENCY .- The Nash ville Union states, on the authority of refugees, that the Rebel conscript officers in East Tennessee, are actually going through that afflicted country stripping white women while at work in the fields, under pretence of ascertaining whether or not they were men disguised in female garments to escape conscription.

A lady who had boasted highly, at a dinner party, of the good manners of her little darling, addressed him thus : "Charley,my dear, won't you have some beans ?" "No!" was the ill-mannered reply of the petulant cherub. "No!" exclaimed the astonished mother, "No what ?" ' No beans," said the child.

Mrs. Jameson says-"The bread of life is love, the salt of life is work ; the sugar of life. the bread and sugar; never mind the salt.

WHAT IS "GREEK FIRE !"

The announcement that General Gillmore has thrown shells containing "Greek fire" into Charleston city, has elicited a general inquiry as to its peculiar composition and properties. The New York Journal of Commerce explains as follows: The Greek fire of history was probably a compound of bitumen, sulphur and pitch. There has been considerable romance in the accounts of it. But it was a weapon of great importance to the Romans for four centuries, during which they preserved the secret of its composition as a natural possession. It was thrown in balls, or on arrows and spears, and it was poured from walls of cities upon the towers and heads of besiegers. Its most terrible use was on shipboard, where it was pumped out of tubes, in the prow of a galley, upon the decks of an enemy, setting fire to all that it touched. The Mohammedans learned the art of making it, and used it in the crusades with deadly effect; and the Knights of St. John, while at Rhodes, made it a grand weapon of their naval combats. The common idea that Greek fire was a fluid, which ignited on the surface of the sea, may be dismissed. It sometimes burned on the water, but only when falling in large quantities.

The Generic name of Greek fire has been given to all kinds of incendiary compounds inclosed in shells and thrown into cities for the purpose of firing them. There are several patents out for these compounds, and the exact methods of mixing and using them are known only to the inventors. But the basis of them all is said to be phosphorus dissolved in bisulphide of carbon. The latter is a very curious liquid, having all the apparent purity of distilled water, and a very high refractive power, but evolving, on evaporation, or combustion, the foulest stench known to chemic al science-s science which positively revels in nauseous odors. It has the extraordinary property of dissolving phosphorus freely, and hopes to falsify the record after the lapse of preserving it in a fluid state for any length of time when kept from the air. The compound kindles at a heat as low as that of phosphorus | traitorous town. [Great applause. alone. When the shell, charged with this "villaineus" mixture, explodes by percussion on fire and scattered far and wide. Wherever it strikes it burns for a long time with an almost inextinguishable flame, and ignites all combustible materials that it touches. At the same time the bisulphide of carbon throws out meddlers at a respectful distance.

## WISCONSIN WAR DEMOCRATS.

The War Democrats of Wisconsin are at work. Like those of Pennsylvania, they protest against the prostitution of their party to the basest of purposes; to the interest of a rebellion inaugurated for the express purpose of destroying freedom on the continent. An address to the people of the State, signed by fifty or sixty leading Democrats, among whom are M. H. Carpenter, Judge Hubbell, J. E. Arnold, (formerly Democratic candidate for Congress,) Judge McArthur, Byron Kilbourne has been issued, calling a State Convention to meet at Janesville, on the 17th proxime. The address is able, and the views of those issuing it may be judged from the following ex-

tract : We have no comment to make upon the ticket, but it is utterly impossible for the War Democrats to acquiesce in the pernicious doctrines, the vindictive, jealous and languid paprove of its silence on the duties and necessities of the hour. We cannot sanction its heresies, nor are we willing that the glorious parwhose guidance the destinies of our country have so often been safely confided, should pass into the control of this arrogant and disloyal faction. Under these circumstances the du ties and true position of the loyal Democracy seem plain and clear, and that is to take action at once, to organize a real and sound Democratic party, which shall be unflinching in principle, loyal in practice, true and free in speech, and devoted to the Government. however and by whomsoever administered against all foes, open or concealed, at home or abroad, in the North or in the South.

The patriotic position assumed by the Dem ocrats, in defiance of the machinations of those who would give their voices in favor of a dissolution of the Union, cannot be too highly commended. The factionists led by Vallandigham are not Democrats; and some of the leaders are willing even to drop the term; though the greater proportion prefer to retain it as a net to catch the unwary.

The patriotic Democrats will doubtless be emboldened to preserve the name and organization of the old party, despite the efforts of those who are endeavoring to destroy it, by bringing upon it the odium which must carry everything before it to the earth.

In a speech, delivered in Nashville, at a meeting called to rejoice over the National successes before Charleston, Governor Johnson declared himself a thorough-going Emancipationist, and urged the immediate and thorough abolition of Slavery in Tennessee and

A Danish writer sneaks of a but so misersble that it didn't know which way to fall and so kept standing. This is like the man that poetry; the water of life faith." Hand us had such a complication of diseases that he did not know what to die of, and so lived on. GOVERNOR TOD ON THE RECREANT DE-

At the immense outpouring at Springfield, Clarke county, Ohio, recently, Governor Tod was one of the speakers. He made an admirable speech, showing up the causelessness of this rebellion, the undemocratic position of the Vallandighammers, and clearly vindicating his own course as Governor, in connection with arbitrary arrests.

Among other things the Governor showed

DEMOCRATS NEVER OPPOSE A WAR.

When was there a time when the great Democratic party was opposed to any war in which the country had been involved. In the war of 1812 they said they would support it and the next war also. In 1848 they said they would support the country in the Mexican war, and vote men and money in ample supply, as they would also do in the next war. But now that the next war is upon us, more dangerous than any war before, where are these men who call themselves Democrats, and pretend that they are the lineal descendants of that old party that was always true to the country in war right or wrong? They are working under the Vallaudigham flag inscribed with "Peace on any terms !" On examination you will and all the solid old Democrats are right now-standing by the glorious old flag, and promising themselves for the next war also. [Applause.] The next war is to be with France in all probability. You can trust to the Jacksonian Democrat. The Administration has trusted them with almost the entire command of the

AT CHARLESTON. IN 1860.

Then, in 1860, we went down to Charleston. I went down, as did also Mr. Spence, whom you know here as the most active of the Vallandighammers. It was a great way down to Charleston, and we had considerable difficulty in getting there. I hope never to have occasion to go to Charleston sgain. I never want anything to do with that infernal city. One little pinch of its ashes is all I want of the

Mr. Yancey polite, insinuating and eloquent -dead now, God have mercy upon him. Mr. Yancey said he wished to have it distinctly announced as the policy of the party that the Constitution shall protect slavery in the territories, and also the slaveholder in traveling through the free States attended by his servants! He said that to the Ohio delegation, Its abominable odor, and assists in keeping Mr. Spence among them. On behalf of that delegation I asked.

> "What will you do if we won't accede to it?" "We will secode," he replied.

There was not one of the Ohio delegates, not even excepting Mr. Spence, that did not rejoin: "Secede if you dare."

Then and there we manfully bid them defi ance. They did secode, and at that moment the rebellion began. Through all that struggle Mr. Pugh was conspicuous and heroic in the Union party. No man was more unyielding than George E. Pugh.

He took up the challenge and bravely burled it back into their teeth. And yet this is the man who is now second lieutenant to C. L. Vallandigham! [Shame.]

IT IS A DEMOCRATIC WAR.

Thus, you perceive, it is our war and not the war of Mr. Lincoln. It is the Democratic party's war. We inaugurated it, and now Mr. Pugh turns his back upon his proud position at Charleston, and will not fulfil bis noble pledges to the Northern Democracy at that Convention-the pledge that he would coerce them, should they secede!

A TIOGA BOY ON THE MORGAN RAID .- The Louisville Democrat makes honorable mention of Lieut. Childs, a son of Richard Childs, Esq., of Liberty, in Tioga county, which we transfer to our columns with much pleasure. It says:

"Lieutenant Childs, of company E, Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, went up with the troops after Morgan. He had been on the sick list in Louisville. After the fight at Buffington, Morgan's forces were a good deal scattered. One hundred and twenty-six stopped in a piece of woods in Meigs county. Lieut. Childs, with only tour men, got near enough to call to them, and demanded a surrender. telling them they were surrounded. They a. greed to surrender. The terms were signed by Captain J. S. Jones, of the Fifth Kentucky cavalry; Lieut. Kiser, Co. D, 8th Kentucky cavalry; and Lieut. Spurr, company A., 8th Kentucky cavalry. Capt. Hill was then sick and didn't sign the roll. Lewis B. Ray, Surgeon, was also in the gang. Lieut. Childs marched them on toward the town, until be found a Pederal officer with forty men, and turned over his prisoners. Lieut. Childs best the lrishman who surrounded four men. He surrounded one hundred and twenty-six. A squad of fourteen more were subsequently

Good lawyers, like good ministers, are the salt of the nation; but a one-borse lawyer is a nuisance in any community.

It is to be hoped that Rosecrans will thrash the rebels out of Tennessee before they have

time to thrash the wheat in It. One would think there must be vesst in the composition of greenbacks from the way they

are rising. The reballion's knees are a little stiff, but