#### BY B. F. MEYERS.

At the following terms, to wit:

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The courts have decided that persons are ac countable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office; whether they subscribe for them, or not.

### Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE, Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining

counties. Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and

other claims.

Has for sale Towe lots in Tatesville, and St. Jocepl's, on Bedford Railroad Varms and unimproved
land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers,
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and
Bush of Read & Stabili Bink of Reed & Schell.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mengel House,"
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care 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

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business
only usted to his care in Bedford and adjoining coun-Military claims. back pay, bounty, &c., Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '61.

J. H. A.K.I.R.S.,

ATTOR MEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly ditend to all business entrusted to is care. Military claims speedily collected. his care. Milancy claims speedily collected.

(F) Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.

Befford, September 11, 1863.

I. W. LINGSNEELTER KIMMELL & LINCENFELTER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA CF Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
WHI promptly attend to collections and all busi-

ness entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining Office on Juliana Street, three doors south Mengel House, 'opposite the residence of

JOHN P. REED. ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenases has revoices in the Public.
Tollien second door North of the Mangel

Sed ord, Atg. 1, 1861.

WI LONG JOHN PALMER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrus-ed to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearted to his rare. Office on Julia ly opposite the Mengel House.) Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COPPROTH.

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

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,

hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864. Declare "that Mac is the chief they want,"

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford nd vicinity.

Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly op posite the Union Hotel. 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. di

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,

RAY'S HILL, BEDFORD Co., PA Having located at the above place tenders his pro-fessional services to the community. August 19, 1864 - f

DAVID DEFIBAUGH. GUNSWITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, 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-

SAMUEL KETTERMAN.

BEDFORD, PA.

Without
Upon
county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons
ry, does wishing to see him, unless absent upon business Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

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

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

> J. ALSIP & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, BEDFORD, PA.

Philip Ford & Co., Boyd & Hough, Armor Young & Bros., January 1, 1864—tt. Hon. Job Mann, L. F. Meyers.

SCOTT & STEWART, AUCTIONEERS AND

Jayne's Marble Building, 616 Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St. PHILADELPHIA. Apr. 17, 1868-19.



VOLUME 60

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1071

NEW SERIES.

BEDFOLD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING OCTOBER 28, 1864.

VOL. 8, NO. 13.

# CAMPAIGN SONG.

Old Abe is Good to Crack a Joke. Air-Johnny Fill up the Bowl. Old Abe is good to erack a joke,

Heigho, heigho! His fun in stories he can poke, Heigho, says I! at there's never a joke that he can crack fill help him to beat our Latte Mac, For we all go M'Clellan blind-

Johnny fill up the bowl! The "nigs" for Abe their best may do, Heigho, heigho! He is patron-saint of all their crew, Heigho, says I! But we, unfortunates, who are white, Yet for the nigger have to fight

Oh, we all go M'Clellan blind-

Johnny, fill up the bowl!

"We've broken the rebellion's back," Heigho, heigho! Bill Seward swears he heard it crack, Heigho, says I! He swore 'twas broken three years ago, Unt we see the tide of slaughter flow, And we all go M'Clellan blind-Johnny, fll up the bowl!

No end of the war can ever come, Heigho, heigho! We shall hear the roll of the murd rous dram, Heigho, says I! Until at the head of affairs we place

The chosen chief of the martial race, And we all go M'Ciellan blind-Johnny, fill up the bowl! Foor millions of dollars every day,

Heigho, heigho! For this nigger war we are forced to pay, Heigho, says I! And there's never a hope, in Lincolu's track, Of winning our good old Uniter back, So we all go M'Clellan blind-Johnny, fill up the bowl!

For liberty of speech and press, Heigho, heigho! For outrage 1 rights wel seek redress, Heigho, says I! The Provost Mar hale and bastile Are things to make each freeman feel, We should all go McClellan blind-Johnny fill up the bowl!

To Sherman, Farragut and Grant, Heigho, heigho! Who our flag o'er conquered cities plant, Heigho, says I! We fill the bumper and pledge the teast, To give them the aid they need the most, We all go McClellan blind-

With Mac at the head of our weaponed clans, ... Heigho, heigho! No "political dodges" would mar their plans, Heigho, says I! Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the And therefore Farr gu, Sherman, Grant, And we all go McClellan blind-

Johnny fill up the bowl!

To all our heroes in the field, Heigho, heigho! Knowing how to die but not to yield,

Heigho, says I! We fill the bumper and pledge the toast, And give them the aid they need the enost, We all go M'Clellan blind-Johnny, fill up the bowl!

## PRESIDENT LINCOLN AS A CHAME-LEON.

Thanks to the devoted partisanship of Gen eral Spinner, of the Treasury Department, our beloved chief magistrate has been made to appear in an entirely new and unexpected char- structive of those ends for which it is formed Vermont, asking for information as to the form it and institute a new government, laying the in which the President draws his salary, Mr.

Spinner, "all his salary so remained undrawn communities and bodies of men capable of or-

without interest for eleven months." Upon this, a new and interesting question to bim that he may defray his hossehold expen- erly constituted organs. It was upon this prinses at Washington; and it would certainly not appear that, at the present cost of living in the apital, the presidential salary affords much margin for economy to a chief magistrate maintaining the respectabilities of his office.

Yet Mr. Treasurer General Spinner goes on to say that when Mr. Lincoln does, after much pressure, consent to draw his salary. "It is mostly invested in stocks of the United "States, purchased at current rates by his friends

How, then, we repeat, does the President live? He certainly was not esteemed a million-Respectfulive solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

REFERENCES.

BEDFORD,

BEDFORD,

BECTORD,

BECTOR not connected with his executive auties as head T. Daugherty of the nation. Is his excellency, after all, a chameleou ! His frequent changes of political color would seem to intimate as much; and if he really lives on air, the question may be considered to be settled.

We await with eagerness further light upon Commission Alexhants this subject from Mr. Treasurer-General Spinner .- World.

> Ex-Lincoln having compelled the people to put a stamp on everything, they have concluded to put a stamp or him in November.

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Vice President Stephens' Address to the People of Georgia.

his views upon the prospects of peace, was first born of the eternal, co-eternal beam. May the harmony of the States, westten in answer to a letter addressed to him. I express thee unblamed, since God is light."

Yours resp by several of his fellow-citizens of Georgia: CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 22, 1864.

Gentlemen: You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th instant sooner. I have been absent for nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterlay .-The delay of my reply thus occasioned I re-

Without further explanation or apology alliew me now to say to you that no person living can feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put of this gunatural, and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power or yours, that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will aid in bringing about a result that we and so many

The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive, on this subject, was by authority properly eanstifuted for such a purpose.

That move near, in my judgment, was time by, judicious and in the right direction Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These, it is to be hoped, will be foliored both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement, thus inaugurated, all the aid in their power.

The resolutions of this Georgia Legislature,

at its last session, upon the subject of peace, in my judgment, embodied and set to th very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prospercus, but now distracted country.

Easy and perfect solutions to all present troubles, and those far more grievons ones with loom in prospect, and perientously threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American constitutional liberty is founded, and upon the maintenance of which along it can be preservel-that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate, absolute so reignty of the States. This doctrino our Legislature announced to the people at the North and to the world. It is the only key note to peace-permanent, lasting peace-consistent with the security of the public liberty.

The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterwards any other principle.

tions, which in so short a time had won the ad-

jointly pledged their fives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, that governments are insti-tuted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of government becomes dester. In reply to a letter from somebody in it is the right of the people to alter or ab dish foundations on such principles, and organizing

"In one case," says Mr. Treasurer-General and "governed," in this annuncution, is meant ganizing and maintaining a government, not in- hearts and affections of the people in the great tood that the salary of the President is paid and expressed through its legitimate and prop- in the end.

involve the destruction of the Constitution, to the public mind of the North, as the brazen were ordered to report at Honesdale, Wayne and the overthrow of their liberties as well as serpent was held up for the healing of Isreal county, on the day of the election. Eighty of ours. The men or party at the North, to whom in the Wilderness. you refer, who favor peace, must be brought to The chief aid and the encouragement we can the Provost Marshal and Board were not in a full realization of this tenth in all lits bearings, before their efforts will result in much practical good. Any peace growing out of a and truths, which alone will lead them and us union of States established by force will be us to permanent and lasting peace. with possess- Pa., died on Sunday week from the effects of are spending \$13,000 per day to galvanize. Old

as I have said on another occasion, a ray of no more war so long as they should be adhered light, which, under Providence, may prove the to.

Indeed, I could have quite so exclaimed, but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams, or be lost in a dark and ominous eclipse ere its good work be done, depends so much upon the action of others who best it is but a ray, a small and tre mulous ray, the hope.

vention seems to have been a desire to reach a and other places. peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife, through the medium of a Convenhostilities to see what can be done, if anything, Abolitionists.

tates now at war with each other, might give Clellan. their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both MR. LINCOLN'S HABITUAL PLACE OF Resides from the sword to reason and justice .- sour .- The place where Mr. Lincoln spends All wars which do not result in the extinction most of his time is, however, at the Treasury it. These, it is to be hoped, will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sacrings at a marked character, if all in both sacrings at a marked character, if all in both sacrings at a marked character, if all in both sacrings at a marked character, if all in both sacrings at a marked character, if all in both sacrings at a marked character, if all in both sacrings at a marked character, if all in both sacrings are marked character, if all in both sacrings are marked character, if all in both sacrings are marked character, if all in both sacrings at a marked character, if all in both sacrings are marked character in the marke

in such a Convention, the history as well as bears of his supporters. The Treasury Dethe true antore of our institutions and the re- partment is now the great manufacturer of lation of the States towards each other and to-I public opinion, the fountain from which wards the Federal head, would doubtless be in green streams the arguments by which Mr. much better understood generally, than they Lincoln's election, is to be secured. During the are now; but I should favor such a proposi- last two months the number of rooms where tion only as a peaceful conference, as the Con- greenbacks were formerly printed has been invention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to creased, and several hundreds of working men leaving the questions at issue to the absolute and women have been added to the usual emdecision of such body. 85

plan of adjustment, to be submitted for subsequence ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or A United States Senator happening to find binding, and then binding only on such as Mr. Lincoln in the midst of a pile of greenbacks. should so ratify it. It becomes the people of remarked: "Is not your excellency afraid the South, as well as the North, to be quite as creating a panic in the money market?" Not watchful and jedous of their rights as their in the least, said Mr Lincoln. "The breach

has required not only constant vigilance and formed upon this principle. No league can ev- jealousy, but it has often required sacrifices Mr. Lincoln's theory in financial matters,— few days past, to prove that our national er be formed or maintained between any State, that people or States are ever subjected to-North or South, seening public liberty, upon Through such an ordeal we are now passing.

Great as are the odds we are struggling against, they are not greater than those against bility of peace. The South cannot make peace which they successfully struggled. In point of with him, for his demands are utterly madmis.

With Mr. Lincoln in office, there is no possible Regular session of '62-31' 973,120,470 42' 900,000,000 00 with him, for his demands are utterly madmis. The computation for the second struggling with him, for his demands are utterly madmis. their fortunes.

trol our destiny in the cabinet and in the field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command, and in securing the

Union that results from despotism.

The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North would necessarily ciples as the surest hope of restoring soundness.

ANOTHER T.

roinous to them as to us son and enjoyment of constitutional liserty - ealing freely of chestnute the day previous. Abe-

The action of the Chicago Convention, so With these principles once recognized the future far as its platform of principles goes, presents, would take care of itself, and there would be

dawn of the day to this long and cheerless All questions of boundaries, confederacies, The following letter from the rebet Vice the North since the war began. This cheers the heart, and towards it I could almost expander H. Stephens vicing President, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, giving the heart, and towards it I could ambe the heaven, lies the true law or the balance of power and

Yours respectfully, ALEXANDER II. STEPHENS.

THEY GIVE IT UP.

It is finally admitted by the Tribune that we have a majority on the home vote, and that we may not regard it and view it as I do. So at have fully overcome the majority of fill sen thousand three hundred and twenty-five of last enough only to gladden the heart and quicken year. Now it must be remembered that we have done all this, notwithstanding the The prominent and leading idea of that Con- hospital vote turned against us in Philadelphia

Assuming that the reported vote in the army is all honest, which, by the by, no one can suption of the States. They propose to suspend pose, it is simply the vote of the one side, the Democrats were excluded in by aegotiation of some sort. This is one step all manner of ways from voting, but with all the right direction. To such a Convention that, the majority against us is not formitable. the States I should have no objection, as a and can be readily overcome in November enceful conference and interchange of views when Democratic soldiers will vote. Every between equal and severeign Powers, just as man and woman who has a relative or friend he Convention of 1787 was called and assem- in the army, should now turn his or her attention to getting McClellan electoral tickets to The properly constituted authorities at the soldiers. It is of the very first importance, Washington and Richmond, the duly authoriz- and if attended to, at once we will carry ed representatives of the two Confederacies of Pennsylvania overwhelmingly for General Me-

to do the election earing work, and earry con-From the discussion or interchange of views, viction, zeal and love for his person in the ployees. Tous of the precious paper are pack-Delegates might be clothed with powers to ed every day and sent to markets where a libonsult and agree, if they could, apon some eral distribution of them is supposed to do the

we make in the indebtedness of the nation can The maintenance of liberty in all ages, times be easily covered up if we are elected; if not nd countries, when and where it has existed, it will prove a bottomless bag, in which Little it will prove a bottomless bag, in which Little A good deal of political ledgerdemain has Mac will naturally dounder." Such is now been reserted to by the Republicans within a Washington Dispatch.

delivered at Reading. Pa., last week, that the are able to pay by printing panar-nowe, bushow debted for such an unparalleled career of pros- But great as our sufferings and sacrifices administration had already intimated as much MUCH WE HAVE TO PAY ACCORDING TO LANGE perity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles sprang are not yet of the like sufferings and sacrifices one million. Governor Seymour does not state MENDOUS APPROPRIATIONS. from a departure from this principle, from a which our fathers bore with patience, courage violation of this essential law of our political and fortitude in the crisis that tried men's souls, that has yet been made." The reasons for this ed from the records of the cierk's office of the in their day. These are the virtues that sus- are obvious. The army was filled up in 1862 House of Representatives, by which it appears In 1776 our ancestors and the ancestors of tained them in their hour of need. Their il- by three years men, whose time will begin to that the following appropriations for the expenthose who are waging this unholy crusade lustrious and glorious example bids us not to expire next spring. The men who were draft- ses of the government have been made since. against us, together proclaimed the great and under estimate the priceless inheritance they ed this year under 500,000 have but one year the war broke out: eternal truth for the maintenance of which they achieved for us at such a cost of treasure and to serve. Their terms of service will also be Extra session of 1861\* \$265,158,357 99 out next year.

reverses our condition is not to be compared to sible. He will offer them nothing before which theirs Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, lutter ruin and annihilation are not a thousand Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Pe- times preferable. With his re-election, theretersburg and Richmond fall, our condition fore, there is no hope, not the slightest. Every would not then be worse or less hopeful than man who votes for Mr. Lincoln, votes openly theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on and knowingly for more drafts, for burdening towns, counties and cities with more taxes, and With wisdom on the part of those who con- for an unending war upon the Southern States.

Judge Holt has rendered himself a laughing-stock to the country by allowing his name to be used to give correacy to a long partisan dividual members of society. The consent of cause of right and liberty for-which we are rigmarole intended to affect the election, in If the President never draws his sala- the governed refers to the will of the mass of struggling, we could suffer all these losses and which it is charged that 500,000 Democrate ry, does he never pay his debts? It is under- the community or State in its organized form, calamities, and greater even, and still triumph are enrolled in a secret society to aid the robot lion and form a northwestern confederage. If At present, however, I do not see, as I sta- it were true that five hundred thousand voters ciple the Colonists stood justified before the world in effecting their separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen co-equal and co-sovs in our position, can do anything to-world in effecting their separation from the that the original thirteen co-equal and co-sovs ing to a peaceful solution of the present strife. The war on our part is fairly and entirely deviate that the finding the mother than the finding to a clear majority of his countrymen in eaging war; but the triple of course it is a lie, and so shupid a one that it creign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the co-equal and co-sovereign states of our Confederacy formed their new compact of union.

The war on our part is larry and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wickedly and mercilessly waged against us depends upon the people of the North. The idea that the old Union or any Union between sovereign States, consistently with this heligiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed natics and fools who got the country into its fundamental trath, can be sustained by force is preposterous. This war spends from an alternative tempt to do this preposterous slaing. Superior Congress of the Confederate States has followpower may compet a Union of some sort, but ed with an indorsement of these principless .- story of Holt, for no fair-minded man can read it would not be the Union of the old Constitute All you and I, and others in our position, there- it without being moved to indignation against tion or of our new. It would be that sort of fore, can do on that line at this time, is to sus- the officials who would dare to give it curren-

> ANOTHER THOR -Eighty-one drafted men include the usual and necessary undefinite approprithem were Democrats. They did report but

A man named Sykes, of Indiana county,

## Bates of Advertising.

Administrators and Fracutors' notices \$2.50, Auditors' notices \$1.50, if ender 19 lines, \$2.00 if more than a square and has then 20 times. Extrays, \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines or this expect type counts one square. All fractions are square under five lines will be measured as a han square and all over five lines as a full square. All square all squares will be charged to the person hane. advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Lincoln Offers to give McClellan the Highest Command in the Army!!!

Lincoln Offers to give McClellan the Best Civil Position in his Gift!!! MADDWAY JAMOTTAN

Lincoln Offers to Support M. Cellan for the Presidency in 1868!!!

Every new fart that comes to light only he ghtens the coale app. with which every right-minded man in the country regards the poor corner-grocery politician who now defiles the chair once advened by Washington, Instead f addressing blaself earnestly to the great questions involved in the struggle now going on, and seeking to and a solution of them that would pacify and re-unite the country, Lincoln employs what little shrowdness be acquired in his younger days by swapping jack-knives and whiskey to plantation hands along the Missisappi, in attempts to drive bargains by means

which he hopes to secure his re-election. That he succeeded in buying off Freemont has been known for some time. That he tried o buy off Gen. McClellan has now also come to light! That he failed will surprise no one but

shouldy contractor. The fact is so well established that successful contradiction is out of the question, that before the meeting of the Chicago Convention Lincoln sent Plair to Gen. McClellan, with instructions to make him tempting offers to induce him to decline a nomunation for the Pres-

idency. Lincoln offered, 1. To give McClellan any command in the rmy that he might see fit to name :-2. Any civil office in the gift of the Presi-

To use the whole power and influence of the Government is make him President at the

What do our Republican friends think of this! Their leaders are trying to persuade them that McClellan is unfit for high military command, that he is "in sympathy with the rebellion," and that his elevation to the Presidency of the United States would be as bad as the accession of Jefferson Davis to the same position. If Lincoln shares these opinious he must be the most road-spotted traitor that ever breathed the breath of life, for in order to get. Gen. McCallan out of the way of his re-election, be has effered to use the whole power of his administration to make him President in 1868. -- Lancaster Intelligencer.

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE COST OF THE WAR.

The Nationa Debt \$4,181,484,732 17.

Washington, October 10.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. debt is not increasing at the rate of three mil-Through such an ordeal we are now passing.
The whole framework of American institutions, which in so short a time had won the ad-

Regular session of '01-27 804,904,972 34

quite made up, but the clerk The estimate for the coming session for appropriations by Congress for the next fiscal year are now making out at the departments. As the war is certain to last one and all one and a

on I session of 1803-1 is not

year more if Lincoln is re- | odl of various cheted, the appropriations for 4864-5 will be ..... 900,000,000 00 . The aggregate permanent ap-propriations made for the sessions above named, ac-

cording to standing laws from year to year, are. . . . 248,300,931 42 The grand aggregate of appropriations, permanent under the law, and definite ones at the sessions of Congress since the war began (including those which will be made at the next session, upon the supposition that the war may continue if Lancola continues) is FOUR THOU-SAND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY EOUR THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO DOL-LARS AND SEVENTEEN CTS., (84,181,-

484,732,17.) This is in reality our public debt, with the naked official figures, stripped of the gloss which partisan officials put over them to deceive the tax-payers of the nation. These figures are official facts compiled according to law in Washington, and to be presented to Congress on the 1st Monday in December next. this debt of POUR THOUSAND MILLIONS does not

\*See official House Mis, Doc. 24 and nevelo TSee official House Mis. Doc. \$1, worlded [See official House Mis. Doc. 27.

ations for claims.

67 The Lincoln committee in Washington

demoin hibneles