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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
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BY B. F. HARRIS.
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Professional Cards.
F. M. KIMMEL, J. W. LINGENFELTER
and
KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER,
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."

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 Mr. Tate.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

CEBNA & SHANNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazette Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL, JOHN PALMER,
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. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BOMERSET, PA.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hafus.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN BORDER,
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.
Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washbaugh.
All sorts of my own manufacture warranted.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.
Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford County, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN REED, J. J. SCHWEL,
REED AND SCHWEL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made, and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.
References:
Messrs. Job Manna, Hon. John Cessna, and John H. Mow, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Penn; Baugh & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Cooley & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.
April 12, 1861.

W. W. MAIR, JOHN S. DAVIDSON,
MAIR AND DAVIDSON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg Penn'a.

Stonycreek College
PITTSBURGH, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.
The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturing, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.
\$35.00
Fees for a Commercial Course. Students enter and receive of any time.
Circulars sent gratis at all prices.
See Catalogue of 56 pages, Specifications of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful Colored view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, in-clude 96 cents in stamps to the Principals.
J. B. JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
April 15, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Take notice that I have purchased the following property belonging to Jacob Fisher, and sold at public sale on Wednesday, the 11th day of February, 1863, and have left the same in his possession during my pleasure:
One cow, one set Blacksmith tools, one Cooking stove, three Beds and Bedding, Corner Cupboard, one Table, Metal Chest, one Chair.
R. E. McMULLEN.

Select Poetry.

From the Philadelphia Mercury. FIGHT FOR THE NEGRO.

TUNE—Wait for the Wagon.

I calculate of darkeys we soon shall have our fill,
With Abe's Proclamation and the Nigger Army bill;
Who would not be a soldier for the Union to fight?
Now, Abe's made the nigger the equal of the white.
Fight for the nigger,
The sweet-scented nigger,
The woolly-headed nigger,
And the Abolition crew.

Each soldier must be loyal and his officer obey,
Tho' he lives on mouldy biscuit, and fights without his pay;
If his wife at home is starving, he must not be discontent,
Tho' he waits six months for green-backs, worth forty-five per cent.

Moreover, if you're drafted, do not refuse to go,
You are equal to a nigger and can make as good a show;
And when you are in battle to the Union be true,
But don't forget the darkey is as good a man as you,
Fight for the nigger, &c.

If ordered into battle, go in without delay,
Tho' slaughtered like cattle, it's your duty to obey;
For when old Jeff is captured, 'praps paid up you may be;

If you ain't, don't mind the money, don't you set the nigger free?
Fight for the nigger, &c.

Three cheers for honest Abe, he will be a great man yet,
Tho' he's loaded us with taxes, and burdened us with debt;
He often tells us little jokes, while pocketing our self,
And the last has made the nigger the equal of himself.
Fight for the nigger, &c.

Guard well the Constitution, the Government and laws,
Tevery act of Congress don't forget to give applause;
And when you meet the rebels, be sure and drive them back,
Tho' you enslave the white man, you must liberate the black.
Fight for the nigger, &c.

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."

MANNERS IN THE COMMONSCHOOLS.

As everything which tends to the improvement of Common Schools is now considered of some importance, I thought it would not be amiss to allude to a desirable change which might and could be so easily introduced and established in our schools; as a fixed feature in the already extended programme of our system of education. Each year the Teachers and Directors, in common with others, who are deeply interested in the school cause, see very plainly that the system is far from perfect; and that there is plenty of room for changes, or innovations, as some might be pleased to term them. Strict attention to the manners and deportment of the children, during school hours, should be insisted on, and, in fact, I see no reason why proper deportment should not be included among the list of branches to be taught, as well as any other study now called for. If proof can be brought to show that attention to manners is unnecessary and superficial, let us at once dismiss the subject, without further comment; but if, on the contrary, good reasons can be shown why manners should be taught, we may then as well discuss the matter, even if, by the discussion, we should gain but few converts to our opinion. In all schools, either of a private or public character, but especially in the latter, where such a large number of pupils is entrusted to the care of one individual, great care has to be taken in order to secure any thing like quiet for the recitations; and often the most strict discipline fails to secure the order so much to be desired. And why? Because the children go there with the firm conviction, that it is only their minds which are to be attended to and not their manners, and therefore they are only awed into submission by the strong will and mental superiority of their teachers; and are ready to break back from the imposed restraint, upon the slightest relaxation of discipline. But, let us ask, how would it be if these children went there with the full knowledge that their manners were to be attended to, as well as their minds, and that a lack of improvement, in that respect, would not only be considered derogatory, but made the basis of exclusion from upon which they should be excluded from the advantages of a liberal education in any of the free schools. I think, so far as my limited experience will permit me to judge, that if the latter idea was fully impressed upon their minds on first entering the school, much good might be accomplished, and many unpleasant occurrences avoided, which will naturally take place in schools, where such a diversity of dispositions are brought in contact. Manners or proper deportment, style it as you will, should be commenced in the primary department, on the same footing as any other fundamental branch taught there, and as strict attention paid to their deportment, in that respect, as any other study taught; all of which should be thorough, plain, and suitable to their understandings. In that department, even the smallest child could be made to discern, by the well directed exertions of a judicious teacher,

the difference between an obliging, pleasing disposition, and one just the opposite, and the various effects which follow. It does not require a child to be advanced, either in years or knowledge, to perceive that if they behave rudely and unkindly towards their school companions, and show an inconsiderate, selfish manner, in their intercourse with them; such conduct generally brings its own bitter return. For selfishness begets selfishness, and harshness only leads to an increase of the same, until each injury done has been returned and sometimes paid back tenfold. Since children can see so plainly, and feel so keenly, at the early age alluded to, in regard to injuries done them, is it not natural to suppose that if their minds were properly directed, they would just as soon be able to discover a kind act, as an unkind one, and be influenced accordingly? In childhood, the heart is free and open to impressions, either for good or bad, and weighty indeed must be the responsibility of those teachers who undertake to make those first impressions which can never afterwards be eradicated. If good, they are the great helps which assist us in forming a bright future; if bad, they remain as lasting impediments to our success in after life. Passing from the primary department, we will now suggest that proper deportment be taught in a more scientific manner in the higher grades of schools, until such reformation be gained as is now considered most needful. As a help, and one of the greatest which could possibly be introduced, in order to secure refinement of feeling in public schools, is a knowledge of both vocal and instrumental music.

No teacher who has ever tried the experiment of teaching vocal music in a School, can fail to observe the pleased, refined expression of countenance, which generally accompanies the effort of the scholars, to give vent to their voices; even if their tones be inharmonious, to a more practiced ear. Thereby proving most conclusively that music, has a soothing, refining influence upon the human heart. Beside a knowledge of music would, without doubt, prove agreeable to all, and to many, a real blessing, where particular talent was evinced for it. Every thing which could have the slightest tendency to improve or refine their minds and manners should be introduced, not even the veriest trifle ought to be overlooked, if by its introduction good would ensue. If it be true "that trifles form the principal distinction between the refined and unrefined," why omit anything which if fairly tried, might prove beneficial or useful to the pupils of free schools; since we know that through them society, to a great extent, is to be indebted for many of the good or evil habits, which will follow as the natural consequence of the neglect or care bestowed upon their early education. Having given my humble but sincere opinion, in regard to the above mentioned changes of the school program, I will close these few rambling remarks by saying that any teacher, who coincides with my view of the question and wishes to try the experiment, need not wait for any other consent than that of his own will to begin with. And if, after giving the changes spoken of (time for fair trial), he finds no particular benefit arising from them, it would then be well to go back to first principles. But if, as I am sanguine enough to believe, he would find benefit accruing from such a trial, let him persevere in the good work until order, refinement, and rapid improvement, form the three great characteristics of the department in which he has been employed. UNO.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

The *Metropolitan Record*, the organ of the Roman Catholic Church in New York, makes the following statement of the effects of the proclamation, which seems to be a document entirely retroactive in its operation:
"What the President's Proclamation has done. It has divided the North. It has created discontent among the soldiers of the Union army. It has raised the premium on gold to over 160 per cent. It has strengthened the Southern Confederacy by proving to the loyal people of the South that this is a war not for the Union but for emancipation. It has placed two of the Western States in an attitude of determined hostility to the Administration. It has rendered foreign powers still more unfriendly to the Union. It has falsified the repeated pledges given by the President that the institution of slavery should not be interfered with, on the ground that he, the President, had no authority in the matter. It has reduced the Constitution to a nullity, by a direct violation of its provisions regarding slavery. It has put a premium of 20 per cent. upon the lowest coin in the country. It has made the Administration contemptible in the eyes of all sensible men by the very fact that it is imperator. It has rendered the organization of another army utterly impossible, unless the Abolitionists can be induced to fight. It has established the precedent that on the plea of "military exigencies" the supreme law of the land can be suspended. It has proved the Administration to have been guilty of the most cruel deception in enlisting men to fight for the Union, and in sacrificing them to the emancipation theory. It has rendered useless the immense amount of treasure and the seas of blood that have flowed since the war began. It has proved to the people that their public servants at Washington are determined to act in defiance of their clearly expressed desires. It has established the fact that the abolition of slavery is of more consequence in the eyes of "our rulers" than the interests and liberties of the white man. And whilst it has done all this, we defy even its most strenuous advocates to prove that a single benefit to the cause of the Union has resulted from its promulgation. But there is one thing more it has done, and which should not be omitted. It has so far estranged the people from the Administration as to render all laws for conscription or draft utterly inoperative, no matter what may be the action of Congress."

Government which drew its sword upon its own people when they demanded guarantees for their rights. This cry, that we must have a government, is merely following the example of the besotted Bourbon, who never learned anything but misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have got a government, and coerce obedience without reference to the justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever ten millions of people proclaim to you with one unanimous vote, that they apprehend their rights, and their family altars are in danger, it becomes a wise government to listen to the appeal, and remove the apprehension. History does not record an example where any human government has been strong enough to crush ten millions of people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were imperiled, without first converting the government into a despotism, and destroying the last vestige of freedom.

"WAR IS DISUNION."

The Great Anti-War Speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois, in the U. S. Senate, on the 15th of March, 1861, the last one he delivered in the Hall of Congress, and the last official act of his life. Democrats and the admirers of the glorious Douglas, read.

I repeat it, it is time that the line of policy was adopted, and that the country knew it. In my opinion, we must choose, and that promptly, between one of the three lines of policy:

1. The restoration and preservation of the Union by such amendments to the Constitution as will insure the domestic tranquility, safety and equality of all the States, and thus restore peace, unity, and fraternity to the whole country.
2. A peaceful dissolution of the Union by recognizing the independence of such States as refuse to remain in the Union without such constitutional amendments, and the establishment of a liberal system of commercial and social intercourse with them by treaties of commerce and amity.
3. War, with a view to subjugation and military occupation of those States which have seceded or may secede from the Union.

I repeat that, in my opinion, you must adopt and pursue one of these three lines of policy. The sooner you choose between them, and proclaim your choice to the country, the better for you, the better for us, the better for every friend of liberty and constitutional government throughout the world. In my opinion, the first proposition is the best, and the last is the worst.

I am in favor of such amendments to the Constitution as will take the question out of Congress, and restore peace to the country.— That may be done by non-intervention—by popular sovereignty, as it is called, or by the Crittenden amendment, making an equitable partition of the territory between the two sections, with a self-executing clause prohibiting on the one side and protecting it on the other. It may be done in various ways. I prefer such an amicable settlement to a peaceable disunion; and I prefer it a thousand times to civil war. If we can adopt such amendments as will be satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and the border States, the same plan of pacification which will satisfy them will create a Union party in the Cotton States, which will soon embrace a large majority of the people in those States, and bring them back of their own free will and accord, and thus restore, strengthen, and perpetuate the glorious old Union forever. I repeat, whatever guarantees will satisfy Maryland and the border States (the States now in the Union) will create a Union party in the seceded States that will bring them back by the voluntary action of their own people. You can restore and preserve the Union in that mode. You can do it in no other way.

War is disunion—a final separation of the Union. Hence, disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union; while every disunionist, whether secretly or openly plotting its destruction, is an advocate of secession or of war, as the surest means of rendering reunion and reconstruction impossible. I have too much respect for his intellect to believe, for one moment, that there is a man far war who is not a disunionist *per se*. Hence, I do not mean, if I can prevent it, that the enemies of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—shall drag this country into war under pretext of protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws, and collecting the revenue, when their object is disunion and war, the means of accomplishing a cherished purpose.

The disunionists, therefore, are divided into two classes: the one open, the other secret disunionist. The one is in favor of peaceful secession and a recognition of independence; the other is in favor of war, as the surest means of accomplishing the object, and of making the separation final, eternal. I am a Union man, and hence against the war. But we are told, and we hear it repeated everywhere, that we must find out if we have a government. "Have we a government?" is the question; and we are told we must test that question by using the military power to put down all discontented spirits. Sir, this question, "Have we a government?" has been pronounced by every tyrant who has tried to keep his feet on the neck of the people since the world began.

When the Barons demanded *Magna Charta* from King John at Runnymede, he exclaimed, "Have we a government?" and called for his army to put down the discontented Barons.— When Charles I. attempted to collect the ship money in violation of the Constitution of England, and in disregard of the rights of the people, he exclaimed, "Have we a government?" We cannot treat with rebels; put down the traitors; we must show that we have a government! When James II was driven from the throne of England for tampering with the liberties of the people, he called for his army, and exclaimed, "Let us show that we have a government!" When George III called upon his army to put down the rebellion in America, Lord North cried justly, "No compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a government." When, in 1848, the people rose up on their tyrants all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowned head exclaimed, "Have we a government?" and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority and to enforce the law.

Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the folly, weakness, and wickedness of that

Government which drew its sword upon its own people when they demanded guarantees for their rights. This cry, that we must have a government, is merely following the example of the besotted Bourbon, who never learned anything but misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have got a government, and coerce obedience without reference to the justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever ten millions of people proclaim to you with one unanimous vote, that they apprehend their rights, and their family altars are in danger, it becomes a wise government to listen to the appeal, and remove the apprehension. History does not record an example where any human government has been strong enough to crush ten millions of people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were imperiled, without first converting the government into a despotism, and destroying the last vestige of freedom.

Let us take warning from the examples of the past. Wherever a government has refused to listen to the complaints of the people, and attempted to put down their murmurs by the bayonet, they have paid the penalty. Of all those who listened to the people in 1848, and granted charters of liberty, and took the oath to support them, only one has been faithful, and he has been rewarded for his fidelity: the others will pay the penalty of their perfidy. The King of Sardinia granted a constitution, took an oath to support it, and to-day he is King of Italy. If George III had listened to the murmurs of our fathers, and granted their just demands, the war of the revolution would have been averted, and the blood that was spilled would have been saved.

If we consider this question calmly, and make such amendments as will convince the people of the Southern States that they are safe and secure in their family relations with the Union, we can restore and preserve it. If we cannot satisfy the people of the border States that they may remain in the Union with safety, dissolution is inevitable. Then the simple question comes back, what shall be the policy of the Union men of this country? Shall it be peace or shall it be war? What man in all America, with a heart in his bosom, who knows the facts connected with Fort Sumter, can hesitate in saying that duty, honor, patriotism, humanity, require that Anderson and his gallant band should be instantly withdrawn? Sir, I am not afraid to say so. I would scorn to take a party advantage to manufacture partisan capital out of patriotism.

Peace is the only policy that can save the country. Let peace be proclaimed as the policy, and you will find that a thrill of joy will emanate the heart of every patriot in the land; confidence will be restored; business will be revived; joy will gladden every heart; bonfires will blaze upon the hill-tops and in the valleys, and the church bells will proclaim the glad tidings in every city, town and village in America, and the applause of a grateful people will greet you everywhere. Proclaim the policy of war, and there will be gloom, and sadness, and despair pictured upon the face of every patriot in the land. A war of kindred, family and friends; father against son, mother against daughter, brother against brother; to subjugate one-half of this country in obedience to the other half; if you do not mean this, if you mean peace, let this be adopted, and give the President the opportunity, through the Secretary of War, to speak the word "peace," and thirty millions of people will bless him with their prayers, and honor him with their shouts of joy.

BEAUTIES OF THE EMANCIPATION POLICY.

We extract the following from the Cairo correspondence of the *Chicago Times*:

Since the first of January the children of Ham are having a hard time of it. They are free, with no one to care for them, nothing to live on, half clothed and worse fed. God only knows what will become of the poor creatures.

Col. Busset, Post Commander, is a true gentleman and well liked. Prompt, courteous and business like, he is a good man for the position. Every day negroes are coming into his camp with their little bundles, claiming protection and food. Thursday afternoon the following actual event took place:

J. B. Pillow, brother of the rebel General, who has a beautiful plantation a few miles from Helena, and who was worth half a million of dollars previous to the war, came into camp through the lines, with one hundred and eighty-three negroes, of both sexes and of all ages. At the head of his servants, who followed in single file, he walked to the Colonel's headquarters, where the following conversation took place:

"Good morning, sir."
"Good morning, sir."
"Where is the commander of the post?"
"Before you, sir."
"Well, Colonel, here is my small change in the shape of free Americans of African descent, which I deliver over to you. Here is a correct list of their names, ages, sexes and occupations. I please send them on to the President with my compliments, and say to him that, if he wishes anything else under my roof, on my grounds, or in my pockets, all he has to do is to ask and receive."
"Mr. Pillow, I cannot receive the people—I have no food for them—have nothing for them to do—have not food enough for our soldiers, hardly."
"And I cannot use them. I had bacon to keep them on, but it has been gobbled. I had corn, but it has been gobbled. Now as Mr. Lincoln has turned his army into a nigger boarding house, you will please send these people to your table."
"But I have no such power."
"Then give them work. If you fail to manage them, I will teach you. The art can be learned in about thirty years."
"I have nothing for them to do."

"Nor have I. You will not see them starve I hope. I am a loyal man—have been a generous one, but can no longer care for these people. You have surely some use for them. Nearly all traders are here represented among the men. The women you can find use for somewhere."
"Well, I can't take them."
"My God! what will they live on? Can you sell me bacon and corn? They will starve unless you do."
"No, I cannot."
"And you cannot keep them?"
"No."
"Well, God only knows what will become of them."

At the head of his servants he left, and the free people followed him back, crying and wondering what next will come in their behalf.— The poor creatures come into camp, steal provisions, &c., are kicked and cuffed about by all hands, and at times most unmercifully punished by some soldiers who will not stand their "sars." The only idea ninety-five of every hundred of slaves have of freedom is ease, freedom from labor, theft and lust.

SOME VOTES IN CONGRESS.

In the U. S. Senate, last week, the Currency Bill was taken up and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Harlan, Harding, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane, Kansas, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Willmot, Wilson, (Mass.)—23—all Republicans.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlisle, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Foot, Grimes, Henderson, Hicks, Kenney, King, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Salsbury, Trumbull, Turpie, Wall, Wilcox, (Mo.)—21—12 Democrats, and 9 Republicans.

Absent—Bayard, Hale, Lane, (Ind.) Hicks, and Willie.

The N. Y. Tribune says of the Democratic Senators who opposed this bill, "they seem to think it the part of patriotism to resist every measure devised to carry the country through the terrible struggle forced upon her by the rebellion," and this course must fall with equal force upon Senators Preston, King, Trumbull of Illinois, and their colleagues.

This favorite measure of the Administration and of the Cabinet would not have elicited the opposition of these Senators (extreme upon all questions of party) if it had not been liable to most serious objections, on grounds both of expediency and constitutionality.

In addition to these, it is asserted that Messrs. Anthony, Howe, Howard, and Lane of Ind. were, up to the last moment, opposed to Mr. Chase's scheme. Their objections were removed in caucus, where this vital measure was considered, rather than in the Senate.

The bill may be defeated in the House, but if so, some other nearly as objectionable, and perhaps more so, will be substituted.

How is the money which is thus to be obtained to be spent? On the Emancipation of Negroes by war or by purchase? The Senate immediately passed on its currency bill, to the bill appropriating several millions to the Emancipation of Slaves in Missouri, at the rate of from \$200 to \$300 a piece. The vote on this stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Post, Foster, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, King, Lane, of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willmot, Wilson of Massachusetts.—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Carlisle, Coombs, Davis, Fessenden, Grimes, Harding, Kenney, Lane, of Ind., Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Salsbury, Ten Eyck, Turpie, Wall, Willson of Mo.—18.

ABSENT—Messrs. Bayard, Dixon, Hale (Ind.) Rice, Sherman, Willey and Hicks.—7.

Mr. Hicks, of Md., stated that he had paired off with Mr. Willey. He would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., stated that if Mr. Rice had been present he would have voted against the bill.

The number of Republicans who oppose this measure, which is fraudulently designated as a War Measure, is significant.

In the course of the Senatorial debates, which were devoted wholly to the cause of the Negro, it was incidentally said by Senator Wilson, that our Army of the Potomac had three hundred regiments and only one hundred thousand men. Gen. Rosecrans, at the battle of Murfreesboro', had one hundred and forty regiments and but forty-five thousand men!

But what matter of that? Or what matter if fifty thousand troops are to be disbanded in May and June? Negroes will supply their places.

We want money for negroes, and negroes for money; and these two ideas absorb all the thro' of Congress.—N. Y. Argus.

ONLY TWENTY MILLIONS!—The U. S. Senate has passed a bill appropriating Twenty Millions of Dollars to aid in the abolition of slavery in Missouri! This sum divided among the loyal States according to population, would require from Pennsylvania only \$2,500,000!

The largest number of officers ever employed about the New York Senate when the Democrats were in the majority, was fourteen. Now there are twenty-nine. A similar increase has been made in all Republican Legislatures.

The papers of every section agree, that the marriage of Tom Thumb, at New York, which celebrated with all the splendor that was possible, was one of the smallest affairs of the kind that has ever taken place.

Which letter takes up more than half the world?—G. (no.)