\$2 00 per annum, if paid within the year. \$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

No subscription taken for less than six months. No paper discontinued until all arre-trages 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 fucie 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 abscribe for them, or not.

Original Doetrn.

IMPROMPTU LINES On the Death of a Young Soldier.

"Bring flowers," the Soldier Boy is dead, Bring flowers," to wreathe his curly head, "Bring flowers," to lay on his pale, fair brow, Fevered and wasted and white like snow.

"Bring flowers,"-"Faded Flowers" he loved-From out the grove he often roved; "Bring flowers," and toss them on his bier, "Bring flowers," but softly-the dead lies here.

He sleeps where Atlantic lashes the shore, And its wild waves surge forever more ; For on its proud bosom he breathed his last, And his funeral knell was the rushing blast.

He sleeps 'neath the frown of the gloomy fort, He sleeps so calmly that nothing short Of the trumpet's blast in that last great day, That shall summon us all from earth away.

Will awake him. Oh! then we shall see Him start from his tomb so happy and free, To his home on high, so lovely and bright, Where all is day and never more night.

He sleeps his last sleep, let him rest 'neath the All stained though it be with his comrades' life

blood! Let him rest! Let him rest! He has gone to

Whose mercy and wisdom are boundlessly good.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

his God.

Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above,

IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE.

A Report read before the Befford County Teachers' Association by J. W. Dickerson, June 27, 1862.

dissociation by J. W. Dickerson, June 27, 1802.

Ma. Pausinent:

In the report which your committee has saled me to make on Irregular Attendance. Its Evily, Its Causes, and its Remedies. I shall follow the order suggests I by the words of my theme, and speak to fire the Evils of Irregular Attendance; 2. of its Causes, and 8, suggest some Remedies.

1, The evils of Irregular Attendance; 2. of its Causes, and 8, suggest some Remedies.

1, The evils of Irregular Attendance are of a threefold nature. The injury to the absent pupil, the lajary to the school, and the lajary to the public at large.

lie at larg.

The i jury to the absent puril is always creat and sometimes irreparable. The righ sphired ambinous dud in tenters school and begins in studies with inferest and energy. He starts with his class and decimines in a contract with the class and decimines in the contract with the class and decimined with the class and ferest and energy. He sta its with his class and de-cimines to beep pice with them. As he advances day after day, he understands clearly every step of his progress, and loves his work, because he under-stands it. Every losson is mustered and every day adds to his enclusiasm. Every difficulty is met mu-fully, and he looks forward with bright hopes and high spin, to us to the time when he shad be a accolor. Just at this point in his career a few days absence may do great ham, may chance for ever the spirit of his deam. Under the most fevorable circum-stances he, on his return, fluts his class to advance of him, and feels that he is not, as he was he fore, master of the position. Perhaps he has, by his abof 11m, and feels that he is not, as he was before, master of the position. Perhaps he has, by his absence, omitted important lessons on which future ones depend, and thus, without knowing exectly why, finds himself utterly unable to masterlaß tasks as he did before, however muchuly he may fry. What, before, was only difficult enaugh to rouse that thirst for intellectual conquest which is found in every mind is now a sealed book; and he no longer holds the key by which its secret, may be unaboked. He may try, probably he will; but he tries trans. Conscious of having done his best, it is not strang; that he become discourage, tell vox listing, all hope of keeping his place, is transferred, hocken spirited, to a low re class, or, disgusted with books and school, abandons both, hever again to retune them with his old interest, and never to really his bright hopes of the future. It may be said that this bright hopes of the future. It may be said that the ficture is overdrawn; that the discouragement, it say, will be only temperary; that nothing so serious will result from so small a thing as a few days absence from school. We admit that the injury may be unimportant and temporary; but we are fully convinced that it may be, and is quite as likely to be, important and permanent; and that the worst results of irregelar attendance on the individual character of the pupil, that we have suggested, are daily being realized in every district, and we had almost said every sensol in the state. But admitting the effect on pupils who are irregular in their dance, to be less serious as a general rule; still they must be greatly retarded. They lose the con-nection of the sulject, and with this must lose much of their interest in it. They lose the incentive of daily recitation, and the assistance of the teacher; and they do not form those ties, nor enlist those sympathies which codear the school to thom and them to the school.

and they do not form those ties, nor entist those sympathies which endear the school to them and them for the school.

2. The idea is very generally entertimed that if some pupils are absent from a school, the others may derive greater benefit; and especially is this supposed to be so, if the school is large. However plausible this may at first seem, it is in reality entirely erroneous. We think every teacher will agree with us, that each pupil will derive the greatest advantage when all are pussent the whole time. It is assumed that each school can accommodate comfortably, all the pupils enrolled. Our school system contemplates nothing less. But oven in schools where there is not from for all not fine to teach their, it is fur better to have a full attendance to much the classes broken up and disognated by absences; for if accuracy is aimed at in the classification, irregular attendance will make the transfer of pupils from higher to have a full attendance for pupils from higher to have a full attendance must advance, but its a general tule ritrograde. Thus if the classification was right at first, it must, in the mature of the case, toon become wing. Pupils who contained the case, toon become wing. Pupils who could other case, toon become wing. Pupils who could other dessessing the fulling lichted their classes, and being transferred to lower ones; until the higher classes are much reduced and the lower ones nuch over-crowded. It is true that some changes must take place under any effective stances; but it is presumed that if the attendance were regular, as many pupils would be transferred from lower to higher classes, as from higher to lower; thus keeping all of a convenient and, for the most part, permanent size. Interference with the classification is not, however, the only injury that the school suffers from irregular attendance. Classes must often be refused that the case have a tendency to demper the aid of the the

Bedkord Gazette.

VOLUME 45.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3035

VOL. 6. NO. 20

NEW SERIES, is here say ted malive

puritarial teacher, and in many ways the whole school must suffer from the delitiquency of a few.

3. The injury that the public at large anfirm from irregular atten lance can never, in some of its most important features, be fully estimated. It destroys, in some degree, the nestulness and efficiency of the schools, and must, to the same extent, rob the community of their benefits. Any, diminution of the average, culture of a people is a loss that can neither be estimated nor atoned for. Just in proportion to such culture have always been the happiness and prosperity of the community. The public schools are superosed to afford such cultur.—a culture suited to the wants of our nature, and calculated to make men and women useful members of the coeffecty in which they move and of which each is an integral part. No less than this was intended by the founders of our system, and no less should be willingly received as its legitluate finits. If then some refuse to become the recipients of its blessings or avail the misslews of them office in pure, a certain amount of cultured intellect is lost to the community, while ignorance, with all its attendant evils, is at the same time increased. Elements of prosperity and happiness are rejected, and the seeds of evil planted in the body public. Any one who rejects the schools so hereficently provided by the state, and allows or complets a child to grow up in ignorance, not only wrongs the child but it jures the state.

But I aving for the present thus view of the sup-

But I aving for the present this view of the sub-But I awing for the present this view of the sub-ject and looking at it from a pecuniary stand-point, we find material for more palpade and substantial arguments. Here we have data at hard from which to estimate, in dollars and cents, the injury suff-red by the public from irregular attendance. The frest are suggestive, and of a nature to awaten the sofi-citude of every friend of the free schools of our

are suggestive, and of a nature to awaken the solicitude of every friend of the free schools of our state.

The schools cost the same whether the attendance is good or bad. Teachers' services, fuel and contingencies, school houses and repairing, all cost exactly as much. The tax payers pay for the education of all the chiddren in the state, whether they avail themselves of it in full, in part, or not at all. Hence, subass pupils attend the schools, and receive their benefits, the cost of their instruction is money thrown away. It is plain, too, that the loss wall be in the seme propertion that they fall to syall themselves of the thessings of the schools. Bearing this in mind, the total attendance, the average attendance, the number of months taught, and the cost of instruction per month, for each pupil, as these facts are found in the State Superintendant's Report for 1861, afford use a basis of calculation from which we may determine, with consider be accuracy, the last to the state, or any district in the state, from irregular attendance. We can not, however, obeside results, rigidly correct, because we have no means of ascertaining the value of school property. The State Superintendent has, we believe, made no attempt to ascertain this important item. He gives us the amount expendent in buying lets and building benievs, but as this is a permanent investment, and not an annual expenditure, it can not be used in such a calculation. A result, absolutely true, would be obtained by adding to the above named times of expense the interest on the value of all school property. But as this last item is not within our reach, our results will be somewhat lost than the actual expense the interest on the value of all school property. But as this last item is not within our reach, our results will be somewhat less than the actual loss. It may be remarked, however, that part—a very smail part we believe—of the startling discrepancy between the total and the average attendance is the result of providential causes. We do not know how much; but as it would be manifestly unfair to include irregular attendance from such cures is our calculations, this would make our results rather more than the actual loss. If, then, we let these two important but indeterminate items bilance each other, we shall, we think, be sufficiently occurate for all practical purposes.

cach other, we shall, we think, be sufficiently accurate for all practical jumposes.

The whole number of pupils in the public schools of Badford Borough, in 1861, was 350, while the arrange attendance was only 225. It will be seen that the dufference between the fall and the arrange attendance was 125 pupils. That is, the Borough paid for schooling 125 pupils more than it actually schooled. The cost per month for each pupil, was .55 or 2.20 for the term of four months. It will readily be seen, that the less to the fax payers was 125 x 22 = \$275.00. At the same rate if the schools had be no open ten months the loss would have been \$2875.00, or a loss of 35 per cent. or all the money expended. Assuming the same basis, and following the same course of reasoning we have prepared the following table; showing the forth attendance; the loss in money for the time the schools were actually open, the loss at the same rate for ten monalis; and this loss per cent. on the miney expended; for each district in B dload county, the county itsel, and the State at large. ate for all practical purposes.

Dis ricts.	d Allendance.	raze Allen.	veen total &	on per pupil	r 4 mbnths.
Bedford Bot.	850	225	125	2 20	\$275 0
Bedford Tp.	490	288	202	2.53	509 0
Broad Top	186	148	88	3.21	128.13
Colerain,	857	212	145	2 04	295.8
Cumberland Val.	379	212	167	2.56	427.5
Harrison.	198	112	86	2.34	201 2
Hopewell,	294	164	130	1.92	249 6
Juniata, Latio	414	220	194	2.00	388.0
Liberty	274	151	123	2 12	260 7
Londonderry,	823	161	162	2 00	824.0
Monroe.	419	228	191	2.03	387.73
Napier,	512	235	277	2.40	664.8
Providence, E.	868	203	166	2.16	358 5
Pravidence, W.	310	197	113	2.01	227.1
Schellsburg Bor.	182		18	1.84	83 13
Snake Spring,	287	142	95	2 00	191.0
St. Clair,	735	409	327	1.76	575.5
Union.	473	280	193	1.72	331.9
Woodberry, M.	611	361	250	2 16	540.0
Woodberry, S.	435	295	140	2.60	864.0
Radford Co	7593	4856	8242	2 18	7080.5
Pennsylvania, 596	3,765	384,7	52 2120	133.14	667,13
Philadelphia, on	,1999		L	258 8	00

July of manie, all 11 h	Lettle said 114	sa. A substitution	
reet, Philadelphia, on	S WILL FU	5	Lo
nevels in LOSI, view	tall to But	tion,	20
a sol bled od liw con	2	236	pe
edde to acres for the	atig agin	00 75	2
	10	fuel	CCL
- Districts.	mo	cies.	Die
Belford Porough,	\$687 50	\$770.00	36
Bedford Tp. alland	1,272.60	1.234 80	41
Broad Top,	307.80	602.64	20
Colerain.	789 50	728.28	40
	1.068 80	070 241	42
Harrison.	575.00	463.32	42
be Orphans Howers, at	624.00	ns 564 48	41
Indiated to take line to	970.00	829 00	47
Limitalyon Whiden wor as	651.90	580 88	45
Landonderry, Talkan	810.00	645.00	50
Monroe, stro Con a sortio	1.107 80	859.57	46
Namer. spinistens . C.	1.662 00	1 228.80	54
Providence, East	896 40	V 791 88	45
Providence West	757.10	628.10	36
Schollsborg Borough.	. 3.2.80	242.88	14
Snake Spring.	465 00	474.00	40
St. Clair s bas viols	1.438 FO	1,295 86	44
Union, diew . leadard	829 30	812 56	40
Woodberry, Middle	2.850.00	1,319.76	41
Woodberry South	910.00	1.12100	32
Bedford Connty, dated	8 155.20	16 594 03	43
Panciertumiam and 1.9	50 M76 70	1 877 829 53	285

We have remarked that the valua of school, property has not been considered in the shore calculations. We have also emitted the cost of similaricing the school system; but this cause of error, like the former, would make our results less than

the actual loss. Hence, if we have erred at all, it has been by presenting the case too favorably.

Some interesting inferences might be drawn from the figures; just given, but space will not permit.—
The grave fict is, however, manifest, that only 65 per cent, of the pupils enrolled in the public schools actually receive their benefits; and that of the \$35, 200,000 annually expended to educate them, 35 per cent, is, in effect, throwe away. This is lamentable. It seems to us that it forebedes danger in the future. Our school system is not without able and inflaential enemies. The unfavorable results of fits practical working, arm them with arguments, which might be found very difficult to combat, if the question skenld ever become a direct issue before the people. Indeed, before a people grooning under taxation, as ours must soon be, it might be found impossible that the school laws may be blotted from our statute books, and popular education discarded by the State. We hope most earnestly that such evil days may not come upon us; but it is most impossible that the school laws may be blotted from our statute books, and popular education discarded by the State. We hope most earnestly that such evil days may not come upon us; but it is minuse; to shut our eyes to the danger, or relax our efforts to improve and strengthen eur systems, until its foundations are too fienly rooted in the affections of the people. The days may be come to the anger, or relax our efforts to improve and strengthen eur systems, until its foundations are too fienly rooted in the affections of the people in the success of their childrens irregular attendance in the taxachers, a short school term, and unsuitable school houses, were the chief causes, the attendance is but little satisfactors of the success of the earned ance is minused to the minuse the prove of the success of their childrens irregular attendance of the views, and act accordingly. Not, however, that the teacher should be required.

people to be shaken by any events of the times now so terribly out of joint.

II. We have already remarked that some of the causes of irregular attendance are providential in their nature. They do not, however, it is thought, operato to any considerable extent, nor interfere appreciably with the working of our system. But aside from there the causes are numerous. Every defect of our system is a cause. Irregolar attendance itself is a cause. Like many other eyis, it propagates its kind. Pupils are often absent from mere habit, or because they were absent yesterday, and do not know their lessons for to-day.

Unattractive school houses and grounds cause integrals attendance. Buildings, dingy, diety and dark, situated, perhaps, on some bleak bill ton, without a tree to shield them from the summer sun or winter blast, present no attractions to bright-eyed joyous children. They do not like to go to school in auch houses, and will use evely excuse to stay stay.

such houses, and will use evely excuse to stay sway. It as is too often the case, they are, without maps, charts, blackboards, apparatus, ventilation or comfortable seats, the case is still worse. According to the State Superintended a selficial report, two thirds of the school houses in the State, are notit for their purpose, either radically or for wint of suitable ripairs. Hence, about two thirds (nearly 400,000.) of the children of the State must attend

temporary certificates. The system was put into operation almost entirely with these, and now, after a trial of nearly eight years, only about one tenth of the teachers in the State are up to the legal standard originally contemplated. That standard surely was not too high; and white such a large proportion of our teachers are bylow it, the common schools can never secure the coli letter of all classes of the community, or the regular attendance of tacir children. It is admitted that many holders of teachers are proposed or tributed and they are rapidly fitting themselves for greater merhibuses, and will eventually become ornaments to their professions; but whilst line tents of our teachers are below the high standard, many of them minors, intendisg to enter upon other pursuits as soon as they are old enough, and whilst a large number of them confessedly are not giving satisfaction to their parrons we cannot shut our eyes to the huminiting conclusion that incompetent trachers are one of the most fruitful sources of irregular attendance.

gularity, however favorable the circumsome irregularity, however lavorable the circumstances by which they are surrounded. All children are not angels, nor are they likely to be the opnish of parents to the contrary not withstanding. Nor will all children love school and study even in their most favorable aspects. Give them a palace for a school house, a Page, a Wickersham or an Arnold for a teacher, and patents.

atendance. If the subject be approached in a proper spirit, some parents, at least, will see the rassonableness of his views, and act accordingly. Not, however, that the teacher should be required to do this; for in our opinion, his duties are not to secure attendance, but to teach those who present themselves. But in the choice of two evils he will often find this the less, and should therefore, choose it. Good effects are sometimes realized by compelling pupils to make up all lessons fost by their absence, unless they can present a good excuse; but this, too, imposes much additional labor on the teacher, and can only be effective where the pupil is absent of his own choice. These and similar expedients may do some temporary good; but remedies to be denerally and permanently effective, must be direct comprehensive in their nature.

Remiedy every defect of our system. Build better school-houses; embellish and beautify their grounds supply them with tasteful and com-

their grounds supply them with tasteful and com-fortable forniture; and with all the appliances to make learning pleasant. Instead of hideously ogly, make them places of beauty and loveliness; and purils will no longer shun their precincts, for children love beauty and tastefulness and

to the State Superintendesis effels I report, two thirds of the school houseain the State-are not the state of the school houseain the State-are not statisfied of the school houseain the State-are not statisfied of the school houseain the State-are not statisfied of the school houseand the school of the schoo

formation in regard to th and brigadier generals and aid-de-camps not in actual service and drawing pay. In this connection, Mr. Nesmith made some rather surprising statements. A bill from the House requiring that the amounts recovered in suits by the United States for duties shall be paid in coin was passed, with an amendment. Mr Davis, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitu-tion of the United States to change the mode of electing President and Vice Pre provides in effect that each State Legislature provides in effect that each State Legislature nominate a candidate, and Congress choose from the whole number. The resolution of Mr. Saulsbury asking information of the Secretary of War in regard to the arrest gular attendance.

Secretary of War in regard to the arres
and imprisonment in Fort Delaware of two citizens of that State, was called up by that gentleman, and an animated debate ensued there-on, in which Messrs. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Doelittle, of Wisconsin, took part, the two

the last session coming up as the special order reits anxious for their welfare and progress; still they will hate tooks and schools, and try every means in their power to avoid them. For such irregularity there is no remedy, nor can there be white human nature is what it is.

5 The causes thus far mentioned are, in our causes the causes thus far mentioned are, in our causes the causes thus far mentioned are, in our causes the causes th 5 The causes thus far mentioned are, in our opinion, only secondary in their nature. The great primary cause is bloader, and hus deeper. It is found in the indigeneurous duced a bill to increase the pay of privates, it is found in the subject of education. Our people have forests to fell, railroads to build, larms to bay; in short, Money to Make, and can interest themselves but little on this subject, of such vital interest to them. They are busy with projects that will make the dollars jurgle in their pockets; and in the all absorbing pursuit of these, too often overlook the intellectual we lare of their children. Business, palitics, and religion are every where subjects of conversation. Meaning the project is that will make the dollars jurgle in their pockets; and in the all absorbing pursuit of these, too often overlook the intellectual we lare of their children. Business, palitics, and religion are every where subjects of conversation. Meaning the public of the distribution of the rest of the triple of the subjects. On the subject of the committee on military affairs. Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to increase the pay of privates, non-commissioned officers and musicians in the army, which was referred to the committee on military affairs. Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to increase the pay of privates, non-commissioned officers and musicians in the army, which was referred to the commistee on military affairs. Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to increase the pay of privates, non-commissioned officers and musicians in the army, which was referred to the commistee on military affairs. Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to increase the pay of privates, leaded a bill to increase the pay of privates, leaded a bill to increase the pay of privates, leaded a bill to increase the pay of privates, leaded a bill to increase the pay of privates, leaded a bill to increase the pay of privates, leaded a bill to increase the pay of privates, leaded a bill to increase the pay of privates, leaded a bill to increase the pay of privates,

Maryland delegation answered to their n After suggestions by Messrs. Olin, Cox, Colfax, and others, the bill was passed by yeas 90, nays 45, none of the Maryland delegation voting.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to provide revenue for the support of the Government, which was referred to the committee of Ways and

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, offered a series of resolutions condemning the rebellion and urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, but declaring that after the war the Southern States shall be received back with all their former privileges and immunities. They were ed for one week.

Mr. McKnight offered a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to in-quire into the expediency of repealing the tax-ed advertisements, which was adopted.

ed advertisements, which was adopted.

Mr. Wickliffe introduced a bill, which was appropriately referred, for the indemnification of loyal citizens of Kentucky, who had sustained losses at the hands of the Federal army. He made a few remarks, stating that negroes had been carried off by the army, and in some in-stances sold for the benefit of their captors.— Mr. Lovejoy made a characteristic speech in re-ply, and after the transaction of minor busi-ness, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and referred the different parts of the

President's message to the proper committees.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., desired to introduce a
bill, of which he had given notice at the last bill, of which he had given notice at the last session, to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the writ of habeas corpus Mr. Vallandigham objected to the second

The Speaker said the question was whether the bill shall be received.

The bill was read throghout for informa-

tion.

Mr. Mallory, of Ky., raised the question whether one day's notice of intention to introduce the bill should not have been given. The bill was then read, showing that this course is

The Speaker said the gentleman from Pennsylvania had already given the required no-

Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, called for the

dr. Vallandigham of Onlo, canter for the reading of the notice, but as the journal con-taining it was not in the House, Mr. Stevens withdrew the bill for the present. Mr. Vallandigham said he should be glad to

Mr. Vallandigham said he should be glad to have a full house at all events.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered the following.

Resolved, That at no time since the existence of the rebellion, have the forces and material in the hands of the Executive of the Government been so ample to and abundant for the speedy termination of the war than at the present moment, and that it is the duty of all loyal American citizens, regardless of minor differences of opinion and especially is it the duty of every officer, and soldier and those in every branch of the government (including the Legislature) cordially to strike the assassins at Legislature) cordially to strike the assassins at once who have conspired to destroy our existnce, prosperity and freedom, of which we are astly proud at home and abroad, and which

we stand pledged to perpetuate forever.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas 145
Wm. J. Allen, of Illinois, alone voted in the

Mr. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, offered resolution, which was adopted, instructing he committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the causes generally of Indian outbreaks in

the northwest, &c.
Mr. Colfax, of Indoana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the official cor-respondence relating to the condition of Mexi-

of the Secretary of the Treasury on Finance. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. On motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Commissioner of Agriculture to inform the House how many clerks have been appointed since he entered upon his duties, their salaries &c. Also, in what manner the sixty thousand dollars appropriated for seeds and cuttings have been to tax the white man,

On notion of Mr. Noble, of Ohio, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire what Legislation is necessary to secure the pay of soldiers in the convalescent

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered the following: Resolved, That the word "assassins" used in the resolutions passed this day, offered by the member from Vermont, is intended by this House to include all men, whether from the North or South, whether in or out of Congress, who have been instrumental in producing the present civil war, and who have been guilty of flagrant breaches of the Constitution, and who are not in favor of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was.
On motion of Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, th

esolution was tabled—yeas 80, nays 31.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, asked leave t

offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Union as it was must be aintained one and indivisible forever, under the Constitution as it is, and the fifth article,

providing for amendments included.

Resolved, That if any person in the civil or military service of the United States shall pro-

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half squarer and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

crime against the Constitution and the Union. Resolved, That whoever shall affirm that it is competent for the House, or any other authority, to establish a dictatorship in the United States, thereby superseding the Constitutional authorities of the Union, and shall proceed to make any proposesses toward the declaring of make any movement toward the declaring of a dictator, shall be guilty of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union and public lib-

Resolved, That the unhappy civil war in which we are engaged was waged, in the beginning, professedly not in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, ning, professedly not in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and was so understood and accepted by the people, and especially by the army and navy of the United States, and that therefore whoever shall pervert or attempt to pervert the same to a war of conquest and subjugation, or for the overthrow, or interference with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, or to abolish slavery therein, or for the purpose of destroying or impairin, or for the purpose of destroying or impair-ing the dignity, equality or the rights of any of the States, will be guilty of a flagrant breach of public faith, and of a high crime against the

onstitution and the Union.
Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, objected to the res-utions. All that was good was contained in

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, objected to the resolutions. All that was good was contained in those of Mr. Stevens.

On his motion, Mr. Vallandigham's resolutions were tabled. Yeas 75; nays 50.

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Buffington, Chamberlin, Clark, Colfax, Frederick Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher Franchot, Frank, Goodwin, Gurley, Hale, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McPherson, Mitchel, Morchead, Morrill, Nixon, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New Hampshire, Sergeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Shermau, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Train, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wilson

Mr. Allen, of Ill., asked, but failed to obtain, Aff. Allen, of Ill., asked, but tailed to obtain-leave to offer a resolution instructing the Com-mittee on the Judiciary to inquire into the al-leged right of the Federal government to set at defiance the Constitution, laws and sentiments of the people of Illinois in importing negroes into that State, and to consider what action is necessary to bring about the deportation of the said negroes.

said negroes.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, proceeded to review the message, observing that it was remarkable for what it says, and still more remarkations. ble for what omits. The one-half of the twenble for what omes. The one-man of the twenty-one pages is devoted to the negro. There was no page, no sentence, no line as to bravery and good conduct of those in the field fighting to maintain the flag and the Constitution and The Speaker laid before the House the report the Union. No sorrow was expressed for the f the Secretary of the Treasury on Finance. ed and wounded: no sympathy was expressed for the widows of the suffering orphans made in the progress of this war which could have been avoided by honorable compromise, if the President and his friends had desired to avoid civil war.

The sum and substance of the message was to tax the white man, mortgage him and, his, posterity forever, to free, feed, clothe, and colonize the negro. When our people, anxious for the restorrtion of the Union and the return of peace look to the message to see what infor-mation they could get upon that subject, they

mation they could get upon that subject, they could draw only by by inference that the war would end in thirty-seven years, provided all the President's plans were adopted by Congress and the people. But then the President gave the consolation that most of us would be dead by that time. Every proposed change of the Constitution was for the negro.

No proposition was made to change the Constitution for the benefit of the white, or to perpetuate the Union of these States by preserving the Constitution of the country. The people will, in due time, compromise for the benefit of white men and not for negroes. He had hoped that the President would so conduct himself that he might accord to him his support; but he had hoped against hope. The President had violated the pledges he made in his Laugural Address by the Proclamation of the 22d of September.

of September.

In the course of his remarks, he said that the effect of the Proclamation was not to re-

Resolved, That if any person in the civil or military service of the United States shall propose terms of peace, or except or advise the effect of the Proclamation was not to restore the Union, but only its free the negro acceptance of any such terms, on any other basis than the integrity of the Federal Union, and of the several States comprising the same, and the Territories of the Union as at the beginning of the present civil war, he will be guilty of a high crime.

Resolved, That this Government can never permit the intervention of any foreign nation in regard to the present civil war.

Resolved, That whoever shall propose by Federal authority to extinguish any of the States of this Union, or to declare any of them extinguished, and to establish territorial Governments and the Courts will not sanction this permit the intervention of any foreign nation in regard to the present civil war.

Resolved, That whoever shall propose by Federal authority to extinguish any of the States of this Union, or to declare any of them extinguished, and to establish territorial Governments and the control of the consequences of suspending the privalence of Gen. McClellan, saying that he was removed, not because he refused to endorse the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Republicant of the Union, but only to free the negro Reviewing the military events of the year, he exited the course of Gen. McClellan, saying that he was removed, not because he refused to endorse the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Republicant of the Union, but only to free the negro. Reviewing the military events of the year, he windicated the course of Gen. McClellan, saying that he was removed, not because he refused to endorse the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Republicant of the Union, but only to free the negro. Reviewing the military events of Gen. McClellan, saying that he was removed, not because he refused to endorse the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Republicant he was removed, not beclause the was removed, not because the winding that he was remov

SALES MONEY