BEDFORD, PA., FRAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1861,

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

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#### EQUAL RIGHTS.

From the Somerset Democrat. Messes. Editors .- With your permission, the writer of this will start out by saying that he always has been, and ever shall be, a devoted triend and a zealous supporter of the Constitution and the Union of these States-that he is what is generally denominated a white man; and without intending the least disparagement to our adopted citizens, "native and to the manor born"-and that the dearest ties that bind him to the North are identified with it, and more especially with the good old State of Pennsylvanis. He has nothing to ask in the shape of any reward for services rendered in the past or ences him in his devotion to our common coun-

try, but a spirit of patriotism which is as pure as it is loya! and just.

With this preface, which it is hoped will not cal, let me ask, have we any Secessionists in our town or county-that is, men who approve and justify the recent dismemberment of the Union, and who are likewise willing and ready to

proffer and render aid to the so-styled "Southern Confederacy?" You are, no doubt, very those of our people who entertain sentiments, well aware, that this charge of secessionism has been daily preferred against a number of our most worthy citizens, both directly and indirectly. Inuendoes are thrown out-the most despicable of all other modes of accusation -that such and such an individual is in league with the South, and a traitor to the Union. These assertions and inuendoes are made on the merest pretext, without even the shadow of justification, intermingled with curses and threats, of ill-will. I have "nothing extenuated, nor disgraceful in themselves and to their authors, set down aught in malice." What has been blankets for the volunteers give the cause of that other fundamental provision of the Constitution which declares, the Democratic party. In not a single instance has any other kind of a partizan been thus stigmatized. If there is treason here, it is charged If otherwise, it will be time fruitlessly spent in ot half a Mackinaw or Indian blanket. on record. But we opine there is no mystery about it at all. It is but the malignancy of party prejudice-the petty malice of political enemies and constitutes the worst and basest passions of sectional partizanship. For being thus accused some of our most respectable citizens

"Can such things be, And overcome us like a summer cloud, Without our special wonder ?'

have been held up to ridicule; have been threat-

ened with a coat of "tar and feathers," and e-

ven with the gibbet itself. Now, we ask,

And by whom are these threats made? Why, by the very men, of all others-whatever may e their love for the Union-who bluster and boast the most, and who have not the moral courage to face the common enemy; who will never seek the "bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," and who, while they possesses the boldness of the lion, they lack the bravery of a sheep. But such charges are not to be be lieved-they have not even the semblance of truth-because it is unpatural in itself that men of the North would war against their own homes and firesides; and when we hear accusations of this nature imputed to them by so many, we are almost led to imagine that pandemonium has been evacuated-that

"Hell is empty, And all the devils are here

Now, for my part, Messrs Editors, and it is attered in the profoundest sincerity, I do not believe that there is a solitary Secessionist, or Disunion man, resident within the limits of the county of Somerset. I know the people of this region too well; have too high an appreciation of them as a whole, and have too much confidence in their patriotism and in their fidelity so the Union to suspect, even for an instant, that we have traitors in our midst. All men are entitled to their opinions, and they must be permitted to enjoy them. My own sympathies heretofore have been with the South, and I am not ashamed, or afraid, to make the acknowledgment. But the aspect of things has Government property has been seized-the flag of the nation has been trampled in the dust, and hostilities have been commenced by the seceded States .- That the South has been unjustly dealt with-that her constitutional rights have, to a considerable extent, been disregarded and trampled under foot, and that she has not been allowed that equality to which she was entitled, I know-and to which every honest and candid man must acknowltrue. True to the letter, and so plain to the comprehension of every one, that the "way-fa-

The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them. or not.

abrogated, under the rule of Abraham Lincoln? Are his political parasites, the blusterers, the the sycophants, the self-esteemed bullies, and the place hunters, par-excellence, who cripge and fawn like very spaniels at the feet of the better than the first, it is easy to calculate how to execute the laws of the Union, suppress in spowers that be"—to hang Democrats for the soon his eleven dollars a month will be exhaus-surrection, and repel invasions." Are they to be constituted our dictators as to what we shall think and what we shall utter? true is the statement, that this wretched busi-stitution is authorized to do it. The president ness is direct plunder of the soldier. Are they to control our consciences, mould our We repeat that the manner in which these port armies"-" to provide and maintain a naopinions, and make us lick the rod that smites supplies have been furnished, their quality anything of this sort, that they had better try it have been brought into requisition, must be ju-

be sunk deeper in the fathomless ocean than plummet ever sounded. The author of this, as you very well know, did not aid in bringing the present federal dynasty into power. He thanks his God that he And whatever may be the final result, it cannot in truth be said of the Democratic par- go unpunished. political favors, nor does he expect to receive ty that it, in any way, produced the rebellion that now exists South of Mason's & Dixon's to be rendered in the future—and nothing influcan, in justice, be laid at the door of the Democracy of the country, still it is the duty of every stand boldly up in these troublous and perilous be considered in the slightest degree as egotistiwhich will crush out the spirit of rebellion, protect the government property, and perpetuate the American Union. But let us discountenance, one and all, that spirit of malignity which basely seeks to stigmatize and defame

> expressed sympathy for our Southern brethern under the present peculiar condition of things. Let us know no North, nor no South, but rally as one man in desence of the stars and stripes, protect the government, and thus help to work out our "manifest destiny." In conclusion, let me say, that what is here written has not been engendered by any spirit Camp Curtin:

viduals who have heretofore been members of braggadocias and busy-bodies, than for any other us from the cold and damp." purpose. If it shall produce a good effect, the object for which it is written will be gained .- and we hope they will find out the actual price upon Democrats, and upon them alone. Why an endeavor to correct an evil. A fictitious At a time like this, when the patriotic peosire at present to appear in the public prints

JEFFERSON.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer (Republican.) THE GREAT OUTRAGE OF THE DAY.

Nothing short of a judicial investigation will appease the righteous indignation of the people against the parties engaged in defrauding the State, and plundering the soldiers by imposing upon them the most worthless supplies. This is due alike to the brave men who have gone out to fight our battles, to the honest merchants who have been compromised, to the people of the Commonwealth, and to the United States, as the General Government will be called upon ultimately to foot some of the bills.

No man of ordinary intelligence, who makes a critical examination of Governor Curtin's exhibit of the disbursement of the military fund of the State, can fail to detect on almost every page such evidences of jobbery and malfeasance as lawyers are accustomed to style "badges of The prices are exorbitant : some bills are so made out as to conceal instead of to exhint the particulars of the purchase; petty bills are certified and sworn to with great formality, while large ones are hurried through the accounting offices, and paid upon the bare certificate of irresponsible and inexpert agents; middlemen are resorted to, and a large proportion of the supplies of clothing would disgrace the common jails of the country as clothing for tel-

We merely recapitulate these points here, as they have been already referred to at length. The parties who seem to have surrounded the military fund of the State in close column, will remind a naturalist of a gigantic mollusc with unbounded stomach for absorption, and with tentaculæ extended in all directions, and rapidly revolving in search of prey. The disclosure would be humiliating at any time; but when we reflect that all this extortion, imposition and abuse have been practised not only upon the State, but upon the gallant men who have left their workshops, their business, their families and their homes, to fight the battles of the Union, it is calculated to excite, as it has excited,

a feeling of intense indignation and disgust. Among the many inquiries that have been sent to this office on the subject, is one which asks whether the soldier is really victimized, as well as the State. We answer yes. Upon edge. That this has been the case, is most him the imposition, or plunder, or whatever it may be justly called, is direct. His clothing is, ring man, though a fool," must have been cog-service he is allowed a specified number of gar-nizant of it. By what process it was effected, ments; and if these, whether from ill usage or

and by whom, it is not my purpose here to in- | bad quality, are unsufficient, he must buy other quire. We have enough to do now, every man out of the small pittance he is paid in cash.

Thus, he is entitled in his first year to two car two casts, three pairs of trowsers, four pairs of the Constitution, and the flag which symbol-

No subscription taken for less than six months. The fathers in the war of the Revolution; and subpaid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts, that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of are rearages, is prima factor evidence of fraud and is a large in the subscription taken for less than six months. The fathers in the war of the Revolution; and subpaid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has sequently, when the Elder Adams sought to muzzle the Press, it was vindicated in the election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency.—

Stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of are rearages, is prima factor evidence of fraud and is a grain to be nullified, and, perhaps.

The excellent work turned out by the General and if I mistake not the meaning of the very fathers in the war of the Revolution; and subscription to the Presidency.—

But Constitution which we all so much value, it is the soldiers are furnished with miserable a at present in great danger of being sacrificed in the excellent work turned out by the General and if I mistake not the meaning of the very followers.

But Constitution which we all so much value, it is the soldiers are furnished with miserable a at present in great danger of being sacrificed in the soldiers are furnished with miserable a at present in great danger of being sacrificed in the excellent work turned out by the Constitution which we all so much value, it is the soldiers are furnished with miserable a at present in great danger of being sacrificed in the soldiers are furnished. What are its most impossing the excellent work turned out by the General and if I mistake not the meaning of the very in the excellent work turned out by the General and if I mistake not the meaning of the very in the excellent work turned out by the General and if I mistake not the meaning of the very in the excellent work turned out by the General and it is a support of the published. The control of the published is a support of the published And is it again to be nullified, and, perhaps, abrogated, under the rule of Abraham Lincoln? Are his political parasites, the blusterers, the the sycophants, the self-esteemed bullies, and the place hunters, par-excellence, who cringe and fawn like very spaniels at the feet of the butter than the first it is easy to calculate how a parasite to this olice, which some of two days' wear, the sup
the 8th article as follows:

"The Congress shall have power \* \* to more than a week. In such case, the soldier is leclare war; \* \* to raise and support ar
times of the suptimes of the su

mere expression of opinion in regard to what ted, and his body left in rags. From this, the All this, be it remembered "the Congress," has caused the present deplorable state of affairs? dullest mind can perceive how emphatically can do, -and no other power under the Con-

Let me tell such of them as contemplate and price, and the extraordinary agencies which away except as the Congress has previously by have been brought into requisition, must be july aw provided,—than has the Chief Justice of on first. No power under this government can make slaves of white men; and when the time islature is too far off, and besides that body is does come, if ever it should, when the liberties itself corrupt from center to circumference. of this country are destroyed, and such a spe-There is business here for grand juries and discies of tyranny permanently established, may it trict attorneys not alone of the State but of the United States, for Governor CURTIN informs the Legislature that "the accounts of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department of this ton," which is predicated on the Acts of 1795, State will be mainly reimbursed by the United — Act which in its very terms limits the States." We urge it upon the attention of the service to "the expiration of thirty days after sed the election of Abraham Lincoln. No grand inquest of the county and General Govblow of that kind did he ever strike against the ernment. While there remains a spark of the Congress." But what I particularly refer to cause" so dear to the hearts of the people, so fathers. And whatever may be the final result. perpetuity of the rich inheritance of our fore- patriotism now burning so brightly througoout the Free States such a gross wrong should not

A SCREW LOOSE IN THE COMMISSA-RIAT.

The session in the House of Representatives on Friday was prolonged until a late hour in one, without regard to political antecedents, to the afternoon, debating a resolution of inquiry offered by Mr. Williams. It is alleged that the appropriation of \$500,000, made by the Legislature to arm and equip the military and place the State on a war footing, has been expended -every dollar of it-and it is but right that those who voted for the appropriation, as well as the tax-payers, should know what has become of the money. Not having been present during the debate we are unable to say how far not of hostility to the Union, but who may have ingly warm, and strong insinuations were made that money had been used for purposes not conthere is some foundation for these rumors may

and discreditable to the community in which uttered has been done more with a view to the original blankets being cut in two; for we we live, and are wholly directed against indi-

The Legislature has ordered an investigation by law ?"

this is so, let the public determine. If there is signature is herewith appended, having no deover my own name; but if any one shall feel Government, it will not do to trifle with them. ing" the Constitution, or taking it as the basis aggrieved at anything contained in this article, The tax payers of Pennsylvania we believe are of our military and naval operations. But this you are at perfect liberty to make known its willing to be taxed to the last cent to prove to plea of "necessity" is that of the one-man powthe world that Republican Government is not men enriching themselves by their patriotism. We hope that all through whose hands any of a clean record. If not, it will be all the worse General Jackson. That distinguished chieftain for them .- Harrisburg Union.

> THE DEMOCRATIC ELEMENT IN THE ARMY -The New York Express, in reply to the Tri-bune says, that so strong is the New York city Democratic and Whig element of the army now in and about Washington, that if an election were to occur here to-day, the very absence of Democratic voters would probably throw the city into Republican hands though the Democrats and Union men have here 30,000 major-The enlistments of anti-Republicans in the following Regiments in Washington, are from 80 to 90 per cent, viz: The New York 7th.

The New York 71st. The New York 69th.

The New York 5th. The New York 8th. The New York 13th. The New York 5th.

The New York 69th, is said to have in it but ten men that voted for Lincoln! if it be "treason" to say that such men volunteer to uphold the Union and the Flag, in the ratio of four to one Republican, make the most of it, Mr. Tribune-for such treason we shall repeat and repeat at will, as facts justify us -because it demonstrates that when Union Whigs and

Democrats proclaimed, "THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE Laws," they were ready to die, even, to uphold their Proclamation, -and were" Union Savers" in earnest.

Far be it from us, though,-even with such great facts before us to maintain our assertion, that though 80 per cent. of the men in the army are opposed to Lincoln,—to say all Republicanism is without patriotism. We give the Tribune the full benefit of its statement, that,

St. Lawrence, Monroe, Jefferson, Onondaga, Oneida: and other strongly Republican counties, have contributed largely to swell the ranks of volunteers; and, though their men are mainly in camp at Elmira and elsewhere, that is not their

The ratio of Demo crats, we hear, however, is large, very large, even in these counties. The interior Regiments that have passed through here, such as Col. Pratt's, were three

out taking up our time in discanting on party shoes, &c. A pair of trowsers is, therefore, ex izes it, very naturally turns one's thoughts to politics. Freedom of opinion in all things is pected to give an average wear of four months the sacred instrument for which the whole the corner-stone of our political fabric. It was and a pair of shoes to last three months—ant North (at least) now manifests so much interest; asserted and gloriously maintained by our fore- the excellent work turned out by the General and if I mistake not the meaning of the very

y'-or to call forth the militia in any other the Supreme Court of the United States, the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or the Mayor of the City of New York. But what have we seen vitun the last thirty days? I say nothing of of the different States, to "Suppress insurrec--Act which in its very terms limits the the commencement of the then next session of military force not to serve pursuant to the Act of 79 still the 3d of August next, which will bethirty days after the next meeting of Congress, but for "three years," unless sooner discharged. More than that, he also by proclamation adds several regiments of regulars to the existing army of the United States. In other words, the President has undertaken, without the shadow of constitutional authority, " to raise and support armies,"-when the language of More than this, he is providing by purchase an immense navy, beyond anything that Congress ever thought of; when the Constitution which he is sworn to preserve, protect and detend, confides the power " to provide and maintain a

The expenditures from the public treasury templated by the act, and that the State was for the new army and new navy, called forth "bleeding" for the benefit of speculators. That on the executive proclamation, are beyond anything ever before known under the government; be inferred from the following received from every dollar of which is taken from the treasu-

> "No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made

I repeat the question, "have a Constitution?" It may be said that the necessity of the case re- rious affair. quires us to ignore our constitutional obligations. It so, then let us, for the sake of consistency blood and treasure like water to support the cease talking about "defending" or "upholder, and ever has been, the world over. a failure, but they will not coolly submit to asked, what should have been done under the novel circumstances which had been precipitated upon the country? 1 answer, the same the \$500,000 have passed will be able to prove that was done during the Administration of with all his proclivities to "take the responsibility," was ever careful to take it within the limits of the Constitution. When South Carolina nullified, he asked and obtained from "the Congress," what is well known as "the force bill," a stringent enactment, limited in its terms to a short period, and which enabled him to use the military and naval forces provided for him by the constitutional authority-the Congress-to put down the incipient rebellion. A similar bill was before the last Congress and should have been passed. That it was not, is owing to the friends of President Lincoln and his Secretary of State. They were both in Washington at the time, - their friends had majorities in both Houses, (after the withdrawal of the Southern members.) and a single word or hint from the then President elect, or his premier, then sitting in the Senate, would have put the bill through, as easily as the force bill was put through in the days of Jackson. Their remissness in this respect is no apology for a subsequent resort to the one-man power. The President might, with much more propriety, have called the new Congress together at the earliest possible period, instead of postponing it to the 4th of July, that he might ask at their hands the new army, the new navy, and the constitutional "appropriations made by law" for their maintenance and support

PATRICK HENRY.

A would-be-tashionable young lady who had sacrificed everything to appearance, once she was base enough to carry out the lie, and when he came in for a moment, and stood upon the threshold of the door, with a childish smile warming up the wrinkle of his face into sunniness in anticipation of the dear name of father, she schooled herself to say, coldly, pointing to

"We can't pay you till the whole is done." The old father gazed for a moment in astonishment, comprehended the whole duplicity, death in an hour. The texture is of the coar- dearly, and sits down at the piano or melodeon, and turned away broken hearted. Truly the

iron then entered his soul, for "O, who can tell, How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is To have a thankless child."

From the Journal of Commerce JUSTICE CAMPBELL AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

The chief basis on which the North has so enthusiastically rushed into the war, is its rectitude. This idea of rectitude was originated by the attack on Sumter. That attack was pro-Then came the higher patriotism of resistance

to anarchy, supports of government. Without these controlling ideas and sentiments, there could never have been secured such a fusion of antagonistic political views, such an absorption of all other thoughts and feelings in the one grand idea of patriotism .-To even hint at anything else than this, as the inspiring motive of the movement, was to tread closely on the verge of treason; to question its rectitude was to fly in the face of the populace has no more authority "to raise and sup- and all prevalent opinion, was to subject one-

self to the faggot or the halter. Those, especially, who take their rules of life from the Bible, and whose patriotism can never pe strong when not permeated by a sense of right, will look with much interest for the explanation which Judge Campbell has so long awaited in vain, from Secretary Seward. As the matter now stands before the public, it is so clear a case of deception and of overreaching the conthe original call by the President for the militia fidence of friendship and sincerity, that it goes far toward changing the issue, and abating the sympathy of those who stood up en masse with the Administration, under a high sense of right. Should that sense of right. Should that sense prominent in the prayers and preaching of the pulpit, might lose much of its sanctity. We must hold the conscience of the clergy and of other good men, if we expect to retain their enthusiastic devotion to any case. Only this has given abolitionism its power.

If, then, the silence of Secretary Seward regard to the testimony of Judges Campbell and Nelson, two of the most honorable and respectable of men, is to be understood as a tacit assent, on his part, to its substantial truth, it the Constitution confines that power to Congress throws on the Administration the responsibility the Representatives of the people, and the States. of slamming the door of conciliation in the very face of those who came to smoke the pipe of

No complaint can, certainly, be made against Justice Campbell for this publication. It is no breach of confidence; but rather both a private and a public duty, of the discharge of which Mr. Seward was notified in the correspondence itself. Besides, candor, patriotism and truth all

emand it.

upplied or re-enforced, and leave him and Jusice Nelson under that impression, whilst the Cabinet was actively engaged and intending to do both. It was some like Punic faith, and tainly imparts somewhat of justification to the attack on Sumter, and detracts materially from the prestige we presumed we had in that noto-

It has rather an ugly face, to say the least. you look at it in the mirror of the Gospel; and we shall probably wish, in the future, that this page of the history could be expunged.

## How the Soldiers are Swindled.

the miserable clothing furnished in the name

of the State to the troops now there: red a pair of these pantaloons, which will reach hunted down, exposed and punished. Keep me by exrpess to-day, and which I shall take close watch on the appropriations and see that pleasure in submitting to the inspection of any no legislative or political thief will dare extort parties who may feel disposed to doubt this money from the necesities of his country, at statement. General Wynkoop, as well as sev- any rate without meeting, as he richly merits, eral other prominent officers, assured me that the scorn and contempt of a whole nation. many of the soldiers were compelled to wear their overcoats all the time to hide the rents in their pantaloons.

was permitted to bring one of them with me, their place-in the parlor or band-box, and all This shoe has been worn two days, and yet it such; but after all the old 'stand by,' the subis as guiltless of a sole as the man, (if man he stantial, is the shilling calico. Care must be may be called ) who made it. I also brought taken not to soil the silk, nothing must come in a sample of the in-sole of these shoes, which, contact with the nice dress that will rumple for the credit of the manufacturer, I am happy and stain it; but the calico, that's made for to state is made of real good pine shavings .- work, and, as the 'highfalutins' say 'nobly does He was determined to keep up his reputation it fulfill its mission.' Silk rarely finds its way in this particular' at all events. Several of into the realities of life; that is into the kitchen the officers assured me that the heels would at home, or into the hut of the suffering abroad, frequently fall off in one hour from the time told some of her newly-made acquaintenances they were first put on the men's feet. Some and ready to give want than silk. It is a curthat the familiar old man laboring in the yard of the men would not wear them at all, but rious fact of our nature, that the nicer our dress was the wood sawyer. Having gone thus far, sold them for twenty-five cents a pair, and the harder our heart is, as if when dressed then bought good ones from the shoe merchants in silk we changed our natures and rose above of York.

> It is a desecration of the name to call the dirty her assistance, or drabbling into a dirty but ? looking flimsy things shown as blankets. The No, never! Calico might do it; silk, its' just worst punishment I could desire for the con- impossible. tractor who furnished them, would be to coma fishing net.

The contractor, who furnished the overcoats, must be a fancy man. His tastes are not unlike those of Jacob of old, who gave his son Joseph "a coat of many colors." In some cases, these coats contained cloth of three or four different

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shades of color.

Now, Messrs. Editors, is it not painful to think that such things are permitted, and is it not scandalous that no steps have been taken to correct this crying evil? A prominent official of this State, just from Washington, says the meanness of the equipents of the Pennsylvania troops there, has earned for them the unenviable sobriquet of the "dirty shirt boys,"

Is this not humiliating to our State pride? First in the fiield, the most liberal of all the States with men and money, it is a deplorable fact that our State authorities designedly or innocently, have fallen into the hands of rapacious contractors, who are paid enormous sums for clothing, which is so inferior to that furnished the soldery of other States, that our men are made a by-word when they put it on.

### PICKINGS AND STEALINGS.

The reasons given by the Democratic Senators for refusing to vote for the \$500,000 appropriation to arm the State are beginning to be realized in their full force. Up to this time no money has been expended for arms, and yet we venture to say, that it ail the bills contracted in the army movements and the equipments pur-chased were paid to-day, there would be a very small balance of the appropriation on hand.

Within a day or two, revelations of an astounding nature have been made, which go to show that unprincipled men are turning the whole affair into a grand speculation, and a Legislative investigation is freely talked of.

Ws are told that the contractors who are now engaged at the Girard House in Philadelphia, in getting up clothing for the army, have turned the whole operation into a grand speculation and are making a nice thing of it. It is said that they charge the State for each military coat made \$2.25, while they pay the women who do the work only 70 cents. Hundreds of women who are wealthy have volunteered to make up these garments without pay, and yet for every one that is turned in somebody receives two dollars and twenty-five cents. The same may be said of everything else, even to the manufacture of shirts. Material is purchased at a certain price, and bills, with a certain percentage added, are rendered, which percentage is of course fobbed by somebody.—Harrisburg

# Gibbet the Contemptible Thieves.

We copy the following article from the Pittsburg Chroniele, a Republican paper: We are not without reports from Washing-It was wrong, decidedly wrong, for Secretation and other points nearer home, that contractors, commissariats, &c., are basely attempting to speculate on our soldiers necessities. There ton and other points nearer home, that contractors, commissariats, &c., are basely attempting are many men so lost to honor, conscience and patriotism that they would poison a whole army if they could fill their own pockets, and do both. It was some like Punic faith, and these hungry leeches are now beginning to might pass for smart war policy; but it cerappear. They should be held up to public scorn, and swept out of decent society by the withering indignation of the whole people. Hunt down the traitors and give them no quarter. No matter what the social station or political rank of the offenders, they show taught that the hour of their country's extreme peril is no time to gamble with the health and comfort and even lives of their brave and sacrificing detenders. The contractors for supplying armies with provisions and clothing have always peen a pest to the service. Wash-We copy the following extract of a letter to ington and Jackson were more perplexed, disthe Philadelphia Inquirer, a Republican paper, heartened and exasperated, by the thieving profrom a visitor to Camp Scott, in reference to pensities of contractors, than by the operations of hostile forces. The flower of the English army perished in the Crimea through the neg-In the Quartermaster's Department of Gen-eral Wynkoop, s Brigade I was shown a pile of and the inadequacy of the system—known as pantaloons (eight-five pair, ) some of which "red tapeism"-of providing for troops. It had been worn eight or ten days, others three was to have been expected that the contractors or four, some one day, and some only two would have a rich harvest in the hurry and hours, and others, still, which had only been confusion of organizing the volunteer army tried on, and yet there was not a single one for the support of the Government. This exof all these pants that was not wholly worth- pectation has not been disappointed. There ess. In a word, the material was so rotten has been extensive swindling. We are now that the slightest tension would tear it. Gen-through the worst of the preliminaries. Henceeral Wynkoop informed the writer he expected at least four hundred to be condemned. I proculok sharply after the thieves. Let them be

## IN LOVE WITH CALICO.

" Calico dresses are a grand institution. De-I was next shown a sample of the shoes, and laines, silks, and even satins are good enough in

"Calico seems to be always more willing York. base worldly things. What! our silk dress be Attention was next directed to the blankets. seen near enough to that poor woman to give

"But when in addition to all Calico comes pell him to sleep under twenty of them with in, rosy with the exercise of kitchen duties the thermometer at zero. He would freeze to which it knows how to do well, and loves to do sest kind, and the material of the commonest and makes the liquid melody flow sweetly character. In a stiff breeze the wind would forth; aye, even blending its own sweet voice pass through them almost as freely as through with the music of the instrument, then we appreciate Calico."