## BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit: \$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance. \$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance. \$2.00 " if paid within the year. \$2.50 " if not paid within the year.

No subscription taken for less than six month No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stopping of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.

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

# Select Poetry.

## DE COUNTERBAN'.

Go 'way, you common black man!

I'se cutting quite a figger.

Dont you see I'se a counterban'?

Go 'way you common nigger! 'way you common nigger! Th! who wouldn't be a counterban', Oh! And fill de lofty station;
Be de envy ob de white folks,
De pillar ob de nation.

Go 'way, you vulgar white man; I keeps no common 'ciety.

I'se so bery 'clusive— Go 'way, you ebery day variety.

Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban',

And fill de lofty station;

Be de envy ob be white folks, De gemman ob de nation.

I hab de freedom ob de cities; I'se de guest ob all de nation; Cause I se so mighty popular
Wid dem, dey call de bobalition.
Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban', And fill de lofty station : Be de envy ob de white folks,
De pole-star ob de nation.

I dine wid all de hifalutin'; I partake ob de collation,
Wid all de foreign functionaries,
And am bully ob de creation. Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban', And fill de lofty station; Be de envy ob de white folks, De pet lamb ob de nation.

Tattend at all de levees, Whar de common folks are slighted; Whar counterbans', and Senators, Dey only am invited.

Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban', And fill de lofty station; Be de envy ob de white folks, De mainstay ob de nation.

I'se de cynoshure ob all dar eyes, De Congress, and de Presidential; Golly! I feel as dough I'd bust, Fse so full ob de consequential.

Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban',

And fill de lofty station; Be de envy ob de white folks De loadstone ob de nation

Dey's gwine to send me to de Russias To represent the peoples;
I'll tell 'em all about de ho cake,

De blue-tail fly, de trouvers and de steeples
Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban',
And fill de lofty station;
Be de envy ob de white folks,
And represent de nation.

Dey's gwine to send me up to Congress, To bring ole massa in de traces; Dey want's to elewate de white man, By de 'malgamation ob de races. Oh! who wouldn't be a counterban', And fill de lofty station; Be de envy ob de white folks And de leber ob de nation white folks.

## Secretary Seward and the Emancipation Question.

The Sunday Morning Chronicle, and its twin brother the Philadelphia Press, asserted that Mr. Secretary Seward was the earliest and most persisting advocate of the universal emancipa-tion of the slaves of the United States, as one of the features in the prosecution of the war for the Union. Either Colonel Forney is greatly mistaken or the letter of the latter to Mr Dayton, dated April 26, 1862, and contained in an executive document, No. 3, accompanying the and as yet our ground has been but slight-Mr. Sew- ly explored. In addition to the articles of explored which we have spoken, we know that there annual message of the President. Mr. Sew-arl says, in urging that the existing revolution is without a cause, or even pretext :-

The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it succeed or fall. There is not even a pretext for the complaint that the disaffected States are to be conquered by the United States if the revolution fail for the rights of the States, and the condition of every human being in them, will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration, whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. In the one case the States would be federally connected with the new confederacy; in the other, they vould, as now, be members of the United States But their constitutions and laws, customs, habits and institutions, in either case, will remain the same. It is hardly necessary to add to the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs what nd wherever imputed to him and them of disturbing the system of slavery as it is ex-isting under the constitution and laws. The case, however, would not be fully presented if I were to omit to say that any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional, and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority, even though they were

assented to by Congress and the people.

This record is official, and although the Preident has seen proper to assume a different position from that assigned to him by his Secreta of the House of Representatives. Each member is taxed \$6 a month, or \$72 per year. The speaker will be taxed \$144.—
The next House will consist of 197 members to the truly possible that he should have put forth a taxed \$144.—
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The next House will consist of 197 members to the taxed \$144.—
The next House will be taxed \$144.—
The n paper of this character while he was rec-ted as the earliest and most active advocate of the doctrine which, in this extract, he so clearly and unequivocally repudiates.

The call for postage stamps at the New York post office, amounts to about \$10,000 augmented during the session by taxation upon salaries of additional employees.

# Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58.

our State by the European races its popu-

of physical vigor and energy. The Swedes, who first began the work of colonization,

were a hardy and robust people; next came

almost exclusive possession of larger por-

We have always been regarded as a solid, substantial people; and the physical

character of the State has proved to be in

remarkable unison with the nature of those

who have chosen it for their dwelling place.

Its leading attraction at first was the rich

soil which so bountifully remunerated the

husbandman for his toil; but at a more recent period it has been discovered that unriches lie buried in the bowels of the

earth, and almost every year is bringing to light new sources of wealth, not dreamed of

by our early ancestors. Coal and iron in inexhaustible quantities reward the indus-

would, of themselves, be sufficient, under

tities of oil, which is furnished so cheaply

own country, and is already an important

article of commerce. In addition to all this,

we find by an announcement, that, in bo-

ring for oil, it has been discovered that sub-

ly impregnated with salt as to crystalize

upon reaching the air, and that the salt is of superior quality. What more may be

ments upon which the comfort and happi-

ness of a civilized people are based, we have

There is probably no part of the earth's

on from other countries. What other na

the most agreeable and salubrious and which

produces the most desirable articles of food,

and materials for clothing, shelter, &c., and

inexhaustible quantities of coal, iron, lime, oil and salt? Surely if any State in this

gold, silver or diamonds in Pennsylvania,

exists, to some extent, lead, zinc and nickel,

and future explorations may develop many

things of which we little dream at this time.

Bloomingsdale and Lackawanna railroad, as

we were passing through the valley of Wv-

ming, and looking over its magnificent see

nery, a friend remarked that he did not won-

der that the red men of the forest fought

Pennsylvania has many scenes which

night elicit a similar remark; and if any-

thing like the same feeling of patriotis

which inspired the savage warriors, while

struggling for their native grounds, now

glows in the bosoms of the more enlighten-

will not continue to live in "lazy ease" while

rebellious invaders are approaching our bor-

ders. If ever a people had a country worth

fighting for, or dying in defense of, surely Pennsylvania should feel that they have

such a land, and knowing its worth, they

should adopt corresponding means to pro

THE TAX ON CONGRESSMEN. -A hand-

ome sum will be realized to the government

from the tax upon the salaries of members

of the House of Representatives. Each

bers and 7 delegates-in all 204. The aggregate amount realized will be \$14,520

rived from taxation of employees now in the House will be \$7,433,986, which will be

The yearly amount of revenue de-

tect it from invasion.

d people who possess this favored land they

desperately for such a home.

has bestowed upon us.

tions of our commonwealth.

lation has exhibited an unusual developm

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1862.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3027

VOL. 6. NO. 12

NEW SERIES.

(From the Pittsburg Post.) The President has at length yielded to the Radicals in their demands for a proclamation; the last card in the Abolition game has been played, and the country will see it, like all their experiments, a total and ridiculous failure. All we regret is, that the President had not nine the English Quakers, whose leading characteristics were industry, rigid morality and months since given the Radicals all they demand-ed. Had he done so, their programme would six months ago have been proven a failure, and the country would now be prepared to follow a love of useful labor; and soon after followed the Germans, an honest, persevering, and athletic race, who for a long period had

pressure upon him to issue an emancipation proclamation was so great that he feared he might yet be compelled to yield. His distrust of his own resisting power has since been fully justified. Indeed this yielding to pressure is Mr. Lincoln's fatal weakness. He yielded to pressure in urging General Scott to fight the first battle of Bull Run; he yielded to pressure in giving Colonel Miles another command, when he should have been shot; he yielded to pressure in disconcerting Gen. McClellan's plans last spring, by ordering a premature advance the military power shall not have already determined it.

try of those who engage in those depart-ments of labor in which these articles are mainly used. The anthracite in eastern

Pennsylvania, is peculiar to the region in which it is found, and the bituminous coal of the western part of the State is unsurof reunion. It is certain that the Union will prospective vengeance.

(From the "Wheeling Press," a Union paper of description of the control passed by the carbonaceous product of any part of the world. Iron ore and limestone pervade vast portions of the State; and three such products as iron, coal, and lime, the Government is reversed. It converts every inhabitant of the South into a zealot whose all is embarked in the success of the rebellion.— The idea that they will succumb to threats, that favorable circumstances, to afford employthey will vote on compulsion, that they will feel terror, or misgiving, or anything but increased ment, wealth and prosperity to a vast population of industrious people; but within a few years it has been found that in certain indignation at such a proclamation, shows small knowledge either of human nature or of the localities the earth contains immense quantemper of the Southern mind. Such a proclamation can not possibly be enforced, and its on-ly effect will be to strengthen the determination of the rebels to fight to the very last. They that it has come into extensive use in our are shut up to a lane which has no terning .-When the military power of the rebels is bro-ken, we have laid before ourselves a still harder task to perform. At the very crisis of the contest of arms the President has reinforced them as terranean streams of water exist, so strongproduced hereafter it is not easy to tell, but if there should be no more of the great sub-It is powerless in our hands for good; in theirs stantials which constitute the material elegreat, reason to rejoice and be thankful for the blessings which a bountiful Providence the battle lost to-day may be won to-morrow.

(From the Louisville Journal) The following paragraphs are taken from the Louisville Journal, edited by George D. Prentice, one of the most influential and consistent surface, of equal extent, within which a people may live with so little to depend upof the Union men of Kentucky: We shall not stop now to discuss the charac

ter and tendency of this measure. Both are manifest. The one is as unwarantable as the other is mischievous. The measure is wholly unauthorized and wholly pernicious. Though it cannot be executed in fact, and though its execution reaching methods. tion possesses at once an agricultural soil of unsurpassed richness and variety, a climate ecution probably will never be seriously attempted, its moral influence will be decided and pure-ly hurtful. So far as its own purpose is concerned, it is mere brutum fulmen, but it will prove only too effectual for the purposes of the Union might presume to call itself an empire, it is our substantial old Keystone. It enemy. It is a gigantic usurpation, unrelieved by the promise of a solitary advantage howevs probable that we may never find mines of minute and faint, but, on the contrary, aggravated by the menace of great and unmixed but we have minerals of far more real worth,

Kentucky cannot and will not acquiesce in low it to chill her devotion to the cause thus since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. cruelly imperiled anew. The Government our fathers framed is one thing, and a thing above price; Abraham Lincoln, the temporary occupant of the executive chair, is another thing, A few years ago while traveling over the and a thing of comparatively little worth.— The one is an individual, the sands of whos official existence are running fast, and who, when his official existence shall end, will be no more or less than any other individual. The other is a grand political structure, in which is contained the treasures and the energies of civilization, and upon whose lofty and shining dome, seen from the shores of all climes, centre the eager hopes of mankind.

. . . The President has fixed the first of next Jan pary as the time for his proclamation to go in-o effect. Before that time the North will be called upon to elect members of Congress. We believe that the proclamation will strike the loyal people in the North in general with amazement and abhorrence. We know it. We appeal to them to manifest their righteous dethe people.

(From the Chicago Times.)

pose to "save the Union in the shortest way under the Constitution." He now announces his purpose to save it by overriding the Constitution.

For he has no constitutional power to issue this proclamation of emancipation—none what-ever. The Constitution forbids it by its spirit from beginning to end. And the President has no authority not derived from the Constitution

the country would now be prepared to follow different counsels.

(From the New York World.)

President Lincoln in his address to the border States Congressmen warned them that the pressure upon him to issue an emancipation proclamation was so great that he feared he President is useful.

last spring, by ordering a premature advance at the West; he yielded to pressure in so meddling with the peninsular campaign as to cause even so late as at the interview the other day to miscarry.

No man ever yet administered successfully with the committee of religious fanatics from this city. He has all the while maintained that the affairs of a great nation without a back-bone incapable of "yielding to pressure."

This extraordinary proclamation will bring less thunder. If he was right in this, what s thunder. If he was right in this, what no advantages to the negro race at all propor-tionate to the obstructions it throws in the way made to stand upon except that it is an act of

Border Slave State.) that should have been engaged in such an act.
The President of the United States has so far yielded to that accursed "pressure" of which he once lugubriously complained, as to have become no longer master of his own actions He has at length come to such a pass as to be sure, sooner or later, to obey the behests of the sane fanatics he has encouraged around him, and to close all his circuitous meanderings by a final engulfment in the bottomless pit of unredeemable Abolition.

We shall not any longer speak of the Presitest of arms the President has reinforced them as effectually as if he had doubled their squadrons in the field. We may learn from our enamies. They will rejoice. Their leaders will make of this proclamation their chiefest moral weapon. They will report the proclamation their chiefest moral weapon. It is powerless in our hands for good, in the latter of our future history, he has dennitely surrentiate will be potent for evil. Our only salvation now is in the ballot-box. To that it yet remains possible for the people to resort. There that bound him to constitutionality and moderate when the many heavy to the property. of our future history, he has definitely surren-dered to the most ultra men of the ultra Northation. He has taken his last leap, and hence-forward in all matters of public policy will be regarded as but a finger of Greely, an executive

> To the rebels flagrantly in arms; to the hos tile people of the South, and to those in the loyal States who sympathize with the Southern defection, the proclamation will come with healing on its wings. It will command their unmixed gratification, and will be counted by them as not only forming a set-off to their recent and slackwater, to meet the boys. But we did disasters in the field, but as adding at least a not have to go over 15 miles before we fell in with their pickets, drove them in, and found it ing cause.

> It is not within our power to express the hundredth part of the thoughts that crowd for utterance, but we will say in terms as comprehensive as now occur to us, that the proclamain our regiment. The suddenness of a soldier hensive as now occur to us, that the proclamation on which we thus hastily and briefly comment, sounds more like the knell of Freedom God, creates no alarm. For he is like a stranhensive as now occur to us, that the proclama-tion on which we thus hastily and briefly comand the wail of the departing Angel of Peace, ger in a strange land, and no one seems to care, than any that has been promulgated in the world

ered, for the winter is coming on apace. With what mad speed, with what slow and heavy

A soldier killed in battle is buried sometimes: footfall, time brushes or drags along, as one or another of us views it. To one, looking back to May, it seems but last week; to another, the spring time is far away in the remote past, so in his blanket, his garments saturated with far that the odor of its flowers comes not down spring time is far away in the remote past, so far that the odor of its flowers comes not down on any wind, and the memory of its breezes is every one knows, death is omnipresent, in war absolutely dead in the hot and sultry atmosphere of the war summer. We are none of us man knows when he shall knock at the door of very much disposed to look back over the events his heart. But a man in the army never feels of this summer, and the less disposed to do so now that we enter the autumn with the roar of cannon, the terrible solemnities of what may be the great battle of the Union.

Never did American autumn, proverbial for

its glories, find America in such a state as this. The sun shines on the broad country with all the ripening warmth of our September suns, the winds blow softly over hill and valley, the morntestation by returning to Congress none but the avowed and zealous adversaries of this measure. and golden, the moon looks out of the blue a-Let the revocation of the proclamation be made the overshadowing issue, and let the voice of the people at the polls, followed by the voice of their representatives in Congress, be heard in such tones of remonstrance and of condemnation that the President, aroused to a sense of his tremendous error, shall not hesitate to with the voice of the full stremendous error, shall not hesitate to with the voice of the full stremendous error, shall not hesitate to with the voice of the full specific to the voice of the full stremendous error, shall not hesitate to with the voice of the full specific to the voice of the full stremendous error, shall not hesitate to with the voice of the full specific to the voice of the full stremendous error, shall not hesitate to with the voice of the full specific to the voice of the voice of the full specific to the voice of the draw his measure. The vital interests of the country demand that the proclamation should be revoked, the sooner the better, and, until it is revoked, every man should unite in vigorousis revoked, every man should unite in vigorousit up and dash it to pieces. We have watched be revoked, the sooner the better, and, until it is revoked, every man should unite in vigorous-ly working for its revocation. If the President by any means is pressed away from the Constitution and his own pledges, he must be pressed back again and held there by the strong arm of the people.

(From the Chicago Times.)

figure 1 trial, when the tempest will threaten to tear our Cook, from Pittsburg, and Henry Otto, from it up and dash it to pieces. We have watched our County, he was William Showman's son-in-law. Showman, himself, died in a New York hospital some time ago.

I saw the death of Major Tate in the paper, out to die for their country was far beyond the need of any such sacrifice. We paid off yet for this time. I expect we will have to wait four months again, like we did the left lime to the proper. far beyond the need of any such sacrifice. The President has at last weakly yielded to are not, as we were two years ago, in heart, in the "pressure" upon him about which he has thought, in anything but hope. But the autumn

The Mineral Resources of Pennsylvania. The Press on the President's ProclamaFrom the time of the first settlement of
our State by the European races its popu
(From the Pittsburg Post.)

The Press on the President's Proclamaso bitterly complained, and issued his proclamamation of negro emancipation!
It is not a month since he announced his purhave sometimes despaired, though the heat and It is the season of gathering in, and though we have sometimes despaired, though the heat and the drought have been terrible, though the insidious foes of our trees and vines have attackthe drought have been terrible, though the insidious foes of our trees and vines have attacked them in strength; though the very heavens have been black above us, we have in former years filled our store houses, and rested on the reward of our labors. "Never despair" is the autumn lesson, which we must learn now. All place Our camp is half a mile from Beaufort in discount of the place of the our sacrifices of this year, all the treasur have planted, all the young life we have strewed broadcast over the fields of the country, must have resurrection, and must return us a hundred fold in the time that is to come. Let u take strength, and, trusting to God, look for ward. - Journal of Commerce.

# ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP, NEAR SUFFOLK, Va., Oct. 11, '62.

Being off duty to-day, lying in camp, thought I would drop you a word or two.

The weather is very warm here now. The sun comes down the short track. It is too hot through the day to sit down and enjoy a good meal after you have foraged for it 4 or 5 miles outside of the picket lines.

There are plenty of sweet potatoes and ap-ples in this country, but we have to go a great distance to find them, as the soldiers have got them all gathered that were near at hand. I had a good mess of apple dumplings yesterday, but no milk on them. That can't be got. I am a pretty good cook, and generally get a share of what the country produces. The great South ern Planters, as the ern Planters, as these people are called up North by some of our big folks, or "would-be's" that never saw a Southern plantation, appear very common. Their dress is not very noticeable, Border State State.)

We regret to know that one more blazing faggot has been east into the fiery furnace of national discord, and that by the last hands that shauld have have regreting the streets and that by the last hands You can see them march through the streets. with as careless a tread, as if they trod on land that had belonged to their ancestors since the days of Adam and Eve.

I have talked with some men here, that have

taken the oath, and appear to be gentlemen.— They seem to think if the proper means had been taken, by both sides, the name of war would never have been breathed in our councils. I told them I thought not. That both sections were in for war, and war it is, just what they wanted. But if the persons that make war, had to fight the battles, we would have a very

peaceable country.

This was once a land of beauty and plenty, before war and violence laid it weste. We have had a pretty brisk time of it since we have been here. There is a large rebel force up at a place called Franklin, on the opposite bank of the Blackwater, some 20 miles from here. Our regiment marched up there the second week after we landed here, but found no force on this side and the consequence was, we exchanged a few shots across the river with them, and turned around and marched the 20 miles back with nobody hurt. Last week we received orders to have rations on hand for a two or three days scout, against morning. Morning came and the orders were to fall in, every man that was able to carry a gun. That the rebels had crossed the Blackwater, and were coming down on us in great force. We fell in with our little sixty rounds of blue pills, and away we went, towwith their pickets, drove them in, and found it to be a true bill that they were coming. We had a small engagement, and drove the enemy back. Two of our boys lay rigid in death's only so it is not he. You may simply hear the remark, that such a one is dead or killed out of such a company or regiment. A soldier be9. An act to make 'em fight for the Union. Autumn.

Summer is over, and the fruits are to be gath.

Summer is over, and the fruits are to be gath. the bitterness of the cup he might have to swallow. So you may see that there is not

swantow. So you may see that there is no much sorrow in the parting of a soldier, for we are drilling on the threshold of two worlds. We have this town well fortified since we came here. We expect to be attacked every day and night. If they try to take this town from us, they will meet with a warm reception.

I received your letter wanting to know if I had got the box you sent me. I have never received yet or heard from it. I got Boor's letter with the express receipt on it.
You said you heard I was sick, I was very

sick about that time, I had something like the swamp fever and diarrhoea, a disease that is prev-alent in this country, but I am better now. Over has been sick for three or four days, Over has been sick for three or four days, I was afraid he would die. He has got pretty well again. Three of our men died last week at Point Lookout hospital, an old man by the name of Cook, from Pittsburg, and Henry Otto, from

Yours affectionately.

# Rates of Advertising

3	MONTHS. 6	MONTHS.	1 TRAE
One square	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$5 00
Two squares	. 3 00	5 00	9 00
Three squares	. 4 00	7 00	15 00
Column	. 5 00	9 00	15 00
Column	. 8 00	12 00	20 00
Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	- 50 00

The space occupied by ten lines of this aitype counts one square. All fractions of a sunder five lines will be measured as a half equand all over five lines as a full square. All dvertisements will be charged to the person ling them in.

Transient advertisements should be paid for in

### CAMP Co H., 55th P. V. Beaufort, S. C. Oct. 3, 1862.

B. F. MEYERS:

Dear Friend:—I take this opportunity city, directly West of the city. The city is an old looking place and chuck full of contrabands. It takes about 130 men each day to guard these contrabands. We have two or three Union contrabands. We have Stores in this place.

I must reccommend South Carolina: We get tp in the morning and go up to the doctor's shop.
"Well, John, what's the trouble?" "Doctor, I have had the diarrhou for 4 weeks." "Well, Student, give him a dose and put him off duty." Another enters. "Well, Tom, what's the matter with you?" "Oh, Doctor, I have had the chills for 2 hours." "Student, give him a dose of Quinine and return him to his quarters." Enter No. 3. "Pat, what's de matter wid yes?"
"Och, and shure, doctor, I've had chills and
fever for 2 weeks." Quinine again. Quinine
is well adapted to the climate of South Caro-

Our regiment has captured three rebels some two miles from camp. When they were captured they were fine looking young men. They were dressed in citizen's clothing and that was of the poorest kind, something which we call "hard times," drab color. Our farmer boys would not be caught wearing the like; such was the uniform the had on. They had old slouch hats on which Northerners would not be caught wearing at any time. I judge they were about 18 years old, each having two revolvers. They had been 4 days on the Island, without any thing to eat. We have a great deal of picket duty to do here, we have some 3 or 4 different points to gard. We have been some twenty days on picket on Ladie's Island. When we came from picket, to our quarters, there were some fifteen of our company not fit for duty. Our regiment has captured three rebels some

We are all getting tired of guarding contrabands. The boys of the 55th are all getting anxious for a fight. We want this unholy rebellion crushed out.

We have been in the army 1 year, the seventh of this month. I think we have been long enough in this sandySouthern country; the days are warm and the nights very cool.

A soldier's life is one of the hardest that cati be lived. I don't care how good a man's con-stitution is, let him soldier one year and he is not the man that he was when he entered the

Our Major has returned to our Regiment, in good heaith. All the boys think well of the Major. He is a true union man. I wish our county could turn out some more men like him. Our Regiment was quite "lost" when he had gone to Bedford to see his friends. When he returned there was some cheering among our men. He is always ready to meet the enemy, Respectfully Yours,

ISAAC N. BROAD.

# Acts of the Last Congress.

Not copied from the Record, but put down according to our recollection, and warranted correct in the main. Do you want another like it? If you do, vote the abolition ticket. you do not, vote the Democratic ticket.

1. An act in relation to niggers.

An act to emancipate niggers.
 An act to prohibit what-dye call it in the

Territories.
4. An act to abolish what-dye-call-it in the District of Columbia.

5. An act concerning niggers.

6. An act to confiscate niggers.
7. An act to emancipate the wives and babies

8. An act to emanci

10. An act to make freed niggers love work
11. An act to educate said niggers.

12. An act to make paper worth more than

13. An act to make a little more paper worth

more than a good deal more gold.

14. An act to free somebody's niggers.

16. An act to make white folks squeal, oth

rwise known as the Tax Bill.

17. An act authorizing the President to draft

18. An act authorizing the President to arm

groes.
19. An act to give us a little more paper.

20. An act concerning niggers.21. An act to make omnibus tickets a legal

22. An act to compensate Congressmen for using their influence in obtaining contracts.

23. An act authorizing the issue of more omnibus tickets.

nibus tickets.

24. An act declaring white men almost as good as niggers, if they behave themselves.—
(Laid on the table.)

25. An act to repeal the clause of the Constitution relating to the admission of new States.

26. An act to repeal the rest of the Constitution

27. Resolutions pledging the Government to pay for emancipated niggers.
28. An act authorizing the President to pay for said niggers. (Went under.)
29 An act to confiscate things.
30. Resolutions explaining that some other

things are not meant.

31. An act in relation to niggers

32. An act to make niggers white.
33. An act to make 'em a little whiter.
34. An act to make them a good deal whiter.

An act in relation to contrabands.

36. An act concerning niggers.
37. Resolutions of adjournment.