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Select Poetry.
THE COMMON SOLDIER.
Nobody cared when he went to war,
But the woman who cried on his shoulder;
Nobody decked him with immortelles—
He was only a common soldier.
Nobody packed in a dainty trunk,
Folded raiment and officer's fare—
A knapsack held all the new recruit
Might own, or love, or eat, or wear.
Nobody gave him a good-bye fete—
With sparkling jest and flower-crowned wine;
Two or three friends on the side-walk stood
Watching for Jones, the fourth in line.
Nobody cared how the battle went
With the man who fought till the bullet sped
Through the coat unheeded with leaf or star,
On a common soldier left for dead.
The cool rain bathed the fevered wound,
And the kind clouds wept the living night;
A pitying Nature gave,
Till help might come with morning light.
Such help as the knife of the surgeon gives,
Pressing the gallant arm from shoulder;
And another man swells the pension list
For the meagre pay of a common soldier.
See, ere yonder all day he stands—
An empty sleeve in the soft wind away,
As he holds his lonely left hand out
For charity at the crossing ways.
And this is how, with bitter shame,
He begs his bread and hardly lives;
He wearily ekes out the sum
A proud a grateful (?) country gives.
What matter how he served the guns,
When plume and sash were over yonder?
What matter though he bore the flag,
Through blinding smoke and battle thunder?
What matter that a wife and child
Cry softly for that good arm rent?
And wonder why that random shot
To him, their own beloved was sent?
Oh, patriot hearts, wipe out this stain,
Give jeweled cap and sword no more;
But let us common soldier blush
To own the loyal blue he wore.
Shout long and loud for victory won,
By chief and leader staunch and true;
But don't forget the boys that fought—
Shout for the common soldier too.

THE REPUBLICAN SPLIT!
SPEECH OF MONTGOMERY BLAIR,
Late Postmaster General under Mr. Lin-
coln, delivered at Hagerstown, Md., Ju-
ly 12, 1865, exposing the alliance be-
tween Secretary Seward and Louis Na-
poleon.
FELLOW CITIZENS: I join heartily in thanks
to the Abolition for the success which it has
graciously pleased Him to give our efforts in main-
taining the Government of our fathers, and I
share fully in the gratitude and affection which
swells the nation's heart towards all the gallant
men who have been its instruments in this great
work. I am more especially grateful to the
soldiers of Maryland, some of whom we have
met here to grasp by the hand and to welcome
home. They have been our special representa-
tives in those great and ever-memorable fields,
some of which are so close about us, on which
the battles which have decided our fate and pre-
served our Government and liberties have been
fought. Well may we feel proud of our share
in these great struggles when we can say, with
truth, that on all these trying occasions the men
of Maryland have nobly performed their duty.
The empty sleeves, the shattered limbs, the pal-
lid faces here to-day, show that our blood has
flowed freely in this cause. And then our ab-
sent ones, some of whom still languish in hos-
pitals, but how many more, whose sufferings are
over, sleep beneath the sod of those fields al-
ready so renowned in the world's history! We
will never forget them, and their absence here
today speaks yet more eloquently to our hearts
of the sacrifices our brethren have made for us
and our children, and the cause of free govern-
ment, than the scars and shattered limbs of the
braved veterans who surround us. Terrible
indeed have been the conflicts through which
they have gone. It has been a contest in which
bravery, courage and talent of men—all
nurtured by our free institutions—have been
shed upon each other. It has been "Greek
meeting Greek," with the most formidable weap-
ons ever invented, and hence the world never
witnessed such combats, and the European world
has looked on with mingled fear and astonish-
ment. Never before was there such destruction
of life—so many prolonged and indecisive bat-
tles.
This fact, which the Count de Montalambert
more surprises Europe than even our mili-
tary operations, surprises no one here, where
we feel and know that our soldiers were our
best citizens, struggling to preserve our institu-
tions and to put down usurpation, and that they
would have to change their entire natures before
they could be perverted by any military leader
and made instruments to destroy that which
they undertook at such sacrifice to preserve.
The fact that our veterans are returning to their
homes to pursue their more congenial pursuits,
after having successfully resisted the attempt to
subvert their Government; having maintained
the Federal Union as it was, its basis unshaken
in any respect, and our Federal Constitution un-
changed, save in the amendment which forbids
slavery within the Union; whilst it is taken as
a matter of course here, because we know that
any other result would be impossible, most re-
vulsive European opinion as to the instabili-

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ty of the Federal republican system. In the
end, therefore, our own country will not alone
be indebted for its freedom to the valor and pa-
triotism of the noble band we greet here to-day
with thanks and blessings. I feel how feeble
any words are to express the deep feeling which
not only pervades this assembly, but which lives
in the hearts and speaks in the eyes of every
lover of the human family throughout this
world, towards any man who has borne arms in
this cause for the love of it. To their unex-
ampled bravery, to their patient labor, to their
endurance of cold and heat, hunger and thirst,
to their sufferings from wounds and disease, do
we owe it under God's providence, that we have
not now, and possibly in perpetuity, a divided
and distracted country, and, consequent thereon,
the introduction of that accursed European sys-
tem of mercenary standing armies, in whose
presence all liberty vanishes like mist. Long
may the survivors of this noble band live to en-
joy the honors they are entitled to from the peo-
ple for their services, and that choicest of all
pleasures to such men—to witness the prosper-
ity, tranquility and happiness they have secured
to their countrymen. Perhaps there are some
of them, some of the younger sort, who would
like also the smiles of their fair country-women,
and might even prefer to see themselves mirror-
ed in a pair of soft eyes to obtaining the hom-
age of all the rest of us. That may seem to be
irrational to some, but I confess that a man
must be older than I am to be astonished at the
preference, especially when the ladies of Wash-
ington, our famous highland beauties, are before
him.
After the display of such irresistible power
by the American people, with our well-known
disposition to deal justly with all nations, we
ought to expect to enjoy a long peace. No
foreign nation would wantonly provoke a con-
flict with us, for, however powerful, it cannot
hope for any but a disastrous issue; and yet,
but for my confidence in the courage and pru-
dence of President Johnson, I should have seri-
ous apprehensions of a war with France, grow-
ing out of the ill-judged course hitherto adopt-
ed by our foreign department in relation to the
interference of France in Mexico. No one ac-
quainted with the subject can have failed to ob-
serve that this department of our Government
has hitherto pursued, and continues to pursue, a
course in this matter strangely at variance with
the feelings of our people and with the recog-
nized principles upon which our Government
has uniformly acted.
The present ruler of France has exhibited,
throughout our late struggle for existence, a
most unfriendly spirit, and availed himself of
our emergencies to invade our sister republic
of Mexico, subvert her Government, and estab-
lish there a military despotism, under the nom-
inal head of an Austrian prince. Would the
crowned heads of Europe submit quietly to
similar intervention on our part to establish the
republican system in Hungary, Italy, or any
other European country where revolutionary
movements have arisen from time to time? We
know that such an act on our part would com-
bine every one of them against us as an ag-
gressor, seeking to overthrow their regal govern-
ments—the political system of that continent.
Is the invasion of Mexico by France, in the in-
terests of absolutism, any less an act of hos-
tility towards the United States and a war on the
republican system of this? Certainly not. The
proposition is too obvious to require argument
or authority to support it. This is the gist of
the Monroe doctrine, as the manifesto made to
preserve ourselves against this mode of subvert-
ing our popular institutions has been called, ever
since President Monroe declared his purpose
to resist such design when broached by the Holy
Alliance in 1823. He states the proposition
to which I have alluded in this language: "The
political system of the Allied Power is essen-
tially different in this respect from that of Amer-
ica. And to the defence of our own, which has
been achieved by the loss of so much blood and
treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their
most enlightened citizens, and under which we
have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole na-
tion is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to can-
dor and to the amicable relations existing be-
tween the United States and those Powers, to
declare that we should consider any attempt
on their part to extend their system to any por-
tion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace
and safety." Again, in 1824, he said: "It is
impossible for the European Governments to
interfere in their concerns, (the affairs of our
neighbors,) especially in those alluded to, (their
system of government,) which are vital with-
out affecting us; in fact, the motive which might
induce such interference in the present state of
the war, between the parties, if a war it may
be called, would appear to be equally applica-
ble to us." Could language be framed more
appropriate to portray the designs of the French
Government in their intervention in Mexico,
and the feelings of our people in regard to it?
—and the representatives of the people, in the
session before the last, adopted a Declaration of
the same purport, even at the risk of bringing
French recognition and opposition to the rebels
whilst our contest was at the highest. There
is no blinking the fact, that the French war
in Mexico was the Emperor's contingent in aid of
the rebellion against free government, and that
the rebellion has not ended whilst French bayonets
maintain a despotism there.
What can be more humiliating to the pride of
our country than to witness its Premier, through
our highest functionary abroad, making the
degrading declaration that his countrymen be-
lieve that the Mexican people invited and brot
in the foreign master, while the very allies of
France in the origin of the attempt turn their
backs on it as soon as the real design of con-
quest was disclosed by Napoleon! Indeed, he
himself had the frankness, when fairly embark-
ed on his expedition, to despise such subterfuges
and to avow his real purpose to the world, pro-
claiming through the press of Europe that his
object was "to give the ascendancy to the

Latin race" throughout the southern section of
our continent. This was an appeal to all of
French or Spanish lineage holding possessions
in the regions washed by the Gulf of Mexico
to join his standard. It was in the spirit of the
design of the Holy Alliance, when that arbi-
trator of thrones, after settling affairs in Europe,
proposed to reestablish his viceroys, which
the popular power on this continent had repud-
iated. The British Minister, Canning, saw in
the restoration of European potentates on this
continent a renewal of colonial bondage and
commercial monopoly. The American Presi-
dent, Monroe, saw in it a war upon republican
commonwealths which inevitably involved our
own. Upon these considerations, the Ameri-
can and British Cabinets concurred that it was
wise to confront the design of the Holy Alliance
with the Monroe doctrine.
It was this concurrence of the Anglo-Saxon
governments, looking to the preservation of the
free institutions on which they were founded,
that arrested the steps of the Holy Allies tend-
ing to the re-establishment of the Latin race
with its imperial absolutism in all the Gulf
regions. Louis Napoleon renews the attempt,
making the principal member of the Holy Alliance
his colleague in the undertaking. Will the
North of Europe—will England, especially—
—see with indifference this second marriage
of France with Austria, meant to give the Bonaparte
dynasty the means and men and the vast
commercial material of Spanish America to ag-
grandize its power in Europe as well as America
and to render it more than it was under the
first Emperor—the arbiter of both continents?
The present Emperor is ambitious to restore in
his own person the reign of those great Caesars
whose occasional advents he assumes in his his-
tory are essential to the progress of the human
race. England, it is certain, did not contribute
to build up the power of the last of them, nor
as yet does she seem willing to assist the grand
schemes of his successor. She would not
countenance his Mexican conquest, nor listen
to his repeated importunities to recognize the
States late in rebellion against our Union—
States he sought to cut off from our Republic
and bring under his wing as consummating his
darling project of "the Latin race ascendancy"
in all regions around the Gulf of Mexico. En-
gland will not favor it. She has too deep a
stake in the Anglo-Saxon race and their free
institutions.
Is it not strange that an American statesman
should be found willing to establish the colossal
power of France and Austria in our midst—
ready to carry out, on any opportune oc-
casion of new sectional discontents, the cherished
scheme of destroying our Union? It is certain
if the Latin race gains the ascendancy aimed
at, it must absorb Central America and hold
the isthmus and separate us from our Pacific
States by the ocean route. Already, in advance
we see France planting colonies of rebel refu-
gees, under the auspices of a California traitor,
in Sonora, to rob us of our sister republics of
the far West; and the French Government has
already carried a vote in the legislative body
providing for transporting a new army of 10,
000 men to effect these objects; and this im-
mediately followed the concession of our State
Department, which was read in the Chambers.
To take the French side in the Mexican con-
test in such a crisis as this, its originator
Bonaparte, avowing designs hostile to republi-
can governments and directly subversive of our
rights as a nation in the region around the
Gulf of Mexico, is a daring course in one hold-
ing high station in our Government and look-
ing to the highest. Does he expect to mount
by appealing to the love of peace and dread of
war with France? Does he expect to gain the
support of the holders of the public debt, who
may prefer to run up their stock by submission
to France, rather than elevate the glory and
preserve the free institutions of their country
and of the continent by patriotic sacrifices?
Cowardice, it should be remembered, invites
oppression, because it falls an easy prey. Cou-
rage averts war, because it makes peace the in-
terest of an enemy.
Our Minister in Paris next gives the assur-
ance to the French Emperor and the legislative
body. "That we (speaking for our Adminis-
tration) understand how Mexico that was for a
long time ruled by a monarchial government would
like to return to that form of government." Might
not the representative of our country at the
French or English court apply the same remark
with equal truth to the people of this country
as to the people of Mexico? If the French ur-
surper should conquer us and set a Hapsburg
over us as a Viceroy, doubtless some sycophant
to ambition and power among us would give
the world to understand how the American peo-
ple, as well as the Mexicans, as they were for
a long time ruled by a monarchial government,
would like to return to that form of govern-
ment! It would be just as true of the first as
the last.
The massive to France having performed its
function for the Emperor there, the State De-
partment employs its organ, the New York
Times, to subvert the purposes of the usurper
and maker of thrones here, by advocating his
cause before the American people. Three col-
umns and a half of that journal, conducted by
Wood and Raymond, well-fed favorites from
the drippings of the State and War Offices, are
employed in arguing away the Monroe doc-
trine and asserting the lawfulness and justice of
the policy of the invader of Mexico. The ar-
ticle is ushered in by an editorial of approval,
and has the ear mark of its Cabinet origin,
by putting in the salvo which makes a feature in
our Minister, Mr. Bigelow's communication to
Napoleon's Minister of State, M. Boucher, as
read by him to the legislative body. It has
the very tone of our Secretary. It has his diplo-
matic ease precisely as he gave it to Mr. Bige-
low. "Of course (says the Times in its col-
orade article) the people of the United States
would prefer to see Mexico flourish under the
republican institutions which sealed their inde-
pendence in 1808. But it must be admitted

that the experience of republicanism in Mexico
has not been, on the whole, flattering. Had
the case been otherwise, the occasion would
never have arisen for the European interven-
tion of 1861." From this position everything
done by France in regard to Mexico is vindic-
ated, and the violation of the Monroe doctrine,
sanctioned by so many years of tacit admission,
is justified. The article insists that as Juarez
did not pay the debts due to the subjects of
France, had "no material means of honoring
his signature, in which case he represented only
an illusory or inadequate Government; or he
did not mean to honor it, in which case it was
proper to punish. Upon this the European
governments broke relations with him and un-
ited to obtain redress. Such, in a few words,
was the origin of the Mexican expedition. It
had but one object—the recovery of sums due
to France, and security for French citizens."
Now, this is the ground upon which the over-
throw of Mexican independence and of the
Monroe doctrine is justified. England and Spain,
we are told, united with France to obtain red-
ress for the grievances complained of. I admit
it. But did they unite with France in making
the independence of the country and the lib-
erties of the people a forfeiture because "Juarez
had no material means of honoring his signature,
or did not mean to honor it?" England and Spain,
on the contrary, renounced the alliance and
turned their prowess homeward when they ac-
cused the French Emperor's design was not to
exact payment of a debt or indemnity for in-
jury to his subjects, but to overthrow a Repub-
lic with the liberties of a people. Neither En-
gland nor Spain understood, as the despatch from
our State Department authorizes our Minister
at Paris to declare to the French Minister of
State "we understood," that this sudden and bold
conquest of an enterprise begun under
pretence of obtaining justice, but ending in
conquering a nation, was simply the result of
respect for the will of that nation.
But the Emperor of the French is not left to
infer the acquiescence of this government from
even these pregnant facts. He has it coupled
with a justification in the handwriting of our
Minister, under the authority of our Secretary
of State. Louis Napoleon's Minister of State,
M. Rouher, read to the French legislative body
this extract from an official communication of
our Minister, Mr. Bigelow, containing an as-
surance of our submission to the establishment
of his Mexican Empire, with a view to disarm
opposition to it from the representatives of the
French people and to quiet their discontents.
The Minister, the Government official paper
of France, reports Mr. Bigelow's words thus:
"We (our Government) do not like of course
to see a monarchy established in Mexico; we
prefer of course republican institutions, but we
respect the will of the people; we can under-
stand how Mexico, that was for a long time
ruled by a monarchial government, would like
to return to that form of government, and we
would not go to war for the sake of a form
of government."
Now, here is not only acquiescence against
our inclinations to the conspiracy which seeks
the surrender of Mexico as the prey of the
French and Austrian potentates, but assigns
reasons for it, falsehoods, which are made to give
it the appearance of a submission to an honest,
democratic principle. While all the world
knows that republican institutions were put
down in Mexico by French bayonets, neither
the party of Miramont nor Juarez, at war
for the Presidency, consenting to surrender
their form of government, our American Min-
ister is made to say that they were put down
by the people themselves! And yielding submis-
sion to this flagrant act of war upon the Mexi-
can Republic, and our own, of which it was
the offspring, we are told in respect to the
will of the people! And thus it is argued that
the Mexican people, having consented to re-
linquish their independence to the mandate of a
foreign usurper, the people of the United States
must abandon the time-honored policy of our
fathers, which the public opinion of liberal Eu-
rope so sanctioned as to compel even the Holy
Alliance to respect it.
The course of our Foreign Secretary and
War Secretary will warrant the French Em-
peror in asserting that the policy he has adopt-
ed to engraft French power on the institutions
of this continent, which are cut down to make
a stock for its support, is approved by our Gov-
ernment. See how both our State and War
Departments have been subordinate to Napo-
leon's policy. Our House of Representatives
re-elected the voice of the Convention that
nominated Lincoln and Johnson as candidates, pled-
ged, if elected, to the Presidency, to reassert and
maintain, even in the midst of the rebellion,
the Monroe doctrine, as a protest against the in-
vasion of France to overthrow the republican sys-
tem established as that of our continent, taken
from the type of that of the United States. The
State Department instantly dispatched a dis-
claimer to the Emperor of the French through
our minister at Paris, containing the assurance
that the opinion of the House was not that of
the Government, and giving him to understand
that the Executive would not co-operate with
the House.
The War Office confirmed this intimation of
the State Department immediately by its action.
An order was entered against the exportation
of arms, which were essential to enable the Mex-
icans to defend themselves, while the French
were allowed forage and transportation, which
were all they wanted. We had an equal right
to stop the means of support which were es-
sential to maintain the Emperor's army in Mex-
ico as to stop the export of arms, lest they might
fall into the hands of the invaded Republicans,
who, thus disarmed, were compelled to submit
to an enemy that came accoutred with the best
armories of Europe could furnish. The Mexi-
cans sought, and might have obtained, but
for this order, the arms exported from Europe,
and rejected by our army as not equal to the
Springfield gun; but our War Secretary, in
complaisance to France, played the dog in the

manger, and denied the contractors and mer-
chants the right to re-export what he had re-
fused to receive. This interdiction was continued
to the last of June, for so late were the refuse
arms purchased by the Mexican agents in San
Francisco withheld, although President Johnson
ordered its removal within one week after his
accession to power. Nevertheless, the revoca-
tion was not communicated to our officers in
that quarter, and hence the Mexican arms were
seized, and continue to be held even now.
Do I propose, then to send our veterans to
put it down at once? I do not, I believe it
will not be necessary. But it is necessary, to
prevent war, that the French Emperor should
be no longer deceived as to the feelings of the
American people in regard to his position there.
We need not say what we are able to do. He
has seen that we are able to hold the territory
which our fathers bequeathed to us. We
should make it manifest, also, in a becoming
manner, that we mean to maintain the Govern-
ment which they framed for us, and the prin-
ciples which they asserted as necessary to pre-
serve it—as asserted too, when they were compar-
atively a feeble power in defiance of the allied
powers of the whole continent of Europe.
Secretary Stanton and Mrs. Surratt.
Treatment of her Confessor.
WASHINGTON, July 16.—On Thursday morn-
ing, the 16th inst., the Rev. Father Walter,
pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in this city,
went to the War Office to ask for a pass, ignor-
ant of the fact that she had already been con-
demned to suffer death on the following day.
He had never previously visited Mrs. S., nor
did he know her except by reputation. On ap-
plication, he was informed by Gen. Hardee, A.
G. to Secretary Stanton, that he could not
give him a pass without first consulting Mr.
Stanton, who was out at the time. Father
Walter returned home, and at 1 o'clock a. m.,
on the same day, received a pass to visit the
prison, signed, by order of the Secretary of
War, Gen. Hardee, A. G.
The messenger who brought the pass to Fa-
ther Walter, being an intelligent Irishman, Fa-
ther W. entered into conversation with him on
the subject of the execution, firmly asserting his
belief in Mrs. Surratt's innocence. In half, or
perhaps an hour afterward, Gen. Hardee him-
self called at the residence of Father Walters,
and after some irrelevant conversation, said:
"Father Walter, you made quite an impression
on the mind of my messenger in regard to the
execution of Mrs. Surratt," to which Father
W. remarked that he was firmly impressed
with her entire innocence. Gen. Hardee then
said: "Father Walter, the pass you have will
not admit you to the military prison to-mor-
row, because it is not signed by the Secretary
of War. I want you to make me a promise to
say nothing of Mrs. Surratt's innocence, and
I will give you the necessary pass."
Father Walter, naturally indignant, immedi-
ately refused to accede to Gen. H.'s demand,
giving him to understand, in the plainest kind
of language, that no officials, civil or military,
could enforce his silence on this point; and re-
marked that he knew under whose authority
he (Gen. H.) was acting. Gen. Hardee—a
converted Catholic, by the way—then said,
patronizingly, that as yet there were no char-
ges lodged against him, Father W., at the War
Department, to which the latter rejoined that
he might tell his master Stanton, that he con-
scientiously believed Mrs. Surratt guiltless;
that he should proclaim his belief, and that the
War Department might hang him if it thought
proper.
Gen. Hardee was about to go without giving
Father W. the pass, when the latter said:
"Gen. Hardee, I cannot suffer Mrs. Surratt to
die without administering the sacrament; I say
yes to your proposition; give me the pass."
Gen. Hardee then drew from his pocket a pass
fully filled and signed by Edwin M. Stanton,
admitting him Father W., to the prison until
after the execution.
Previous to the removal of Mrs. Surratt
from the Carroll to the military Prison, Fa-
ther W. had made application to the War Of-
fice for a pass to visit her, she being very ill,
but in every instance his applications were de-
nied, and up to the very day before the execu-
tion Mrs. S. was deprived by the Secretary of
War of spiritual attendants.—New York Tri-
bune July 17.
NEGRO VS. WHITE MEN.—The Legislature
of Rhode Island has passed resolutions in favor
of allowing negroes to vote in the reorganization
of the Southern States. The State of Rhode
Island does not permit naturalized foreigners
to vote unless they own a certain amount of
property, and when at the last election it was
proposed to permit those who had served hon-
orably in the army of the United States to vote
without the property qualification, the proposi-
tion was rejected by a large majority of the peo-
ple. Negroes who hold a sufficient amount of
property are permitted to vote in Rhode Island,
but white naturalized foreigners, even though
they may be soldiers in the army, are not per-
mitted to vote unless they have been fortunate
enough to acquire some wealth. And yet that
State feels called upon to upbraid the President
for not forcing unlimited negro suffrage upon
the Southern States in defiance of their clearly
understood rights and in violation of his oath.
WANTED TO GO SOUTH AGAIN.—A Confed-
erate officer who was on his way back to his home
in Georgia, was out near the Nashville depot
yesterday. He was suddenly surprised at be-
ing surrounded by five or six negroes who had
recognized him and jumped down from their
wagons to run and meet him. They were driv-
ing Government teams. He recognized them
as his own negroes, who had followed the Fed-
eral army off. They begged him to take them
back home with him, and they would be "de
best niggers he ever seed" if he would. Ar-
rangements were made and master and negroes
all left on the train for Georgia together last
night.—Louisville Democrat, June 20, 1865.

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One square, one insertion, \$1 00
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One square, each additional insertion 20
3 months, 6 months, 1 year.
One square, \$4 50 \$6 00 \$10 00
Two squares, 6 00 9 00 16 00
Three squares, 8 00 12 00 20 00
Half column, 18 00 25 00 40 00
One column, 30 00 45 00 80 00
Administrators and Executors' notices, \$3 00.
Auditor's notices, if under 10 lines, \$2 50. Sheriff's
sales, \$1 75 per tract. Table work, double the
above rates; figure work 25 per cent. additional.
Estrays, Cautions and Notices to Trespassers, \$2 00
for three insertions, if not above 10 lines. Mar-
riage notices, 50 cents each, payable in advance.
Obituaries over five lines in length, and Resolutions
of Beneficial Associations, at half advertising rates,
payable in advance. Announcements of deaths,
gratis. Notices in editorial columns, 15 cents per
line. No deductions to advertisers of Patent
Medicines, or Advertising Agents.

The Price of Abolition Whistles.
On Monday we made brief mention of the
fact that it had been stated in the financial col-
umn of the New York Herald, that instead of
three thousand million dollars, at which it has
generally been estimated, the National debt is
likely to foot up between four and five thou-
sand millions by the time settlements are made
with all the government creditors. This puts
the debt of the United States on a level with
that of Great Britain. But it leaves us vastly
worse off than the British, because their debt
pays only three per cent. interest, whilst ours
pays from six to seven and three-tenths per cent.
We shall have to pay more than double the amount
of interest annually that is paid by Great
Britain, which practically makes our debt dou-
ble hers. The people of Great Britain are
ground down to the earth by the taxation re-
quired to meet the interest on their debt. How
are we to bear a burden twice as heavy as
theirs? It cannot be borne. Ten years will
not elapse before our bondholders will have to
submit to a reduction of interest, under penalty
of submission to something worse.
This debt, with its never-ending burden of
taxation, is the penalty we have to pay for Ab-
olitionism. The Abolitionists caused the war.
Slavery did not cause it, any more than wheat
causes weevil. Under the old Republican and
Federal division of parties, there was no war
between the North and the South. Under the
Whig and Democratic division of later years
there was no war. Yet slavery existed all this
time. If slavery caused the war, how did it
come to pass that peace reigned during all ad-
ministrations, without respect to party, till an
Abolition President was elected? War came
with the success of the Abolition party, and
the debt incurred in carrying on the war is
what the people have to pay for the Abolition
whistle.
Though we have "paid too dear for the whis-
tle" already, it is not certain that we are done
paying for it. Our Abolition administration's
surrender of the Monroe doctrine threatens to
involve us in war with France. We could
scarcely get through that conflict without add-
ing five hundred or a thousand million dol-
lars more to our debt, which would be just so
much more for the Abolition whistle.—Lan-
caster Intelligencer.
WHY WOMEN "DRESS."
The true explanation of the prevailing ex-
travagance in costume is that women dress for
one another.
In other words, they dress for eyes which
can appreciate the material and estimate the
cost of every separate article they have on.
It is quite true that many men care as much
for, and are as competent to give an opinion on
the appearance of their wives, or sisters, or
friends, as any number of female acquaintances;
but the grounds upon which the two classes of
critics will base their several judgments will al-
ways be distinct, and the conclusions themselves
not unfrequently quite opposite.
Ask a man and a woman to tell you who is
the best-dressed girl at a ball, and you will
hardly ever find them agreeing in their answer.
Go a step further, and compare the costumes
which have been selected, and you will discover
almost to a certainty that the woman has sing-
led out the most expensive dress in the room,
whereas the man has simply asked himself which
is the most becoming. The one has aspired
herself to be so impressed by the richness of the
material, the elaborateness of the embroidery,
the costliness of the trimmings, that in the end
she has found it simply impossible to leave these
things out of the calculation. The other, happy
in his ignorance, has looked only at the gen-
eral effect, and has probably given the prefer-
ence to a young lady whose gown has no other
merits than those of being scrupulously neat,
becomingly cut, and perfectly well made.
A cute Yankee, in Kansas, sells liquor
in a gun-barrel instead of a glass, that he may
avoid the law, and make it appear beyond dis-
pute that he is selling liquor by the barrel. Of
course the cute Yankee's customers are liable to
go off half cocked.
A tippler who squinted very much, used
sometimes to mourn that his eyes did not agree.
"Its very lucky for you," said a friend, "for if
your eyes had been matches your nose would
have set them on fire long ago."
Chief Justice Chase, to the disfavor of
the Court of which he is the head, is stamping
it among the negroes, and insists that they shall
vote.
The aggregate expenses of President Lin-
coln's funeral at Washington were \$25,000.
It is no misfortune for a nice young lady
to lose her good name, if a nice young gentle-
man gives her a better.
A kind word and pleasant voice are gifts
easy to give; be liberal with them, they are
worth more than money.
Why is dough like the sun? Because
when it rises it is light.
Whiskey is the key by which many gain
an entrance into our prisons and almshouses.
Brandy brands the noses of all those who
cannot govern their appetites.
Wine causes many to take a winding way
home.
Punch is the cause of many unfriendly
punches.
Ale causes many ailments; while beer brings
many to the bier.
Champagne is the cause of many real pains.
Gin slings have "slewed" more than the
slings of old.