



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIS PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

The Draft.

"How are we to get clear of the draft?" "How about the draft?" "I am poor." "His father and mother are both dependent upon him," &c., &c. So runs the long line of questions and anxious expressions of the people about this dreaded draft. The Republicans, Abolitionists, Democrats, Copperheads and all join in the lamentation. The draft is now postponed again until the first of April—just as we supposed, all the time, but hardly dare say so, lest it might be considered that we were discouraging enlistments. But why hold this dreaded affair over the people; is it to scare them into enlisting? It looks like it. The secret of raising armies is at last discovered: and that is in the green-back system. Why not now at once then say we will have no more drafting, but rely upon this, the only system of raising men for this war. The people all want to get clear of the draft.—The authorities don't want to let them, it appears. We have no difficulty in finding out the way to get rid of it. The wonder is that all the people don't see it. It is the only way to dispose of it: We mean, to vote the Democratic ticket.

Can the Republican Party Restore the Union?

It behooves every enlightened friend of the country to see to this, which is the most important practical question involved in the presidential election, is not eclipsed by subordinate or irrelevant issues. If we allow ourselves to be drawn into discussions with the Republicans as to their views upon slavery after the war, we virtually concede that they can bring the war to such a conclusion as will give them control of the subject. It is contrary to our belief that the war, as conducted by them, will ever lead to such a result. If the philosopher who pretended to extract sunbeams from cucumbers could have engaged his adversaries in a controversy as to the best mode of bottling the sunshine, he would have gained over their unweariness an implied admission of the possibility of his primary exploit. On the abolition question we will be as liberal with the black Republicans as they can wish. We will concede all they ask as to the size and shape of the bottles and the way they shall be sealed; at least until they have succeeded in the preliminary experiment and have actually produced the sunbeams. The wholesale confiscation of southern property which they amuse their diabolical imaginations will be possible only after the war has been brought to a successful termination. To occupy public attention with such a scheme now is an impertinence which would be simply childish, did it not serve to delude the country into false expectations.

The main question for the people to decide in this election is, whether the Republican party has given evidence, during the presidential term soon to expire, of ability and capacity to restore the Union. They have not been stinted in men nor scantied in means; no government ever before wielded such immense resources. If they have not succeeded they cannot plead that they have not had a fair trial. Money, men, the command of the sea, new and surprising inventions in naval architecture and in gunnery, the advantage of operating against a people whose main industry was exerted in producing a great article of foreign export, and whose first necessity is a foreign market, and this people hemmed in by a blockade, without a navy or resources to create one—with this extraordinary combination of advantages the administration has failed only by reason of its impolicy.

It may be said, indeed, that our arms have made great progress. But who, without renouncing all claims to solidity of judgment, can say that this progress has been at all proportionate to its cost? East of the Alleghenies, the war has been, on the whole, a sad failure. We have made a few indentations into the rind of the rebellion on the Atlantic slope; but Richmond and Charleston still bid us defiance, and the vast belt of territory stretching from the Potomac to Cape Sable remains, with the exception of

a few hundred square miles, in possession of the rebels. Is this success? We do not ask if it is success proportioned to the enormous scale of our expenditure, but is it not preposterous to consider it as success at all? Washington has been almost constantly menaced; the invader has been twice upon our soil in great force; and no longer ago than last summer the safety of our great Atlantic cities depended on the issue of a single battle. That battle was, by fierce and vigorous fighting, decided in our favor; but since then, east of the Alleghenies we have gained absolutely nothing. To settle down in exhaustion and impotence after repelling a formidable invasion, gives but feeble promise of that complete conquest of the enemy's country which is the object of the war.

In the West, where our generals have been further removed from the blundering surveillance of the administration, our success has been more proportionate to the vast scale of our expenditures. But even in the West our gains are as yet so insecure that one great rebel victory might change the whole face of affairs. If Grant should be beaten by Johnston, and Tennessee be thereby recovered by the rebels, our most important advantages in the West would be almost annihilated. While matters remain in such a state that a single battle might dispossess us of a great part of what we have gained, exultation is premature, and preparations to administer upon the estate of the dead rebellion absurd.

If we get through the spring campaign without heavy disasters we shall owe little thanks to the administration. They have trifled away the fall and winter in ventilating crude abolition follies and in president-making; and the spring campaigns are opening with inadequate preparations. We are to have an immense draft in March or April. If, as we are told, the great death-grapple with the rebellion is to take place this spring, how can these raw levies profit us? They are too late to help us win victories; they are not even early enough to arrest and roll back the tide of defeat, if the fortune of war should be against us. The administration has no foresight; all its chief movements are forced upon it by the preparations or the successes of the rebels. It found out, all of a sudden, in the summer of 1862, that it needed six hundred thousand more men than it had anticipated the

enlistments. The draft last year was ordered close on the heels of a rebel invasion. The draft ordered for this spring results from an unexpected discovery of the great extent of the rebel preparations during the winter.—An administration which is never wise till after the event, which is perpetually making representations that the war is near its close, and following them up by such enormous calls for new troops as prove them unfounded; an administration which gives these constant proofs that it neither understands the present nor sees an inch before its nose into the future, is incapable of restoring the Union.

But can the Republican party substitute a better? A large majority of the party can discover no clearer way out of our difficulties than to re-elect Mr. Lincoln, and keep in the same set of incapables that have so long mismanaged the war. The dissentients do not go outside of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet for a candidate. They do not promise to put into the government any greater wisdom than is already in it. The chief point of superiority claimed for Mr. Chase is that he is a more reliable abolitionist; which, if it were a merit, would only place him in relation with questions to arise after the war, not demonstrate his capacity to manage it. The Republicans have been making party capital, for the last six months, out of the idea that the rebellion is about to break down from exhaustion. For it to end from such a cause would reflect little credit on the administration, which ought to have recovered the revolted territory by military vigor, while it had yet wealth to alleviate the burden of our taxes. But we fear that the expectation of an easy conquest this spring is a delusive dream. We have no doubt the war will run into the next administration, and if that administration is Republican, then, farewell, a long farewell to the Union.—N. Y. World.

The Spring Campaign.

The serious disaster which has befallen our armies in Florida is, unfortunately, cause for apprehension quite as much for regret. If it were by an inevitable accident that hundreds of brave men—how many hundred General Grant does not permit us to know—had been lost, we might accept the fact as one of the necessary incidents of a great war; but unfortunately the movement which has resulted so disastrously, seems to be a part of a plan which threatens to end in our discomfiture.—The shameless avowals of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Sumner to Dr. Massie justify us in believing that the war has been wantonly protracted in order to enable them to carry out their schemes of negro equality; and many instances can be

pointed out in which our armies have been imperiled or sacrificed in order to compass some partisan end, but we fear that the doings of the past will be eclipsed by the operation of the coming summer. The object which Mr. Lincoln has proposed to himself is to bring about his own re-election. For this end he has shaped all his measures; and as the most important auxiliary he can secure, he is determined to obtain the electoral votes of the States in rebellion. His enemies of his own party have had the honesty to provide that bogus delegations shall not be allowed in the National Convention, which is to nominate the Abolition Candidate for the Presidency; but, if Mr. Lincoln can get the nomination, he will have no hesitation in committing a fraud upon the nation which his associates will not permit him to use against their party. Accordingly, expeditions are operating in almost every Southern State in order to have the requisite decimal fraction accept the Amnesty Proclamation, and prepare for the November election. These would accomplish no good end; and by giving the enemy an opportunity to cut up our forces in detail, they may bring upon us such casualties that their main armies will in time equal our own. Should this policy be pursued throughout the summer—and as the political canvass waxes warm, we must expect that the movements in the field will be made more and more subordinate to the needs of partisanship—the sanguine anticipations in which so many have indulged, will be sadly disappointed. The nearer we come to election day, the greater our danger that the Administration will sacrifice our armies to secure continuance in office.

That our forbodings are not groundless, may be seen by the subjoined article from Saturday's Bulletin, which is probably based upon private information as to the plans of its favorite candidate.—Age.

The sad news of a repulse of our troops in Florida can scarcely surprise those who have coolly calculated the chances of Gen. Seymour's success. A force of a few thousand men was sent into the interior of the State, and within sixty miles from its base at Jacksonville, was met by a superior force of the enemy and driven back with heavy loss, to Jacksonville. The rebels had long notice of the approach of our troops, and abundant means of conveying an army by railroad to meet them, of which, of course they availed themselves. Thus, we fear, an enterprise, undertaken unwisely and with inadequate means, has been brought to a mortifying termination. Who is responsible for this disaster? Was it ordered by Gen. Gilmore on his own responsibility? Or was it part of a general plan of campaign arranged by General Halleck? Whoever authorized it, it has proved to be a lamentable blunder, and it should be fixed upon the right man.

This first failure in our spring campaign leads us to fear that it may be badly planned. In North Carolina, where our forces are scattered, engaged in making raids which only irritate non-combatants, and destroy Union feeling while destroying private property, the enemy has collected a large force, partly composed of veterans of the Army of Virginia. We are again threatened with disasters there; for Gen. Butler has not troops enough in his department to meet the enemy in the field, and there are several of our garrisoned posts exposed to siege or assault by the greatly superior forces of the rebels. Again let us ask, who is answerable for the state of affairs in North Carolina?

Viewing the circumstances in the eastern States of the South, one cannot help feeling uneasiness concerning our movements in Georgia and Alabama. Sherman has made a splendid and thus far successful advance. Thomas too, has begun a movement from Chattanooga. But who knows whether Hardee, who has just defeated Seymour, may not be able to make a rapid junction by railroad with Johnson, and defeat Grant, or with Polk in Alabama and defeat Sherman? We have all confidence in our commanders in the field and in their troops.—But we confess to misgivings as to the general plan, and to great fears lest our divided forces may be defeated in detail, the enemy's short lines of communication and railroad facilities giving him advantages greater than those we may possess in numbers.

"Counting Down to Dors."—Secretary Chase is a close calculator. He figures up the national debt for the next two years as accurately as the astronomers calculate the return of Donati's Comet, which is to be back again upon a certain day, hour and minute sometimes about the year 2000. Our debt on the 1st of July, 1864, is to be \$1,686,956,641 44, and on the 30th of July, 1865, it will amount to \$2,231,955,190.37. Just two billion, two hundred and thirty-one million, nine hundred and thirty-five thousand, one hundred and ninety dollars—and thirty-seven cents! Now, we can stand the billions and the millions, but the tacking of "the thirty-seven cents to them forming a sort of a cracker to the whip, is what gives the sting to the Secretary's long lash of figures. But it shows what a glorious thing arithmetic is.—What would have become of these thirty-seven cents if there had been no arithmetic to cipher them out, stick them there, and let the nation know just how its affairs will stand upon the 30th of June, 1865?—Patriot & Union.

IT CURES SO QUICK.

Radway's Ready Relief, whether applied externally or taken internally, acts at once; there is no delay, but it instantly fulfills its mission of relieving the patient of pain and discomfort.

A highly respectable lady of the city of New York while nailing down some carpets run a small carpet tack in her knee and shifted the pain. For two years she was laid up a cripple, spent upwards of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS WITHOUT DERIVING ANY BENEFIT. She was advised by a nurse to use Radway's Ready Relief; the first application gave her ease, one week she made a perfect cure. Had this lady tried the Ready Relief when the injury happened, she would have escaped the painful suffering of two years' duration, and saved two thousand dollars. Bear in mind, that Radway's Ready Relief will prove its marvellous efficacy at once in all cases where pain is experienced, whether Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Wounds, or Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Colds. Let those who suffer try it. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Bounties.

A calm investigation of the question, of the propriety of the payment of bounties by the borough, for the purpose of avoiding the draft about to be made, will show that it would be unfair, imprudent, and illegal, and would not accomplish the object intended; and to give to the subject the careful consideration it merits, will lead to the conclusion that the system (if it can be so called) of bounties is in opposition to sound policy and is an active agent in the demoralization of the country.

A glance will make it evident, that it would be unfair, if we bring to our remembrance the course pursued previous to the draft that was to avoid the draft, and those who were not excepted had the alternative of serving or paying the commutation; would it not be an act of injustice to add to the burden already borne by compelling them to pay a tax for the purpose of relieving others?

To contract a debt that can be avoided, in view of the heavy outlay that will soon be forced upon us, for the necessary purpose of supplying the town with a plentiful supply of water from an unfailing source, would be an act of imprudence; ordinary foresight will compel the adoption of a plan, with reference to the increase of population, the improvement of the higher streets and their extension; a large expenditure of money will therefore be required.

An examination of the general Borough laws, by which we are governed, will show conclusively, that the Council would act illegally and without authority, in contracting a debt for such a purpose and to so large an amount; and in order to reconcile ourselves to the performance of an illegal act, by glossing it with the language of necessity or expediency is a base cheat; when officers are accepted, be they humble or elevated, the holders by that acceptance, obligate themselves to act in a manner worthy of the confidence placed in them, and to perform with fidelity the duties of their position; there are no gradations in the binding force of oaths, the oath of the most obscure and unimportant office compels an observance and the performance of the duties of the office as strict and unwavering as that of the most exalted; the opinion that prevails to too great an extent, that an office of little influence requires little attention to its obligation, is opposed to every principle of morality.

If we take into consideration the length of time we have been engaged in this war, the still defiant attitude of the South, and the number of men we have remaining fit for duty, it will be evident, to the least discerning, that the payment of bounties will not free one man from service, it would be merely a short-sighted expedient to defer that which will be the lot of every one liable to military duty, and this will be made, if possible, more certain, if the war is to be carried on for the present avowed purpose, that of destroying the institution of slavery. For we can no longer hide it from ourselves, if we have the moral courage to shake off self-delusions and to free ourselves from the erroneous impressions made by the false statements of designing men, that in opposition to all outside interference with their home institutions, the South is a unit, that resistance to all attempts to deprive them of what they hold to be reserved rights, is a principle which we cannot keep an army in the field. There cannot be a doubt, that if the plan of the Administration is to be sustained, the services of every man capable of bearing arms will be needed in the field. If six millions of united Americans are to be subjected, as a stronger and more elevated feeling than that excited by money must animate the conquerors—bounties will not do it.

In conducting a war, and especially one of long duration, sound policy calls for a plan that will keep an army up to its required strength, without delays or hindrances of any kind. The want of well disciplined reinforcements at the proper time and in sufficient numbers, will defeat the best matured plans of the most skillful General, and is certain to lengthen out the war, if there are no worse results. The relying upon bounties to bring out men in sufficient numbers at the time they are wanted, is hazardous; for by not having like effect at the same time in all sections of the country, delays are caused, and consequently troops are forced into the field before they are properly disciplined.

After the country has been drained of a certain number of the able-bodied men, bounties will become ineffective—a resort must be had to harsher means, which will frequently meet with resistance, and will always be obeyed with reluctance. That the paying of bounties is a cause of demoralization, will not admit of a difference of opinion; finally appealing to the money getting propensity, and exciting the desire for gain, patriotism is disadvised—the standard of the soldier lowered to that of the mercenary—the pride of home lost—men seeking the highest bounties; base selfishness encouraged; the poorer sections being deprived of their men by the richer. A system so radically wrong, from which flows so much that is evil and has a tendency so injurious should be condemned and abandoned.

As a plan for raising and maintaining armies in times of war, a Constitutional draft, whether under the control of the States or the power delegated to the General Government, has many strong reasons why it should be preferred. And as a means for the promotion and preservation of peace, the reasons are of greater force. But to make it effective, either as a plan to be used in times of war, or as a means for the advancement of peace, it would require to be the only method permitted for the bringing out of the citizens and organizing them into armies; and it should be made obligatory upon all to serve who were drafted and returned capable of performing military duty.

We are passing through the ordeal that has been fatal to Republics, if we are to pass through it safely, if escape is possible, we must, with all the coolness we can command, look at our situation as it really is. We must free ourselves from that weakness, by which we are made to follow without injury the course of others, we must shake off the feeling that springs from a desire to "follow the times." We must think for ourselves, if we wish to be free, if we wish to hand down Constitutional Freedom to posterity.

The abolition paper report the Hon. S. S. Cox as having, on the 11th, declared himself in favor of Fernando Wood's proposition, to send commissioners to Richmond to endeavor to ascertain whether we cannot have peace without further butchery. "Bully for Cox."

Our Sentiments.

We give below the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut. They have the ring that proves the old vessel of Democracy sound away up there in the land of abolitionism and witchcraft. We commend them to the careful perusal and study of every good citizen:

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut, which met at New Haven on Wednesday, adopted the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That as the Constitution has been the only guide and light to the Democratic party in times past, we now recognize in war as in peace no other standard by which to judge of measures, and no other guide and light for our political action.

Resolved, That it is the grand mission of the Democracy to restore the country to its former condition, the Constitution to its rightful supremacy, the equality of the States under it, their right of supreme local legislation in domestic concerns, the freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, the freedom of popular suffrage, religious freedom, the right of private judgment, the right of personal liberty, that is a necessary concomitant of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the inevitable right of private property under State laws, and the independence of the judiciary, the right of trial by jury, the right of civil authority to hold the military in strict subordination—rights which have been wantonly violated by the present Administration, and the intelligence of the people thereby insulted and their judgment outraged.

Resolved, That as the deliberate opinion of this Convention, the party in power does not intend to preserve the Constitution which we received from our fathers, and is not conducting the present war for that purpose, but for the purpose of revolutionizing the domestic institutions of the Southern States, and of establishing a new Government of despotic power on the ruins of the old Union.

Resolved, That the entire perversion by the Abolition Republican party of the object of the present war as declared by Congress, "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union with all its dignity and rights of the several States unimpaired," to a pestilential Abolition crusade for the total destruction of all State equality is an infamous waste of the nation's blood and treasure.

Resolved, That the grand scheme of the present Administration to fill the country with national banking associations, supplant the banks of the several States, to monopolize the whole paper currency, and to draw the whole banking capital of the States and people under the supervision and control of the Treasury Department, and to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the country in the hands of the President, is a bold and daring encroachment on the well known and universally acknowledged rights of the States, more dangerous even than that great enemy of liberty, a large standing army.

Resolved, That the gross mismanagement of the war and the needless expenditure of vast sums of money make the Administration morally responsible for thousands of lives uselessly sacrificed, and the addition of hundreds of millions of dollars to the Treasury of the people, and while it is made the interest of the thousands of the retainers which the Administration gathers around it to continue the war and all the present ruinous expenditure of public money, no effort will be made by those in power to bring this unhappy difficulty to a close, and we agree with a high Republican authority that should Mr. Lincoln be re-elected not only will "the dignity and honor of the country suffer," but "the war continue to languish through his whole Administration, until the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne."

Resolved, That the cause of free institutions and self-government must never be abandoned, whatever may be the cost of time, treasure or blood, and that while the Constitution of the United States gives power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency, yet in its letter and spirit, it deprecates confiscation of property, political execution of persons, territorial organization of States, forcible abolition of slavery.

Resolved, That the gallant soldiers who have sacrificed the comforts of a home for the hardships and dangers of the field, to preserve the institutions established by Washington and his compatriots, are entitled to the solicitous care of the Government, and we pledge to them our best efforts to promote their welfare and to secure full justice to them on all occasions.

Trouble Among the "Loyalists."

There is serious discontent, and no small amount of waterwearing among the various cliques of the friends of a number of the abolition candidates for the Presidency. They accuse Mr. Lincoln of foul play, and say that he instigated the organization of the Loyal Leagues, and appointed their members to office with the ulterior purpose manifested in the seemingly spontaneous nomination for his re-election now being echoed all over the North. Some important developments are taking place concerning the coming canvass. While State after State seemed to be coming in for the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln a counter-movement of unusual strength is springing up. The significant letter of Speaker Colfax, declining to commit himself to the fortunes of the present occupant of the White House, has emboldened others, and the current dodge of the opponents of Mr. Lincoln is, "Wait till the rebellion is put down; then there will be time enough to talk of the next President." But the fact is, these same persons are working in the interest of Mr. Chase, General Fremont, General Butler and other noted Republican aspirants for the Presidential nomination. Two new names have recently been added to the list—Gen. Banks and Sickles. Greely, with the Tribune interest, and all the leaders of the extreme radical party, are known to be strongly inimical to the re-nomination of Lincoln. Little knots of political suckers around the country are engaged in nominating "Old Abe," and he is apparently ahead in the affections of his party, but he certainly has the majority of the active leaders opposed to him, and they may yet prevent his re-nomination. Gen. Fremont has a great many supporters, especially among the western radicals, and they state that he will certainly run as an independent candidate in case Lincoln should be formally re-nominated by the Republican National Convention. In short, he is bound to have another run. To forward the fortunes of Fremont, a new paper entitled the "Publicist" is shortly to be started in New York, and a campaign paper, the "Pathfinder," both of which will ardently support the claims of the first man who ever issued an emancipation proclamation. Lincoln certainly has trou-

ble before him in order to become the "winning man" with his own party. But let them squirm, wriggle, and quarrel to their hearts' content and cheat each other as they cheat all others. It is no affair of ours. We have nothing to do with their wrangle, except to suggest that they are agonizing over a prize that none of them shall possess, for it has been otherwise ordered. The people have willed that General George B. McClellan, the patriot, soldier and statesman, shall be our next President, and they intend to see that he is elected.—Hollidaysburg Standard.

Gen. McClellan's Report upon the organization of the Army of the Potomac and its campaigns in Virginia and Maryland.

This report was transmitted to the War Department in November, 1862. We find it on our table February, 1864! Fill up that long interval with Wilkes' columns, Congressional columns, all allied and attested by the Washington cabal, whilst the evidence of their falsity was in the files of the War Department, and if you do not feel a hopeless glow of indignation, I very much fear my good fellow that you are not many removes from a *lucres*, or to say the least, have about as much blood in you as a turnip. We hardly know now which of that pretty trio, Lincoln, Stanton, or Halleck, we feel the profoundest contempt for, after reading this exposure of their guilt. It is true there is another set of conspirators, Wilson, Wade & Co., who are responsible for much of the wrong inflicted upon the nation, but their crime is moderate compared with the offense of those men who, being in power, trifle with the interests of the country to gratify personal ambition and hatred.

As we shall have occasion frequently to refer to this report of Gen. McClellan, it is our purpose now to direct public attention merely to a few facts connected with the Peninsula battles, and the Maryland campaign. And we desire that it shall ever be borne in mind that from May, 1862, down to the memorable letter written from Savage's Station, (in which Gen. McClellan charged the Washington cabal with sacrificing the Potomac Army), Gen. McClellan urged, expostulated, and fairly entreated the cushioned officials at Washington to send his Army reinforcements! There was his telegram dated near Williamsburg, May 10th, and at Cumberland, May 14th. In answer to this telegram Stanton replied that Lincoln was afraid to uncover the Capital and would retain McDowell with 40,000 men to defend it.

The result of this decision was disastrous.—It rendered it impossible for Gen. McClellan to use the James river as a line of operations, caused great losses and delays in bridging the Chickahominy, and left his army divided by that stream instead of being massed. Gen. McClellan's letters, dated May 21 and 28, were answered insultingly. On June 24th, he again appealed to the Secretary of War for reinforcements; June 5th ditto. On June 14th he begged Stanton not to interfere with his control of the army. On June 20th he again besought Lincoln to extend him the proper aid in men. On June 25th, he wrote:

"I regret my great inferiority in numbers, but feel that I am in no way responsible for it, as I have not failed to represent repeatedly the necessity of reinforcements—that this was the decisive point, and that all the available means of the government should be concentrated here."

On the 28th of June, at Savage's Station, the popt up mortification, sorrow and chagrin in this noble officer and patriot burst forth in full volume upon Stanton and his superiors. Flesh and blood could stand no more, and in view of wagon loads of dead and wounded men, Gen. McClellan hurled upon the guilty heads of the Washington cabal a censure that will never be forgotten as long as this war is mentioned in human annals.

From this time there are just two significant features in the Report. One covers the futile labors of McClellan to prevent the abandonment of the Peninsula; the other his efforts to avert the policy which resulted in the defeat of Pope, and his subsequent glorious campaign to retrieve the consequences of that defeat and shield the capital from the advancing rebel legions. It is heart-sickening to read the correspondence from July, 1862, on to the 1st of September, '62. Halleck seemed to gloat in the opportunity of thwarting every plan submitted by Gen. McClellan, and lost no opportunity of wounding him by the most insolent taunts. There came a time, though, when the finger of Halleck trampled too much to shape taunts and the Head of the nation had no leisure for tap-room jokes. Then II. W. Halleck, Esq., (author of a book, and formerly commander at the Planter House, St. Louis,) wrote August 3d, 1862, at 10.7 p. m.

"I beg of you to assist me in this crisis with your ability and experience. I am entirely tired out!"

Alha! the day of gibes and jeers was over for a time. Lee's legions, flushed with triumph were pouring on, with glittering bayonets and rumble of cannon, toward the cushioned seats at Washington. These were the days when A. Lincoln, Esq., could write, September 15th: "God bless you and all with you!" etc., etc.

Alas! why talk of South Mountain and Antietam—why talk of the wretched ingratitude of the men who owed their very lives to the skill and genius which gave us Antietam and South Mountain. Shortly after these signal achievements came the wolves in full chorus, and then began the full tide of falsehood and detraction. Malice fattened on its prey, and the merriment from the cushioned seats waxed jocund, the rebel hosts were on the other side of the Potomac and Belisarius was without a command.

Citizens of the United States, how long will you tolerate these things!—Plain Dealer.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

The undersigned, acting Executor of the last will, &c., of Frederick Rock dec'd., will sell at public Sale on the premises, or

Saturday, the 26th day of March inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. all that FARM late the residence of Frederick Rock, dec'd., situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Conard Guyer's heirs, Peter Hilliges, John Weyand, William Gillespie, and others, containing 249 acres, more or less, (embracing 90 acres known as the "Stump Lot.") About 100 acres cleared and under cultivation, the balance in Rock Oak Timber; having thereon erected

Two Log dwellings and Two Log Barns. There are also, two apple orchards thereon. The property is well watered with Springs, and is pleasantly located, being well adapted to the raising of grain and fruit.

Terms CASH, payable on the 1st day of April, when deed will be delivered and possession given, subject to the rights of tenants. For further information apply to John F. Reed, Esq., Bedford Pa. BENJAMIN HOUSELER, Acting Executor.