BY B. F. MEYERS.

At the following terms, to wit: \$1.75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance. \$2.00 if paid within 6 months; \$2.50 if not paid

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JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and

other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and
Bank of Reed & Schell. April 1, 1864-1y

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office one door South of the "Mengel House." Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to hicare in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

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. U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office. Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMBLL. . J. W. LINGENFELTER

HIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA-

BHave tormed a partnership in the practice of

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining

counties.

To Office on Juliana Street, three doors south
of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of
Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED. ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFURD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public. House. Bedford, Acg, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA DS 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 Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to. December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D., Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

his professional services to the citizens of Be

of vicinity.

Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly op Bedford, February 12, 1861.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D. SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately oppo-site the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell. July 1, 1864.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA., Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of fire-July 1, 1864-1y. arms.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

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

J. J. SCHELL, JACOB REED REED AND SCHELL, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A. DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

. ALSIP & SON. Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

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

REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA: Hon. Job Mann, Hon. W. T. Daugherty B. F. Meyers. Philadelphia; Philip Ford & Co., Boyd & Hough, Armor Young & Bros., January 1, 1864—tf.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. W. DICKERSON, Principal. H. W. FISHER, Assistant Principal.

The County Normal School will begin in Bedford on Monday, August 8th. Arrangements have been made to offer the teachers of the county the best possible advantages, Boarding \$2.25 per week.—
Teachers will be charged a tuition fee barely enough to defray necessary expenses. Others will be charged from \$5.00 to \$6.00, according to stadies pursued. June 24, 1864-4t.



VOLUME 59.

NEW SERIES.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1864.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1058

VOL. 7, NO 52.

EX-SECRETARY CHASE.

Mr. Thurlow Weed's Opinion of Him.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

EX-SECRETARY CHASE. The "despotism" from which I felt, in comnon with emancipated thousands, a scene of rehausted. Mr. Chase tried resignation dodge the notoriously unworthy men with whom Mr. out the armies would have gone faster and farth-Chase had surrounded himself, Mr. Lincoln er. And let it be remembered that all the while was certainly justified in pausing. Mr. Chase the Abolition demagogues and fanatics were aidin relation to a New York Custom House ap- nited, and free of the incubus of abolitionism, pointment, and the President yielded. The or- would have crushed rebellion, and with it the dence of infamous practices, but refused to act. When charges showing that the enemy was re- bellion, they will owe their escape to the insanso rife that the President, in December last, work together. And here, to guard against called the Secretary's attention to them, he reing the integrity of the Collector.' He had, the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South however, noundance of information affecting of the "Mengel House." the integrity of other officials but instead of reefforts to strangle investigations and cover up were dishonest-that one was detected in leaving his department with goods concealed upon his person. He has known for three years that gross Custom-House disonesty exists at Oswego. But he gave no "sign." Mr. Clark, whom he

> move him on the report of his own Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Jordan, who in April last, in a letter to Mr. Chase, said: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, Baker, together with a number of affidavits, number: affecting the conduct and character of S. M.

placed at the head of the money bureau at Wash-

ington, had been exposed officially, for dishonesty in the extension of the Treasury building,

Volunteers for the war, 1861, Under President's call of July 1, 1862, Militia called out in August, 1863, Militia called out in June, 1863, Clark and G. A. Henderson. that I did so by your direction, and in order By conscription, July, 1863, say that he might have an opportunity to make such explanation or reply as he should deem

His reply to me was, that as to anything aleged against him impeaching his conduct character as an officer of this department, he lenied it utterly, and that as to any other matter he scorned to make any answer.

I have further, in obedience of your order, called before me most of the persons whose affidavits are herewith transmitted, and made such other inquiries as it has been in my power to these figures about one million free blacks and make touching the matter stated in the affidavits, and the result is, an entire conviction that the most material of these statements are true;

for me to consider.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,
(Signed) EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Sec'y. of the Treasury. There are other and grave reasons for rejoing that Mr. Chase is out of the Cabinet. 'He abolitionized the Cabinet; and if our Government should be overthrown and our Union severed, he, as the chief of a class to which Sumnor, Greeley, Philips, etc., etc., belong, will be responsible for the calamity-directly responsi--for they have perverted the war which should have waged against rebellion into a war rebellion. While upon their abolition programme blacks officially announced as wearing the uni- to pay and support them. the people are divided. In other words, if wis- form of the nation, and the hundred days milithe South and united the North. As it is the who went into service from the Western States. South is intensely united, while the North is unhappily divided. But for Mr. Chase and his ed to more than two millions of men; but comrower limits, embracing only the Gulf and some after deducting for re-enlisted men, losses by of the missisph Section Border States would hundred thousand men. The Age newspaper full of Union men, I was donounced and persecuted by all the Ultra Abolitionists. But for the purpose of getting the befter of the enunder every discouragement-amid rapine and emy in arms. murder—this has proved to be true. Mr. Chase

lowing letter:

one. Yours, cordially, S. P. CHASE.
When this letter was written, bold, devoted lief, is well understood at Washington. Mr. Union men in North Carolina and Tennessee Chase, in the exercise of the vast patronage of were struggling to keep their States in the Uhis department, was a despot. He preserved nion, anxious to sustain the Government and that little more need be said: his power over the President by reiterated threats to stand by the stars and stripes. The "Borto resign. Mr. Lincoln, under the erroneous der States Proposition," adopted by Congress, impression that he could not dispense with the would have held them. Their members of Conservices of his Secretary of the Treasury, yield- gress went personally to "our room," imploring ed and endured until human patience was ex-hausted. Mr. Chase tried resignation dodge he "saw no reason" for "sacrificing" Abouttonism once too often. Mr. Lincoln's error was in liv- for the UNION! What followed is historical .ing so long in torment. The final breach was We have been involved for nearly four years in occasioned by the refusal of Mr. Lincoln to rat- an abolition war. The influences that drove ify an improper appointment. In declining- North Carolina and Tennessee from the Union to accept Mr. Chase's nominee, Mr. Lincoln extorted an emancipation proclamation practical suggested Richard M. Blatchford, Dudley S. and effective only in giving union and determi-Gregory, or Thomas Hillhouse, as Assistant nation to rebellion-a proclamation to which Treasurer; but Mr. Chase was inflexible-des- the first slave has not owed his freedom, for it potic-Mr. Field or resignation! In view of is only operative where our armies go, and with-

living burning disgrace. Mr. Chase had evi- divide the Union. If the South avert the pun- Patriot & Union. ishment due to the great national crime of re-

"GIVE, GIVE, GIVE!"

April 19-Sir: I have the honor herewith to quiry as to the number of men previously call- seech our countrymen to mark, but more than of our ability to maintain our cause. The retransmit a report made to me by Colonel L. C, ed to arms. The following table will show the either of them had to lose. And yet the pros-

Under President's call, April 19, 1861, Since 17th October, 1863,

Total. Deduct militia and "three months" men,

2,408,846

By the census of 1860 the free States numbered 17,924,000 souls. Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia numbered 2,539,000, of whom say two millions are in sympathy with the North, to put as "loyal" a construction on matters as possible. Add to "regenerated" slaves and the total population amounts to twenty-one millions (21,000,000.)

It is thus evident that one out of every elev-What action, if any, ought to be taken in of the male population between the ages of 18 view of these facts, is, of course, not a question and 45 have been called out. Under the draft of July, 1863, the proportion in establishing quotas was one in three, and as seven hundred

North has been called out. for abolition, lacking the wisdom to perceive who have entered the military service, without er men had ruled, rebellion would have divided tia, to the number of fifty or sixty thousand, have been in the Cabinet. For saying, in De-estimates the number at 660,000. Even these cember, 1860, that Tennessee, North Carolina, numbers are very great, and are thought by Western Virginia and Northern Alabama, were many persons to be sufficiently large, under good

Washington, February 9. Dear sir:—Inanks of the form of that vote. It will come nard upon such State pride at the feet success, thus far, does not very clearly justify communities, so constituted and organized, the as well as a sure one, and all our subscribers of the farm servants, cooks and barbers of Jefits adoption. We are profoundly convinced ordinary rules of exercion, and reducing rebellious troubled with caterpillars should adopt it.

to compromise than I like to see. But I hope ferson Davis. To be up with the rest, howev- that had our army never exceeded five hundred the best. Half a dozen of the Border States or, it will be necessary to send our agents, too, thousand men, our military progress would have lie law. gentlemen have been in our room to-night. - to the Southern States, and by enlisting enough Etheridge and Stokes of Tennessee; Adams and to fill our quota, accomplish a three-fold object. have undergone no perceptible derangement.— CAUSE FOR REJOICING THAT HE IS OUT OF THE Bristow, of Kentucky; Gilmer, of North Car- First, we will save our skins whole by having World. olina, and others. I really sympathize with Sambo's perforated; second, we will prevent them, but see no reason why we should sacri-fice permanently a large power to help them, ed off while the yankees remain to inherit their for the purpose of gaining temporarily a little estates; and, third, we will assist Mr. Lincoln in his grand emancipation scheme of destroying

slavery and the Union at one blow. The following from the National Intelligencer suras up the matter of the late call so succinctly

1. As in the case of individuals, so in the the physical power of a nation as a spasmedic

overstraining of its energies. diverted from the pursuits of productive induspoleonio wars.

3. That nothing so speedily tends to exhaust | unted; therefore the military strength and depress the military spirit of a people as successive calls for men in exaggerated numbers under the promise that each call will be the last.

4. That when the maximum number of men who can be profitably diverted from the pursuits of productive industry has been reached, the not long previously had made the same point ing both rebellion and slavery. The North, u- secret of military efficiency must be sought in Wife generalship, in the careful husbanding of MANIFESTO OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDER resources, and in the concentration of forces ATE STATES OF AMERICA RELATIVE TO THE EXISTganization of the New York Customs House is cursed institution which struck at and sought to rather than in the multiplication of troops.-

A NEW DRAFT ORDERED.

ceiving supplies through the Custom House were ity of Abolitionists. It is thus that antagonisms Call for Five Hundred Thousand Men. If the half a million of new soldiers for which called the Secretary's attention to them, he replied curtly that he had "no information affect- me exempt Gerrit Smith, with others who have ed, the call is a cry of distress and a national nobly given themselves to the duty of sustain- humiliation. The bogus proclamation of Howing the Government in its war against rebellion. and called for only four-fifths as many, and that the integrity of other officials but instead of removing them, his special agent spent months in governed Mr. Chase, leading members of Conforceonveying to the world the impression that gress, and influential journals, we should this the Virginia campaign was a failure. Certain rascalities. Mr. Chase knew that there were men in the Custom House whose only service was to sign a pay-roll. He knew that others to strangle investigations and cover up gress, and inductinal journals, we should this the Viginia campaign was a manufacture of the Covernment it is, that public expectation is disappointed, over the vanquished armies of the Confederacy, consigning rebellion and slavery to a common is responsible for the terrible and unavailing I did not, three years ago, mistake or waste of life which renders five hundred thoumagnify the evil of abolition influences, nor, sand new men necessary so soon after the openthough fiercely denounced, did I shrink from ing of a campaign that promised to be triumphthe duty of warning the people. What then ant. We say "unavailing waste of life," for we was only prophetic is now history. Abolition cannot see that any substantial advantage has influences in Congress, and in the cabinet, have been gained by our army since it left the Rapdoulled the williams of dellars, and decenned doubled the millions of dollars, and deepened idan. It has recoiled again and again before the rivers of blood spent and shed, in a war rebel intrenchments; it is now arrested by rebel work progressing and stressed by received that man in a position of coverwhelming trust! He not only placed a tabout man in such a position, but refused to remove him on the report of his own Solicitor of the respect to the respect The last call of President Lincoln for five poleon or Wellington commanded at Waterloo; misinterpreted, or of the declaration being ashundred thousand men, naturally provokes in- not more men than either of them lost, we be-

national finances, as well as on our military not refer to these successes in any spirit of vain prospects. It is equivalent to adding at least boasting, but in humble acknowledgment of the week. So his lickspittles say, although it is three hundred millions to the fiscal estimates Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and not yet known whether he really at the timfor the year. But how is this enormous addi- granted them. * 497,885 tion to an otherwise large deficit to be made up? tual figure. Almost one-half the male popula- the navy, and the expenses of civil administraone-half the available fighting population of the Department is staggering under its accumulaand ten thousand nine hundred and sixty-one men, the government no resource but loans. The the lawlessness of usurped power? war, for aught we can see, might as well break that the whole North could be united against counting the one hundred and twenty thousand down for want of money will decide for themselves. We desire to stand a certain instrumentality of destruction to cat-

In the first year of the war, five hundred thousand men were thought to be sufficient for all any responsibility for the origin or prolongation proved beyond all doubt. On Saturday lest a purposes which could not be served by the mi- of a war so contrary to the spirit of the age as letter was received at the Leader office, for pub-Cameron in his annual report in December, the political system of America. followers, the rebellion whould have had nar- petent authorities compute that there remain, 1861. "With the object of reducing the voltime to time, fall below the regular standard.

been at least equal, while our finances would

Manifesto of the Confederate Congress. We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Richmond Whig of the 13th inst., from which we copy the following manifesto which has been adopted by joint resolution of the rebel Congres, declaring the dispositions, principles and purposes of the seceding States in relation to the ex-

isting war. It reads as follows: Whereas, It is due to the great cause of hucase of nations, nothing so effectually exhausts manity and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices of their gallant army in the field, that no means, consistent with a proper 2. That from a population of 23,000,000 self-respect and the approved usages of nations of more than 500,000 can be advantageously should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with try to the profession of arms, and that even this regard to the true character of the struggle in proportion was found excessive during the Na. which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes by which they are act-

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following manifesto be issued in their name and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commisoners abroad to the end that the same may be laid before foreign Governments.

ING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law, of Christian philanthropy and to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, for the part they have been compelled to in bear the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has, for the last three years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deems the present a fitting are still actuated.

They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights and the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whensoever their enemy, by ceasing from their unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those hereditary rights and of those cherished institutions.

The series of successes with which it has cost in this single campaign more men than Na- manity without danger of having our motives cribed to any unmanly sentiment or any distrust peated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing ulpect of taking Richmond is not much better timate discomfiture, which their gigantic army, selves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrary than the prospect of trking Charleston.

We trust the President in calling for so immense a levy has considered its bearing on the the same providential successes for us. We do

One of the last official acts of Mr. Chase, as of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, fanciful exploits would supply the subject ma Secretary of the Treasury, was to make a strong with such varied resources and such numerous for for a splendid enic noem. Who will organize representation to Congress of the inadequacy of facilities for defense as the benignant bounty at immortality by writing it? One of his p the means it had provided for meeting the ex- of nature has bestowed upon us, and, animated sitions is said to have been thus- when the retpenses of the year, although his estimate of the with one spirit to encounter every privation and els had left :-- Sleeves and pants rolled up, his expenses was based on the size of the army as sacrifice of ease, health, of property, of life and boots lost, a big black bottle near by it then stood. He employed (so a friend of his itself, rather than be degraded from the condi- hind a stone, the right eye blinked and are publicly stated) careful experts to go over the tion of free and independent States into which Abe Linco. A contraband guarding the "Be oternal revenue tax, and they were unable to they were born, can never be conquered. Will Black" and a "proxy" volunteer reading the figure up more than two hundred and twenty- not our adversaries themselves begin to feel original emancipation proclamation to the rele five millions as the receipts from that source, that humanity has bled long enough: that tears els ten miles off, make up the back ground during the fiscal year which commenced the first and blood and treasure enough have been ex- the picture. When the "fight" was over O particularly those contained in the affidavits of Ella Jackson, Jennie Germon and Laura Duvall. armies. According to this estimate two-fifths ceed sixty millions; accordingly, the whole in- mourning, and exposing them, far more than the spot by the President. The contrabance come of the government from the two main sour- ourselves, to the catastrophe of financial ex- was allowed to keep the bottle-its contents ces of revenue, would be only two hundred and haustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the having disappeared, as a relic of the "timeeighty-five millions. Now this new levy of five loss of their liberties by the despotism engenthat tried men's", pantaloons. The "proxy ductas was one in three, and as seven indicated the segment of the tion between these ages has been already drawn. tion. The financial effect of this new call for and hopeless contest, to make this continent, a commission of Brigadier General.-Lebanos. No allowance has been made for those who are soldiers is, therefore, precisely the same as if which they so long boasted to be the chosen adisabled, physically unfit, &c. The last drafts the President had drawn a sponge over the tariff bode of liberty and self-government, of peace show how large a number there are of this class. and internal revenue laws, and had wiped them and a higher civilization, the theatre of the According to this view considerably more than out. And this at a time when the Treasury most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual re- er, may be of interest to our thousands of agted burdens. Men enough are to be added to lapse into the barbarism of the ruder ages, and ricultural friends throughout the country: The figures above give one million nine landred the army to absorb all the taxes, and so leave of the destruction of constitutional freedom by

acquitted before the tribunal of the world, as erpillars has been discovered. That coal oil well as in the eyes of Omniscient Justice, of will cause instant death to these pests has been litia. This opinion was expressed by Secretary to the traditions and acknowledged maxims of lication, from one of our subscribers, an exten-

On this continent, whatever opinion may unteer force to five hundred thousand," he said, have prevailed slesewhere, it has ever been held to endeavor to destroy the caterpillars, he exof the research of Congress, to ence two Union men from Border States would be the consent of the regiments as may, from ment, to be lawful, must be founded on the tended the experiment. A brush of stiff feathconsent of the governed. We were forced to ers was made, and portions of the trees smear-The adoption of this measure will decrease the dissolve our federal connection with our fermer number of officers and proportionately diminish associates by their aggressions on the fundagenerals and prudential plans, to be sufficient the expenses of the army." In the same report, mental principles of our compact of union with Secretary Cameron, quoting from Jomini, states them; and in doing so we exercised a right that the forces of Napoleon, on the 1st of June, consecrated in the great charter of American under every insconnagement and the great charter of American under every insconnagement. It is impossible to tell how or where the five liberty—the right of a free people, when a Govwould not, however, allow these States to rewould not, however, allow these States to rewould not, however, and the Union, nor suffer them to return from. It is true that Massachusetts and others thousand men. At that time Napoleon had the which it was established, to recur to original main in the Umon, nor sunction of the New England States may be up to time allied armies of Europe to contend against. We that Mr. Chase would not allow the Border that Mr. Chase would not allow the that Mr. Chase would not allow the Dotter and the pests seemed miraculous; there was no long that Mr. Chase would not allow the pests seemed miraculous; there was no long states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union, I submit the following states to remain in the Union states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovereign and co-equal members of the deadly states are states as a sovere list negroes under the new enrollment act; but dence in our expenditures. This substitution the Federal Union, had never been surrendered, substance to the nests spread desolation in all wing letter;

Washington, February 9. Dear sir:—Thanks it will come hard upon such States as our own, of numbers for brains is an experiment whose and the pretension of applying to independent directions. This is certainly a cheap remedy,

Rates of Advertising.

3 MONTHS. 6 MONTHS. 1 TEAR
 One square
 \$3 50
 \$4 75
 \$8,00

 Two squares
 5 00
 7,00
 10 40

 Three squares
 6 50
 9 00
 15 00

 ½ Column
 12 00
 20 00
 35 05

 One Column
 20 00
 35 00
 65 00
 One square . Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.50, Auditors' notices \$1.50, if under 10 lines, \$3.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estrays, \$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 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 handing them in? ing them in?

subjects to obedience was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of pub-

The war made upon the Confederate States was, therefore, wholly one of aggression. On our side it has been strictly defensive. Born freemen, and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we had no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded firesides, of our descerated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish, in any manner whatever, to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask, is alike immunity for ourselves, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors de-clared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social compact.

Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and he war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity, and manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the gallant devotion of our citizen soldiers, and of the whole body of our people, and above all in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincerdesire for peace, on terms consistent with ou honor and the permanent security of our rights. and an earnest aspiration to see the world one more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and of mutual intercourse and exchangeso essential to its well being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the existence of this unnatural war in America.

But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in authority, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled against the dictates of both prudence and humanity by the presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own num bers, or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall be determined upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be that responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves, and so injurious to the interests and repose of mankind.

For ourselves, we have no fear for the result The wildest pictures ever drawn of a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which could dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind lie freemen rather than to live slaves," and foreand by the mad avowals of its patrons and supporters, of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjuga

With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles, and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world. to the sober reflection of our adversaries then ment of Heaven.

GOld Abe fought magnificently and dewas aboard a gun-boat in the Potomac, or : The world must now see that eight millions Philadelphia or Harrisburg. Nevertheless, hi Advertiser.

How to GET RID OF CATERPILLARS. following, which we clip from the Toronto Lead-Those of our readers who either have fruit

trees in their gardens, or who cultivate large or-These are questions which our adversaries chards, will fearn with much gratification that sive farmer in the township of Clerk, county of Durham, stating the fact that, as a last resort, ed with the oil, in addition to placing a small quantity on the nests. Instant death ensued. The proprietor of the Leader at once tested the oil on his trees at Glengrove Farm, Young street, where the caterpillars had collected in thousands doing fearful damage. In a couple of hours one quart of it had cleared the orchard completely of caterpillars. The dead lay around in all directions. The effect of the oil on the pests seemed miraculous; there was no long