DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh sup pity of these invaluable Family Medicines 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 .-The partnership heretofore existing between 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 atinued by the undersigned; and as a change has been made in the firm, the old books must be sattled without delay.

A. H. PIERCE. ind without delay. Sept. 2, 1863,-pd. PERRY PIERCE.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERI-ENUE OF A NERVOUS YOUNG MAN, -Pubshed as a warning and for the especial bonefit young men, and those who suffer with Nervous Loss of Memory, Premature Decay. &c., y one who has cured himself by simple means, ther being put to great expense and inconveniigh the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may Grampoint, Long Island, by enclosing an address; charaloge Address, CHA'S A. LAMBERT. gel savalope Address, CHA'S A. LAMBERT, July 22.1863. Greenpoint Long Island, New York.

ISTATE OF MOSES BOGGS DEC'D .-At an Orphans Court for the County of Clearfield, Penn's, held at Clearfield on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1883, in the matter of the Estate of oses Boggs dee'd, on motion of J. B. McEnally. Attorney, &c., the Court grant a rule dited to the heirs of Moses lioggs, to wit: to Wm. gs or his legal representatives. Robert Boggs gery Batzer, wife of A Baxter, Elizabeth, e of John McConkey, Martha Jane, wif-of lency L. Hensley Wilber F. Boggs, Hensy Loggs Mary, wife of William Chandler and Roland C ggs, and all other persons interested, or claimto be owners of said estate to be and appear efore the honorable the Judges of the said Court. a Court to be held at Clearfield, on the 28th av of September, A. D. 1863, then and there to or refuse the real Estate of said decedent the appraised valuation put upon it by the in-light duly returned. I.G. BARGER. duly returned. tugust 12, 1863.-6w. Clerk Orphans' Court

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMAbly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, An act to regulate the General Election hin this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the beriffs of the several counties to give public noin of such election, the places where to be held, and the officers to be elected; THEREFORE, I, ED-ARD PERKS. High Sheriff of Clearfield en., do over public notice to the Electors of the SCIcardeid, that a GENERAL ELECTION ill be held en the Second Tuesday of October at (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 person for Governor of this Common

for the person for Judge of the Supreme Court

for I wo persons to represent the countles of Clear-neld. Fik. Jefferson and McKean, in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth. be person for the office of Treasurer of Clear the person for the office of Commissioner of

One person for the office of Auditor of Clear-

Clearfield county.

The electors of the county of Clearfield will take se that the said General Election will pe held the following places, viz :

At the house of Samuel M. Smith for Beccaria

the house of Asenh Ellis for Bell township with house of James Bloom, Sen., for Bloom

the house of Edward Albert for the township the house of Wm. Hoover for the township

Withe public house of R. W. Moore for Brady

At the house of John Young for the township of

the school house near Simon Rorabaugh's for At the court house for the Borough of Clearfield.

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

Centre school house for the township of De

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

Congress Hill school house for the township

the public school house for the township of the bouse of Jacob Habler for the township

he school house in Janesville for the town-

the house of Jesse Wilson for the township of if the school house in Ansonville for the town

whouse of B. D. Hall & Co for the town

the Turkey Hill School house for the town

he court house in the Borough of Clearfied the public school house for the borough of

at the house formerly occupied by Thomas Kyor the township of Morris.

be public school house for the Borough of the house of Wm. W. Anderson for the town-

the house of Isane Bloom, Jr. in the Borough

wille for Pike township If the house of R. W. Moore for the township

At the house of Thomas Henderson for the town-

NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN, That ersons, except Justices of the Peace, who all hold any office or appointment of trust, unthe government of the United States or of ate, or of any incorporated district, wethcommissioned officer or otherwise, a subortate officer or agent, who is or shall be emd under the Legiclative, Executive, or Judi-Partments of this State or United States. anyelty or incorported district, and also that member of Congress and of the State Legisor of the common or select council of any commissioner of any incorporated dis-by law incapable of holding or exerthe same time, the office or apoint-nice. Inspector, or Clerk of any elecommonwealth; and that no inspec-

dge crother officer of any such election, or eligible to any office voted for. Return Judges of the respective disaforesaid are requested to meet at the Court in the Borough of Clearfield, on the First heat after the said Second Tuesday of Ochen and there to do those things required

HVEN under my hand and seal, at Clearfield. Ninth day of September, in the year of our done thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the EDWARD PERKS, Sheriff

INSCRIBED TO The Parents of Ordelia E Patchin, who died of diptheria Aug. 7, 1863.

Mourn not fond parents, o'er the lifeless clay, Of one whose spirit shines in endless day, Your feelings as a mother must be tart

Thus from the comfort, of your life to part. Could you but see her twofold happy state And hear her youthful tongue such bliss relate. You'd cry aloud. Oh! that such bliss were mine

And at her loss, you would not thus repine. Your child is happy in her youthful years, To leave this gloomy vale of grief and tears Her spirit mounted far above the skies, Where saints in glory to perfection rise.

You long have known the weakness of her frame, Your loss will prove her everiasting gain : She was not given, but was only lent : It shows parental weakness to lament.

Mourn not fond parents o'er your daughter dear' Banish your grief and dry up every tear. You soon may meet her on that blissful shore, Where friends unite to separate no more ept. 14th 1863. Mrs. A. W. Palchin

## SUSPENSION OF THE HABBAS CORPUS.

There is no doubt that the late proclamation of President Lincoln will be hailed among tism." and that we are all quietly submitting to the deprivation of every free right. Sensible and loyal men, however, will look at the mensure, which has been forced upon the Pres ident by copperhead judges and peace men, beas Corpus" dodge to such an extent that, if continued, would in a short time leave us no army either to follow up our own victories, or to prevent the rebel invasion and spoliation of our own States. The riot at New York and the consequent necessity to uphold national authority, obliged the government to withdraw twenty-five thousand of its very best troops from the army of the Potomse, and at the very time, too, that Lee could have been most seriously damaged

We are credibly informed that numbers of our soldiers have been coaxed home from the army by misguided friends, or Government fees, with the promise that they need not go back again, but that, by the habeas corpus dodge, and other machinery now employed by copperheads to embarrass the Government and break up our armies, their release or discharge will be procured. Now we must either whin he rebels, or be whipped by them. We must either make them submit, or be submissive to bem. We must be their musters, or they will be ours. The President has just made his hoice, and the loyal people will lack him up in it. If the rebellion is to be overthrown, it must be done by veteran and disciplined fight. ng men, and how can we keep such men in our armies when a thousand agencies are at work to make them discontented or have them

The Tribune publishes the whole of the Aci of Congress, in pursuance of which the Presi dent has suspended the writ of habeas corpus. A little study of its provisions will show that all the copperhead ravings about Bastiles and iffers de eachet, and star chamber imprisonments and the impending doom of personal liberty, are simply absurd. The act referred to makes every reasonable provision for the protection of personal liberty. At does, indeed, authorize the suspension of the habeas corpus, but it also provides the means by which all persons arrested, except those arrested and held as prisoners of war, are assured a judicial examination into the causes of their detention, and are practically remanded to the ordinary jurisdiction of the U. States Courts The second section of the act directs that the Secretaries of State and War shall furnish

to the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States lists of the names of all persons held as State or political prisoners. The cases of such persons will thereupon go before the Grand Jury, and if no indictment is found against them, it becomes the duty of the Judge to order them to be before him, and thereupon he may discharge them by administering the oath of allegiance, or upon examination may require a recognisance for their good behavior, and for their subsequent appearance as the Court may direct. If the lists are not furnished by the Secretaries of State and War within twenty days after the date of the arrests, any citizen may, by petition, bring the case of any arrested person before the Court, if not indicted by the Grand Jury, and procure his discharge in the same manner and upon the same conditions as a-

It follows, therefore, that, excepting deserters and other military prisoners, no citizens can be arrested and held in consequence of the suspension of habeas corpus, without the benefit of a judicial inquiry into his case, as certain, as full, and as impartial as he would have had if the habeas corpus had not been suspended. If arrested and subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury, he may be discharged on bail, if he is indicted for a bailable offence. If arrested and not indicted, he is brought before a United States Judge, and the gressive statesman in more contempt than Geo. The parson found a copperhead oration and a merits of his case examined by that Judge, W. Woodward. This Justice Woodward dare bottle of whisky instead of the skeleton ser- eign Greece. She says she always though the precisely as they would be on a hearing upon not and will not deny.

a writ of habeas corpus. The only inconvenience resulting to him from a suspension of

gate such cases.

If the late Courts had respected that decisdisloyal men North, as it will be by rebels not have arisen, but they have gone on dis-South, as another evidence that the North is charging soldiers on all conceivable pretexts. completely given over to the "Lincoln despo- in atter contempt of the highest legal tribunal in the country, until the spirit of discontent among enlisted and drafted men became rife, and desertions so frequent, that the sternest penalty of martia; law was necessarily invoked to arrest them. But for the disposition in a far different light. They will deem it which the local courts throughout the States wise and unavoidable, and will see in it a fixed | had shown to defeat the execution of the Endetermination of the Government that home rollin at act, the more direct pullification of traitors shall no longer destroy our armies by it by desertion could never have been enthrowing every embarrassment in the way of conraged and stimulated to its present extent. the draft and enlistment; by having soldiers It was quite time to deny the privilege of isreleased by every possible trick and device of sning writs of habeas curpus to disloyal judg-State or local law, and by running the "Ha- es, who have possessed that privilege only to

## EX-SENATOR RICE ON THE DUTY OF DEM-OCRATS

We find in the Northern Statesman, publishd at Fairbault, Minnesots, a letter from the Hon. H. M. Rice, addressed to some citizens of that place, defining what his position is, and what that of all Democrats ought to be 'on the war question. We make the following ex-

"The thought of acting with any other than he Democratic party never entered my head The whole object of the rebellton is to destroy the principle of Democracy. The nerty which stands by the Government is true Democracy. Every soldier in the army is a true Democrat. Every man who litts his head aove party trammels is a Democrat, and every man who permits old issues to stand in the vay of a vigorous presecution of the war, canor, in my opinion, have any claims on the party. If the city was on fire would you call on any particular party to extinguish the flames? or would you stop to examine its character for fear that you might violate ome of its provisions by taking water from your neighbors' well?

Should disaster befall our country in the truggle for life, true Democrats cannot be lamed. Those who have the power and do are wasting their time and distracting the people by the idle discussions, will occupy no enviable position hereafter, Union or no Union.

"I am for regaining and retaining every foot of soil we ever possessed, without any compromise whatever."

## A PIGMY CONSCRIT. The Pittsburg Chronicle of the 14th instant

"We had a visit vesterday from an exceed ingly interesting specimen of humanity namd Lewis Greene, who was among those drafted in Monongalia township, Greene county, but who, for his extreme diminutiveness, was rejected by the board. Lewis is twenty-two ears of age, yet is scarcely larger than a boy f eight, but far better made than any dwarf we have ever seen, and a vast deal more prightly, intelligent and interesting. After was drawn he received his notice the same as other conscripts, and presented himself on Tuesday before the board of examination. The Provost Marshal ordered his exemption on sight, whereupon he affected to be greatly disappointed, remarking in a loud voice, that in rejecting him the board had "refused a thorough going union man, and deprived the army of one of the best soldiers of the State."

GOD BLESS ALRAHAM LINCOLN! This seems to be the ejaculation of every truly loyal man, as he reads the recent letter of the President declaring his unalterable adhesion to the Proclamation of Liberty. That Proclamation frog would in Lake Michigan." was the nation's promise to the slave, and it must and will be kept. There will be no "reconstruction," reorganization," or "restoration," upon any plan which does not recognize the validity of that Proclamation. But the Union will be restored, and its restoration will be upon the sure basis of Universal Freedom. On this the freemen of the North, coming forth from the baptism of blood, will 'yield not an inch."

The Democrats who remember Stephen A Douglas with love and gratitude, and who voted for him in 1860, need not, we trust, be reminded that no man held that great and proTHE ODIUM OF ABOLITIONISM.

It is a favorite weapon with the tories who the writ is the delay which may occur before hate liberty, and the wretches who adore sla- and the north-eastern States are wrangling and distinguished patriot, was honored with a he is granted a hearing, but that delay cannot | very, to attack all who are in favor of suppres- over minor questions of policy, and copperextend beyond a single term of the court, and sing the rebellion with the sharp edge of the head orators are pointing the people to the ning, the 15th. He responded in a brief in practice will doubtless be much less than a sword, and the full power of the law, as Ab- burdens of "taxes and oppression" heaped up-The principle operation of the suspension is system which degrades an already inferior mongers' " war—the refugees from the South to remove the cases of enlisted and drafted race, below the level of the brutes, he is de- - bear in silence the woes inflicted upon them. men, of spies, of deserters, and of other pris- nounced as an "Abolitionist," and this term, in waiting hopefully for the hour when the trioners held for strictly military offences, from Democratic parlance, is esteemed as fixing umph of the Union cause will enable them to the action of the courts; and to that extent upon those against whom it is used, the most return to the homes, desolated by the march the law is necessary to prevent the depletion withering odium. But in order to show what of armies and the iron despotism of the reof the National armies. The only other effect is really the design of the system which the bollion. We present but one instance of henof the proclamation is to exclude the State Abolitionis's desire to abolish, and in order to dreds, and ask our readers to contrast their courts from the cognizance of cases of arrest prove, too, that the system of human slavery own trials in this war with those of Southern by military or executive power. Whatever is not confined only to the African either in loyalists: criticism may be offered on that ground is Southern theory or practice, we submit the met by the answer that the Supreme Court of following "argument" for white slavery, from the United States had already judicially de- De Bow's Southern Review, for December, 1858. nied the right of the State Courts to investi. The Southern Review is the great exponent, of and nine children. All these women are el-Southern sentiment, opinion and conviction on the subject of slavery. It represents the ion, the necessity for this proclamation might | idea (so to write) of the system, and is perhaps better acquainted with the objects and purposes of those who believe in the "divine origin of a system of human slavery than any other publication in the Southern country. We submit its views as follows:

"Our first proposition is, that land monopoly, (or to express our idea more comprehensively and accurately) that the power exercised by capital over labor, begets and sustains civilization. Our second: That property in human labor (which is property in man) is the only property. Our third: That the white race is the true and best slave race.

"The Arab barb is as readily broken in, tamed and civilized as the white boy. A good deal of moral snasion and a little of the lash suffice to break boys and colts. When broken they never wish to return to the wild state, like Indians and tigers. Their natures are refined and in all respects superior to those of wild animals and wild men. Submission to superiors, to law, government, and slavery variously modified, is natural and agreeable to them. There are a few vicious blooded horses and vicious white men, who hate restraint, disobey masters and other superiors, violate rules and law, and commit crimes. They, like wild animals, love licentious liberty, and are only fit for the plough, the penitentiary and the gallows. Mules and negroes are an intermediate class, who can only be half tamed, domesticated, civilized, and enslaved. "To say that the white race is not the true and best sinve race is to contradict all history. and in effect to assert that there is some superior race : for that race that is most social, tame, domestic, skillful, educatable, and most readily submits to government in all its usual forms, is certainly the highest race. Ninetenths of government is slavery, even in (socalled) free-societies. Married women, childred, sailors, soldiers, wards, apprentices, etc., are not governed by law, but by the will I superiors, their persons are enslayed.

Too much liberty is the great evil of our age, and the vindication of slavery the best corrective of the spirit of lawless Iscentiousness that threatens to subvert society."

Here it is in plain words. The system of slavery as it is enforced and unheld in the revolted States, CONTEMPLATES EVENTUALLY THE EN-SLAVEMENT OF THE WHITE AS WELL AS THE BLACK MAN. This is the system which the Democratic leaders deem it fiendish, radical and unconditional to abolish, and this is also not use it to the fullest extent, and those who the system which Mr. Justice Woodward considers has "natural rights," and that those who uphold it have the right to employ in its defence "whatever means of protection they possess or can command.25 What white laboring man can vote for a candidate holding the doctrine that the white man is only fit for a state of slavery while he remains in a condition to labor for his own living and the living of come up at the approaching election. No man can vote for George W. Woodward without directly voting for a system of white slavery.

> Mrs. Smikes says the reason why children of this generation are so bad is owing to the wearing of balmoral boots instead of old fashioned slippers. Mothers find it too much so they go unpunished; but when she was a child, the way the slipper used to do its duty was a caution to a whole family.

When the war broke out in 1861 it was common for the Democrats to allege that ninetenths of the troops were Democrats. must see that in the hearts of their friends there has been a marvellous convertion.

A certain preacher at Appleton, Wisconsin, in a sermon, made the following comparison, in dissecting the miser : "The soul of a miser is so shriveled that it would have more room to play in a grain of mustard seed than a bull-

ONE of the Copperhead newspapers, or journals rather, speaks of Governor Currin as "a travelling candidate." We presume that after the election, it will, with equal candor, speak of Mr. Justice Woodward as the candidate who staid at home.

The accident to Gen. Gilmore's 300-pound gnn was caused by the explosion of a shell within it. It merely had its nose knocked off. It can shoot as well as ever-like many a soldier with his nose knocked off.

A clergyman and a political orator exchanged carpet bags at a Maine depot last week. mon he expected.

SUFFERING OF REFUGEES.

While the people of Pennsylvania, Ohio, ollionists! If a man avows his horror at the on them, the real sufferers from this "slave-

> by the Government of the United States, one hundred and seventy women and six hundred and in destitute condition. Winter is now fast approaching, and numbers of these families are without shelter or sufficient clothing. Some of these families are in houses without a roof, and others are in frame buildings, without siding, only the root over head; others again are under the shades of large trees, without any protection except the shade of the trees. Many of the families are sickmost of them have a sad and despairing look; the little children look as if hardship and suffering had stamped their mark upon their young faces, and scarcely ever smile the can be obtained for these poor women to do in this place; when the offer is made to send them to their friends, they say they have none. Most of them were originally from East Tennessee and North Carolina. Cannot something families ?"

Thousands of families in the border States have been reduced from affiliaence to poverty -thousands are now homeless and friendless wanderers, without a shelter for their heads from summer's heat or winter's cold. Wherever the iron heel of the rebellion has failen upon loyal tamilies, or loyal communities, the people have been remorsely crushed, stripped of everything, and compelled to suffer in silence or fly. Yet these victims ask no other boon than a speedy restoration of the Union of the despotism which has rained them. For this they endure their present miseries in si lence. What a shameful mockery of these people is embodied in the harangues of the copperhead orators of the North, who prate to communities that have hardly felt the breath of war-save, alas! in the silently increasing gaps in nearly every family circle-the va cant places in so many households-of the tyrranny of the Administration, or the "rushing burdens" of the war. Vast treasures have been expended, thousands of lives have been price has been paid as cheerfully as might be: but in property and civil rights the people ever been. To declaim otherwise may suit the purpose of monthing orators but thinking people know and appreciate this fact.

A great novelty was on exhibition at the Vermont State Fair, in Rutland, last week. It is in the form of a steam pleasure carriage, adapted to moving over common roads. This machine is of exquisite workmanship, and, when supplied with wood and water for a trip of 77 miles, weighs only 650 pounds. Some four weeks since, this carriage made the run over the public thoroughfare from Lowell to his family ? This is a question which must Roxbury, a distance of 27 miles, in 80 minutes. It is claimed it will move on a common road a mile in two minutes.

ODD EXCHANGE .- During the recent election campaign in Maine, an amusing incident of curred in Oxford county. By mistake, Vir gil D. Parris and Rev. Mr. Garland exchanged carpet bags. The former was on his way trouble to take off their boots to whip children, to a copperhead meeting, and the latter was going to exchange pulpits with another clergyman. Parris went to Newry with a discourse on the times, while the clergyman had in return a copperhead speech, a bottle of whisky and a John Brown pike !

A lad was called to the witness-stand in same men are now opposed to allowing the court, whose tender years raised doubts as to soldiers of the army to cast their votes. They his competency as a witness, from not under- Mexico, since it is not so truly either in law standing the nature of an oath. The first or in fact." question put was, "Are you a son of the plaintiff?" The little tellow, crossing his legs, and deliberately putting about half a paper of tobacco in his mouth, replied with the utmost coolness, "Well, so it's reported." He testi-

> The Woodward copperheads intend making peace with the South and offer to assume the rebel debt-about three thousand million, if the slaveholders will consent to come back and govern us Northern mudsills as heretofore. Would it not be good financial policyif we must pay it-to buy it in now when it is selling in Richmond for six cents on the dollar. Who bids?

Prentice says when Humphrey Marshall was a rebel general he could never make up his mind to die in the last ditch, but he was often in a condition to fall into the first.

Mrs. Partington is delighted that Prince Alfred would have nothing to do with Forhad better stick to his native He.

GEN. BUTLER IN PHILADELPHIA. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, the brave soldier serenade at the Continental, on Friday eve-

speech, alluding to the noble part which Pennsylvania had taken in the suppression of the rebellion, and concluded as follows: "And now it remains for the people of Pennsylvania to crush the political hopes of the rebels; and those political hopes are to be crushed upon your soil in the same way that

the men of Pennsylvania, aided by the armies of the Union, crushed the rebel hosts in Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] For there can be no doubt that on the part of the rebel cause quite as much hope is now centered in the longed "Col. Quin Morton, commanding at Rolla, for and coveted divisions of the men of the Mo., states that there are now at that post, fed North as is grounded upon their trust in their arms. And what is to be the answer of Pennsylvania to those hopes? What are you to ther refugees or widows and wives of soldiers, say, men of Pennsylvania, to those enemies of your country who hope for success from your country? What answer has come back to you from the far off shores of the Pacific? What has come up from California? What reply has been made to California from the northeastern boundary, from Maine and its neighbor Vermont? [Renewed cheering.] The living beart of the nation beats perfectly natural in its love of the Union, and, from each extremity of our vast country, we hear bright sunny smiles of childhood. No work and feel its regular pulsation. What answer shall far off California and less distant Maine, receive from the very heart of the Union, the old State of Pennsylvania I [Cheers.] If the most distant stones of the arch are solid and he done for these unfortunate and suffering firm, can it be that the keystone of the arch is rotton and crumbling? [Cries of "No"] Then, to you, my friends, the country looks to set up, once for all, its standard at the ballot-box as on your soil its standard was preserved by the cartridge-box. And in mingling my voice with yours, as a friend of the Union-aye, a friend of the Union and Constitution and Constitutional liberty-let me say to you, let there be no uncertain sound from Pennsylvania. Let us unite our hands in bearing back those men who would seek to embarrass the Government here at home, just as our brave soldiers in the field are bearing back the banners of such men there. [Great applause.] And now it only remains for me to thank you again and again for your courteous and kind reception. [Long continued

## A MEXICAN MANIFESTO.

President Juarez, of Mexico, has addressed note to the Governments of friendly Powers, in which he recites the progress of the French army, and the fraud by which they became in possession of the Government. He affirms offered up, to preserve the Union, and the that only a fraction of the country is subjected to the French authority, and that the rest of it is animated by the national life, and is of the North are as secure to day as they have determined not only to maintain it, but to restore it in the points where it has been interrupted by the triumph of might over right. He recalls the historical fact that in the war of independence the capital remained subject to Spanish authority down to the latest moment, without that affecting the existence of the Republic. The treason committed in Mexico he regards

as a base crime, but one not peculiar to the Mexican people, as proved by history, and especially by that of France; and neither here nor there does the existence of traitors justify the invasion of a State and the annihilation of its sovereignty. The intervention of the French involves not only a grievous outrage to Mexico, but is a threat to all nations, while. in reality, it only subjects to humiliation the few towns kept down by the French army and is but a pure phan esy for the immense majority of the Republic. The note concludes thus: "The undersigned is persuaded that these facts and considerations will cause venr Government to approve the protest which the Mexican Government hereby make against any regulation, treaty, or convention, in which the so-called regency or the imaginary Emperor of Mexico may have part; and the Government of the undersigned also hopes that your Government will not recognize the said regency and empire as the Government of

The N. Y. News (Copperhead) says that the Democratic plutform in that State "is susceptthle to any construction that the readers may choose to give it." In Pennsylvania the speeches of Copperhead leaders, and the articles of the Copporhead press are only susceptible of one construction-unmitigated

DEATH OF GENERAL HOUSTON. - General Sam Houston died at his residence in Huntersville, Texas, on the 25th of July. He was 70 years of age.

The above is the brief notice of the Richmond Whig, of the death of this distinguished man. Its brevity is sufficient assurance that he died a loyal man.

Gen. Gilmore, with a planting-machine of 80 pieces of artillery is about to plant Charleston all over with fire-seeds, each of which will perhaps blossom into a beautiful conflagration.

Let Georgia be proud. Her soil is honored by the tread of loyal troops. Brighter flowers than ever will apring from it.