



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1861.

VOL. 34, NO. 43.

Mr. Russell's Letters.

We copy the following from Mr. Russell's letters to the London Times, one of which is dated at Washington, September 6th, and the other September 10th:

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION

Major General Fremont's proclamation has driven a wedge not only into the fine piece of Cabinet work at Washington, but into the whole substance of the Union party. It did not need any such appliance to cause fissures in either, for these were, and are, deep rents and cracks in them, built up, as they are, of bits of different platforms, which all the Union glues and the varnishes of the politicians could neither eventually cement nor conceal. A system of ostracism and the liberal use of Lafayette ointment introduced, it is hard to say where the result may end, or when those who enjoy the power will become philosophers enough to deny themselves the exquisite pleasure of sending off an opponent at an election or a possible rival to the seclusion of the strict retreats, where he may reflect on the errors of his way, and repent him of the evil he has done.

RUSSELL'S VIEW OF OUR PRESIDENT AND CABINET

I do not attach any importance whatever to rumors, but it is within my own personal knowledge that serious personal dislikes exist between the members of the Cabinet. The President in the main outwits the intimacy, and perhaps approves the councils of Mr. Seward, but is exhibiting a rude vigor of his own—rude because it is displayed openly—which proves that he can reduce his Cabinet to what it really is according to the American theory—a mere board of heads of departments, who may be put on one side if he pleases. Mr. Seward, wise in his generation, confines his attention to the mercenary business of his own department, but others of his colleagues distinguish themselves by an unrelaxing assiduity in tormenting themselves with the affairs of departments which do not belong to them, and "everything by turns and nothing long" are the terribles of every plank in the ship of state. Mr. Lincoln, who has a right to go everywhere, (and do anything he likes apparently,) evinces a sentimentality natural enough in all that is going on in the army, the navy, and the other branches of the public service, and has latterly turned his attention to the subject of big guns and ordnance. It would surprise an Englishman whose notion of the functions of a President, founded on the popular idea that they were those of a milder sort of chief magistracy than that which we have the happiness to possess, probably restricted his powers to that of veto or approval by signature of acts of Parliament and the sending of messages, to be told that Mr. Lincoln is not only head of the army and navy, but that in such questions as the propriety of relieving Fort Sumter by a military and naval expedition the Illinois lawyer studied books, heard arguments on both sides, and finally determined on the course to be pursued. Pray observe with what subtlety the southernners have acted, in the language they have used in familiar correspondence and in the press, when speaking of the United States.—They never mention the name of the ex-great Republic. The United States army is to them "Lincoln's mercenaries," the United States navy is "Lincoln's war ships," and so on through all the varieties of "Lincoln's" "hordes," "barbarians," "Yankees," "savages," &c., they endeavor to fix on the President the direct personal responsibility of the whole conflict, to restrict the agents he uses in waging it to the Yankees of the New England States.

LINCOLN, BLAIR AND CHASE.

The mass of the South are fighting for a Union of their own, to which they have insensibly transferred their loyalty and their national feeling, which unquestionably is great, in the old flag, and believe they are fighting against an alien enemy—one Abraham Lincoln—who is aided and abetted by the powers of darkness and their Yankee co-conspirator. And yet I have reason to believe Mr. Lincoln is one of the most moderate men in the section of his own cabinet which looks to internal politics, and that in the present distracting discussions he generally inclines to the view that the North is not making a war against slavery, and that the result of her success need not be the liberation of the negro. Mr. Blair who is a downright cooperator of the American sort, and with whom the southern slaveholders are sons of Babel—the sword of the Lord and Gideon's man, who could smite the Philistines hip and thigh from the rising to the going down of the sun—and several hours after—with a grim satisfaction in being a chosen instrument—I speak, of course, metaphorically, and not physically—has a great influence, derived from the clearness of his head, his persistency, and the rigidity of his principles, among his party; but his doctrines would most likely end in confining the United States to the original New England settlements or in establishing a dictatorship resting on bayonets. What profane, Popery and monarchy were to the men of the first Covenant, southern rights, slaveholding included, are to Mr. Blair. Nor are they less so to Mr. Chase, who possesses, after all, the largest and most solid brain in the Cabinet, but who had no objection at one time to let the South go if it liked, believing that the system on which it was founded must be in the end, and that not distantly, the means of inflicting a punishment and vengeance on the seceding states far more terrible than any either the army or navy of the North could execute.

FREMONT AND HIS PROCLAMATION.

It may readily, then, be imagined how Gen. Fremont's proclamation increases the difficulty and augments the animosities which exist in the sections of the Cabinet. Least it might be supposed that the law confiscating slaves who had been employed by their masters against

the United States in any way, which Congress passed at the last moment, and which the President signed so reluctantly, has been taken by Gen. Fremont as his authority for the edict he has put forth, it may be as well to point out that he goes so far beyond the terms of the statute as to liberate the slaves of masters who are in rebellion against the government, and so far as his district extends, therefore, he would, if successful, liberate nearly all the slaves, because there can be but little doubt that a vast number of the masters in the South are in rebellion against the government of the United States. To the democrats of the North, who are at this instant talking of "guaranties" for the South, and the revision of the Constitution in the same breath in which they speak of the vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union and denounce secession as revolution, the doctrine, founded as it is on the undefined powers of martial law, must be particularly objectionable. It may be a bold stroke of General Fremont to attach to himself a coherent mass of the Republicans, or it may be a simple act of war without any *arriere pensee*. At all events, it is embarrassing. The Commander of the forces in the West is an ambitious, bold and enterprising man, but will surprise me to find he proves a very great one. He is profuse in expenditure, energetic in action and speculative in plans, but still I doubt whether he can effect all that is expected of him with the materials at his disposal.

OUR OBSTACLES AND ENCOURAGEMENTS.

It will require success in war and great dexterity to make Kentucky safe for the Union; greater still to recover Missouri, in spite of the extreme weakness, feebleness and ignorance of the Confederate leaders, and their inability to turn their advantages to account. The war of the colonies with Great Britain must have been conducted very much in the same fashion on both sides. The vast size of the states and the enormous distances to be traversed render it impossible for mere fighters to do anything except kill and wound each other in a guerrilla war, till a leader, some soldier who knows something about the A B C of his profession rises up and reduces the efforts of his followers to a systematic mode of warfare. It is pitiable to see the Union distracted as it is, but I fear the condition of things will become worse instead of better.

THE GLEAM OF SUNSHINE FROM HATTERAS HAS THROWN A DARK SHADOW ACROSS THE SOUTH. It has revived the hopes of the north, and glided the weather-cocks of the Navy Department, not forgetting the much-abused and hard-working Secretary, Mr. Gideon Welles.

In his letter of September 10th, Mr. Russell writes as follows respecting.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE REBEL LINES.

All that can be seen or heard leads to the belief that the confederates are preparing for some great effort, and that they have retired portions of their forces from before Washington, either as a device to blind their antagonist while making it, or to cooperate with the rest of the army by a serious demonstration above and below the city. If the confederates have moved, they mean to do some mischief. They can scarcely retire and hope to make a better leap by doing so. Inactivity on both sides, coupled with prodigious expenditure, are the best if not the only chance of compromise and peace. Success on either side revives the hopes of complete ultimate triumph of the one, and stimulates the animosity and the display of the resources of the other. There is one thing to be taken into consideration as an element of peace. During the winter the armies must go into quarters. Even so far south as Virginia the weather is frequently very severe, snow lies many feet deep on the ground for weeks at a time. The Potomac is occasionally frozen over completely. The roads, always indifferent, become rivers of mud and slush, through which it would be nearly impossible to move men or guns or baggage.—When the armies are in winter quarters, will the politicians work for peace or war? Or will the readers of decisions be permitted to carry on operations in the ice and snow, remembering the great success of Washington after the treaty, which is so often represented in bad engravings all over North America? It is obviously the interest of Beauregard to strike a great blow before winter sets in, and thus strengthen the base for negotiations; but Gen. McClellan, I am satisfied, will not move a man if he can help it until the very end of this month or the beginning of October. About that time there will be kind inquiries about the second fifty millions of the loan, and no doubt increased vigor on the part of those opposed to the war. But if General McClellan obtains any very considerable victory, and is able to break through the shell with which the Confederates have covered their soft parts in the interior of the states, some measure short of secession and independence may satisfy them, and when they are menaced with destruction, they may put up with an offer to live on fair terms with their conquerors. It is to be seen whether the latter will then offer them what they might have easily obtained at an earlier stage of hostility.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER ANNOUNCES THE ARRIVAL IN RICHMOND, OF SIR JAMES FERGUSON KNIGHT, M. P., ENGLAND, ADDING THAT 'SIR JAMES BRINGS LETTERS TO PRESIDENT DAVIS FROM HON. A. DUDLEY MANN, NOW IN EUROPE.'

The slight objection to this "fashionable intelligence" is that there is only one person named Knight in the British Parliament (namely Mr. Frederick Winn Knight, who represents West Worcestershire) and that the only Knight in Great Britain with a title is Sir Arnold James Knight, of Nottingham; who is M. D.; but not M. P. The Richmond Enquirer will please try again.—Philadelphia Press.

FROM MISSOURI. THE REASONS FOR PRICE'S RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Oct. 10.—(Correspondence of the St. Louis Republic.)—The plan of General Price, after he captured Lexington, was to remain for a time and operate on the north side of the river, and for this purpose, on Saturday, the 28th September, he crossed the river at Lexington with four thousand mounted men, and this force took up their line of march for the railroad, with the view of its total destruction, and then had hove to was to be made among all the Government forces in Northwest Missouri.

But late in the evening a rebel named Alfred Jones, who had been released as prisoner at the arsenal, where he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, returned from St. Louis to Lexington and reported that the whole country below was alive with troops; that Fremont was after Price, and that Price might prepare for a big fight in a few days. This seemed to raise the courage of Price's men, and they said let Fremont come, they were ready for him.

When Jones announced that General Fremont had 30,000 men, his only fear was that Price would not make a stand, the latter countermanded his order for sending troops to the railroad, and a messenger was immediately dispatched after those who had already started across the river. On that night Price made his preparations for a movement southward, and General Raines, it is said, went twenty miles that night on his southern route. It is also believed that Governor Johnson availed himself of this command as an escort to get himself out of danger.

Price and all his forces left on Monday, the 30th ult.; but his train of baggage wagons, about 1,200 in number, did not get off before Wednesday.

If Price had desired a fight with Fremont he would have taken the Georgetown Road, or possibly the Warrenburg road; but instead of this, he has gone on the road leading down the western boundary of this State and the southwest.

I have given a plain narrative of facts as they have transpired here, and if Price does make a stand and give battle, all who are cognizant of his movements will be disappointed. His most intelligent friends consider this course a complete back down, while the more verdant are soiled with the idea that he has gone to meet McCulloch, who, from the most reliable information, is somewhere in Arkansas. The forces of Price were very large at Lexington, but many of the men were left for the occasion, and have gone home. His force was 15,000 to 18,000 when he left Lexington, and as the fact becomes certain that his destination is Arkansas, it will still further decrease.

INTERESTING FROM NEW MEXICO.

St. Louis, Oct. 12th.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, under date of Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 22nd, writes as follows:

New Mexico is still free from invasion by the Texas. On the 23d inst. at Fort Foundry, 400 Navajos made an attack on that post and were repulsed with a loss of 20 killed and 44 wounded and prisoners. The troops in the Fort had but one man wounded.

Col. St. Vrain has resigned and it is understood that Kit Carson will succeed him in command.

The Governor's call for the enrollment of all males between 18 and 45 does not seem to elicit much attention from the people. I have yet to hear of the first man complying with its requirements.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL CAMERON.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—Gen. Cameron leaves St. Louis to-day to visit Gen. Fremont at Camp Linn, Tipton.

A large detachment of Missourians have waited on General Cameron, urging the continuance of General Fremont in command of this department.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12th.—Everything along the lines of the Federal army, as well as on those of the rebels, is reported quiet to-day.

The opinion gains ground that General McClellan's plan for organizing his army into three grand divisions, which has heretofore been objected to by General Scott, will be adopted. Generals Heintzeman, Franklin and McDowell are spoken of as the respective commanders.

Several large transports came up the Potomac this morning, running close to the Virginia shore. They were unobserved.

Mr. Henry May, M. C. from Baltimore, has been released from Fort Mifflin. The friends of several other Baltimoreans, now under arrest, are working actively for their release.

'JESSIE' AND THE ELDER BLAIR.

A gentleman from Washington reports a good thing as having been said by Jessie Benton Fremont, while on her recent visit to the Capital to ferret out the origin of the hostility which had manifested itself toward her husband. At one of her interviews with the President, Mr. Blair, Sr., father of the Postmaster-General, and Frank P. Blair, was present. After some preliminary conversation, Mr. Blair turned to Mrs. Fremont and commenced the dialogue which follows:

Blair.—Mrs. Fremont, allow me to say to you that in my judgment, Madam, your present place is at the head of your husband's household at St. Louis, and this I am saying with a view to State is, to say the least of it, in very bad taste on your part. And, in conclusion, I wish you to understand that here is where we make men and unmake them.

Jessie.—Mr. Blair, permit me to say to you that I have such some men of your making, and if they are the best you can do, I advise you to quit the business.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

In one respect there is a perfect analogy between the advance of the Federal army into the revolted States and that of Bonaparte into Russia—we mean the terrible *serrie alliance*, in each case, offered.—Says Hall, in his "Life of Napoleon," "On the great fear of the Russians was that their slaves would rise up and throw off their bondage; and it was, therefore, an object to prevent their having any communication with the French. They made use of the most improbable and disgusting fables to excite their terror and hatred, and of their ignorance and degradation to perpetrate that ignorance and degradation."—"Those serfs," as Montblon says, "who inhabited the little towns, were well disposed to head an insurrection against the serfs. This was the reason why the Russians resolved to set fire to all the towns on the route of the army."

Such is the perfectly analogous situation in the two cases. We believe that our true policy is precisely that which commended itself to the greatest practical ability of the age. Bonaparte refused to avail himself of the disposition of the serfs to rise against their masters. And why? For precisely the identical reasons that force themselves upon us. "This serf," said he, "is unfit to be trusted with the liberty they desire. If I encourage the subjects of the Czar to rise against him, I cannot hope that he will ever again become my friend."—He subsequently made use of this language to the Senate of France: "By promising the emancipation of the slaves, I could have armed the greater portion of the Russian population against himself. In several villages this enthusiasm was demanded of me. But the war I made upon Russia was political; and, besides, the truthfulness of this numerous class of the Russian people is such that this measure would divide many families to the most loyal and hereditary."

Well, we are engaged in just such a political war, in spite of our own will against an adversary that has been and whom it is of great consequence should again be, our friend. In neither case was subjugation the purpose, but simply the restoration of the status quo ante bellum.—That being the object of Bonaparte, as he himself declared, he did not doubt that his true policy was to prevent his "political war" from being the occasion of a social and servile war. He held to this policy to the last, even up to the time he left Moscow. As said by Sir Robert Wilson, an English writer, who was present during most of the campaign: "There is no question that a civil war could have been fomented in Russia; and it was Bonaparte who rejected the offers of insurrection to prevent his 'political war' from being the occasion of a social and servile war. He held to this policy to the last, even up to the time he left Moscow."

Now, if Bonaparte was impelled by the importance of not permanently alienating the Czar, and also by considerations of humanity, to avoid all incitement to servile war, the same policy is most incumbent upon us. The recovered friendship of the Czar was necessary to him simply that an external ally might be won; but the recovery of friendship of the Southern people is necessary to us not for internal reasons may be saved. The humane necessities in his case related only to the status quo ante bellum, of slave religion, and barbarous language; in our case, they relate to our own kind and kin, speakers of the same mother-tongue, worshippers at the same altar, and fellow-citizens under the same flag. The reasons which pressed so powerfully upon the great French Emperor press with far more force upon us.—N. Y. World.

SUNDAY AND WAR—FOUR GREAT BATTLES.

It is a curious fact that more great battles have been fought on Sunday than on any other day of the week, and as our troops commenced the fight at Bull's Run on Sunday, many who are inclined to be superstitious have persuaded themselves one bad luck was owing to our violation of the day. If Gen. Patterson, however, had advanced with his forces, as he should have done, the result would have been very different.

The British attacked Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, on Sunday, in the year 1815. They were repulsed with the loss of some three thousand men. Our loss was trifling. One victory was owing to the fact that we had cotton bales for a breastwork, and had the best riflemen in the world.

The French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, attacked the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, on Sunday, in 1815. The French were about seventy thousand strong; the British and their allies about eighty thousand. The contest was between veterans, and was one of the most terrific on record. Napoleon would have gained the day, had his Marshal who had been appointed to watch the Prussians, come to his rescue, or had not Blucher come to the aid of Wellington.

The great battle of Blenheim was fought on Sunday, in 1704. The Duke of Marlborough, at the head of the British army, and his brave and powerful ally, "our good Prince Eugene," commenced the attack on the immense forces of the French. The struggle was bloody and dreadful. The French were defeated with a loss of from thirty to forty thousand men.

The battle of Waterloo decided the fate of Europe, and placed the Protestant religion in power. The battle of Waterloo, more than a hundred years afterward, decided the fate of Europe a second time, and sent Napoleon to St. Helena. "The battle of New Orleans decided the fate of America." Will not the superstitious imagine that the battle of Bull's Run decided our fate a second time?

It will be seen from the above that on Sunday, as well as on other days, Providence takes the side of the heaviest bodies of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

THE TONE OF BULLETS.—A soldier writing from one of the camps on the Potomac thus alludes to the peculiar music made by bullets passing through the air:

It is a very good place to exercise the mind with the enemy's pickets rattling close at hand. A musical ear can study the different tones of the bullets as they skim through the air. I caught the piteous of a large sized mine yesterday—it was a swell from E flat to F, and as it passed into the distance and lost its velocity, receded to D—a very pretty change. One of the most startling sounds is that produced by the Hottelkiss' shell. It comes like the shriek of a demon, and the bravest old soldier feels the quaking when they hear it. It is no more destructive than some other missiles, but there is a great deal in mere sound to work upon men's fears. The tremendous scream is caused by a ragged edge of lead, which is left on the shell. In favorable positions of light, the phenomena can sometimes be seen, as you stand directly behind a gun, of the clinging of the air to the ball. The ball seems to gather up the atmosphere and carry it along, as the earth carries its atmosphere through space. Men are frequently killed by the wind of a cannon shot. There is a law which causes the atmosphere to cling to the earth, or which presses upon it with a force, at the surface, of fifteen pounds to the square inch; does the same law, or a modification, pertain to cannon balls in flight? I do not remember of meeting with a discussion of the subject in any published work. It is certainly an interesting philosophic question.

Governor Curtin has determined to stop all enlistments in this State for other State regiments, and will issue a proclamation to that effect.

Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa.

What is Education and what has it done.

How many times has this question been asked during the last twenty years? It was once thought to be—"instruction, nurture, training, discipline, tuition." Modern educators have been analyzing the word, and tearing it to pieces, until they have come to the same conclusion that to educate is to instruct and train all the faculties of the mind and the body.

What has education done for mankind? It was wont to be said by the uneducated in times past, that learning is good for nothing; that it makes its possessors proud, lazy, &c. But it is now known, that education has done something—and something good, too. But, we also know, that it has not done all that was expected from it. Why? Because education has been defective, or has not been of the right kind. The youth have not been trained "in the way they should go."

But, our question is—not what has education not done, but what has it done? We are much healthier than our ancestors. Is not that something? We think that it is. And this has been accomplished by our being better instructed in the laws of health. We remember the time, when in this enlightened country, the doctor shut up his patient baring with fever, in a close room during weeks of summer heat, without a breath of pure air, or a drop of cool water for his parched tongue.—We have learned nothing in hygienic education? The mortality from disease has diminished more than twenty per cent, during the last half century. True, many of our once hardy race of young men and women of the farming districts, by imitating the silly fashions of the city, have degenerated from the health and strength of their fathers and mothers; but, as knowledge increases, these evils will be cured. Since the laws of health first began to be understood, about two centuries ago, the average duration of human life in civilized countries, has increased from eighteen years to forty-five; and we have no doubt but that by strict observance of the laws of health, mankind might be brought back to its primeval age. There is no doubt, but that as man was at first created, "naked in body and in mind," and the wants of both supplied by his own intelligence and industry, so man's own follies and vices have enfeebled both.

In the increasing of our wealth, too, what has not been accomplished by education? The earth yields her fruits in fourfold abundance, not by the skill of the mere farmer, but by the aid of science. A Lancaster county farmer, a few years since, remarked, that it cost him four times as much to support his family, as it had cost his father. "Fine clothes, fine furniture, fine equipage, and—FINE BARNES," interrupted his neighbor.

"Yes, and fine houses," continued the farmer, apparently not noticing the point of the remark. "Why," he continued, "my son hasn't less than two hundred dollars worth of books, and my father's whole library consisted of not more than a half dozen books, and we scarcely ever saw more than one newspaper."

"And," said the other, "do you approve of your father's course? Or rather, would you think it right for you to follow in your father's course? For, this brings us to another point—are you not four times as able to support your family, as your father was? Does not every acre of this farm yield four times as much as when it was in the possession of your father?"

"You're right," was the response, "it does."—"Then," continued the other, "your son's library is but a just tribute to that science, which has enabled you (or rather necessitated you) to build your large and beautiful barn, and to fill it with the increased produce of your soil." To all of which, the farmer assented.

Education, then, has given us an increase of health and wealth. Are these nothing?—And they are the indirect results of an intellectual education, although not of the right kind; for, but little direct education in physics, morals or religion, has yet been given in the schools.

We say, that a moral and religious education has not been given in the schools; and religion is but seldom heard of by our youth, except in sectarian pulpits, thundering forth its enthuses upon all whose religious faith is dissimilar to its own. Hence, morals and religion (we mean the "pure and undenied religion," spoken of between eighteen and nineteen centuries ago) have not kept pace with intellectual education. And physical education, until the last notwithstanding all this, religion and morals we believe to be on the increase,—the result, as we believe of our intellectual culture, inferior as it is acknowledged to be; although not proportionally with it. Then, let us discard the heresy, that some have dared to maintain, that an intellectual education alone, is worse than none. An intellectual cultivation, not connected with moral and religious culture, had as it is, still better than a want of morals and religion connected with heathenish ignorance of every thing else.—We will continue this subject another time.—Lancaster Union.

GET READY.

Success is seldom governed by chance. If it were, there would be no honor attending our successful enterprises, and no dishonor connected with the unsuccessful ones.

We can, in nearly every instance, insure success by making the proper preparation for it. An enterprise entered upon by those who have matured the plans and taken the needed precautions, can scarcely fail. The important thing is to get ready.

School directors of Clinton county, are you getting ready for the opening of the fall and winter schools? The school house may need repairing—the black board to be enlarged, the desks and seats made more comfortable, a good teacher to be employed and a hundred other things to attend to. Are you getting ready now to insure success the coming term? Teachers, are you getting ready? Are you preparing for the examination? Are you reading on the subject of teaching? Are you laying in a deep and broad foundation as a teacher, that will give you success?

And parents, are you getting ready? Will you see that the field and other work is finished in time to permit your children to attend school at the opening of the session?—Will you get the proper books for your children, and then prepare to assist them in their lessons during the long evenings that will soon be here? It will not be long before several thousand children in this county will meet in the school room for instruction. Are we all getting ready to meet them there—to instruct them properly? It will be too late to get ready after the schools open.—Lock Haven Free Press.

'THE ARMY FRAUDS.'

We have received from Harrisburg the Report of the Commission appointed by Gov. Curtin in reference to the frauds alleged to have been committed against the State in the furnishing of supplies for the army.

As might very well have been expected, it entirely exculpates the Governor and all of the members of the Administration from any complicity whatever in frauds against, or overcharges to the State. The only paragraph in the Report which at all bears upon any person connected with the Administration, is the following. Referring to the purchase of inferior blankets for which, it is alleged, that too high a price was paid, the Commissioners say:—"The blankets were, perhaps, worth the price, but the price, one dollar and a-half a pair, was obviously too low to procure a suitable pair, which was not the case, each soldier receiving only seventy-five cents. No blame can be attached to the manufacturer, and it is, therefore, divided between Adjutant General Biddle, by whose order the purchases were made, and the Quartermaster's Department, to which alone such purchases belong."

It will thus be seen that so far as the blankets are concerned, the great difficulty was that an inferior article was furnished, and that the State paid no more for them than they were worth.

We have examined this Report carefully and critically, and after having done so, we arrive at the conclusion that such complaints as may be made must be attributed entirely to the peculiar circumstances under which the Administration was called upon to act. It is, without doubt, true that in some cases the Government of the State paid a larger price for articles which were required than, under other circumstances, they could have been obtained for; but when the extraordinary circumstances of the case are considered, this fact is not surprising.

The Report shows that the State has paid out from seven to ten thousand dollars, which might have been saved under other circumstances; but if we consider the fact that those who had charge of the furnishing of these materials were without experience, in reference to their purchase, there can be no blame attached to them. The Governor, so soon as his attention was called to the fact that money was being made out of the State in an undue manner directed his attention to the evils which were said to exist, and the Report of this Commission shows clearly and conclusively that he was successful in his efforts.—Daily News.

A Richmond Union Man.

A lady who recently returned from Richmond, Virginia, relates this incident:

Col. Payne, United States Army, and for many long years a friend of General Scott, had excited a reluctant admiration there on account of his persevering and immovable determination not to desert the Stars and Stripes. No bribes, or threats, or flatteries could shake him; he had the Napoleonic temperament, like a block of marble, over which the thunder shaft glided along, leaving no impression. Jefferson Davis and all the distinguished men of his kingdom visited the old man and sought to reason him out of his fealty, but in vain; and even a lady to whom he was once engaged was commissioned to weep over him, but the old man's heart replied, if his lips did not, "I could not love thee, dear, so much. Loved I not honor more?"

Finally, the dog showed his teeth. Properly belonging to him, to the amount of \$50,000 or so, was threatened. "Let it go," said the aged soldier. At latest observation this plan, et, overwearing the night of Secession, was not in observation.

Dr. Hayes' polar expedition has reached Halifax, on its way home.

Dress plainly—the thinnest soap bubbles wear the glaukiest colors.

The most difficult punctuation—putting a stop to a woman's tongue.

The Christian duty of military blunders—Resignation.