The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862

DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE

—AND—

Buck - Roast!

There will be a

DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE AND BUCK-ROAST,

AT WALL'S HOTEL, IN TUNKHANNOCK,

ON FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1862,

For the purpose of Celebrating the Triumphant and Glorious Democratic Victories in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

The following named Gentlemen will participate in the Festivities, and deliver addresses on the occasion :

Hon. E. B. Chase,
Col. V. E. Piolette,
Ira C. Mitchel, and
Cal'b E. Wright, Esqs

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL DEMOCRATIC HUNTERS AND OTHER FRIENDS OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

I, P. W. Redfield, do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, to All Democratic Hunters and other friends of the Constitution and the Union. You are hereby commanded and required to be and appear at Wall's Hotel in Tunkhannock on MONDAY the 3rd. day of November next, fully armed and equipped for the chase, supplied with three days rations; for the purpose of assisting in capturing a Buck for the Buck-Roast to be had in Tunkhannock on the 7th. Nov. next. Given under my hand and seal this, 29th. day of October A. D. 1862.

P. W. REDFIELD,
Commander-in-Chief.

☞ We find upon looking over our lists, that large numbers of our subscribers have neglected to pay the printer for the past, and a very few only, have paid in advance, for the present year. One more number and the first quarter of the second year will have been completed. We hope those in arrear will make it convenient to pay up for the past and in advance, or as nearly as they now can, for the present year. The subscription price if paid promptly and yearly, is but light and can well be afforded by every reading man and head of a family. The longer neglected the more inconvenient it is to pay. Let each year bear its own charges, and they will be but light. Let every man when he sits down to read his county paper, feel that it is his own, and when his children look with eager eyes for its coming, and read again and again its instructive columns, let him feel that proud satisfaction that a parent can only feel, who educates his own children. The paper, ink, and labor, which is necessary to get up a news paper costs quite a large sum of money, every week. A man who takes a paper and reads it from year to year without paying anything for it, may delude himself into the idea that he is encouraging the editor, and keeping up the press; but he is doing no such thing. The bare, blank paper, without a drop of ink, or a turn of the hand of labor has cost the printer *in cash*, about one third the price of his subscription. A little reflection will satisfy every man that the true way to encourage the printer; to encourage his children in learning by every thing their range of thought and reading; to secure a good digestion, a clear conscience, quiet sleep, pleasant dreams, and a peaceful happy life, to himself, is to *pay for his county paper*

☞ Tiffany says he thinks we have harped upon him as a post office seeker, about long enough and *he* "will therefore let it rest. *RequiesCat Post-Office seeker in pace.* Now may we say a little something about that quarter of venison?

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.—The Democrats this year have carried fifty five towns in Connecticut, and the Republicans twenty-eight. Last year the Democrats carried only thirty-five towns.

Tiffanies and Taxes,

The Tiffany firm pitched their tent in this town nearly three years ago, and opened the grand exhibition of the "Babes in the woods." They have voted the abolition ticket regularly at every general and Borough election without challenge as to qualification, until the last election, when it was thought that they not having paid a farthing of State or County tax in our borough since their debut, their right to vote was doubtful, their votes were accordingly challenged. Both of these puppets fairly danced with rage, and "swore like pirates," (conduct very unbecoming Babes in the woods,) but their swearing did not change the facts as recorded on the tax lists in the commissioners office. They now say, and judging from the past, we presume they would not hesitate to swear to it, that they have paid ever since being here, two dollars tax to our one, and expect to continue "right on paying," as they have done.—Now ain't this generous in these Babes, to open their show right here, and pay such a lot o' money into the coffers of the State and County. The amount is supposed to be rather *hefty*, but we "*don't see it.*" Who does?

☞ Tiffany says we speak of his not having paid any State or County tax for the past three years, in order to "bring our *new House* into public notice."—Logical reasoner that Tiffany!

The *great tax payer* says he "would describe our house, but for the fact that "an officer whose business it is, will soon do it." If this should happen, as he says it will—and no doubt will swear to it, will he tell us where to find the man who tore down in the night time, the sheriff's notices of sale of his press and fixtures, the last time it was levied upon and advertised by that officer?

Letter from the Army.

KEELERSBURG Oct 27th 1862

MR. SICKLER—DEAR SIR:

Enclosed I send you a copy of a letter from the army, written by E. Kirkham. if you think it worth a place in your paper you are at liberty to publish it. The letter you published a few weeks since from him, appeared to displease many of his abolition friends, some denying his being the author, saying he was either drunk or crazy if he did write it, such reports coming to his knowledge he has seen fit to answer. Therefore you are at liberty to make such use of it as you think proper.

Respectfully Yours,
GORDON PIKE.

HARPERS FERRY, VIRGINIA,
Sunday, Oct. 12th, 1862.

DEAR WIFE:—I received your letter of the 5th. last night. I am always glad to have a line from you and to know that you are enjoying good health.

I have not much news this time, things are about the same as when I last wrote you.

I do not see why my friends are so much troubled about that letter. They can rest assured that I wrote the letter, and that I was neither drunk nor crazy when I did it.—It may be a different doctrine from their own, but it is nevertheless, the sentiments that I would express, were I amongst them to day. It may also be a different theory from the one I used to preach. But I ask, has not a man a right to change his opinions when he is taught in the great school of experience that they are wrong? With regard to the negro question, it is a subject that I do not wish to broach, but I am convinced that many of my abolition friends would change their tone if they could have the experience that I have had.

With regard to McClellan, if the Editors and Abolitionists had the difficulties to contend with, that McClellan has, I do not think they would do much better than he does.—It is easy to talk or print. Things look very nice on paper when they are flowered a little, but I want you to understand that it is not quite so easy to maneuver an army of a hundred thousand men, leading them through the deep ravines, along the valleys, through the towns, and bring them face to face with the enemy, at the right time, in the right place, and with every thing ready for action. And I still contend the cry of the *Tribune*, with all the Abolition Congressmen to the contrary. Notwithstanding that, *McClellan is a good General, a noble patriot* and a *gentleman* in every respect. And I contend that I ought to know as well as those who have spent their days in an easy chair, and their nights on a good bed, while we have spent our days marching and fighting beneath the scorching rays of the sun, in the "Sunny South," and our nights upon the cold damp ground with the heavens for our coverings.

Capt. Moody is here to see us. He treated us to an oyster supper last night. 50 of old company F. being present, just half our original number, we had a very nice time, and we are all very sorry to think he is unable to command us on account of his wound received at Fair Oaks. Hoping these few lines will find you in good helath, as they leave me. I remain as ever very affectionately your husband.

EDWARD KIRKHAM.

The Next Congress.

The Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives of the Thirty-Eighth Congress will stand as follows:

Dis.	Democrat.	Dis.	Abolitionists.
1.	Sam'l J. Randall,	2.	Charles O'Neil,
6.	John D. Styles,	3.	Leonard Myers,
8.	S. E. Ancona,	4.	Wm. D. Kelley,
10.	Myers Strouge,	5.	M. Russel Thayer
11.	Philip Johnson,	7.	John M. Broomal,
12.	Chas. Denison,	9.	Thaddeus Stevens,
14.	Wm. H. Miller,	19.	G. W. Scofield,
15.	Joseph Bailey,	20.	Amos Myers,
16.	A. H. Coffroth,	22.	J. K. Moorhead,
17.	Arch. M'Alister.	23	Thomas Williams,
21	John L. Dawson,		Independents.
24.	Jesse Lazear.	13.	H. W. Tracy,
		18.	James T. Hale.

Democrats, 12; Abolitionists, 10; Independents, 2.

Loyalty and Disloyalty

The *Journal of Commerce says*:—We have a remarkable state of affairs now exhibited in this country. That party spirit against which all the great and good men of old time warned the citizens of the American Republic, but which humanity, perhaps, must fall into, has led us to an opening of a campaign in politics in which one party without hesitation pronounces the other traitorous and rebellious. This is the highest fever of party spirit. It would lead at the next step to battle for personal safety, since the party thus denouncing its opponents must necessarily insist on the propriety of imprisoning and executing the traitors, while the latter, if they believe themselves loyal, must necessarily demand that their trial be held in due form of law, and justify resistance to all attempts at executing them without regular process, conviction, and sentence.

There stands the fact in the history of America, that two great portions were engaged in civil war, and one of those portions being divided into two parties on the questions growing out of the war, one party pronounces the other a rebellious and traitorous party.

But the next fact is more startling still.—It appears at the election that the party thus branded as traitors and rebels are in large majority in the three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indianna, and this leads to the belief that they will be in vastly larger majority in the Empire State. What, then, becomes of the party which boasted its loyalty and abused its opponents? Can a majority of the people of the United States be treasonable in a mere matter of opinion as to the policy which should control the war? Never was a more tremendous rebuke given to the madness of Abolition radicalism than it has received in the result of these elections. Now, as heretofore, the Abolition leaders have endeavored to keep back all the real issues out of sight, and persuade the people that the question before them was a question of *loyalty* or *treason*. But with that issue offered by the radicals, *the people have chosen the side which the politicians called treason*, and the terrible truth stares these men in the face that they have been telling Europe and the South that a majority of the men of the Northern States were actually in sympathy with treason! Fortunately the world places no confidence in these Abolition slanderers. They have deceived the nation too often, and their character is known and read of all men.

What Abolitionism Means.

Hon. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, a prominent Abolitionist, in a speech recently delivered in New York, in referring to the dread felt in the Southern States at the idea of a negro insurrection, said.

It saps their courage in the wakefulness of day; it disturbs their dreams in the watches of the night. Nat Turner, with seventy negroes at his heels, and John Brown, with seventeen in his train, struck more terror to the soul of Virginia than have our hundreds of thousands of disciplined white soldiers, led by Fremont and McClellan. (Enthusiastic applause.) but says some timid conservative. "Would you arm negroes, and turn them loose?" I reply, I would checkmate these white rebel guerillas. (Loud and protracted cheers.) Many slaves are bold riders. Others are swift of foot. On horse back and on foot, with proper drill and judicious commanders, *I would place in the hands of choice bands of intelligent and obedient negroes, in the malignant cotton States, revolvers, carbines, and sabres* (Applause.) *Pointing them to the cattle on a thousand hills, and the waving grain in the intervening valleys, and taking care that all loyal plantations shall be spared, I would shout, "descendants of the home land of Toussaint L'Ouverture, in the name of God and liberty, strike home!"* (Tremendous applause, renewed again and again.)

White, Christian men, this is what Abolitionism means; this is what the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln is intended to produce! well may the New York *Journal of Commerce* exclaim, when commenting on the atrocious sentiments of Hon. Mr. Stanton, "Yes—this is the nineteenth century, and this *is* New York—in the United States of America—and there *are* churches here, and away in the sky you may see here and there a golden cross on a spire, by which you may know that the land calls itself Christian—all this is true beyond a doubt; and these words were uttered by an honorable gentleman, and three thousand brazen throats rent the air with their wild acclamations when he said it! They were white men, in a building erected and consecrated to art and science, lit with blazing gas, among civilized beings—not savages in the council tent of the North American Indians, around the war fire. Three thousand men and some women fancied they heard in the eloquence of the orator, the cry of agony from an outraged daughter of some Southern rebel, and made the moonlit streets of our great city ring with their exultant shouts of delight!"

More than this, Abolitionism means that if drunken, brutal, licentious negroes should, in the language of Hon. Mr. Stanton, "Strike home," and burning buildings and murdered men, and outraged women and roasted children, be the fruits of that *effort*, then Mr. Lincoln's proclamation says to the army, "Stir not at you peril; let murder and arson, and rape and rapine have full swing;—these 'descendants of the home land of Toussaint L'Overture' are only making an *effort* 'in the name of God and liberty.'" But thank God! white Christian men put their seal of disapprobation upon such revolting doctrines at the recent elections, and let those in power disregard that verdict if they dare.—*Constitutional Union.*

ELECTIONS YET TO BE HELD.—Eleven States will hold their annual elections in November, to wit:—Louisiana on the 3rd, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri Minesota and Delaware on the 4th, and Maryland on the 5th.

Thanksgiving day in Pennsylvania.

HARRIRBURG, Oct. 21.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all his mercy and loving kindness; therefore.

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that Thursday, the 27th day of November next be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty—giving Him humble thanks that He has been graciously pleased to protect our free institution and Government, and to keep us from pestilence—and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest—and to look so favorably on the toil of His children, that industry has thriven among us and labor has its reward; and also that he has delivered us from the hands of our enemies, and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory—and that He has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings. Beseeching Him to help and govern us in His steadfast fear and love, and to put into our minds good desires, so that by His continual help we may have a right judgement in all things: and especially praying Him to give to Christian Churches grace to hate the thing which is evil and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God: and most heartily entreating Him to bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom and earnestness in council and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched—that we, being armed with His defence, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify His holy name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty seventh.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

By the Governor. ELI SLIFER.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Habeas Corpus.

How very different is the brave old English spirit which breathes in the memorable words of Lord Holt, from that which seems to actuate many of our fellow-citizens in this heretofore free country. That distinguished jurist and statesman said: "When the liberty of the subject is invaded, it is a provocation to all the subjects of England. A man ought to be concerned for Magna Charta and the law; and if any one against law imprison a man, he is an offender against Magna Charta."

The spirit of Holt animated the men who framed our Constitution. Alexander Hamilton, in one of the numbers of the "Federalist," cite with approbation a passage from Blackstone, which ought to be engraven on the memory of all. Said he, "To bereave a man of life, or by violence to confiscate his estate without accusation or trial, would be so gross and notorious an act of despotism as must at once convey the alarm of tyranny throughout the whole nation; but confinement of the person by secretly hurrying him to jail, where his sufferings are unknown or forgotten, is a less public, a less striking, and therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary government."

Freemen Aroused.

The New York Republicans have endeavored to make a strong State ticket, but they are evidently apprehensive of Seymour's elections, as Mr. Raymond's closing speech indicates, and well they may be. The conservative elements of that State are aroused and united in the determination to put down radicalism, and be assured, dear reader, they will do it though Bastiles may yawn, and the pampered, plunder fed parasites of power stand armed and threatening at every turn. The freemen of the Empire State, as of the whole North are awake to the solemn responsibility resting upon them—to the sacred duty they owe to the memory of their ancestors, and to the welfare of their own posterity, and though they may have to wade through fire and blood to discharge that duty, discharge it they will, like men, their motto being that of the heroic Henry—"Give us Liberty or give us death!"

Ammunition.

Some idea of the amount of ammunition required to supply an army such as Gen. McClellan's, during a heavy fight like that of Antietam, may be gained from the fact that thirty eight tons of ammunition were forwarded to Gen. McClellan from Washington, via Baltimore, Harrisburg and Hagerstown. An eye-witness of the battle states that he counted, at four different times during the day, the number of discharges from the Union artillery, and found that they were made at the rate of seventy-eight to the minute.

Official Result of the Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Oct 26.—The official returns of the State election give a Democratic majority for Supreme Judge of 8740. The Democratic vote has increased 35,000 over last year, and the Union vote decreased 28,000. The total vote of the State has fallen off 78,000 since the Presidential election.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHEAPENING BREAD.—Since the victories of the Democrats in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania have been confirmed, the premium on gold has gone down nearly ten per cent. This is equivalent to cheapening the price of bread; for every ten per cent. advance on the premium of gold, adds fifty cents to the cost of a barrel of flour.

Resistance to the Draft in Schuylkill County

We learn from Schuylkill county that the troubles growing out of the draft are assuming a formidable aspect. Over five thousand miners and colliers have armed themselves, and are showing a disposition to make a desperate resistance. The Governor has been notified, and the aid of the authorities invoked. It appears that on Tuesday last a great number of the colliers in Schuylkill county were stopped in their operations by a band of miners, who perambulated the road, and insisted upon all the employees joining them in riotous proceedings. The cause of the outbreak is a determined resolution on the part of the miners to resist the impending draft. It is estimated that at least three thousand men are engaged in the affair, and the uproar will, it is anticipated, extend throughout the whole mining region. The rioters are nearly all armed with bludgeons of iron, swords, and every other variety of weapon.

The riot is said to have originated in Case township, Schuylkill county, where on Tuesday last so much resistance was offered to the enforcement of the draft that the Commissioner deemed it expedient to postpone it until Monday next. The miners threaten to offer the Government of the State either the alternative of not drafting or of remaining entirely unsupplied with coal from this region. Since the origin of the disturbance the receipts of coal in this city, from Schuylkill county, at Richmond, have been about one-half less than usual, and yesterday about one-third only of the usual amount was received.

It will require at least two regiments and a battery to quell the tumult which was still proceeding with increasing violence on Thursday. A railroad train from an adjoining county, transporting drafted men to Harrisburg, was stopped by a gang of the miners, and the men within invited to step into the road, where they were assured all attempts to coerce them to serve the Government would be unavailing. Many of them did so, and are now in company with the strikers.—*Ex.*

Pennsylvania Election.

The following are the official majorities for Auditor General in fifty-eight counties, and the estimated majorities in seven counties, showing a majority of nearly 4000. The estimates will not vary three hundred from the actual result, and whatever variation there may be, is more likely to be in our favor than against us. Under all the circumstances, we have achieved a glorious victory. Let New York and New Jersey imitate the noble example Pennsylvania has set them:

Democratic Majorities.		*Abolition Majorities.*	
Slenker, D.		Cochran, A.	
Adams,	411	Allegheny,	4,428
Armstrong (est)	400	Beaver,	534
Bedford,	641	Blair,	591
Berks,	5,914	Bradford,	4,063
Bucks,	707	Butler,	155
Cambria,	1,199	Chester,	2,354
Carbon,	700	Crawford,	1,417
Centre,	831	Dauphin,	872
Clarion,	959	Delaware,	1,310
Clearfield,	842	Erie,	1,542
Clinton,	387	Forest, (est)	60
Columbia,	1,570	Franklin,	17
Cumberland,	844	Huntingdon,	643
Fayette,	930	Indiana,	1,894
Fulton,	283	Lancaster,	4,949
Elk,	311	Lawrence,	1,498
Greene, (est)	1,900	Lebanon,	832
Jefferson,	71	M'Kean,	102
Juniata,	454	Mercer,	371
Lehigh,	1,944	Mifflin,	98
Luzerne,	2,621	Philadelphia,	2,801
Lycoming,	513	Potter,	664
Monroe, (est)	1,400	Snyder,	339
Montgomery,	1,647	Somerset, (est)	1,100
Montour,	474	Susquehanna,	1,196
Northampton,	983	Tioga, (est)	1,500
Perry,	42	Union,	425
Pike,	632	Warran,	655
Schuylkill,	1,594		
Sullivan,	329		
Washington,	429		
Waynes, (est)	800		
Westmoreland,	1,370		
Wyoming,	191		
York,	3,086		
Venango,	71		
	40,373		36,411
	36,411		
Dem. maj.	3,962		

THE PAYMASTER GENERALS.—A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* says: the Paymaster-General's office, opposite the Treasury building is a besieged place just now, and has been for some time past. The "horrors of war" may be interpreted in front of the office daily, gratis. Scores of sick and wounded soldiers stand and sit about, patiently waiting for their money. One can not look at them without wishing that their combined sufferings and miseries could be condensed and visited upon the ambitious demagogues who were the cause of their misfortunes. They are principally sick and discharged soldiers.

Vallandigham.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, has been indorsed by the constituents whom he represents in Congress by a majority of 700 votes, and increase of 700 since his last election in 1860. The Cincinatti *Times* (Rep.) says:

"Vallandigham, though his district in the new apportionment was arranged especially to defeat him, is barely defeated, and that is all. In his old district, where a year ago he scarcely dare attempt to address a popular assemblage, he has a majority of about 800, and is defeated only from the fact that a very strong Republican county has been added to the district. These facts are given as an illustration of the political revolution that has undoubtedly begun in the Forthwestern States."

☞ The name of the last great battle field should be pronounced Antie *tam*—the accent on the last syllable. This is the vernacular.

The "Nine Hundred Thosand" Coming.

It is with feelings of the supremest satisfaction that we are enabled to announce that the Nine Hundred Thousand Men whom the *Tribune* promised would be forthcoming to swell the grand armies of the Union, as soon as the President's Abolition Proclamation was issued, will arrive in New York, New England, etc., some time in the course of next week, in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Provost Marshall, with aids in Lincoln Green.
Senator Sumner escorted by Chasseurs d'Afrique.
Provost Marshal.
Gov. Andrew of Mass. with the Knights of Altoona Band.
Contra Bands.
Managers of the Underground Railroad, two abreast.
Provost Marshal.
Joshua R. Giddings, Fred. Douglas (black man,) and Abby Kelly Foster, representing the Three Graces.
Strong-minded Women.
Rev. Henry Ward Screecher.
Sergt. Fitzgerald of the Corcoran Legion.
Band—"List, oh List."
More Contrabands.
Superintendent of the Negro Schools at Port Royal,
Provost Marshal.
Shoddy Contractors.
The Libellers of Gen. McClellan, biting a file.
Aunty Slavery led by Uncle Tom.
Fremont.
More Shoddy Contractors.
The Ghost of Magna Charta.
Goddess of Liberty with a broken Constitution.
Knights of the Order of Fort Lafayette.
Provost Marshal.
The mortal remains of the late Habeas Corpus Esq.
Pall Bearers
Mourners etc.
Provost Marshal.
Army Speculators.
Field Marshal Horace Greeley and staff, with assistants bearing Pandora's Box.
Tableau—Representing servile Insurrection—Young St. Domingo—Apothesis of Toussaint.
l'Overture, etc.
Provost Marshal.
The Gonius of Disunion.
Banner with the inscription, "Let the Union Slide."
Band.
Air—"John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave."
Delegates representing an ex-Collector, an ex-Mexican Colonel and an ex-Member of the Boston Common Council, mounted on long-eared quadrupeds.
Provost Marshal.
Rev Dr. Cheever, with a Man and a Brother
Delegates from Exter Hall.
Postage Stamps!
Wide Awakes.
Contrabands.
Provost Marshal.
More Wide Awakes.
Nine hundred and ninety-nine Substitutes.

The order of the Procession will be along the Underground Railroad, through the Realms of Imagination, until it reaches the Limbo of Vanity and Paradise of Fools, when the crowd will be dismissed until next election day.—*N. Y. Express.*

Another Decree Wanted.

The President of the United States having emancipated the slaves in the Southern States by one stroke of his pen, and having proclaimed martial law in the free States by another, must be somewhat in want of subjects whereupon to exercise that proclamatory genius wherewith he is so largely endowed. We beg leave to suggest that a new field for his restless benevolence of soul and comprehensive philanthropy is opened in several of the free States of the West, where the prejudice against the African race is strong, is growing stronger, and is manifesting itself in a restrictive and exclusive legislation well deserving the attention of consistent anti-slavery zeal. His own State of Illinois, for instance, forbids the negro from settling upon her soil, and also from testifying in suits between whites. Let President Lincoln issue a proclamation, pronouncing them to be null and void. It is true that the President has no constitutional power to free the slaves in Georgia or Florida. Practically the effect would be the same in both cases. In the proclamation already issued, we take it that the President's great object was to secure a certain moral force, and to enlist in support of the war the men of extreme anti Slavery opinions, who have thus far been lukewarm and indifferent if not in open or covert opposition. The same result would be secured by a proclamation against the anti negro legislation of Illinois, for no man can be truly and consistently anti-slavery without being opposed to all harsh and cruel treatment of the African race in the free States. And, besides, the issuing of such a proclamation by the President, would very probably have such an effect upon the public sentiment of Illinois, that the legislature would be constrained thereby to repeal the statues in question.

Trouble with Lane's Negro Brigade.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct 12.—Last night a detachment of General Jim Lane's free negro brigade attempted to cross the river from Wyandotte, Kansas, it is thought for the purpose of making a raid upon the citizens of Clay county, Missouri, when they were met on the Missouri bank by a company of the Missouri State militia and driven back. Several shots were fired. But little damage was done to either party.

Suffering Among the Contrabands at Cairo.

CAIRO, Oct. 25.—A fire at Blairville, Ky., last night, destroyed the principal hotel of the place, a livery stable, and two dwellings. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The contrabands here number from eight hundred to one thousand, and are suffering intensely. They are in want of the necessary clothing and bedding. Two of them are reported, by the attending physicians, as having died last night from exposure. They are nearly all women and children, and many of them are sick.