

CHANGE OF BASE.—Gen. Price, it seems, says he has come to Missouri this time "to stay." The very same observation was made by Forrest, some weeks ago, when he entered Tennessee with sixteen thousand men. "I have come north of the Tennessee river to stay," he remarked to one of our officers who had an interview with him. He did stay—but not long. When Rosecrans got after him, he decamped out of Tennessee, and considered himself very fortunate to get away. We expect an attempt at the repetition of the same manoeuvre on the part of Price, when Rosecrans gets his forces fairly in motion against him; but we hope "Rosy" will compel old Price to stay.—N. Y. Times.

The Rebel Receiver of Arkansas reports that he has received, under the law confiscating Northern indebtedness from merchants and others, due to the people of the United States, \$1,370,000, and sold confiscated goods belonging to the Northern people for \$625,581; also sold confiscated steamboats for \$212,390, and confiscated real estate for \$730,165.

Will the opponents of confiscation of Rebel property please denounce this confiscation of loyal property.

REBEL FINANCES.—The Richmond Enquirer, of Saturday last, has a leading article on the condition of the Confederate finances, which opens in the following lively strain: "Money has ceased to be a standard of value in the Confederacy. The promissory notes of the Government cannot buy supplies, or labor. Great manufacturers hold out such inducements to purchasers who will pay in produce, that even the stringency of the War Department, forbidding detailed farmers to barter their crops for indispensable machinery, have become powerless. Mechanics refuse to work for anything but provisions. Teachers demand a pittance in eatables, or a small portion in Treasury Notes. Worst of all, Government itself offers an immense premium on all taxes paid in kind by assessing provisions furnished for that purpose the highest market rate. It floods the country with certificates of debt, etc.

The Enquirer is anxious to know what will be the upshot of this condition of affairs. We do not wonder that it finds it impossible to discover.—N. Y. Trib.

KEEP IT UP.—The Unionists, so far as we can hear, are well at work, and if the work is kept up—as we have reason to think it will be—the November election will find them thoroughly organized.

In the late canvass too much was taken for granted, and too little of telling work done. The opposition, on the contrary, were well organized. The result was full on their side, while thousands of Unionist did not vote. Let the work now going on be kept up for the two weeks that remain, and the Keystone State will give a rousing Union majority on the home vote. Let every ward, block, and precinct resolve to do better—much better—than before. Let us not leave everything to be done by the soldiers, although they may be safely trusted to do it.

BRITISH GUINEAS AGAINST US.—At the great Union meeting in New-Haven, on Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Patton, just returned from Europe, made a speech, in the course of which he said that he had hurried home to vote for Mr. Lincoln; and that his haste had been stimulated by having observed how deeply interested the aristocracy of England are on our election, and how anxious they are that McClellan should succeed. He spoke of noblemen who freely admitted they were sending gold to this country to influence the election in favor of McClellan, believing that his election would be followed by peace and separation.

Ex-Senator Browning, of Ill., who has been very extensively claimed as a supporter of McClellan, has written a letter denouncing the Chicago platform and the whole Copperhead party. He comes out squarely and fairly for Lincoln and Johnson.

Gen. David B. Birney, almost in the hour of his death, presented an example of patriotism which should be a reproach to all the lukewarm and a spur to all the careless nominally in the Union ranks. He was brought to Philadelphia on election day, with the impression of death upon his features. Before allowing himself to be taken to his home, he insisted upon being carried to the polls, to vote, as a citizen, for the cause for which he had fought as a soldier.

Victory can only be lost by going to the rear. Let every man continue at his post, and hard at work. So shall Rebelism and Copperheadism be ours, and fairly won. Confidence must not beget apathy.

The Copperheads complain that the Administration influence is used against them. But they certainly should not complain at that, inasmuch as the influence of the Rebel Administration is used for them. Every one helps his friends.

The result of the State election shows that the copperheads were well organized. They brought out their full vote by organization, and we must do the same.

A National grave sooner than national suicide! Surrender, never! War forever rather than a Disunion Peace.

Storing Celery.

We have said a great deal lately about the cultivation of celery; and now, as the crop must be pretty well grown, we shall proceed as usual at this season, to give some reliable directions for preserving it through the winter.

Many people complain of their celery—one of the most difficult garden crops to raise in perfection—that it does not keep well through the winter—sometimes it withers, but often it rots. It is recommended by some that it should be preserved in the rows where it grows, and that removal always more or less injures it. Where the plant is grown in soil of a dry nature—and celery never should grow there—it may be kept well in the row; but we deny most emphatically that removal injures it in the slightest particular.

We pursue two modes and find both to answer completely. The first is to remove the celery to high and dry ground, dig a trench spade deep stand up a row of plants, then three inches of soil, then another row of plants, then three inches of soil, then another row, and so on until about half a dozen rows are finished, then commence another bed and so on. The soil should be packed in firmly and banked up so that the tops of the celery are just covered, then spank off roof fashion to turn the rain. Over this two wide boards, nailed together should be placed, as a security against moisture—For remember it is frost, as some say, that rots celery. Frost adds tort tenderness.

Another plan is to sink barrels into the earth, so that the tops are two or three inches below the surface, stand them compactly full of celery, put close or tight covers upon them, and then a couple of inches of soil. By this mode, somewhat more troublesome than the other, ours kept well for the last two or three years until all was consumed, which was late in spring.

The foregoing will answer several inquirers on the subject, who have addressed us within the last few days.—Germantown Telegraph.

Keeping Winter Pears.

Mr. H. E. Hooker, of Western New-York, (we believe this is his residence,) who has had much experience in cultivating and keeping pears until late in the winter, and even into March, states that he packs them in barrels or half barrels, and places them in a barn-cellar. Some cellars, he says, are too damp, which rots them; others too dry, which shrivels them; and that it can be ascertained only by the experiment, the situation which is exactly adapted. They should, however, be kept where the atmosphere is always above the freezing point. He does not approve of changing the fruit to a warmer temperature for the purpose of ripening, and yet says that retarding their ripening to too long a period will injure their flavor.

So far as our own experience extends Mr. Hooker's views are generally correct. We have tried various modes of keeping pears, and cannot say that we entirely succeeded with any of them. We had constructed a dark closet, filled with shelves, where it was dry and cool, but never frost-free, the temperature being as even as possible without artificial means. The fruit was carefully placed upon cotton. Every attention was bestowed upon it; and the result was that some of the fruit rotted, some dried up, some was flavorless. Also, certain varieties said to keep not later than November, were in fine condition near January. The "Easter Burre" variety rotted or dried up in December and January; and so on.

We next tried to keep them in a partially but airy closet in the cellar, where the temperature is from 40 to 50 through the winter—and the result was just the same—some rotted, some shriveled up, and none kept beyond the middle of January. We next tried them wrapped separately in paper, packed in barrels, and placed in an empty ice-house. The result was that there were but half a dozen specimens that had not lost their flavor; the rest were perfectly tasteless, and had to be thrown away. We next year put the barrels in the house-cellar, and with no better success. The next year the fruit was wrapped in paper, packed in boxes, and buried more than a foot under ground in a dry soil—where they all rotted.

We know of several persons who keep pears until May, retaining their flavor, in arched cellars—in closets in the cellar—in garrets—in closets in the house—but we have thus far failed everywhere.

We believe that generally pears can be kept best in dark drawers, in a fireless room of the house, laid on something soft, and covered up.

Gen. McClellan must have a poor opinion of Sheridan. The young scapegrace, instead of restoring to gunboats other safe places for shelter, goes square into the fight himself! He should be cashiered, and probably will be when Little Mac becomes Commander-in-Chief! But what a very old man Sheridan will be when that happens!

RIVALRY GRANT.—Grant has captured more guns in the present rebellion than any General in the service. Sherman seems determined to try and rival him. In the last month he has captured about eighty pieces from the rebels. Certainly a good month's work.

The American Citizen.



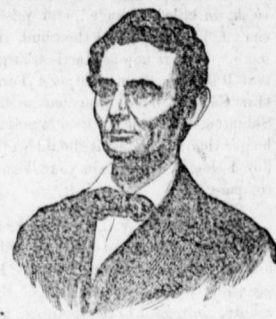
THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY OCT. 26, 1864.

"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."—D. Webster.



FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Presidential Electors.

Thomas H. Cunningham, Butler county, RE-REPRESENTATIVE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Robert P. King, | 13. Elias W. Hall, |
| 2. Geo. Morrison Coates, | 14. Charles H. Shiner, |
| 3. Henry Shum, | 15. John W. Foster, |
| 4. William H. Kern, | 16. David McCannighy, |
| 5. Barlow H. Jenks, | 17. David W. Wood, |
| 6. Charles N. Smith, | 18. Isaac Johnson, |
| 7. Robert Pickers, | 19. John Patton, |
| 8. Aaron Nell, | 20. Samuel E. Rich, |
| 9. John A. Hestand, | 21. Edward Brier, |
| 10. Edward H. Curvell, | 22. John P. Pomeroy, |
| 11. Edward Hestand, | 23. Chester M. Chalkin, |
| 12. Charles E. Reed, | 24. John W. Blanchard, |

We have just learned that Capt. Ayres has arrived at home. The 78th are expected in a few days.

Electoral Ticket.

In our paper to-day will be found electoral tickets; we have taken this method of distributing our tickets among the voters. Persons receiving our paper can cut these tickets out and use them with great convenience—examining the names and see to it that none but genuine tickets are used. We have also a good supply of tickets for the different districts, which can be had by calling at this office. We trust our friends throughout the county will give this matter immediate attention, and save us the trouble of sending them by mail. THOS. ROBINSON, Chairman. Butler, Oct. 25th, 1864.

Be Assessed.

Saturday, the 29th inst. is the last day on which assessments can be made preparatory to the November election, we trust our committees will all be vigilant and see to it, that the Assessment lists are complete. Another grand rally and the bright light of victory shall dash in upon us, with its balmy rays. Let LINCOLN & JOHNSON, UNION AND LIBERTY, be the rallying cry, and the cohorts of treason and slavery shall give way before the unbroken lines of the Union legions.

On our first page to-day, will be found the address of the National Union Executive Committee; we ask for it a careful perusal; also correspondence from the army. We are always glad to hear from our friends in the army; we are under special obligations to our correspondents in Co. H; its many friends here were anxious to hear from it. We hope soon to hear from it again.

Republican Meetings.

will be held in Oakland township, at Miller's School House, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 31st, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

At Fairview, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 1st, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

At Millersburg, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2d, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Simcoe Nixon, and other competent speakers will be at these meetings.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Chairman. J. D. M'Junkin, Sec'y.

Good for Pennsylvania!

We have just received a letter from Gen. Cameron, chairman of our State Executive Committee, informing us that the returns now in, show the election in this State of 17 members of Congress to 7 opposition—last year we stood 12 to 12—a gain of 5, making a change of ten? Also the election of 19 State Senators to 14 opposition—this is a gain of 2, making a change of 4. Also in the Lower House, we have 60 to 40 opposition! Who can doubt our success in November?

Hon. Roger B. Taney.

This eminent jurist, who has occupied the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died recently at his residence, in Baltimore. We trust Mr. Lincoln will have his place filled, not only by a lawyer of equal learning, but by a patriot of no doubtful character. We want a man with a sound heart as well as a clear head—such, we have no doubt will be found.

Good for Co. H, 102d Regiment.

It is gratifying to the friends of the country to learn, that in the returns sent from this veteran company, to our Prothonotary, there is not a single vote polled for the Copperhead ticket! Long life to Co. H. Wonder if they could have known that "their old commander," Major M'Laughlin, was canvassing this county against the Union ticket? Wayward fellows indeed! But it can't be helped, and if they just take it in hands, they will repeat it at the next election; we have said on a former occasion, that there would not be more than six or seven votes in this company for Little Mac—time will tell.

The Soldier's Vote.

So far as returns have come in, we believe there is about 20,000 from the army—about 4,500 of these is for the Democratic ticket, leaving the Union party a clear majority on the soldier's vote of 11,000!! Enough certainly for the first election. Many of the Copperhead candidates have run a heavier vote than can be polled for M'Clellan and Pendleton, running as they are, as the representatives of the Chicago Platform, and the treasonable characters who made it.

Co. H, 102d Regiment.

From an account of the casualties in Sheridan's recent encounter with the Rebel army, in the Valley, on the 19th inst., we find the following casualties in Co. H, 102d Regiment, wounded,

F. Wiles, left leg; S. Damp, left side; Albert Miller, left arm; C. Short, groin; Sgt. Adam Shird, right thigh; J. H. Mahwood, throat; P. J. Gallaher, head; J. C. Hammel, finger. We are inclined to think that, "Shird" might mean Shiras, and "Mahwood" Mahood, but we give them as we find them in the Pittsburgh Commercial.

A Great Union Rally.

A meeting of the friends of Lincoln and the Union, will be held in Harmony, on Tuesday the 1st of November; distinguished speakers will be present, both English and German. We hope our friends in the south western part of the county will be on hands on mass. We expect to send a good delegation from this place.

We understand that there is arrangements being made to get up a good meeting of the same character, at Plankerton (we believe) which will be participated in by our friends, both in this and Allegheny counties. Col. Thompson and others of this county, will be present—speakers from Pittsburgh will also be there. Keep the ball rolling.

Notice to Assessors.

In another column of to-days paper will be found a notice by the Commissioners to the Assessors of this county in reference to their duties as Assessors, in reference to assessing persons preparatory to the election on the 8th of November.—We hope that all interested will give this matter their prompt attention. Let the assessment be made complete at once if any of the Assessors are unwilling to perform their duties, call their attention to this notice, and if they then refuse to do their duty in the premises, let them be treated according to law; but we have little apprehension of any trouble; being notified of their duty, they will doubtless discharge it.

The following names of soldiers have been sent us with the request that we have their assessments made, and their certificates and receipts sent on to them. As it is impossible for us to reach the respective Assessors in time, we give their names in our paper, so that some of our friends can attend to it for them: "David Galiauer, of Butler township, and Geo. W. Painter, of Winfield township, are in the Alexandria Hospitals; this fact should be stated on the receipt.

The following are in the 9th Regiment, V. R. C., at Washington, D. C. Loyd E. Greaves, Jacob Wiley, Matthew Miller, Benjamin Leroy, Samuel A. White, Jas. A. Campbell, Frederick Bauder.—We are not advised to what districts the last names belong, but their friends can recognize them, and have the matter attended to at once. Their receipts can be sent to: JOSEPH M. WILSON, Sec. Ex. Com. Loyal Penna's, Washington, D. C.

Soldiers Voting.

We have just received a letter from a friend in Co. H, 102d Regt., urging that we at once, procure the certificates and receipts necessary to enable their company to vote at the approaching election.—While we are, doubtless, acquainted with the most of that company, we cannot recall the name and residence of, perhaps the majority of them—each of them, however, is known to his friends and we therefore take this opportunity to urge upon their respective friends the necessity of attending to this matter at once. Far better pay the ten cent tax twice, than have a single soldier deprived of his vote at the coming election.

Let the vigilance committees of each township take hold of this matter in earnest—and let all Union men consider themselves members of the committee, let them complete their assessments and wherever they have reason to apprehend that those already sent have not reached their destination let them send duplicate receipts.

We left home on Tuesday the 18th for the purpose of attending a meeting of the State Executive Committee at their rooms in Philadelphia, the attendance was full on Wednesday, and we are glad to be able to say, that the committee convinced all, that there was no fears of the State—indeed the only matter of difference was the amount of Lincoln's majority—there can be no fears as to the final result, unless Republicans should fold their arms and become indifferent—this they will not, they must not do. Be active, be united, persevering, and victory is ours beyond a peradventure.

On Wednesday afternoon we visited Saterlee and other Hospitals, but did not see so many as we had hoped, of those with whom we were acquainted. We saw Mr. Story, however (son of Alex. B.) who had lost an arm, he is getting along finely. In Saterlee we met our friend Robert Riley, looking rather poorly, also Oran Matthews, who is getting along finely, although he has lost one of his eyes by a wound received on the eyebrow.—We also saw Mr. Wm. Daubenspeck, he has been shot through the jaw, which is badly broken, but he is getting along well we were pleased to have it to say of all the members of Co. H, 102d Regt., which we saw, none had thought of voting for Little Mac, notwithstanding our rudeness in assailing "their old commander." No, not even the semi-official appeals of Bank Cashiers could for a moment shake their confidence in "Abraham," as the most of them call him—their Unionism is not so squamous as that, by any means. Although we felt sorry that these patriots could not get home to be taken care of by their friends, we were nevertheless much pleased to see them so well cared for, and occupying such comfortable quarters; that the war may have a speedy and successful termination, and that these suffering patriots may soon be restored to the bosom of their anxious friends, is our sincere desire.

McClellan Reputed by a Democratic Soldier.

Mr. Crozier, formerly of this place, is well known to most of our readers. He followed the flag of the Republic all through the Mexican war, nor had his zeal in the good cause abated when treason assailed our national unity in sixty-one; first entering the three months, and afterwards the three years service, in which latter service he was wounded, and afterwards discharged, but as soon as his improved health allowed, he flew to his country's rescue again. When we last saw him he was a warm M'Clellan man, but his recent associations, in connection with the Chicago platform, proved to be too much for his patriotism to endure—he repudiates them both as will be seen by the following extract of a letter written to a friend in this place. We would entreat loyal Democrats to read and reflect, and then say whether his course is not preferable to that adopted by Major McClellan, on his return home. The following is the letter referred to: "I think it is a humbug to talk about Pendleton and peace now—fight it out, and make armistices afterwards. There is no peace men here in the army; they are all at home scared by their wild imaginations! We will elect Honest Abe Lincoln; then they can cry peace after we make a permanent peace for them, and get our forts and property back. I was always a McClellan man, until he accepted the nomination on the Chicago Platform, with G. H. Pendleton, then I could be a McClellan man no longer, and a friend of my country. Such men as Pendleton and Vallandigham I would hang! Such men keep up this war! McClellan in their hands would be powerless, and all the soldiers in the field think so, and take my word for it, they will act it out at the election, by voting for "Old Abe." I am not writing this to gain your friendship, for I know you were a good friend of mine when I voted against your party, all I want is to save my country.

I remain Yours &c.

RICHARD J. CROZIER, 2d, Lieut. V. R. Corps. Washington, D. C.

Company B, 6th Pa. H. Art.

So many of our brave boys have gone into the service lately, who wish to continue with their friends through our paper, that we are compelled to abridge some of their welcome letters. We have just received a letter from Mr. Wm. Robb, giving an interesting account of their organization into a company, (Co. B, 6th, Pa. H. Art.) commanded by Col. Barnes, it is officered as follows: Capt. G. L. Braun of Allegheny city; 1st Lt. W. H. Wasson; 2d Lieut. Robt. O. Shira, both of Butler county. Mr. Robb speaks in high terms of their officers—gives an account of their trip from Camp Reynolds, to Washington—speaks of being well treated in Baltimore, where they partook of a sumptuous breakfast under the auspices of the "Soldiers Relief Society"—speaks of their comfortable quarters in Fort Ethan Allen.

In speaking of their occupation he says: "The duty here consists of picketing and fatigue duty, which is pretty severe from the fact that there is a detail of from 30 to 35 daily out of each company. Those not on duty are drilling from 4 to 6 hours daily—this is the way we put in our time. Butler county boys are all in good health and spirits, always ready for duty."

SHERMAN STILL PURSUING HOOD.—Sherman is still pursuing Hood, and there are some indications of the rebels making a stand at Blue Pond. Our army is in good spirits, and all they ask is for Hood to stand and fight them.

When the rebels demanded the surrender of Resaca, it was refused; they sent a line of skirmishers to attack our works, and they advanced under the rallying cry of "Hurrah for McClellan!"

The following is a roll of the Company: Capt. G. L. Braun, 1st Lieut. W. H. Wasson, 2d Lieut. R. O. Shira, Orderly Sergeant, Thomas Bonner; Sergeants, Jas. M. Maxwell, Wm. Hutchison, Wm. M'Millen, Wm. S. Temple, David McDonald, Corporals—Wm. Lenhart, Wm. Shuler, Thos. R. Armstrong, Jas. Wright, Geo. W. Reed, S. D. Christy, Wm. G. Robb, Samuel Duff, Musicians, Henry Sprety, Wm. P. Shull, Jos. F. Manny. Artificers—Jas. T. Stevenson, Moses M. Bennett, Teamster—Eli M. Hilliard, Domaniak Allwine.

Privates—Robert Armstrong, Samuel Adams, Amos Altaman, Wm. Ailshouse, Robert T. Badger, Forrester Brown, Wm. P. Bratton, Mathew Black, Henry Behem, Joseph B. Bryson, John Covert, John Cooper Oliver Clark, Wm. Campbell, Cassius A. Christy, John S. Critchlow, John B. Campbell, William Cox, Jas. R. Campbell, Isaac Cable, Geo. Cress, Wm. B. Curry, Jas. N. Campbell, John S. Dadds, John B. Dadds, Isaac Donaldson, Ebenezer Dadds, Archibald Daugherty, Robert N. Emery, Richard Fisher, Wm. B. Fleeger, Geo. Lewis, Geo. Graham, Daniel W. Graham, Hugh Grossman, Jas. Grossman, Joseph Grubs, Wm. P. Gillespie, Henry Gold, J. W. Gibson, J. M. Hasock, Thomas S. Hutchison, Benjamin Harlan, Isaac Hall, Caleb B. Henry, Jeremiah Hilliard, Abraham Hilliard, Geo. W. Hustleson, Wm. H. Haslett, Jacob Hellfinger, Theodore Haler, Geo. Hankey, Christopher Hoover, Jos. Jones, Tensard D. Kennedy, David C. Kirkpatrick, Valentine E. Kinzer, Francis Levery, W. Long, Ashury McLeas, Geo. M. Moser, Joseph B. Martin, John B. Miller, Wm. H. Morrison, Samuel Monow, Ruben McQuistan, John McCurdy, Thomas McClemonds, Robert McCurdy, Greer McCandless, Robt. J. McCandless, Wm. McCull, Francis Neptune, Joseph Neyman, Peter H. Nolf, John L. Neymond, Theodore Potts, Zachariah Phillips, Joseph Rittbards, Jeremiah Ralston, Samuel Roper, Henry S. Riter, Wm. Ralston, Wm. Randolph, Wm. Robb, Geo. Staff, Levi Silvis, Milton J. Sleppy, Thomas Spence, R. N. Stewart, Samuel Smutz, G. W. Stewart, Geo. Shoup, R. C. Shira, S. R. Smith, John Shoup, P. W. Thompson, Robt. Thompson, W. W. Turk, Conrad Taylor, Thos. Wilson, Geo. Wilson, J. A. Woodward, P. H. Wentz, J. D. Walker, J. C. Wasson, E. D. Wigdon, Christopher Wimer, John Whitmer, Wm. Whitmer, David Wagner, John Young, G. W. Zimmerman, Henry Reglinger, E. C. Parks, W. E. Miller, J. N. Thompson.

Cedar Creek, 4 P. M., Oct. 21.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point, Virginia: I pursued the routed force of the enemy nearly to Mt. Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th without an organized regiment of his army. From the accounts of our prisoners who have escaped, and citizens, the route was complete. About 2,000 of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains on the left, fourteen miles. On the line of the retreating road and country were covered with small arms thrown away by the flying rebels and other debris. Fifty-eight pieces of captured artillery are now at my headquarters. I think that no less than 300 wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed.

The accident of the morning turned to our advantage, as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret I have is the capture, early in the morning, of from 800 to 1,000 men. I am now sending to the War Department ten battle flags. The loss of artillery in the morning was seven from Crook, eleven from Canby, and six from Wright. From all I can learn I think Early's forces were less than 16,000.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General commanding.

"An officer of the 99th Ohio, who arrived here yesterday from the front, states that nearly all the Ohio troops with Sherman voted at the late election; that they were forced to do so while on the march and subject all day to an attack from the rebels. The polls were held in the ambulances following the regiments. The men were sent to the rear by squads to fight the enemy at home with ballots, and with bullets open out again upon the foe before them with renewed vigor and increased zeal. The scene was inspiring, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. McClellan was the war cry of the rebels in their attacks on that day."—Cin. Gaz.

The rebel raider Wheeler, is only twenty-five years of age and very small. He is a ladies' man. At a ball in Carlisle, Pa., just before the war, he got tight, and becoming aware that the ladies were turning up their noses at him, he soliloquized thus: "Wheeler, you're drunk! Wheeler, the gals are laughing at you! Wheeler, you had better go home!" and he did.

"Sergeant, you have come home, I suppose to vote the Democratic ticket," said a merchant in New-Bedford to a veteran who entered his store.

"I have been shooting Democrats for three years," said the soldier. "I am not in the habit of voting for the game I killed."

SHERMAN STILL PURSUING HOOD.—Sherman is still pursuing Hood, and there are some indications of the rebels making a stand at Blue Pond. Our army is in good spirits, and all they ask is for Hood to stand and fight them.

President's Proclamation.

A Day of Thanksgiving Appointed. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following proclamation was promulgated this forenoon by the President of the United States of America:

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes, as our soldiers in their camps, and our sailors on rivers and seas, with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and immigration, while he has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution, sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next as the day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow-citizens wherever they may then be as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to almighty God, the beneficent creator and ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to my fellow-citizens aforesaid that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of Events for a return of the inestimable blessing of peace and Union, and harmony throughout the land, which it has pleased him to assign as the dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four, and of Independence the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER ON THE PRESIDENCY.—The Hon. Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, has written a letter from London in which he unfolds his sentiments on the Presidential question very fully and freely. He has doubtless had abundant opportunities of witnessing the operations of the traitors on the other side of the Atlantic, besides being fully informed himself as to the merits of the issues of the day, and he speaks in the most unhesitating manner in support of the constitutionality of the acts of President Lincoln during the war for the suppression of the rebellion. Of the Emancipation Proclamation he says, "as a war measure it was perfectly constitutional." He asks the soldiers to remember the slander and the insult awarded them at the Chicago Convention. He asserts that an armistice would result in the ruin of our manufacturers of cotton and other textile fabrics, and our commerce generally; and it would be but the harbinger of that foreign recognition so much sought after by the rebels. He adds that "there will be no recognition of the independence of the South by France or England, or any other Power, if Abraham Lincoln should be re-elected in November next." In addition to all this "the National character will be immensely exalted." These are the opinions of one of the foremost of American Democrats—a Southern Democrat, and as such, are entitled to the respectful consideration of all who love their country.

From the 36th Ohio.

HARRISBURG, VA., Sept. 28, '64. DEAR BROTHER.—I received a letter from you a few days ago—the first I have received for nearly a year. * * *

I see from your last letter that you are not aware of the fact that I am a veteran. I entered the veteran service the 15th day of last February. Since then I have seen some very hard service. I was with Gen'l Hunter on the celebrated Lynchburg raid. Since then I have been in the Shenandoah Valley under Crook and Sheridan. We have fought the rebels soundly in the two last battles, and we are now in hot pursuit up the valley.

I receive your paper occasionally, and am very much pleased with it. Continue to fight treason at home, while we are crushing it in the field, and I think we will soon have an honorable peace, with union, and without slavery.

The army is almost unanimous for Lincoln and Johnson. Perhaps a few sore-headed speaks who always "limber to the rear" in time of battle, may vote for Little Mac, but they are very scarce, and are growing scarcer every day.

I cannot write any more, as I have several more letters to write, and my time is limited. My love to you and yours.—Pike County Republican.

Before the meeting of the Democratic Convention at Chicago, there were far more white men to be emancipated than black. The number has been diminished by the Peace Platform and McClellan's nomination. And it grows beautifully less daily. Who knows that a 4th of July will not come, when one of the disenfranchised will jump up, glass in hand, and shout his toast: "To Gen. McClellan, the involuntary Toussaint L'Ouverture of the Democracy in bondage?"