## 

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

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## Select Loetry.

THE BATTLE-CRY OF FREEDOM. Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys, We'll rally once again,

Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom: We will rally from the hill-side, We will rally from the plain, Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom. The Union forever! Hurrah, boys, hurrah Down with the Traitors, up with the Stars; While we rally round the flag, boys. Rally once again, Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

We are springing to the call Of our brothers gone before; Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom; And we'll fill the vacant ranks With a million freemen more, Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom. The Union forever, ect.

We will welcome to our number The loyal, true, and brave, Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom; And although he may be poor, He shall never be a slave Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom. The Union forever, etc.

We are springing to the call, From the East and from the West,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom; And we'll hurl the Rebel crew From the land we love the best, Shouting the battle-ery of Freedom. The Union orever, etc.

We are marching to the field, boys, Going to the fight,
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom;
And we'll bear the glorious Stars,
Of the Union and the Right, Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

The Union forever, etc. We'll meet the Rebel host, boys, With fearless hearts and true. Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom; And we'll show what Uncle Sam, Has for loyal men to do, Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom The Union forever, etc.

If we fall amid the fray, boys, We will face them to the last, Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom ; And our comrades brave shall hear us, As we are rushing past, Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom

The Union forever, etc. Yes, for Liberty and Union. We are springing to the fight.
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom:
And the victory shall be ours, Forever rising in our might, Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom. The Union forever, etc.

Uommerce-Speculation.

The Boston Traveler says there are about one hundred and fifty ships now in that port, for which there is no business except the coal trade; that there are one hundred vessels on their way to Boston from distant foreign ports with large and valuable car-goes; some of the articles are for the manufacturers, and are wanted; others, such as groceries, fruits and luxuries, are not want-Traveler: "Vast quantities of goods are the rest of the State at ease? to be such a diminution in consumption as tive. Instead of "relating to sheriffs." many a month before they see the pile di- in his case only. minish much." The Traveler urges that whole community, and before the rigors of usual hurry of legislation? another winter set in, we shall see many staples at one half their present prices. There s no lack of coffee, tea, sugar and molasses, and many other foreign goods; our importations are much larger than usual, and never was there such an abundance of all domestic produce."

It is stated that there are at least seven large manufacturers from Germany now in New York preparing to enter largely into the manufacture of fine woolen goods, such as have heretofore been made exclusively in raises the salary of one officer to \$4,500, an-Germany. As these efforts to extend the other to \$3,000, &c. manufacture of fine goods in this country are pushed forward, the demand for fine wool will increase and the price improve ac-

Qualifications of Substitutes.

The uncertainty which the Provost Marshal General's office has thrown over the service in the army is being gradually removed. A few days since we noticed an order declaring that for persons not liable to draft, who desire to present representacent order defines the qualifications for substitutes for drafted men or those who are cided by itself. furnished in advance of the draft. The latter must not be liable to military duty, and must make the oath that they are exempt from the draft by reason of alienage, tates Army or Navy since April 15, 1861. In such cases certificates of exemption will e granted to the principal for three years by Provost Marshal of the District in which he | ment. resides, on receipt of the oath and enlist-ment paper of his substitute.

Death in a Railroad Car.

A young married lady traveling a few days since from New York to Syracuse, and suffering from consumption, had been laid carefully on a pillow in the cars by her husband, while her little girl remained by her de. At Little Fall she fell asleep, and the From the Lewisburg Chronicle of July 15th. ALL THE AMENDMENTS.

Several of our exchanges have argued ably and repeatedly in favor of voting "For the Amendments." They allude to the first proposed amendment to our State Constitution, confirming the right of the Soldiers to vote. But there is much danger from using that expression. There are three Amendments, to be voted upon seperately. A vote "for the Amendment" is no vote at all-it will be cast out, and not counted. If you wish to aid Soldiers in the use of the elective franchise, vote the ticket headed "First Amendment," and containing, within the words "For the Amendment." Nor will voting "For the Amendments,, in a lump, answer-each amendment must be voted for or against, by itself, to have the vote cast of any avail.

The First Amendment is for the Soldiers, to be voted on accordingly.

The Second and Third Amendments are

designed to aid in proper Legislation, to prevent ambiguity and confusion, and check the frauds and trickery practiced by some men, in and out of the Legislature. They are therefore very important.

The Second Amendment is as follows: "No bill shall be passed by the Legisla-ture containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

The ecception is the only objectionable feature in this section—for money is some-times voted, in an appropriation bill, which could not pass in a bill by itself. We believe the Executive, the Judiciary, the Legislative, and other Departments, the Charity donations, and all Laws, should be passed in separate bills, at different times, so that each one should stand upon its own merits, and not, as now, be smuggled in, and allowed to pass upon the spur of necessity, by log rolling, at the end of the sestember. On this day it slowly sweeps a-

To show the deceptions practiced by bills relating to different subjects, and under unsatisfactory titles, we notice a few on our last Senate file :

"An act to authorize the sale of certain real estate." Where? and whose? are reasonable inquiries, not answered by this title, and for all public benefit the bill might proper, why was not the title full and fair? of the pole. From this date the sun begins

Whose case? what county? Very many, having suits in Courts, would be alarmed by such a nugatory yet annoying heading of a bill.

"An act for the promotion of anatomical science," was to give certain bodies for surgical dissection, and might as well have said so at once.

In the House, "An act to lay a bounty tax," referred to one township only, but one would suppose might cover the State. Why not say what township it concerned, for the ed, and will find a dull market. Says the information of that township, and to set all

piled up in our warehouses, that will not be wanted this year, and if the holders wish to Sheriffs, "does not refer to Sheriffs at all, realize, we advise them to ship them to Eu- but gives the Commissioners of Carbon rope and sell the exchange at present high | county power to pay \$2,25 per week for rates. We can tell them that there is going | boarding prisoners, past as well as prospec this country never saw, and holders at pres- bill should have read "An act to confer a ent prices will have to look at their casks of special favor upon one Sheriff by raising the sugar, chests of tea, and bags of coffee, for usual compensation for boarding prisoners,

"An act to repeal Sec. 4, of an act relathe whole community must be determined tive to certain election districts, approved that prices shall come down." "Let our April 27, 1855." Why not say what the banks," suggests that journal, "refuse to bill was for, instead of such roundabout discount a note that will enable parties to verbiage to hinder legislators from knowing hold up still higher merchandise. By rig-illy adopting this course, they will help the law books uselessly? or who has time in the

> "An act relating to passenger railways," repeals the law against running them on the

> Another act favorable to public morals, as one would suppose by the title, had exactly the opposite meaning in the bill, in our

> There are two bills reported, entitled An act relating to waste." Waste of 'An act relating to waste." what? "An act relating to Allegany county"

"An act relating to a certain alley." But what about the alley? And is the alley in Philadelphia, Reading, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Centerville, Lewisburg, Erie, or

There are perhaps a dozen bills passed, each year, headed "A further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philasubject of the eligibility of substitutes for delphia," on all imaginable subjects-raising salaries, legislating men out and in offices, making certain offices compatible or incompatible with others, and closing streets, alleys, &c. No. 1326, H. R., embraces tive substitutes, any one, whether liable to three or four different subjects—not one of the braft or not, would be accepted. A rewhich is indicated by the bill, some of which, of course, deserves to be considered and de-

Now, is it not manifest that in common of the people in legislation, the object of bills should be fairly seen on their face, and fall on its own merits? No fair man, it seems to us, should hesitate to vote, on "Second Amendment-For the Amend-

The Third Amendment reads: "No bill shall be passed by the Legislahereafter be conferred upon the courts of

this commonwealth.' This, also, is obviously just, and politic. Very much of the time of the Legislature is occupied upon corporations which could child commenced fauning her, saying mam- and should be uniform in their character, was an ordinary one, sat a white man, a take from our Northern friends and sympama is sleeping. A passenger, however, noticed the peculiar whiteness of her lips, and be much better and more fairly determined on looking closely at her, discovered that by the Court (or Judges and Grand Jurors). The white man held the lines, the team to the good cause of the South.

She was dead.

Rather a clincher, that reply.

men who are strangers to most of the corporators and to the locality interested. In Harrisburg, practically, the Senator and Assemblyman of the respective counties do all its legislation, as no other likes to oppose whatever they may ask of "local" business. This section would transfer it to other, better informed authorities-to men who, in the nature of things, best understand each case, by whom wrong can be detected, and the responsibility thus brought to the right persons. Petty incorporations could be more cheaply, honestly and satisfactorily obtained, under general than under special Vote, then, on 'Third Amendment -For the Amendment.

It has been alleged the 2d and 3d Amendments are designed to kill the 1st: but the hearts of men we can not judge—we think the Amendments are all right whatever the motives of the proposers.

Now, voting for each of the three Amendments would be more likely to insure the success of all-while omitting one or two, or voting against them, would complicate voting, and might endanger the first. Then, print all your Tickets and Vote for all the Amendments.

And get some extra votes for the absent 100 days' men.

Appearance of the Sun from the North Pole. To a person standing at the north pole the sun appears to sweep horizontally around the sky every twenty-four hours without any perceptible variation during its circuit in its distance from the horizon. On the 21st of June it is 23° 28' above the horizon, a little more than one-fourth of the distance to the zenith, the highest point that it ever reaches. From this altitude it slowly descends, its track being represented by a spiral or screw with a very fine thread, and in the course of three months it worms its way down to the horizon, which it reaches on the 23d of Sepround the sky with its face half hidden be low the icy sea. It still continues to de-seend, and after it has entirely disappeared it is still so near the borizon that it carries bright twilight around the heavens in its daily circuit. As the sun sinks lower and lower, this twilight gradually grows fainter till it fades away. On the 20th of December the sun is 23° 28' below the horizon, as well have had no title. If the act was and this is the midnight of the dark winter An act to change the venue in a certain | to ascend, and after a time his return is heralded by a faint dawn which circles slowly around the horizon, completing its circuit every twenty-four hours. This dawn grows gradually brighter, and on the 20th of March the peaks of ice are gilded with the first level rays of the six-months' day. The bringer of this long day continues to wind his spiral way upward, till he reaches his highest place on the 21st of June, and his annual course is completed.

A Brave Cavalryman. Andrew Myers, of Company M, Thirteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, having got separated from his regiment, left Washington city on Wednesday to rejoin the same. When sev eral miles from the city, he came upon two Rebel soldiers whom he took prisoners by presenting a revolver to their heads and de manding their surrender. He brought his prisoners to this city and handed them over to the Provost Marshal, and on Thursday morning again started on his journey, but had not proceeded far before he overtook two more "Johnnies" whom he took prisoners also and again returned to Colonel Ingraham's office, where he delivered up his charge. Friday morning Myers made yet another attempt to overtake his command, but, strange to say, when between Tenally-town and Rockville, he fell in with four men of the Rebel stragglers, whom he ordered to 'about face," and march to Washington. Myers accompanied his prisoners to the city, where they were committed to the Old Capitol, to keep the company of those previously captured by the dashing eavalryman.

AMUSING INCIDENT.—Charles Gates, minor son of Wm. K. Gates, of Lee, Mass., wished to enlist, three years ago, but his parents objected to it. One morning he was sent to drive the cows to pasture, on his way to work, taking his dinner with him. But at night he did not come back, because he had run away and enlisted in the 10th regiment. He remained through the three years without a furlough, and returned with the regiment unharmed by rebel bullets. He arrived in the old pasture at home one night last week, just at "cow time," and he leisurely drove up the same old cows, as if he hadn't been away for three years. His 'reception' was a joyful one, none the less so as his coming was a complete surprise.

WHAT IS ASTRAKAN ?- Many women the past winter have worn Astrakan without thinking what it is. Astrakan, as its name indicates, is an Asiatic invention. They couple a black ewe with a black ram. Before the dam has given birth to the young. she is killed and the lambs are taken from honesty, and for the protection of the mass her womb. Their wool is jet black and of an extreme fineness. It costs very dear; there are Persians whose Astrakan bonnets or having served two years in the United that every subject matter should stand or are worth 500 francs (\$100) a piece. This states Army or Navy since April 15, 1861. fall on its own merits? No fair man, it statement is worthy of notice by ladies who have talse Astrakan-Astrakan the wool of which is long and dyed .- Le Moniteur IIlustre Des Inventions.

Wheeling, Va., is one of the oddest of all places. The Intelligencer of that city gives MAILS IN THE ARMY.

A friend in the Army of the Potomac sends us the following, relating to Army Mails, which may be of interest to many of our readers :

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July, 1, 1864. To the editor of The Chronicle :- In your issue of the 29th ult., is an article on "Army Mails," introducing General Grant's Order No. 39. I am prompted, on reading it, to make a remark or two in reference to army mails in general, and in particular to the working of the mail system in this army previous to the promulgation of order No. 39.

Under existing orders there are two sworn mail agents at headquarters of each corps d'armee, and one at headquarters of each division and each brigade. The corps agents receive the mails at the point to which they. are consigned and distributed to the division agents of their respective corps, who, in turn, distribute to brigade agents, by whom, in most cases where there is a lack of regimental carriers, letters are delivered to the adjutants or quarter-masters of regiments. Each division is entitled to one wagon to be used only in the mail service. and a wagon is also allowed to each corps headquarters for the same purpose; and, whenever the orders are strictly enforced. this amount of transportation is amply sufficient. I should here remark that, in addition to this allowance, brigade, division, and corps agents always have the use of a

saddle-horse when needed. During the Peninsula campaign the mail system was execrable. One improvement followed another, until the assignment of Gen. Hooker to the command-in-chief, when radical changes were made, resulting eventually in the arrangement under which the mails are served to-day. It is to Gen. Hooker and to Provost Marshal General Patrick we are indebted for what I venture to assert is the best regulated military mail system ever known. It must be borne in mind, too, that this system is purely military, the department at Washington having nothing whatever to do with it, further than to ship and receive mail-matter-at one time distributing it in so careless a manner as to ren-

While I do not doubt in the least that General Grant's army of the West was officers and men who have, through difficulappalling, furnished the Army of the Potomac with their mails. At Fredericksburg, while the safely entrenched troops of the enemy were pouring their galling fire into our ranks, mail agents were busy delivering and receiving letters and papers. Scarcely a day passed during the Chancellorsville fight that we were not promptly supplied. In the Gap, at Gettysburg, at Culpepper, in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, and in front of Petersburg, under the fire of sharpshooters, everywhere, in short, have our mail agents been assiduous in the discharge of their duties. Only a few days ago one had his horse shot under him. Another was killed or captured while on duty in the Wilderness. Another had his clothing pierced by a rebel bullet, and still another, with his mail-bag strapped to his saddle, running the risk of losing his life at every step from our own howitzers, rode in advance of Gen. Sheridan's command on the 14th of May, and opened communication between the cavalry and the gunboats on the James. This achievement, as romantic as it was dangerous, was heralded by the press as the heroic deed of a signal officer.

Before closing this desultory note, I must call the attention of your readers to the great importance of properly directing their letters to the army. Within the last three days I have seen about ten thousand missent letters re-distributed at City Point. These letters were returned from the different commands in the army, and at least three-fourths of them were so indistinctly and carelessly directed that it was impossible to tell where they belonged. These will go, of course, to the dead-letter office. Among them were ten letters intended for the 3d Wisconsin, and were thus super-

scribed. 3d Wisconsin, 3d division, 2d corps.
 3d Wisconsin, Gen. Banks' division. 3d Wisconsin, 1st division, 2d brigade,

20th corp 4. 3d Wisconsin, via. Chattanooga. 5. 3d Wisconsin, Army of the Cumber-

land. 6, 3d Wisconsin, Sherman's division. 7. 3d Wisconsin, 1st division, 20th corps. 9. 3d Wisconsin, Williams' division, 12th

3d Wisconsin, 1st division, 11th corps. Letters addressed to "John Smith, company H, —th corps," are as common as the very name itself, and "10th division, 10th brigade, 10th corps," is a direction as well known among mail men as the direction to the trenches. It must be evident that letters bearing these vague superscriptions are not apt to reach the parties for whom they are intended.

Discipline of the Rebels.

Persons who particularly observed the conduct of the Rebel soldiers while they were in the vicinity of Washington city, are unanimous in the opinion that they were excellently disciplined and obeyed their officers in every respect with wonderful alacriture granting any power or privileges in places. The Intelligencer of that city gives the following sketch, vouching for its accuracy case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been or may the following sketch, vouching for its accuracy: "We saw yesterday going up toward such powers or privileges has been or may the following sketch, vouching for its accuracy: "We saw yesterday going up toward the feeling with which the Rebels regard the feeling with which the Rebels regard the feeling with which the feeling with which the feeling with which the gentleman invested in United States 7,30 their Northern sympathizers. One of this gentleman invested in United States 7,30 their near is three and a half inches long. the upper ferry a team of four animals—a horse, a pony, a mule, and a bull. The horse had the heaves, the pony was blind, the mule was lame, and the bull had no provision for fly time. In the wagon, which was an ordinary one sat a white man a take from our Northern sympathizers. One of this latter class asked a Rebel officer if he made no distinction between the property of Union people and that of the friends of the confederate cause? "Not at all," he replied; "we erippled negro and a tame skunk. The skunk was firmly bound with a wisp of straw. that they would specially desire to contribute

Starvation in England.

The London Daily Telegraph of June 29th says :- Like a guant and ghastly shadow from another world startling a bridal feast by its unannounced intrusion-like the terrible writing on the wall-every now and the scene of active conferences between then the report of a coroner's inquest drives the blood back to the heart, and turns laughter into sighs. The morning's paper, opened in the pleasant breakfast parlor, reports the great doings of England, of its mighty member of Buchanan's cabinet, Beverly commerce, of its ceaseless enterprise, of the Tucker, once United States Consul at Livthousand evidences of its almost unimaginable wealth, of its splendor and its power; but we turn to another page, and side by with sundry other gentlemen of the same side with the records of pomp and state the political position, but less notoriety, are at eye is arrested by the heading of some such paragraph as "death from starvation." Now, it is an aged woman friendless and alone, now a strong man prostrate by sickness and stricken in his prime, anon the parent of a group of helpless children who are flung on the tender mercies of the world; for hunger knows neither age nor sex, feeding alike on all. The latest case before us they have confidence, of the particular purillustrates the condition of a numerons

died some weeks ago, and she and her family occupied one miserable apartment, destitute of furniture, unless that name can be | in the coming election. given to a bed on the floor. The family consisted of two girls, eighteen and nine do not assume as yet to speak for the sece-years, and a boy of fourteen; but the whole ded States—but they hold out very strong means of support for the four persons was hopes of getting the assent of those States derived from the labor of the eldest daugh- to the propositions they put forth provided ter. She was a maker of match boxes, and the Democratic party will pledge itself in early and late the poor girl toiled with aching and weary fingers to win a mouthful of bread for those around her. The pay—if that word may be used-was two pence lieve they embrace: per gross, twenty-four dozen, boxes and lids, out of which the paste used in the work | the Union. had to be found, and string provided for binding the bundles as they were finished. All her endeavors brought but five shillings a week, two shillings and sixpence of which went for rent, and on the balance four persons had to live-to sustain vitality on seven pence-half penny each for seven days! and where death and famine reigned supreme. A doctor was sent for, and food begged from the neighbors; but the fight was past, and ere the medical man arrived the poor mother's troubles on earth were over. At the inquest on Friday, evidence was given that the organs of the deceased were healthy, but that the stomach and intestines were perfectly empty; facts proving that she could not have taken any food for quite a length of time previous to her decease. Many truly sad tales have been told in our pages of death from privation and want, but none has exceeded this in its intense agony and tragical accessories. Nothing that has ever been written or painted of human woe surpasses the night-scene in this Whitechaple lodging house. The imagination of Shakspeare himself has conceived no picture more awful and heart-rending than that of the poor daughter-yet a girl in years-without food, without friends, without a stool to sit on to rest her tottering limb, alone with a dying mother and a starying brother and sister, walking around the straw pallot in hopeless despair, with none but the Allseeing Eye to look down and pity her. Ellen Smiles will soon be forgotten, those who are bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh will kneel at her lowly grave, shed bitter tears, and turn away forever; but the main features of this human tragedy are daily played and are too combusy public.

A Singular Incident.

The Boston Gazette tells the following

Twenty years ago a gentleman of this city resolved to remove out West, and started for his destination. In New York he stopped at a second class hotel, and while there was robbed of a purse containing some \$2, 000 in gold. In the course of his perigrinations he was successful, and had forgotten all about his loss, having accumulated a handsome property. When the war broke out he was too old to enlist, but feeling patriotic, he offered his services to Gen. Logan, and acted as Quartermaster to a brigade. One night, on the march, the army arrived at a small town in Southern Alabama, and according to orders he took possession of the inn for general headquarters.

While talking with the landlord he discovered that he formerly kept a hotel in New York, and, upon pressing his inquiries, found that he was the identical landlord of the house in which he had been robbed. In the course of the evening he arranged a mock courtmartial and brought the landlord before it, charging him among other things with the robbery. Much to his surprise the landlord confessed the robbery, and he had his choice to restore the money or die at sunrise. The man received

To a well known United States Senator, Grant said a few days ago-and that too while the rebel "invasion" was in progress: 'I am just as certain to take Richmond and crush Lee's army, as the sun is to rise.' This is Grant's opinion and he ought to

PLOTS ON FOOT. Conference of Secessionists and Copperheads in Canada

NIAGARA FALLS, July 16, 1864. The opposite side of the river is just now prominent secessionists from Southern States and active sympathizers with secession in the North. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, erpool, George N. Sanders, of Cosmopolitan and miscellaneous notoriety, together the Clifton House, where they are visited from time to time by prominent Democrats and others of secession sentiments-whose names I do not care just now to give.

There can be but very little doubt that the object of this gathering is political—and indeed no secret is made by the parties con-cerned, in conversing with persons in whom poses they have in view. They are endeavoring to devise a basis for the action of the "A poor woman named Ellen Smiles, aged | Chicago Convention which shall accomplish fifty-seven, lived with her three children in Osborn street, Whitechapel; her husband the triumph of the Democratic party. In other words, the secessionists are seeking to frame a platform for the Democratic party

I have been told that Clay and Thompson

1. The return of the seceded States to 2. The assumption of the Confederate

debts. 3. The recognition of the freedom of the slaves actually emancipated in the progress of the war, and the status quo ante bellum as to all others.

If the Democratic party of the Northern der the employment of soldier clerks at the post office at Washington absolutely necesill on Saturday and, by the advice of a fellill on Saturday and the low-lodger, the daughter went to the work- hopes of being able to secure so general house for relief. Then comes the old, old an assent to them in the South, as to give story; through ignorance she went to the the party great strength in the election by promptly supplied with mails, I think that too little praise has been awarded to those officer for Spitafields instead of the one for er they have any authority to make such officers and men who have, through difficul-ties and dangers no less embarrassing and but was told to come again on Tuesday think that they have not, but their their morning. On Monday night the lodger mission is purely voluntary, and that its obheard the girl walking all the dark hours in ject is to give aid and comfort to the Demthe room where her only parent lay dying, ocratic party in the coming contest.—New

"The Golden Circle,"

The "Golden Circle" and other secession organizations have called a mass convention to meet at Peoria, Illinois, on the 3d of August next. Among the signers to the call are several recognized secession copperheads. The Chicago Times, rank copperhead, states distinctly that this call culminates from "a State secret organization, not connected, as such, with the Democratic party, but the members of which act with the Democratic party." The Chicago Post, a war Democrat paper exposes the character of the organization and the proposed meeting as being simply rebellious: We quote:

There is a party in this country in favor

of peace on any terms. There is a party in this country who want peace now; who want to stop the war at its present stage, and who want the Union to be dissolved now in the vain delusion, that in the gene al wreck of things that would follow, the people would, as an escape from anarchy, be led into the formation of another Union, with a new Constitution framed as our conquering and victorious neighbors might dictate. There is such a party in Illinois, and early in August they propose to hold a pub-lic meeting in Peoria in this State, where they will ventilate their peculiar doctrines and give expression to their determinations mon to be kept constantly in mind by the for the future. With free speech and free press these men would be powerless among intelligent people; but they profess to be Democrats, and call themselves the Democratic party. They have increased in numbers because their organization has been a secret one within locked doors, and associates bound not to divulge the proceedings. They have lavished themselves into fury, and have arrived at the conclusion that the the rest of mankind were as foolish as themselves. Seeing no one, admitting no one but the initiated to their deliberations, they have increased their numbers by thousands who would not dare to appear in public in connection with such an organization. Their being but one side to all their discussions, and there being no opposition to their propositions, they have concluded, that they represent the moral and political sentiments of the whole people. They at last propose to hold a public meeting, and that is to be held at Peoria. There they intend, if pos-sible, to scare the Democratic party into their measures-to hold the threat of defection over the Democratic party with a view of Coercing it into a political declaration of hostility to the prosecution of the war for any purpose.

> Among the missiles found near Fort Stevens are some gheer contrivances, and some strange kinds of ammunition. A conical leaden musket ball, in three divisions, chain part is three and a half inches long, formed of two stout brass wires, twisted together and permanently rivited to the balls at each end. This is a rifle charge, intended to cut the flag staff, or to serve as a donble-header. The third variety is a tuning screw for a piano, fired from a rifle and imbedded in a tree, and shows that the rebels were getting short of missiles,