

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
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BY R. E. MEYERS.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOHN MANN, G. H. SPANG.
MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Office on Juliana Street, three doors South of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Spaj. T. 1861.

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Have formed a Partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the "Mengel House," where one or the other may be found at all times by office. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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HALL & PALMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on Juliana Street, (near by opposite the Mengel House.) Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COPFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to. December 9, 1861.

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BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
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All runs of my own manufacture warranted. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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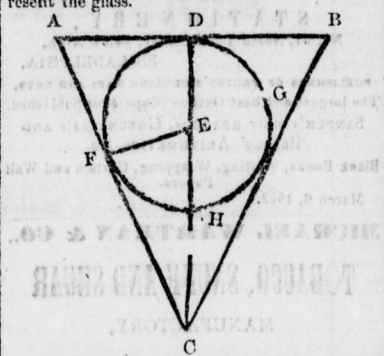
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The Schoolmaster Abroad.
EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.
Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "Bedford Gazette."

COALMONT, Feb. 14, 1863.
SIMON SYNTAX, Esq.—
I have just received the "Gazette" of the 13th inst., containing the *glass problem*, with your note attached, and to show you that all is right, I herewith give you a solution and a diagram. You certainly know the shape or form of a wine glass. If you do not there are many editors who do. You must be an exception to the general rule. But to the question.
A wine glass 5 inches in diameter and 5 inches in depth is given to ascertain the diameter of a sphere that will displace the greatest amount of water from the glass when dropped therein. It is evident that the greatest amount of water will be displaced by that sphere which is the greatest contained in the cone of the given dimensions. The diameter of which we must proceed to find. Therefore, let the annexed diagram represent the glass.



If AB be 5 in., AD will be 2.5 in., A D C being a right angle, we find the side AC thus, $2.5 \times 2.5 = 6.25$, and $5 \times 5 = 25$, and $25 - 6.25 = 18.75$, the square root of which is 4.33030. A C, again A D E F being a regular figure, and the angles A D E and A F E being equal, and the sides D E and F E being equal, because they are radii of the circle D F H G. It follows that the sides A D and A F are also equal. A D is 2.5 inches, A F is also 2.5 inches. If A C be 4.33030, and A F 2.5 inches, F C will be $5.59 - 2.5 = 3.09$ inches. By proportion, as C D 5 : D A 2.5 :: C F 3.09 inches :: F C 1.770 inches the radius, and $1.770 \times 2 = 3.540$, the diameter required. MAGNET.

We claim to know the form of a wineglass and are, therefore, no exceptions to the general rule. But we know, too, that all wineglasses are not conical. If however we were not assured of this fact, we might be pardoned for suspecting that a wineglass of such extravagant dimensions as Magnet's (5 in. deep and 5 in. in diameter) would also be of an unusual form. The truth is mathematical problems should be worded with mathematical accuracy. If Magnet meant a conical wineglass, he should have said a conical wineglass. He cannot presume that his readers will understand him to mean something that he does not say.

This problem is an old acquaintance of ours; and we must do Magnet the justice to say that others before him, have worded it as loosely and bunglingly as he does. Admitting the shape to be conical, there is still another unwarrantable assumption in the solution given by Magnet and by others. They assume that the sphere must be entirely within the glass. The problem says no such thing. How do they know that a larger sphere will not displace more water even though it may not sink in the glass so far that its top shall be in the plane of the top of the glass? To make their solution complete the following theorem must be demonstrated: The solidity of the largest sphere that can be cut from any cone is greater than the solidity of any segment of a larger sphere that can be cut from the same cone.

We do not say whether this theorem is true or not, but we do say that Magnet assumes it to be true, and that according to the words of the problem such assumption is entirely unwarrantable.
 $5^2 = 25$ and $4^2 = 16$ are not the answers to the ditch question. Our correspondent will please try again.

Solution to Problem Second, of Feb. 13th.
PROBLEM 2.—John's money is $\frac{3}{4}$ of Charles', and $\frac{2}{3}$ of John's + \$33 = = to Charles'; how much has each?
SOLUTION.—If John's money is $\frac{3}{4}$ of Charles', Charles' money must be $\frac{4}{3}$ of John's. And if $\frac{2}{3}$ of John's money + \$33 = Charles', $\frac{2}{3}$ of John's money + \$33 must = $\frac{4}{3}$ of his money; $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$, which, by the conditions of the question = \$33. If $\frac{2}{3} = 33$, $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{33}{3}$, or \$36, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of John's money is $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{36}{3}$, or \$72. And if John's money is $\frac{3}{4}$ of Charles' $\frac{1}{4}$ of C's = $\frac{1}{4}$ of \$76, or \$19, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of Charles' money = 5×12 or \$60. MATTHEW.

The Richmond correspondent of the London Times writes that the North is financially used up—and then directs his employer's agents in New York to remit him his wages in "greenbacks."
During the month of January seven hundred and six soldiers were buried from the hospitals in and around the city of Washington.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

AMBULANCE PARK, NEAR FALMOUTH,
Wednesday night, Feb. 4, 1863.
FRIEND MEYERS:
Since my last you have, of course, heard of the late move of the grand army of the Potomac, and how we succeeded. For ten days before we marched the order was countermanded, from time to time; one time it was too cold, then too wet, &c., &c. But last Monday week we were ordered to be in readiness. By 7 o'clock next morning, we were up and had our bacon and crackers in good time; hatched up, and as usual stood until sun-down. When we started we were hardly fairly on the way, until we halted for the night, in an open field with the "sacred soil" sinking under us, letting us in almost to the knees. Throughout the entire night the rain poured down in torrents; and I can tell you we spent a rather uncomfortable night, having nothing but a gun blanket to lie on, and the rain pelted through our shelter tents on us most unmercifully. We got up at daylight, prepared our breakfast—oh! did I say breakfast—under some difficulty, and tried to start, but before we got out of the field in which we were encamped the artillery stuck in the mud, and as many as twenty horses were hitched to it in order to get it out. As the ambulance train is always in the rear, this detained us, for no little time, which occasioned some swearing among the buzzards, as the "stretcher bearers" are sometimes called. However, at last we reached what the natives called a *pike*. Well, we started on this *pike*—Jacob Faithful-like—expecting better luck next time; but the expected luck did not come. It was stick, stick, all the time. On all sides we could see the poor horses at it with all their might, under the lash of their brutal drivers. Artillery, supply trains, ambulances and men, all were "sticking." I never saw such a community of "stickers" in my life. But the army had to move, and we did it; we tried it. I mean, we got about six miles from our old camp, where we spent ten weeks,—staid in the woods until corduroy roads were made for us to get back; and we had just as nice a time getting back; even the light ambulances, with no load at all, would stick so fast that it took the combined efforts of the aforesaid *buzzards* and the horses to pull out; but we got out at last. It is thought that our movement was one of those grand strategic demonstrations that some of the rebel tapage *don't* make. The Rebels knew all about it, before we started, and were on the opposite side of the river and, doubtless, well prepared to meet us. Their pickets invited our *over to share their four days rations with them*, and I am told that they held up boards inscribed with the following words, which they told our pickets to read:
"BURNSIDE'S ARMY WITH FOUR DAYS RATIONS STICKING IN THE MUD."
For this I cannot vouch, but it seems to be the common rumor. It must be confessed, however, that it was a sticking time all around; so much so that the pontoon boats were only brought here to-day. It was said at first that they were burned, on account of our not being able to get them back, but they are all within sight and get ponderous things they are, loaded on wagons made expressly for their transportation. A train of fifty of them made quite a long string. We have no idea how soon we will have to make use of them again. But among the men I do not think there is much impatience, particularly not as to going into Frederickburg, at least under such circumstances as our former trip. But when the "On to Richmond" party gets to howling again, and the "powers that be" say the word, we must go, no matter what the weather is like. "Why don't the army move?" is the cry, too, with some of the stay-at-home patriots. Were they out here, some of them, just for a night, such a one as this, may-be they wouldn't ask that question. But they are at home and are likely to stay there, and we are out here—and—a soldier can stand anything!

On Monday we moved our camp about one mile from the old one, and there has been no little activity among the men putting up quarters to make themselves as comfortable as possible. The ambulances are parked about a mile from the brigade on a high hill overlooking the town of Falmouth. Just now it is cold as Greenland. For two days we have all been engaged in constructing our rude huts, and they afford what we call comfortable quarters. We just put the finishing touches to ours to-day. It was rather cold weather to do plastering under a driving snow storm. If some of your maons were here they might criticise the job, but when it is taken into consideration that we had to heat the water to mix the mud and carry it quite a distance in a cracker-box, they might call it a good piece of work. Perhaps an idea of what our huts are like will not be uninteresting to some of your readers, particularly to those who have sons and friends in the army. We go into the pines and fell the trees, cut them the length we wish to make the hut, haul them out to the colony, as we call it, then pile up the logs to the height of about six feet, and stretch our little pieces of canvas over it for a roof. In our mess there are five of us; we have quite a fine place; at least we think so, and will sleep in it to-night for the first time. Our bed looks rather narrow for five, but we will lie all the closer, (sparrow fashion). I think the bed we have now is the best it has been my good luck to lie on since first I went "a soldiering." We spread pine branches on the ground to the depth of—say, ten inches—then spread our gun blankets on it, with feed-bags, as a sheet. From present indications, I think I will sleep to-night as well as I would at home. We have become used to it and lie as well on a hard bed and sleep as soundly as we ever did at home. We have had some amusing scenes while encamped in this locality. Some of our friends from home have been to see us, and when we would turn in at night, we would soon be in the land of

dreams, and enjoying a good night's rest, whilst they, poor fellows, would roll and toss all night long, complaining of the cold, hard beds, &c. But we must acknowledge one inconvenience. When one turns in bed all must turn with him. This isn't just so comfortable, but men can get used to anything, at least it is so said. At all events we have become used to the turns. But it grows late; the boys are all in bed snoring lustily, and I think I will close for to-night and finish in the morning. Taps were sounded three hours ago, when all lights and fires must be extinguished, but I did not feel like turning in at 9 o'clock to-night. Nothing can be heard now but the sentinel treading his lonely beat, (which the cold north wind makes him do rather briskly) and the neighing of the poor, half starved and half frozen mules and horses; and the writer's eyes are getting heavy, so he will retire.

This morning we were aroused at "feed-call," and found our roof pretty nigh broken in under the weight of snow that had fallen during the night, but we must respond to the "bugle's call," and go and feed. It is rather uncomfortable to wade through the snow to the "picket rope," but it must be done, and, indeed, we are glad to have it to give them. For a "feed" for two horses we do not get as much as one horse ought to have, when standing out in all kinds of weather. I have not, as yet, seen any difference here in the weather from what it is in our own state, though some of the boys thought we would. This morning is as cold and snowy as any you have among the mountains. We find our hut is not as close as we thought it to be; the snow blows into it in quite a number of places. But we will attend to that in good time.

In my former communication I believe I said nothing of what our ambulance corps is like, on the principle on which it is conducted. In our division there are two brigades, Alabama's and Tyler's; four regiments in each brigade, and five teams to each regiment, making forty teams in the division. We have a captain and three lieutenants. Captain Bowler, of the 12th New York regiment, is our captain, he came in a short time ago, in place of Captain Gilbert, of the 91st Pennsylvania, who resigned. In his stead we have R. E. Stewart, of Allegheny county, I think he is a young Presbyterian minister, he is a splendid officer, a perfect gentleman, and no better man could have been put into the position he occupies. The duties of his office are arduous, but he spares no pains in their performance. The Lieut. of Alabama's Brigade is Rev. Slichter, a Methodist minister from Franklin county. In this brigade, among the drivers, I met my friend, Dorsey King, who sails from your country. Dorsey is a capital fellow, and has the brag team in the corps. In our brigade our Lieutenant is Lieut. Reed, of company K, 126th, a Franklin county boy. Our regiment is made up of eight companies from the "Green Spot" (Franklin county) and two from Juniata county. In the late battles in the southwest, Franklin county lost some of her bravest sons, among them Col. P. B. Housum, of the 7th, who fell whilst gallantly making one of the charges for which the regiment is noted. His remains were brought home and interred in "Cedar Grove Cemetery" with military honors. Many families within the last six months have had all the horrors of this unhappy war brought to their doors. But it is getting cold. I must creep forwards towards the fire-place and warm up. The boys have called me to dinner, which will consist of bean soup without hard tack, as they have run out. We do not draw rations until to-morrow. So we must go to on bacon and beans, without the bread. Perhaps when we have a pleasanter day, I will try and scrape up another article, should this one again meet with favor.

YEARNINGS FOR PEACE.
It is the fashion now with Abolition journals in the pay of the Administration, to denounce every one who ventures to express a wish for peace as a traitor. These "shoddy" patriots dread the thought of an end of the war, for then their occupation will be gone, and they will not be able to live any longer on Government plunder. If anxiety for peace be indeed treason, we may safely set down a large majority of the Northern people as traitors; because it is evident that the desire for a speedy peace is prevalent among all classes of the community, and it is becoming so strong that many are beginning to cry aloud for peace at any price. We mention this, simply as a fact, without wishing to be understood as favoring any peace movement that has not for its basis the restoration of the Union, upon the compromise and guarantees of the Constitution. But such a feeling exists, and those who "don't see it," are wilfully blind. It is not confined to men of any party, as the "shoddy" patriots would have the people to believe; but is even shared by many Republicans; such of them for instance, as are not possessed with the mad idea that the freedom of the negro must be achieved at the cost of national ruin. A late letter from Washington to one of the leading New York journals, says: "Prominent Republicans have been heard to announce themselves in favor of peace upon any terms, and to say that that half platform is the only one that can be successful in the next Presidential canvass." There is a good deal of truth in the last declaration. War must be successful to be popular; and however patriotic a people may be, they will become tired and dissatisfied with a war that has been waged for two years, at an enormous waste of blood and treasure, with no satisfactory results. And what is worse, that abolitionist policy of the Administration, which it seems determined to pursue to the fatal end, leaves but little hope that the future conduct of the war will be any more efficacious. Nothing but decisive victories will arrest the growing yearnings for "peace at any price."—Reading Gazette.

Connecticut Resolutions.

The Democratic State Convention, which met in Hartford, Connecticut, last week, nominated for Governor, Thomas H. Seymour.
The following resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, It is the privilege and duty of a free people, living under the guarantees of a written Constitution, which combines the provisions of an organic law with the great principles of federation and fraternity, to frankly and fearlessly assert their rights; to freely canvass the acts of their appointed servants, and to reaffirm the great truths which underlie the Government, and upon which, for three-quarters of a century, have securely rested the people; and whereas, the present administration of the General Government has, for nearly two years, been in armed collision with the people of more than one-third of the States composing the Confederacy, and in the prosecution of the existing war has assumed powers utterly at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States; it becomes us, the representatives of the conservative people of Connecticut, while reasserting our determination to adhere to the true principles upon which our Union is founded, and proclaiming our devotion to the Constitution, to firmly but temperately condemn the errors of our public officers; and whereas, the administration of Abraham Lincoln has violated the Constitution of the United States in many of its most important particulars; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That the United States are a Confederacy of States, co-equal in sovereignty and political power; independent in their separate organizations, and reserving to each all rights not granted by the Constitution to the central Government.
2d. That while, as citizens of Connecticut, we assert our devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and will hereafter, as we have heretofore, support with zeal and energy the authorities of the United States in the full constitutional exercise of their powers, we deliberately avow that the liberties of the people are menaced by Congressional and Federal usurpations, and can only be preserved by the energetic action of State authority; and we are determined to maintain and defend the honor of our State, and the rights of her people.
3d. That while we denounce the heresy of secession as undefended and unwarranted by the Constitution, we as confidently assert that, whatever may have been the opinion of our countrymen, the time has now arrived when all true lovers of the Constitution are ready to abandon the "monstrous fallacy" that the Union can be restored by the armed hand; and are anxious to inaugurate such action, honorable alike to the contending factions, as will stop ravages of war, avert universal bankruptcy and unite all the States upon terms of equality, as members of one confederacy.
4th. That the Democracy of Connecticut, sympathizing with their conservative brethren of the Middle and Western States, pledge themselves to unite with them in the adoption of all honorable measures, having in view the cessation of hostilities between the North and South; the reconstruction of the Union on such terms; the reproduction of those fraternal feelings which form the true foundation of the federation, and the erection upon a more enduring basis of the temple of the Constitution.

5th. That the militia of Connecticut are the natural guardians of the liberties of her people, subject to the control of her chief executive officer, acting under and by authority of the laws of the State; and any and all acts of the Congress of the United States violative of the sovereignty of the State in relation thereto, should receive the execration of a people justly jealous of their liberties, who know their rights, and
"knowing, dare maintain."
6th. That the militia bill recently introduced into the Senate of the United States, by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is subversive of the sovereignty and rights of the States, and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the central Government; unconstitutional in its provisions and dangerous to the liberties of the people. The authorities of each of the States should sternly resist the operation of a scheme so fatal to the just relations which should always exist between the Federal and State Governments.
7th. That the "Banking system" recently passed by the Senate of the United States, based as it is upon an unconstitutional and irredeemable issue of paper currency, cannot fail, if forced upon the people of the United States, to prove destructive to the existing monied institutions of the several States, and is covertly designed to establish a vast central "money power," alike unknown to the Constitution of the United States, and dangerous to the principles upon which our Government is founded.
8th. That the President of the United States, by his Emancipation Proclamation, has struck a serious blow at the rights of the States; erected an almost impassable barrier between the North and the South, in attacking the people of fifteen States through a domestic institution which is blended with their social fabric, and over which the individual States possess exclusive control and power; and regardless of the great lessons of the past, the National Executive, in pandering to the insane fanaticism of the Abolition faction has ventured upon a system of public policy, which if successfully inaugurated, would disgrace our country in the eyes of the civilized world, and carry lust, rapine and murder into every household of the slaveholding States.
Resolved, That the act of the Federal Administration, in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arrest of citizens not subject to military law, without warrant or authority—transporting them to distant States—imprisoning them without charge or accusation—denying them the right of trial by jury, witnesses in their favor, and counsel for their defence—with

holding from them all knowledge of their accusers, and the abuse of the arrest—answering their petitions for redress with repeated injury and insult—prescribing, in many cases, as a condition of their release, test oaths arbitrary and illegal.
In the abridgment of freedom of speech and of the press—in suppressing newspapers by military force, and establishing a censorship wholly incompatible with the freedom of thought and the expression of opinion.
In the establishment of a system of espionage by a secret police to invade the sacred privacy of unsuspecting citizens;
In declaring martial law over States not in rebellion, and where the Courts are open and unobstructed for the punishment of crime;
In attempting to strike out of existence the entire value of property in slaves throughout the country;
In the attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation.
In the proposed taxation of the laboring white man to purchase the freedom of the negro, and place his labor in competition with the white man thus taxed;
In the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a new State without the consent of her Legislature.
Are each and all arbitrary and unconstitutional, subverting the Constitutions, State and Federal, invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States, and, if sanctioned, destructive of the Union, establishing, upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States, a consolidated military despotism.

And we hereby solemnly declare that the American citizen can, without the crime of infidelity to his country's Constitution, and the allegiance which he bears to each sanction such usurpations. Believing that our silence will be criminal, and may be construed into consent, in deep reverence for our Constitution, which has been ruthlessly violated, we do hereby enter our most solemn protest against these usurpations of power.
Resolved, That in connection with our fellow citizens of other States, we will use our utmost influence to prevent the payment of a single dollar of the money of the people, unconstitutionally appropriated, for the unwarranted project of compensated emancipation.
Resolved, That we sympathize with the soldiers who enlisted to sustain the Constitution and the Union, in the great deprivations and hardships to which they have been subject in sickness and in health, and that we demand, in the name of justice and humanity, that the great friends which have deprived them of proper food, raiment and care, shall be exposed, and their authorities duly punished.
Resolved, That the enormous plunder of the public treasury by self-constituted patriots, which has been rife throughout the country, demands the closest scrutiny, and the severest punishment should follow a just exposure; and that we insist upon their being promptly paid for services rendered.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT ON THE AMERICAN WAR.
The mails by the Canada, at Boston from Liverpool, reached this city last night. The full accounts by telegraph, published on Monday, gave pretty much everything of importance. The London Times of the 6th inst., commenting on the discussion in Parliament on the American war, says:
No more complete proof of the truth of the opinions we have so long advocated can be needed than the fact that both ministers and rivals agree in condemning the war, which the Northern States of the late American Union are now waging against communities of the same race and endowed with the same rights as themselves. Lord Derby would not recognize the Southern Confederacy while the conflict is actually in progress, since he thinks, with our best lawyers, that a neutral power has no right to assume the nationality of the revolted section of any commonwealth until the government that has been thrown off has actually and in fact relinquished the struggle for the restoration of its authority. But on the result of the struggle Lord Derby does not hesitate to give his opinion, and it is that the restoration of the Union is impossible. Nor did Lord Russell, in defending his own policy, hesitate to express himself with equal decision.
Seldom have we heard the true principles of the question more clearly laid down than by the foreign secretary. Mediation, indeed, would not under present circumstances be desirable, and the mere recognition of the Southern Confederacy, without any subsequent action, would be both a breach of international usage and might be viewed as an impotent display of jealousy; but it is the duty of neutral nations, particularly of a nation which has suffered so much as our own, to let its deliberate judgment be known through the mouths of its ministers, and Lord Russell yesterday spoke seriously, deliberately, and after being instructed by the events of the two years' war. He said with truth that neither before secession nor since has there been any desire among Englishmen to see the ruin of the American Republic.
But as war has come, as there can be only two terminations of the struggle, either the independence of the south, or the conquest of its territory by the Federals, and the holding it by armed occupation, the sympathies of Englishmen must be in favor of its independence.
"There might be," says Lord Russell, "one end of the war which would prove a calamity to the United States and the world, and particularly to the negro race in those countries, and that would be the subjugation of the South by the North." An army, whatever factions they may have for the force, friends of universal peace, are not to be looked upon with hope by the mass of Englishmen.