## BY B. F. MCYERS.

At the following terms, to wit:

\$2.00 per annum, if paid within the year.

\$2.50 " if not paid within the year.

0.7 No subscription taken for less than six months
paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has
been decided by the United States Courts that the
stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of
arreatages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and as
a crimical offence.

normal business.

Of the courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they anbscribe for them, or not.

# Professional Carde.

# ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims. back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang. on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

# New Banking House. Rupp, Shantton & Co., Fave opened a Bank of Discount and Deposit, in Bedford, Pa. Money lent and taken on deposit, and

collections made on moderate terms.

They also have lands in lowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin. Missouri and Nebiaska, for sale or trade.

Bedford, Oct. 30, 1863—tf.

# J. ALSIP & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

· BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Greeeries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale,

PHILADELPHIA,
Philip Ford & Co.,
Boyd & Hough,
Armor Young & Bros.,
January 1, 1864—tt.

REFERENCES.

BEDFORD,

Hon. Job Mann,
Hon. W. T. Daugherty,
B. F. Meyers.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D. Having permanently located, respectfully tenders is professional services to the citizens of Bedford his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

12 Office on Julianna street, apposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

### U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to it care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office. Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA107 Have formed a partnership in the practice of
the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South
of the "Mengel House."

# MANN & 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

to all business cuntiles.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south
of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of
Maj. Tate.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

## JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFURD, PA., Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

House. Bedford, Arg, 1, 1861. JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA-to-Will promptly attend to all business entrus-ted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (near-ly opposite the Mengel House.) Bedferd, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Redford county. Business entrasted to his care will be faithfully attended to. December 6, 1861.

# SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Would hereby notify the citizens of Sedford
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.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL.
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

B-DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THAT STREETS T T S B U R G H, P A. HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

### RICHARD LEO. MANUFACTURER OF BINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

"DFORD, PA. angaged in the Cabinet. The undersigned being the der and keep of the undersigned being the der and keep of the derivative of the derivative of the derivative of the undersigned being in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, Publication of the undersigned being the undersig LOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-

STANDS, &C., &C.

Ill be furnished at all prices, and to suit every tasts. COFFINS will also be made to order.

Prempt attention paid to all orders for work.

The body on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO. RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

WATERMAN. YOUNG & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 407 NORTH THIRB STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO., Monufacturers and Wholesale Dealers sa

Boots & Shoes, No. 29; Market Street, and 210 Church Alley, PRILADELPHIA March 7, 1863-19.



VOLUME 59.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3091

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1864.

VOL. 7. NO 32.

### Select Doeten.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury. LYRICS FOR THE TIMES. BY PETER PEPPERCORN.

The Bayonet and the Ballot. Tune-"Coming through the Rye."

A pointed argument in favor of free elections.

If you meet, no matter who,
Coming up to vote,
Without a nigger on his ticket,
Take him by the throat.
If he will not vote for Abr,
Pray what tight has he
Where the Bayonet rules the Ballot
And the polis are free (to all that vote for Abraham.)

If he offers to resist you.
Front your pocket draw
The test oath, should he dare refuse it,
Swear he's broke the law,
And quickly brand him as a traitor.
For what right has he
Where the Bayonet rules the Ballot,
And the polls are free (to all that vote for Abraham.)

If this from the poil should drive him,
Mark him on your card,
But should be still persist in voting,
Call the Provost guard,
And let him take him off to prison,
For what right has be,
Where the Bayonet rules the Ballot,
And the poils are free (to all that vote for Abraham,)

When election day is over,
You may let him slide,
And swear it was a fair election
On the winning side.
Shoddy pepers will sestain you,
For the sake of fee, For the sake of fee, Where the Bayonet rules the Ballot, And the polls are free (to all that vote for Abra ham.)

# THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ

# All contributions to this column must be addressed to "Simon Syntax, Box 93, Bedford, Pa." CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPER-

INTENDENTS. The Convention of County Superintendents met in Harrisburg, January 12, 1864, and con-tinued in session three days. The proceedings were interesting and some of them profitable, but for a full account of them we must refer our readers to the Pennsylvania School Journal. We have a word to say about one of the many nteresting subjects upon which the convention

Mr. Waters, of Batler, introduced a resolu ion, that the convention memorialize the Legisature to increase the school term, now establish d by law, to more than four months. Mr. Burrowes commenting in the Journal on this reso-lution says: "The discussion on this question was perhaps the most exciting that took place. was carried, however, by a majority; show ng that the time has come when the matter s to be agitated, and that, too, with success before long. Several speakers rose above the trammels of local feeling on this subject, but we are much deceived if, in so doing, they re very far in advance of public sentiment."

We have great respect for Mr. Burrowes and or his opinion as an educator; but we respect fully suggest that in this matter he is greatly He seems not to know how numer ous and powerful are the enemies of our school system, nor to appreciate fully the difficulties it still has to contend with in many parts of the State. He has doubtless studied and under stands the theory of our system thoroughly. He has had greater opportunity to do this than any other man living. But he has not than any other man hving. But he has not mingled with the people to learn whether his theories are acceptable to them or not. His whole course of life has been such as to bring him into contact with the friends of the system, and not with its enemies; and we strongly sus-pect that this has led him to think it has few enemies or none at all. Those who have better opportunity to learn "public sentiment" on this subject, than he has, know too well that many of his favorite educational theories are bitterly lenounced by thousands of men of respectabil ity and influence in their several communities. He should remember to "let good enough alone." There is a limit beyond which neither he not any ther educator can go with impunity.

But he says "the resolution passed by an almost unanimous yet. Jordan a resolution similar to this was hald on the table the day previous by an almost unanimous yet. Why is the publis not favored with the wholes of the owner of the convention on this subject of the same published in full in the Did the reported. The least and for the published in full in the Did the reported. The Beast and Nat Downers, printed at Alexandria, one of the places "captured" by Cen. Banks last yievs of its editort Why did not Mr. Sun,"owes tell his readers that the resolution was voiced tell his readers that the resolution was voiced tell his readers that the resolution of it; but that when it down the day before when the convention active tell his readers that the resolution of it; but that when it have call the fired and the resolution of it; but that when it have call the fired and the readers that the resolution was voiced tell his readers that the resolution was voiced tell his readers that the resolution was voiced tell his readers that the resolution that when it have call the "rebel tirade." I fend you a condense to the convention and he advocated it strongly, it was passed more in defined and the resolution of the places. "I fend you a condense to the convention and he advocated it strongly, it was passed more in defined and the readers." I fend you a condense to the convention and he advocated it strongly, it was passed more in defined and the resolution of the place of the Fourth Louisiana replaced to the readers.

The warrs of the place and Christian world would stand and Christian world would stand and the least and function the convention of the places "captured" by Cen. Banks last yet to fother a take under the measurement of the place o But he says "the resolution passed by a ma

mills—nearly two per cent. on all the property in the district—it is not so light a matter. when such enormous taxation as this must be borne there is great danger of adding these districts to the long list of those already non-accepting, and if we increase the school term, thus increasing the rate of taxation—taxing as acts of the Black Republican party, and the unconstitutional proclamations of Abraham Liucoln. twere the poorer districts for their very pover-ty—we increase this danger. If Lancaster to county, or any of our rich counties, had to pay such a rate of taxation to support their schools as is patiently borne in the poorer parts of the State, they would have non-accepting districts there also—they would discard the common schools, and either resort to other means of ed-ucating their children or let them grow up in ignorance. And yet it has become assionable offspring. praise these counties for their rapid school progress, and to consure the poorer counties for not making the same progress. The latter are

ties they represent, and they seem to care very little how burdensome to the people, or ruinous to the system it may be in parts of the State

The recommendation that the resolution contains, to increase the State appropriation, may look very well on paper, but every one acquainted with the condition of our State Treasury was no time for such legislation. When taxation is crowding upon the people from every quarter, at a rate unknown before in our history, any such legislation as this resolution proposes, can not fail to multiply by hundreds the number of districts that reject the common schools. We should be wise enough to "let good enough alone." The last straw may break the camel's back. But why do gentlemen desire this measure? The law as it now is allowed districts that are able to support longer terms of Georgia and Alabama can easily furnish the districts that are able to support longer terms to have them. Directors are clothed with full powers in this matter. They can open their schools six, eight or ten months, if the wealth of the district and the wishes of the people re-

Do gentlemen desire a measure like this to pass against the wish of those solely interested? Those who desire longer school terms and are able to support them, can have them without any new legislation; and it would be useless and unjust to make the school system still more. burdensome upon the poorer parts of the State, by increasing the school term. He hoped the measure would not pass but that it would again

### INAUGURAL MESSAGE Of the New Rebel Governor Allen of Louisiana.

In view of the election which is to take place

three milis to the dollar, and some can have six the people. Many portions of the state have three milis to the dollar, and some can have six the people. Many pornons or the state have menths school with a tax of two and a half milis. It is very well for gentlemen who come from rich counties to talk about increasing the school term, but in counties where the average men have died in defense of the soil. The enschool term, but in counties where the average men have died in defense of the soil. The enschool term, but in counties where the average men have died in defense of the soil. The enschool term, but in counties where the average soil from the dollar, and some as high as eighteen mills—nearly two per cent. on all the property

tion, and aid in the assassination of his

Propositions are made to those whose brothers have been slain, whose lands have been despoil-ed, whose homes have been burned, whose wives not making the same progress.

To uniform taxation for school purposes, instead of by districts, could be secured he neight be in favor of the measure. But this such the governor thinks, are not to be entertained, be in favor of the measure. But this is neither proposed by the resolution, nor desired by those subjugation, ruin, death. Lose negroes, lose ands, lose everything, lose life itself, but never think is executed in the proposed by the resolution. He says: "I speak of reconstruction. He says: "I speak of reconstruction. thak of reconstruction. He says: "I speak to-day by authority, I speak as the governor of Louisiana, and I wish it known at Washington and elsewhere that rather than reconstruct this gov-ernment and go back to the Union, on any terms whatever, the people of Louisiana will, in convention assembled, without a dissenting

voice, cede the state to any European power. ed with the condition of our State Treasury knows that it can amount to very little in fact. With forty millions of public debt hanging like an incubes on our treasury, no considerable increase of the State appropriation is possible. Nine-tenths of the money for the support of the schools must be raised by local taxation for the next fifty years if not for the next five hundred. It has been said in this debate that "the time have felt the iron in their souls, and know full has been said in this debate that "the time has come" when the school term should be increased. He regarded the present time as the most unfavorable that could have been chosen for such a measure. If "the time had come" at all it had come some years ago, and had been allowed to mass by measured. The present slives of the Emperor of France than the slaves of cadurance, especially to Washington's crossat all it had come some years ago, and had been of endurance, especially to Washington's cross-nilowed to pass by unimproved. The present ing the Delaware with his few footsore, starving was no time for such legislation. When taxa-

have still in the confederacy, between the ages of 15 and 50, 780,000 men. The two states of Georgia and Alabama can easily furnish the entire confederacy cast of the Mississippi river with corn."

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

Colonel Allen says that the world will never know the sofferings of the people. The farmhouses have been stripped, barns and fences des-troyed, desolution is everywhere in the trail of the invaders. In the cities it is worse. Butler came to New Orleans and instituted a saturna-lla of thieves. He came there a bankrapt and went away a millionaire. "A large portion of the movable wealth of the city of New Orleans and Lower Louisiana has been transferred to the pockets of this blear-cyed, incarnate devil —a great part of which he put into foreign ex-change and sent to Europe, and he is now by far the richest man on the continent. He drag-ged from a sick bed an aged citizen, "thrust him into a cold and miserable cell, and he died from the treatment." He "tore open the tomb of General Albert Sidney Johnson, and robbed the grave of that gallant soldier." In Baton

the number of votes polled. Colonel Allen says that the call was "nearly unanimous." A large church while the people were engaged in wornamber of the voters of the state are absent in the confederate army; but the extent of territory not occupied by the federals, and in confederate possession in this state, covers more than two-thirds of Louisiana. These two-thirds Ent he says "the resolution passed by a majority." So it did. But he forgets to say that a are under the laws of Louisiana; they have the resolution similar to this was laid on the table the day previous by an almost unanimous vote. Islature—now in session at Shreeveport, Gov.

sion of the opinion of those who voted for it. During this discussion the Superintendent of this county made the following remarks, which we submit to our readers:

Mr. Dickerson, of Balford, regretted that he could not at this time support such a measure. Our system of school taxation had long seemed to him to be a species of injustice. We complete very district, regardless of its wealth, to him to be a species of injustice. We complete very district, regardless of its wealth, to him to be a species of injustice. We complete very district, regardless of its wealth, to him to be a species of injustice. We complete very district, regardless of its wealth, to him to be a species of injustice. We complete very district, regardless of its wealth, to him to be a species of injustice. We complete very district, regardless of its wealth, to him to be a species of injustice. We complete very district, regardless of its wealth, to him to be a species of injustice. We complete very district, regardless of its wealth, to him to be a species of injustice. We complete very district, regardless of its wealth, to him to be a species of injustice. We complete very district, regardless of its wealth, to him to be a species of injustice. We complete very district, regardless of its wealth, to him to be a species of injustice. We complete very district, regardless for the schools four menths in create very district, regardless for the soldiers. He recommends the passage which, explained, we have the Abdition National Excepts the trust. Reviewing the three years past, in the schools four menths in create very district, regardless for the soldiers. He recommends the passage which, explained, we have the Abdition National Excepts the trust. Reviewing the three years past, in the schools can be leader in the House, and individuals, prominent certainly, but we have the beains opplied to the work of opposition by dissipled to the work of opposition by dissipled to the work of opposition by dissipled to the work of opposition by dissipl

cians. The people who stay at home and wh thing, the wealthy men have nobly done their duty. They have given their sons cheerfully and their substance freely to the confederacy. They have opened their barns and storehouses to the poor and needy. There are others who seem to take no interest whatever in the war. They send their negroes to labor on the public works through compulsion, and pay their taxes grudgingly. They hoard up their riches with miseriy care, and leave the soldiers to fight their battles in the field. To such men the address battles in the field. To such men the address says: "The enemy is at your door, and you sit satil, hugging to your bosoms the delusive hope, that you will make some terms with him and save your property. If the enemy spared not the shaves of good men, do you think he will spare yours? If we fail your negroes will be driven off at the point of the bayonet, and your lands will be parceled out among the hireiing soldiery of Lincoln."

NEGROES IN FREETOM.

NEGROES IN FREEDOM NEGROES IN FREEDOM.

The following picture of the free negro follows: "Go to New England, New-York, or Illinois, and you will find them everywhere performing the menial offices of life. If when this war ing the menial offices of the count alive any negroes in the hands of the enemy they will have a hard time-indeed. They will not be permitted hard time indeed. They will not be permitted to labor on the railroads, the canals or the publie works of any kind, for the Irish and Dutch rise in mobs and drive them off. Yankee society will not educate. Yankee pride will not tolerate their intermarriage with the whites. Drivon from the social circle and all the industria pursuits of life, what will become of the poor negro? \* \* There are two kinds of aboli--the political and the religious-the religious steal the negro and the political kil him. From reliable information in my possession, two-thirds of all the negroes that have gone to the enemy are now in their graves. Many are daily descring and returning to their old masters, sick and sore and omacrated, and begging that they may be permitted to die at home ging that they may be permitted to die at home in peace. There was once in the river parishes and the lower pertion of this state the most contented and happy race of laborers ever seen on this earth. Music and the merry laugh were nightly heard from their comfortable quarters, for peace and plenty and quiet blessed both master and servant. But now desolation, want and disease fill the cabins of these once happy and contented laborers. In an evil hour the and contented laborers. In an evil hour the destroyer came. He poisoned the ears and corrupted the hearts of these people. They have either been enticed away from their comfortable homes or driven off by force of arms, and now upon hard fare and harder work, they can only dream of the blessing of the old plantation where the meet-house and the corrections. where the meat-house and the corn-crib always full and at their command. The Whit inhabitants of our state have suffered much in this war, but the blacks have suffered far more. MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED.

the passage of such laws as the exigencies of the times demand. The illegal manner in which the "Impressment act" has been executed in the "Impresent act has been executed in the state by officers, or those claiming to be of-ficers, of the confederacy, must be stopped.— "The people must and shall be protected in all their civil rights," There is no fault to be found with Lieutenant-General E. Kirby Smith the commanding officer of the department, or with Major Gen. Taylor. "These commanding officers have not only done their duty most nobly as gallant soldiers, but whenever there has conflict between the civil and military authorities, they have most cheerfully submit-ted to the decisions of the courts of the state." The inaugural closes with the following par-

You, gentlemen, are assembled together no ordinary occasion. You have much to do. Your constituents expect much at your hands. My hearty co-operation will cheerfully be given (mainly in this city) next Monday for state officers, let me put on record for you the followprivate property. "Not satisfied with burning citizen in his rights and secure the liberties of ficers, let me put on record for you the following:

At the general election in November, 1859, the votes polled in this state were 41,041. Of these votes 50,587 were given for T. G. Wells, and 25,454 for T. O. Moore, who was elected governor, and his term of office expired the 25th ultimo.

On that day Henry W. Allen, of West Baton Rouge, succeeded Mr. Moore as governor of the Rouge, with its valuable library, they took mallicious pleasure in robbing nearly cycles. They carried the people. While I urge upon you the strictest est economy in all your acts, still would I say, spare no expense. Stand not upon dollars and cents when the safety of your country requires your action. Let every man who owes service to their own families in Yankee land."

Yankee land."

Sup Point Coupee." says the inaugural, "they to God. Be true to yourselves and the country form. Anthee land."
"In Point Conpee." says the inaugural, "they to God. Be true to yourselves and the councilibrately fired their cannon upon the parish try is, safe.

#### THE PLOT THICKENING. UNCLE ABRAHAM ASSAILED IN FRONT AND

Rates of Advertising.

One square: \$3.00 \$4.00 \$6.00
Two squares: \$3.00 \$4.00 \$6.00
Two squares: \$4.00 \$5.00 \$9
Three squares: \$5.00 7 00 12
4 Column: \$6.00 9.00 15.00
5 Column: \$9.00 12.00 15.00
6 Column: \$9.00 18.00 30.00
One Column: \$12.00 18.00 30.00
One Column: \$18.00 30.00 50.00
One Column: \$15.50, if under 10 lines, \$2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estray, \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, \$5 cents for every additional head.
The spice occupied by ten lines of this erre estype countsone square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person hand ing them in.

The plot is evidently thickening, the revolution The plot is evidently thickening, the revolution is assuming not only shape, but formidable proportions, and unless the "old joker" puts himself upon the plea of "military necessity," and uses the "war power" against these, his recreant friends, he will soon find himself powerless to control the nomination upon which he has so much set his heart as to violate the Constitution

and prolong the war in order to accomplish it.

We are indebted to the Washington Constitutional Union for the following highly imporly mistaken, will cause more trembling and con-fusion in the Abalition comp than Gen. Gill-more's Greek fire, shells and hot shot did among the Charleston rebels:

STRICTLY PRIVATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1864. Sir:—The movements recently made throughout the country, to secure the re-nomination of President Lincoln, render necessary some counteraction on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union, who differ from the poli-

cy of his administration.
So long as no efforts were made to forestall the political action of the people, it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the government to devote their influence to the sup-pression of the rebellion. But when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influ-ence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present administration, those who consly believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of vigor and purity and nationality, have no choice but to appeal at once to the peeple, be-fore it shall be too late to secure a fair discus-

sion of principles.

These in behalf of whom this communication is made, have thoughtfully surveyed the politi-cal field, and have arrived at the following con-

1. That even were the re-election of Mr. Lincoin desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him. 2. That, should be be re-elected, his mani-

fest tendency towards compromises and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger during a second term than it has been in the during a second term than it has been in the first, and the cause of human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation suffer propor-tionately; while the war may continue to lan-guish during his whole administration, till the public debt shall become a burthen too great to

3. That the patronage of the govern through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed as to render the application of the "one term principle" absolutely essential to the certain safety of our republican

institutions.

4. That we find united in Hon. Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a Presi-dent during the next four years than are com-bined in any other available candidate; his recother in any other available candidate; his record, clear and unimpeachable, showing him to
be a statesman of rare ability, and an administrator of the very highest order, while his private character furnishes the surest obtainable
guarantee of economy and purity in the management of public affairs.

5. That the discussion of the Presidential
question already companyed by the faint is of

question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. Chase, unexpected even to his warmest admirers; and while we are aware that this strength is at present unorganized and in no condition to manifest its real magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs systematic and first high effects to have been supported by the condition to manifest its real magnitude, and faithful efforts to develop it to an extent

and faithful efforts to develop it to an extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles. For these reasons the friends of Mr. Chase have determined on measures which shall present his claims fairly and at once to the country. A central organization has been effected, which aiready has its connection in all the States, and the object of which is to enable his friends examples. friends everywhere most effectually to promote his elevation to the presidency. We wish the peration of all those in favor of the hearty co-operation of all those in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an admin-sitration of the government during the first pe-riod of its new life which shall, to the fullest extent, develop the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the resources of the country, diminish the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the Republic before the world, and, in all things make our American nationality the fairest example for imitation which human pro-

gress has ever achieved.

If these objects meet your approval, you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country, and by corresponding with the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the purpose of either recipient or imputation.