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A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN, BEDFORD, PA. Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford.

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

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS P ITTS B U R G H, P A. HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley, PHILADELPHIA.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL HAMMER, Dec'd. The undersigned appoints a Auditor for the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to examine and settle the accounts of James Allison, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c., of Michael Hammer, dec'd., and to report a distribution of the fund in the hands of said accountee, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford on Saturday, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1864 at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

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BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1864.

VOL. 7, NO. 36.

BOUNTY LAW.

AN ACT

Relating to the payment of Bounties to Volunteers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

That all bonds, warrants, or certificates of indebtedness, issued by the commissioners, or commissioners and controller, of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward or borough, or school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township of this Commonwealth, for the payment of bounties to persons volunteering to enter the military or naval service of the United States, under any requisition heretofore made by the president of the United States, be and the same are hereby legalized, made valid and binding upon such counties, cities, wards, boroughs, and townships as if full and legal authority had existed for the issuing and making of the same when they were issued and made; and that in all cases where any special committee, commissioner, or an individual or individuals, of any county, city, township, borough or ward, shall have subscribed and paid or become personally liable for the payment of money, for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers, under the late calls of the president of the United States, military service, and credited to such county, city, township, ward, or borough, with the understanding, or agreement, that a law would be enacted to levy and collect a tax upon such county, city, township, borough, or ward, for the payment of such advance and liabilities, all subscriptions, so paid, or money borrowed as aforesaid, shall be good and valid against such county, city, township, borough, or ward, as if the same had been subscribed or borrowed by the corporate authorities of the same, under the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners, supervisors, councils, or school directors, as the case may be, to proceed to levy and collect a tax upon such county, city, township, borough, or ward, sufficient to pay the principal of all such claims, with interest thereon until the day of payment, together with the cost of collection thereof.

SECTION 2. That all payment of bounties to volunteers, entering the service of the United States aforesaid, by the commissioners, or the commissioners and controller, of any county, or borough, or by the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township of this Commonwealth, and all loans made by said authorities, for the purpose of making such payments, be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid.

SECTION 3. That the authorities aforesaid are hereby authorized, and required, to execute, and complete, all agreements, and contracts, heretofore made by the aforesaid authorities of such counties, cities, wards, boroughs, or townships, for the payment of bounties, as aforesaid, or for refunding advances made for that purpose by any committee, special commissioners, individual, or individuals, on condition that they should be refunded, according to the true intent and meaning of such agreements and contracts; and for that purpose the said authorities are hereby authorized to borrow money, and issue bonds, warrants, or certificates, in the name of such county, corporations, or townships, with or without interest coupons attached, payable at such time and place as may be agreed upon, and to levy such taxes as may be necessary to meet the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, warrants and certificates, as the same shall become due; which taxes and levies shall be assessed, and collected, as other county, city, ward, borough, or township, taxes are assessed, levied, and collected: Provided, That in all election, or enrollment, districts, not having any constituted authorities, as contemplated by this act, competent to levy and collect said tax, the board of election officers of such district shall be authorized to levy, and proceed to have said tax collected in such districts.

SECTION 4. That all assessments heretofore made of taxes for the purpose of paying bounties, as aforesaid, be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid: Provided, That the property of non-commissioned officers, and privates, in actual service in the United States Army and Navy, from this Commonwealth, or who died, or were permanently disabled, in such service, or having been in such service for the space of one year and six months, were honorably discharged therefrom, and the property of widows, minor children, and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers, and privates, who died in such service, shall be exempted from any taxation under the provisions of this act: Provided, That the provisions of this act, second, third and fourth sections of this act shall be so understood as to have reference only to such agreements and contracts as have been entered into by the authorities aforesaid, subsequent to the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

SECTION 5. That all the provisions of the fourteenth section of an act to create a loan, and provide for arming the state, passed the fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which authorized the associate judges, and county commissioners, of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to constitute a board of relief for the families of such volunteers as have been, or shall be, enrolled and mustered into service from their several counties, are hereby extended, and applied, to the families of men who have been, or may hereafter be, drafted or conscripted, and mustered into the service of the United States, and credited to the quota of said counties, respectively; and all arrangements made by the several counties of this Commonwealth, for the support of the families of volunteers, militia, drafted or

conscripted men, mustered into the service, and credited, as aforesaid, are hereby legalized and confirmed; and full and legal authority is hereby given said county commissioners to borrow money for the payment of such expenses, and for the extension of such relief to the families of all private soldiers, and non-commissioned officers, who have been mustered in, or may hereafter be mustered into, the service of the United States, and credited as aforesaid, in pursuance of any requisition made, or to be made, by the president of the United States, or by any law of the United States now made, or hereafter to be made, or by the governor of Pennsylvania, or any law of said Commonwealth now made, or hereafter to be made.

SECTION 6. That the commissioners of any and every county in this Commonwealth are hereby authorized to borrow such sum, or sums, of money as may be sufficient to pay to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who volunteered from such county, and entered the military or naval service of the United States, on or after the seventeenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States from such county, and be credited to the quota thereof, in pursuance of any requisition of the president of the U. States, or by any law of the United States now made, or hereafter to be made, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars: Provided, however, That in that part of any county where school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township, or townships, or where the corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, or any committee, special commissioners, individual, or individuals, have paid, or have now commenced to raise a fund for the purpose of paying such bounties, it shall be lawful for such school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of such township, or townships, or the corporate authorities of such city, ward, or borough, to borrow such sum, or sums, of money as may be required to pay to each volunteer from such district, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful for such authorities of said townships, cities, wards, or boroughs, to issue bonds of said townships, cities, wards, or boroughs, for such sum, or sums, of money, and in such amounts as may be necessary to pay the authorized bounty to each volunteer required to fill the quota or quotas of such township, city, ward, or borough: And provided further, That such townships, cities, wards, and boroughs, as have filled their quota, or quotas, under any call of requisition heretofore made by the president of the United States, as aforesaid, without aid from the county, city, or borough, shall be exempt from any tax levied, or to be levied, by the said county, city, or borough, for the payment of bounties, or for the payment of any bonds issued by said county commissioners, city, or borough authorities, for the payment of bounties to volunteers to fill the quota aforesaid: And provided further, That no county, city, ward, township, borough, or other district, which shall have agreed, or offered, to pay, as bounty to each volunteer credited to such county, city, ward, township, borough, or other district, a larger sum than three hundred dollars, shall be subject to the limitation as to amount prescribed in this act; but any payment made, or to be made, or obligation given, or to be given, or liability incurred, or to be incurred, in pursuance of such offer or agreement, is hereby ratified and declared to be lawful and valid: And provided further, That in case the commissioners of any county, or the commissioners and controller of any county in this Commonwealth, shall neglect, or refuse to take the necessary steps to raise, or complete the raising of bounties in townships, wards, and boroughs, not availing raised, or commenced to raise, bounties at the time of the passage of this act, and in that case, said township, ward, or borough, by their authorities aforesaid, shall have power to proceed and raise bounties as fully and as effectually as if done by the county authorities.

SECTION 7. That the said county commissioners, or school directors, road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township, or corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, are hereby authorized, (for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act) to borrow money, and issue bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, no bond, or certificate, to be less than the sum of twenty-five dollars, except when the sum is less than twenty-five dollars, in the name of such county, township, city, ward, or borough, with or without interest coupons attachable at such times, and in such manner, may be agreed upon; and to levy, and assess, all property, professions, trades and occupations, subject to taxation, for state and county purposes, and collect such taxes as may be necessary to meet the principal, and interest, of said bonds and certificates, as they shall become due and payable; which taxes shall be collected separately, city, ward, and borough, taxes are levied and collected, including a per capita tax, of not more than one dollar, on all taxable inhabitants: Provided, That only one per capita tax shall be levied in any one year: And provided, That in all cases where any person, or persons, liable to draft, have, for the purpose of raising the sum requisite to pay a bounty to volunteers required to fill the quota of any county, city, ward, borough, or township, stippled, in writing, to pay a sum greater than amount of tax which would be due upon the assessed valuation of their real, or personal property, it shall and may be lawful for the corporate authorities of such county, city, ward, rough, and township, to collect the amount subscribed: Provided, That no bonds, or certificates, issued under any of the provisions of this act, shall be for a longer period than ten years: And provided further, That in all cases where a borough and township have separate boards of school directors, and are embraced in one district, for the purposes of the military draft, the directors of said districts are hereby authorized

to act jointly in carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SECTION 8. That in all cases where the county commissioners of any county, the school directors, road commissioners, or supervisors of any township, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, have levied a per capita tax upon persons subject to draft, or military duty, the election of said corporate authorities be and the same is hereby legalized and made valid.

SECTION 9. That in any case where a part of the bounty, authorized by this act, has been paid by any ward, township, city, or borough, and said ward, township, city, or borough authorities as aforesaid, shall neglect, or refuse, to pay such part as remains unpaid by the terms of their agreement to pay bounties to volunteers, then the difference between the sum so paid, and the full amount of the bounty promised, (not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of three hundred dollars to each volunteer) shall be paid said volunteers by the county authorities, in which said ward, townships, cities, or boroughs, are located; and the county commissioners, in which said ward, townships, cities, or boroughs, are located, shall assess, levy and collect a tax on such defaulting ward townships, cities, or boroughs, as other ward, township, city, or borough, taxes are levied and collected, in such amounts as may be required to pay the balance due the volunteers, as aforesaid, from such defaulting township, city, or borough.

SECTION 10. That the money so borrowed by the county commissioners, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the proper county, who shall pay to each non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, who volunteered from, and has been credited to the quota of, such county, and has been mustered into the service of the United States, or has been honorably discharged therefrom, the sum of money to which such person shall be entitled, under the provisions of this act, on the warrant or order of the commissioners, drawn on him for that purpose; and said treasurer shall not receive more than one half of one per centum on any money so paid over to him.

SECTION 11. That the money so borrowed by the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors of any city, ward, or borough, shall be paid over to the treasurer of said city, ward, borough, or township, or when such officer does not exist, to a person duly appointed by said authorities of said township, city, ward or borough, who, upon giving sufficient bond for the performance of his duties, shall proceed to pay to such persons, in the manner directed by the tenth section of this act, and shall be allowed the same per centage as is allowed to the county treasurer, by the tenth section of this act: Provided, That the compensation allowed to any collector of taxes, under this act, shall not exceed two per centum.

SECTION 12. That in case any veteran soldiers, who have enlisted, and have not been credited to any special locality, shall hereafter be credited, on the present draft, to the locality from which they originally volunteered, such veterans shall be paid by the local authorities, whose duty it is to pay bounties, such bounty as under the provisions of this act, shall be paid to volunteers from said locality.

SECTION 13. That if any soldier, or non-commissioned officer, or private who would have been entitled to receive the said bounty, shall have died before receiving the money, the proper authorities shall pay the same to such person, or persons, as by the laws of the United States would be entitled to receive the bounty of deceased soldiers.

SECTION 14. That all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the bounty fund, arising from any taxes that have been assessed, or that may be assessed for the purpose as aforesaid, shall be audited in like manner as other county, township, city, borough, or school district, accounts are audited.

SECTION 15. All bonds, warrants, certificates of indebtedness, or loans issued, or to be issued, under the provisions of this act, or of any special act heretofore passed, or hereafter to be passed, authorizing particular cities, counties, wards, boroughs, or townships, to borrow money and pay bounties to volunteers, shall be exempt from all taxation.

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED.—The twenty-fifth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN. A PROPHECY.—In the course of his recent speech against the policy of the Administration, Mr. Eden, of Illinois, made a political prophecy which is worth reproducing. It is this: "Should this Administration be continued in power for another term, the war will go on until the financial schemes of Secretary Chase shall crumble into ruin, when it will of necessity cease, leaving in its desolating course a divided country and a ruined people. On the other hand, should the Democracy succeed in the next Presidential election, the Union will be restored under the Constitution in less than six months after its accession to power, as I believe without the necessity of shedding a single drop of blood."

SENSELESS.—A soldier recently returned to neighboring village, after an absence of two years, and found his wife living with another man, to whom she had been married some months, representing to him that she had never been married before, and to those who knew her that her husband was dead. The first and second husbands calmly talked the matter over, and then left the false one to inveigle another husband if she could. That was decidedly more sensible than shooting at each other with pistols.

Speech of the Hon. Thos. H. Seymour. The Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of Connecticut, made the following speech at Hartford, on the night of the late election. The report which we copy from the Times:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I congratulate you on this fine gathering of the Democracy of Hartford. It is dark and dreary without; it is cheerless within. I congratulate you on the victory you have achieved in the town election. It is a victory on principles; and it is destined to bear fruit. It is owing to two causes. It is due first, to the unity of counsel in your ranks and to your excellent organization, which you will do well to keep up; and it is owing, secondly, to another thing—a change which is going on in the public mind, and which is here represented by sterling and patriotic men. All the indications are that there is a growing conviction in the minds and hearts of the people of America, that if the country is to be saved, it is to be saved by the Democracy. (Applause.) The people look at the history of your party—they see how the Democracy have carried the country along in peace, to an unexampled height of prosperity and power; and again they desire to commit to their hands the destinies of the American people. (Applause.) What has brought you here? It is precisely that spirit which prompted your oath as freemen, when you took upon yourselves the sworn obligation support the Constitution. Herein you pledged yourselves to support the rights of the States, and of individuals, and whatever of liberty and free institutions came down from the Revolutionary fathers. And that cause is imperiled to day by the men in power, to whom, unfortunately, are committed the reins of government; and knowing this, on the day of election you went forward and acquitted yourselves like men and patriots.

Yes, my friends, it is imperiled by our rulers. This is the first time in the history of this country when we have been compelled to speak of those who were elected to be the servants of the people as rulers.—But the iron hand that is stretched abroad so oppressively upon the people—the shackles that are put upon free speech and the press, as well as upon the hands of the citizens—the utter insecurity of the American people, since the great writ of liberty, the habeas corpus, was struck down, all these things force upon us the melancholy truth that kingly words, and kingly words alone, can express the act when we speak of the men in power.

I do not propose to go into the origin of the fearful struggle; neither am I going to ask you to oppose the war. It is in the hands of men whom we cannot control. I suggest they will live out their political term, and it is to be hoped that in the mercy of God the country will not again be subjected to their rule. But I ask your attention to the fact that this struggle is in the nature of a civil war. Disguise it as we may, this truth can not be concealed. It was begun with the declaration that it was simply and only a war, for the Constitution and the Union of our Fathers. But now we see leading Republicans openly declaring that they are opposed to the Union as it was. They tell us that we never can have the Union again. It is declared unblushingly to be "an Abolition war." And the course of the Government toward the seceded States is clearly destructive to the Union. It is a civil war. It is brother against brother wherever a gun is discharged, or a sword drawn. And the only difference, between it and the civil wars of the Middle Ages is, that it has not yet become general. It is not, as yet, general because of the wonderful forbearance of the American people—who, when the bayonet has been presented to their breasts, have preferred to wait for the power of the ballot; that power which was illustrated yesterday in so marked a manner in Hartford. (Applause.)

When a corrupt Congress, subservient to the Edict of the President, passed the Conscription act, and became something barbarous. We all know the nature of a civil war a war of carnage, which should be hateful to the American people. And yet we have a "war party" who look upon this with indifference. Bloodshed seems to be popular in our country; I am not speaking of bloodshed in the shock of battle, but of the indifference of the people to the horrible nature and reality of things now going on. "Thou shalt not kill," once had a weight of solemn charge now falls on unheeding ears. That awful command against the taking of human life, is disregarded. Look at the many military executions—cruel and unnecessary.

Here the speaker alluded to particular cases, in illustration; and also spoke of a party of soldiers who lately took a steamer's load of conscripts, from the East of Virginia, one of whom leaped overboard; and instead of leaving down a boat and picking him up, "they shot him like a dog, and let his body drift out to sea for the sharks. It seems not to have occurred to them that this wretched conscript may have had a mother, who, with breaking heart, in her humble cottage-home, might have felt a melancholy consolation in at least having the body of her son restored to her for burial in the village churchyard."

Bloodshed, I say, is popular! What has become of the "panting fugitive" of the Anti-Slavery Agitation days? We hear nothing of him now. He seems to have taken refuge under the broken arches of the Constitution; while white men are hunted down. The character of the war has changed.—If it was for the Union once, it is so no longer.—We are plainly told that it is for the conquest of the South. I wish to speak to you not as a politician, but as a friend of our country.—(Applause.) Now, let me tell you, gentlemen, (and let me request, that you remember what I say,) the conquest of the South involves the destruction of liberties of the North and of the West! That is what it involves. A fact or two will prove it.

It involves the necessity of military occupation, and military occupation involves the necessity of a vast army, a standing army; and we learned not long ago, from our Revolutionary Fathers, that a standing army is the bane of a republic. The South would be held as Hungary is held to-day by Austria; and the people of the North would be called upon for taxes to support this state of things. Nor is that all. You have got the military power over you now. It is holding the people by the throat. You have got a conscription, which is always connected with a great military establishment; but says some Republican friend, this is only temporary; it will pass away with the end of the rebellion, and cease. Never, my friends, never! If you have conscription now, you will have conscription forever, unless the American people by the ballot, or in some way, forbid it.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less. \$1 25 One Square, each additional insertion less than three months. 30

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Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.50, Auctioneers' notices \$1.50, if under 10 lines. \$2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Extra's, \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

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

tion, and military occupation involves the necessity of a vast army, a standing army; and we learned not long ago, from our Revolutionary Fathers, that a standing army is the bane of a republic. The South would be held as Hungary is held to-day by Austria; and the people of the North would be called upon for taxes to support this state of things. Nor is that all. You have got the military power over you now. It is holding the people by the throat. You have got a conscription, which is always connected with a great military establishment; but says some Republican friend, this is only temporary; it will pass away with the end of the rebellion, and cease. Never, my friends, never! If you have conscription now, you will have conscription forever, unless the American people by the ballot, or in some way, forbid it.

The republican war programme, unless it is changed, will certainly overthrow all that is solid and valuable in our institutions. Therefore, I say, the Democracy may demand that the Government shall not carry out such a programme that brings results so disastrous to the American people.

We have seen dark days during the last three years; dark for our country and its hopes. But the tide is beginning to turn. The session of the Legislature just closed is evidence of this—where free speech in defence of constitutional principles was quietly heard from your able representative, Mr. Eaton, in spite of coercion and bayonets. It shows that the people are determined, if everything is to be wrecked, that they will at least save their liberty out of that wreck, and build something more solid and enduring than they have yet had. (Cheers.)

But you fear the bayonet, my friends. You look to Ohio. You think the soldiers are all Abolitionized and subservient to the commands of those who aim to establish and perpetuate a despotism. I cannot believe it! They will see that in so doing they are forging chains for their own limbs. They will see the inequities of the men at Washington. In my mind there are thousands to-day in the Republican ranks will see this, and are ready to break away from their party connections. We shall have our recruits from them, henceforth. Ah, the men who are in revelry at Washington, while their countrymen are dying—these men, depend upon it, begin to have some forethought of the doom that awaits them. If they are holding high wassail to-night, they may see, as Balshazzar saw, the hand-writing on the wall. They are confronted with the exclamation, "Thou art the man." They hear their doom in the rustling leaf; in the shaking of the tapers on the wall. They hear it in the rattle of the passing carriages that go by the White House or other wretched apartments. They see the ghost of their murdered country, like Clarence, with "his bright hair dabbled in blood," rising before them. The spirit of Liberty comes up to confront them, and they see it with fear and trembling. A down-trodden nation arises before them, in all the majesty of its outraged rights, and its incorruptible heart. (Cheers.)

Paying Dear for the Whistle.

The war between the North and the South has now been waged for three years. We have called into the service 1,775,000 soldiers. We have now in the field say 500,000 men. There have been discharged on account of wounds, disability and sickness, together with the desertions, say 375,000. This leaves 900,000 men now dead and buried. This is a liberal calculation in our favor, for if we could reach the exact loss in our army the total of deaths would not fall short of a million of lives. We have stolen and freed from the rebels from 75,000 to 100,000 negroes; admit it to be 100,000. This war, from the beginning, has been a war for the liberation of Southern slaves from their owners, in the intent of the instigators, though it has only been publicly avowed for the last two years. To say nothing of the injury, loss and cruelty to nineteen-twentieths of the poor slaves, to say nothing of the destruction, loss of property, demoralization of our population, the untold miseries of the wounded and broken down constitutions of the discharged soldiers, to say nothing of all this loss to the body politic, it has cost the United States in debt, entailed upon future generations, already 3,000,000,000. To sum up the gross amount, we have, in order to liberate 100,000 slaves, and make them worse off than they were while with their masters, created a debt of \$3,000,000,000, and sacrificed the lives of 500,000 of our fellow citizens! Is not this, in the language of the immortal Ben. Franklin, "PAYING DEAR FOR OUR WHISTLE."— Patriot & Union.

A German statistician has recently shown that the invention of the sewing machine enables one woman to make one hundred times as many garments as she could have made a century ago. To which a cynic replies that the average gain to mankind is nothing at all, since one woman now wears one hundred times as many garments as she would have worn a hundred years ago. Our first mother was content with a fig leaf which, according to the Talmud, measured about three inches, by six: the fig leaf of a fashionable lady to-day measures about fifteen yards in circumference. Between these extremes a contemporary thinks there must be a mean which would make the sewing machine a really profitable invention.

As proof of the fact that girls are useful articles, and that the world could not very well get along without them, a late writer states it as a fact that if all the girls were driven out of the world, in one generation, the boys would all go out after them.

At a concert, recently, at the conclusion of the well known song, "There's a Good Time Coming," a farmer got up and exclaimed: "Mister, you couldn't fix the date, could you?"

It is proposed in New York to introduce into the churches "invalid pews" and "sleeping pews."