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BY DAVID OVER.

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Poetry.



IN MEMORY OF HON. E. D. BAKER.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Oh! fallen hero! noble friend!
That not the friend I mourn in thee,
Though called, in mid career, to end
Thy shining course of victory.

I dare not grieve for friendship's sake,
To know thy soldier's knell is rung;
That shame or glory ne'er shall wake
The silent trumpet of thy tongue;

That dim the eye whose lightning seared
The traitor, through his brazen mail;
Those lips whose smile of sweetness cheered
Our darkest day, are cold and pale.

No selfish sorrow fits thee now,
And we who loved thee stand aside
While she our mother, veils her brow
And in her grief forgets her pride.

When half the stars of honor fade,
That gemmed her banner's morning sky,
She sees them triumph, who betrayed,
And he; her truest chieftain, die!

When low ambition rules the land;
And patriots play the traitor's part,
We'll all can spare his open hand,
We'll all can spare his honest heart.

When timid lips proclaim their doubt,
To chill the ardor of the brave,
We miss his dauntless battle-shout;
That never truce to treason gave.

When freedom's base apostles preach
Disunion in the sacred name
Of Peace, his grand indignation speech
No more shall smite the cowering shame!

God! Thou hast sheathed the sword he drew;
We low before thy dark decree;
But give the arms that build anew
Our nation's temple, strength from Thee!

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of War.

The report of the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, occupies nearly fourteen closely printed octavo pages. It sets out with a statement of the entire estimated strength of the army, both volunteers and regulars, as follows:

STATES.	VOLUNTEERS.		
	3 months.	For the War.	Aggregate.
California	4,688	4,688	
Connecticut	2,226	12,400	14,626
Delaware	776	2,000	2,776
Illinois	4,941	80,000	84,941
Indiana	4,686	57,352	62,038
Iowa	968	19,800	20,768
Kentucky		15,000	15,000
Maine	768	14,239	15,007
Maryland		7,000	7,000
Massachusetts	3,435	26,760	30,195
Michigan	781	28,560	29,341
Minnesota		4,150	4,150
Missouri	9,356	23,130	32,486
N. Hampshire	779	9,600	10,379
New Jersey	3,068	9,302	12,370
New York	10,188	100,200	110,388
Ohio	10,236	81,205	91,441
Pennsylvania	19,199	94,760	113,959
Rhode Island	1,285	5,898	7,183
Vermont	780	8,000	8,780
Virginia	779	12,000	12,779
Wisconsin	792	14,153	14,945
Kansas		5,000	5,000
Colorado		1,000	1,000
Nebraska		2,500	2,500
Nevada		1,000	1,000
New Mexico		1,000	1,000
Dist. Columbia	2,828	1,000	3,828
	77,876	640,687	718,563
Estimated strength of the regular army including the new enlistments under act of Congress of July 29th, 1861.		20,834	
Total		660,971	

The appropriations asked for the service of the fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. The numerical strength of the cavalry force is now greater than is required, and as it can only be maintained at a great cost, measures will be taken for its gradual reduction.

Congress at its late extra session authorized the acceptance of 500,000 volunteers and appropriated \$500,000,000 for their support, but so numerous were the offers for volunteers it is believed 1,000,000 men could have been obtained, had there been authority to accept their services. It will say the Secretary, be now for Congress to say whether the army shall be further augmented, with a view to a more speedy termination of the war. If confined to the present limit fixed by law, it is proposed

to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time fall below the regulation standard, and thus reduce the number of officers and expenses of the army.

The report speaks in high terms of the efficiency already shown by the volunteers; refers to the wonderful strength of our institutions in the people so readily gathering together such an immense army, without resort to conscriptions, levies, drafts, or other extraordinary expedients; says the rebellion extended over an area of 733,144 square miles, possessing a coast line of 3,523 miles and a shore line of 25,414 miles, with an interior boundary line of 7,031 miles in length.

The battle of Bull Run is briefly referred to and the result declared to be "the natural consequence of the premature advance of our brave but undisciplined troops, which the impetuosity of the country demanded. Other early reverses, some of no permanent advantage to the enemy, are referred to; but he says, "the possession of Western Virginia and the occupation of Hatteras and Beaufort have nobly redeemed our transient reverses."

The early position of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia, is next reviewed, and their present condition pointed to with pride, as showing the increasing progress of loyalty to the Union. No doubt is entertained that the army on the Potomac, under its able leader, will soon make such a demonstration as will re-establish its authority throughout all the rebellious States.

It is suggested that the President be empowered to send commissioners with the army with power to enforce obligations of contracts and the collection of debts due to loyal citizens, in districts where civil power has ceased to exist.

The deficiency of arms and munitions of war at the commencement of the rebellion is alluded to, and the measures taken to procure a supply are set forth. In addition to the large contracts made in this country, two millions of dollars were sent to Europe for further additions, a part of which has been received. The policy of the War Department, however, has been to encourage the capital, enterprise and skill of our own people in this direction.

Congress is urged to authorize the establishment of a national foundry, at some point of facility, for the manufacture of heavy artillery. The reorganization of the militia of the country upon a uniform basis is also recommended. "The States should, it is urged, be aided in organizing, arming and disciplining them."

Immediate attention is called to the condition of our fortifications upon the seaboard and the lakes and upon our exposed frontiers. They should at once be placed in perfect condition for successful defense.

The corps of cadets at the Military Academy, now numbering only 192, it is recommended should be increased to 500, the increase to come from the States cordially cooperating with the Government in bringing their forces into the field in behalf of the Union.

The health of the army is spoken of as excellent, and the sanitary arrangements of the authorities have been greatly aided by good men and women in different States. Hospital sites and establishments for the sick and wounded have been opened in St. Louis, Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore and Annapolis, and will be attached to every division of the army in the field.

The system of promotions which prevails in the regular service should, it is urged, be applied to the volunteer forces in the respective States, restricting, however, the promotions to men actually in the field; and it is suggested that the distinction now existing between regulars and volunteers should not be continued.

Recruiting for the regular army has not been as successful as anticipated, and it is therefore recommended that further inducements be held out to recruits by bounties and full pay when due.

It is recommended that the law making obligatory the discharge of minors, who may enlist without the consent of their parents, should be repealed, and the subject left to the regulations of the War Department, or to the civil tribunals of the country. The employment of regimental bands it is also recommended, should be limited.

The railroads between New York and Baltimore having charged \$6 for each soldier transported, an argument was made to bring them from the former to the latter city, via Harrisburg, at \$4 each, and as a consequence, this rate was at once adopted by all the railroads in the loyal States, making a saving to the government of 33 1/3 per cent, in all its transportation of soldiers.

Although the railroad facilities between Baltimore and Washington have been lately improved, arrangements should be made for laying a double track between Washington and the Annapolis junction, with improved sidings and facilities at Annapolis and along the branch road.

The necessity of an additional railroad between Washington and Baltimore, in case the navigation of the Potomac is interrupted by the blockade, or the weather, is next referred to, and the fact mentioned that a responsible company, chartered by the State of Maryland, have proposed to build such a road upon condition that the Government will endorse their bonds, they finding themselves to set aside annually a sufficient sum for their redemption, at maturity, and to charge for transportation rates in no case to exceed four cents a ton per mile for freight, and three cents per mile for passengers. During the war, however, they will only charge two cents per mile for passengers.

It is recommended that a railway be constructed through Washington, from the Navy Yard, by the Capital to Georgetown, forming

connections with the existing railroad depots, and using the aqueduct bridge for the purpose of crossing the river at Georgetown. By a junction of this proposed railway with the Orange and Alexandria railroad, not only would the communication with our troops in Virginia be greatly improved, but an easy access be obtained to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Harper's Ferry, by means of the Loudon and Hampshire railroad.

That portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Harper's Ferry, which was so ruthlessly destroyed by the rebels, has not yet been restored. The great interests of trade require that this road should be reopened as speedily as possible by the company, for the transportation of the immense surplus of the agricultural productions of the West.—To aid this object the Department has tendered to the company a sufficient force for its protection during the progress of the work, and will render such facilities as it may be able to provide, in connection with its other important public duties.

For the purpose of facilitating the transportation of supplies to Alexandria and to points beyond, it has been found necessary to rebuild portions of the Orange and Alexandria and the Loudon and Hampshire Railroads, and to lay a track from the railroad depot to a point on the Potomac river, in Washington.

Under an appropriation granted for that purpose at the last session of Congress, a Telegraphic Bureau was established, and has been found of the greatest service in our military operations. Eight hundred and fifty seven miles of telegraphic line have been already built and put in operation, with an efficient corps of operators, and a large extension is now in process of construction.

The reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will be a substantial structure.

The Secretary here refers to the resignation of Lieut. Gen. Scott, and pays a high tribute to his long service. Major General McClellan, his successor in command, is also spoken of in warm terms.

The remainder of the report, which discusses topics of great interest, we give at length as follows:

The geographical position of the metropolis of the nation, menaced by the rebels, and required to be defended by thousands of our troops, induces me to suggest for consideration the propriety and expediency of a reconstruction of the boundaries of the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of national government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by enemies within, as well as from captives from foes without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected for similar purposes by Michigan and Ohio, and by Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the capital more remote than at present from the influence of State governments which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Federal authority.

To this end, the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the east and Pennsylvania on the north, leaving those on the South and west as at present. By this arrangement, two counties of Maryland (Alleghany and Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia. All that portion of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake Bay could then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, now jointly held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the State of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are great natural boundaries, which, for all time to come, would serve to mark the limits of these States.

To make the protection of the capital complete, in consideration of the large accession of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangement proposed, it would be necessary that that State should consent so to modify her constitution as to limit the basis of her representation to her white population.

In this connection, it would be the part of wisdom to re-annex to the District of Columbia that portion of its original limits which by act of Congress was retroceded to the State of Virginia.

It is already a grave question, what shall be done with those slaves who are abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as at Beaufort district in South Carolina? The number left within our control at that point is very considerable, and similar cases will probably occur. What shall be done with them? Can we afford to send them forward to their masters, to be by them abused against us, or used in producing supplies to sustain the rebellion? Their labor may be useful to us. Withheld from the enemy it lessens his military resources, and withholding them has no tendency to induce the horrors of insurrection even in the rebel communities. They constitute a military resource, and being such, that they should not be turned over to the enemy is too plain to discuss. Why deprive him of supplies by a blockade, and voluntarily give him men to produce supplies? The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels after the close of the war can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the country.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Gen. CAMERON'S report as originally written, contained the following paragraphs. It was sent in this shape to the publishers of leading papers North and West on Friday before the meeting of Congress. It was afterwards modified, it is stated, at the demand of the President, against the warm remonstrances of the Secretary of War. The original copy of the report has been published by some of the papers to which it was sent: and as a great deal has been said about General Cameron's position on the question of slavery, as affected by the rebellion, we think it right that his views should be made known to our readers. It is not necessary for us to say that the views of Gen. Cameron are those of the editor of this paper, and we believe of a vast majority of the people of the loyal States:—

"It has become a grave question for determination, what shall be done with the slaves abandoned by their owners on the advance of our troops into Southern territory, as in the Beaufort district of South Carolina. The whole white population therein is six thousand, while the number of negroes exceeds thirty-two thousand. The panic which drove their masters in wild confusion from their homes, leaves them in undisputed possession of the soil. Shall they, armed by their masters, be placed in the field to fight against us, or shall their labor be continually employed in reproducing the means for supporting the armies of rebellion?"

The war into which this government has been forced by rebellious traitors, is carried on for the purpose of repossessing the property violently and treacherously seized upon by the enemies of the government, and to re-establish the authority and laws of the United States in the places where it is opposed or overthrown by armed insurrection and rebellion.— Its purpose is to recover and defend what is justly its own.

War, even between independent nations, is made to subvert the enemy, and all that belongs to that enemy, by occupying the hostile country, and exercising dominion over all the men and things within its territory. This being true in respect to independent nations at war with each other, it follows that rebels who are laboring by force of arms to overthrow a government, justly bring upon themselves all the consequences of war, and provoke the destruction merited by the worst of crimes. That government would be false to national trust, and would justly excite the ridicule of the civilized world, that would abstain from the use of any efficient means to preserve its own existence, or to overcome a rebellious and traitorous enemy, by sparing or protecting the property of those who are waging war against it.

The principal wealth and power of the rebel States is a peculiar species of property, consisting of the service or labor of African slaves, or the descendants of Africans. This property has been variously estimated at the value of from \$700,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

"Why should this property be exempt from the hazards and consequences of a rebellious war?"

"It is the boast of the leader of this rebellion, who he yet had a seat in the Senate of the United States, that the Southern States would be comparatively safe and free from the burdens of war, if it should be brought on by the contemplated rebellion, and that least was accompanied by the savage threat that 'Northern towns and cities would become victims of rapine and military spoil,' and that Northern men should smell Southern gunpowder and feel Southern steel."

"No one doubts the disposition of the rebels to carry that threat into execution. The wealth of Northern towns and cities, the produce of northern farms, northern workshops and manufactories, would certainly be seized, destroyed, or appropriated as military spoil.— No property in the North would be spared from the hands of the rebels, and their rapine would be defended under the laws of war.— While the loyal States thus have all their property and possessions at stake, are the insurgent rebels to carry on warfare against the government in peace and security to their own property?"

"Reason and justice and self-preservation forbid that such should be the policy of this government, but demand, on the contrary, that, being forced by traitors and rebels to the extremity of war, all the rights and powers of war should be exercised to bring it to a speedy end."

"Those who make war against the government justly forfeit all rights of property, privilege, or security, derived from the constitution and laws, against which they are in armed rebellion; and as the labor and service of their slaves constitute the chief property of the rebels, such property should share the common fate of war to which they have devoted the property of loyal citizens."

"While it is plain that the slave property of the South is justly subjected to all the consequences of this rebellious war, and that the government would be untrue to its trust in not bringing it all the rights and powers of war to employ it to a speedy close, the details of the plan for doing so, like all other military measures, must, in a great degree, be left to be determined by particular exigencies. The disposition of other property belonging to the rebels that becomes subject to our arms is governed by the circumstances of the case. The government has no power to hold slaves, none to restrain a slave of his service. It has a right, however, to use the voluntary service of slaves liberated by war from their rebel masters. Like any other property of the rebels, in whatever mode may be the most efficient for

the defense of the government, the prosecution of the war, and the suppression of the rebellion. It is as clearly the right of the government to arm slaves, when it may become necessary, as it is to use gunpowder taken from the enemy. Whether it is expedient to do so is purely a military question. The right is unquestionable by the laws of war. The expediency must be determined by circumstances, keeping in view the great object of overcoming the rebels, re-establishing the laws, and restoring peace to the nation."

"It is vain and idle for the government to carry on this war, or hope to maintain its existence against rebellious forces, without employing all the rights and powers of war. As has been said, the right to deprive the rebels of their property in slaves and slave labor is as clear and absolute as the right to take forage from the field, or cotton from the warehouse, or powder and arms from the magazine. To leave the enemy in the possession of such property as forage and cotton and military stores, and the means of constantly reproducing them, would be madness. It is, therefore, equal madness to leave them in possession of and secure possession of slave property, more valuable and efficient to them for war, than forage, cotton and military stores. Such policy would be national suicide. What to do with that time and circumstances will solve, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that they cannot be held by the government as slaves. It would be useless to keep them as prisoners of war, and self-preservation, the highest duty of a government, or of individuals, demands that they should be disposed of or employed in the most effective manner that will tend most speedily to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the government. If it shall be found that the men who have been held by the rebels as slaves are capable of bearing arms and performing efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty of the government, to arm and equip them, and employ their services against the rebels, under proper military regulations, discipline and command."

"But in whatever manner they may be used by the government, it is plain that, once liberated by the rebellions act of their masters, they should never again be restored to bondage. By the master's treason and rebellion he forfeits all right to the labor and service of his slave; and the slave of the rebellious master, by his service to the government, becomes justly entitled to freedom and protection."

"The disposition to be made of the slaves of rebels, after the close of the war, can be safely left to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. The representatives of the people will unquestionably secure to the loyal slaveholders every right to which they are entitled under the constitution of the country."

REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The duties of the navy during the past summer have been threefold. To guard the insurgent ports and a coast line of nearly 3000 miles; to protect our maritime commerce and cruise in pursuit of piratical vessels sent out by the Confederates; and to take part in combined naval and military expeditions against North and South Carolina, and the ports of the infected districts. The reports of the Secretary of the Navy gives detailed information of the manner of which these arduous duties have been performed.

Vessels have been sunk in Ocracoke Inlet, on the North Carolina coast, and others are about to be sunk in the harbors of Charleston and Savannah.

153 vessels, of various sizes, have been captured since the institution of the blockade most of them in attempting to run the blockade.

The naval expeditions were, it seems, planned after receiving the reports of a board of officers, who deliberated on the best points to be attacked and seized. The board consisted of Captains J. F. Dupont and Chas. H. Davis, of the navy; Major John C. Barnard, of the army, and Professor Alexander Bachle, of the coast survey.

The Secretary reports that Flag Officer A. P. Foote, of the navy, had organized an efficient naval force in the Mississippi, auxiliary to the army.

Of privateers, the reports states that "such of these cruisers as eluded the blockade and capture were soon wrecked, beset, or sunk, with the exception of one, the steamer Sumter, which, by some fatality, was permitted to pass the Brooklyn, then blockading one of the passes of the Mississippi, and after a brief and feeble chase by the latter; was allowed to proceed on her piratical voyage. An investigation of this whole occurrence has been ordered by the Department."

The Secretary fully sustains the act of Capt. Wilkes in capturing Mason and Slidell. He says admirably:

"The prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the Department; and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these Rebel emissaries on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and its patriotic motives be excused. But it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligation of foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade."

There were, on the 4th of March last, in commission and at the service of the Secretary of the navy, only 42 vessels, carrying 555 guns, and 7,600 men. There are to-day, in commission, 264 vessels, carrying 2,557 guns, and over 22,000 men! This is an immense

work to do, in little more than eight months. Besides this, there will be ready very shortly, 52 new steamers, "peculiarly adapted to coast-guard duty," three of which are iron-clad.

The Secretary advises the creation of more grades in the naval service, as likely to add to the efficiency of the work, by making the rewards more frequent. Also he recommends a rule that officers retired with a sufficient allowance, after forty-five years' service. 25 acting lieutenants, 433 acting masters, and 209 masters' mates have been appointed, in order to have officers enough for the so largely increased navy. There have also been acting engineers and surveyors appointed.

The Secretary asks Congress to foster the Naval school to such a degree that at least double the usual number of students may be instructed.

On the slavery question the Secretary says nothing, but the following, "on this employment of fugitives," will show that he proposes to protect loyal men, and arrest insurgents, without asking if they were black or white.— He says:

"In the coastwise and blockading duties of the navy it has not been frequently that fugitives from insurrectionary places have sought our ships for refuge and protection, and our naval commanders have applied to me for instruction as to the proper disposition which should be made of such refugees. My answer has been that, if insurgents, they should be handed over to the custody of the Government, but, if on the contrary, they were free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion, and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner, and might be enlisted to serve on our public vessels or in our navy yards, receiving wages for their labor. If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and if no employment could be found for them in the public service, they should be allowed to proceed freely and peacefully, without restraint, to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion of the country.— This I have considered to be the whole required duty in the premises, of our naval officers."

The naval estimates for the year ending June 30th 1863, amount to \$14,625,545; and besides this, the Secretary reports a deficit of \$18,530,000 needed for current expenses to pay for vessels purchased, and for necessary alterations incurred in fitting them for naval purposes, for the purchase of additional vessels, for the construction and completion of twenty iron clad vessels.

Abstract of the Report of the Postmaster General.

It appears that the whole number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th of June, 1861, was 28,586; and that the entire number of cases acted upon during the same period was 10,638; including appointments made by the Postmaster General of the United States.— The whole number of appointments made by the Postmaster General was 9,235, and the number by the President during the same period 337.

The aggregate earnings of the different transatlantic steamship lines during the year ending June 30th, 1861, were \$392,887 63.

The expenditures of the Department in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1861, amounted to \$13,606,759 11.

The expenditures the previous year were \$14,874,772 89, showing a decrease in 1861 of \$1,268,013 78.

The gross revenue for the year 1861, including receipts from letter carriers and from foreign postages, amounted to \$8,349,296 40.

The estimated deficiency of means for 1861, as presented in the actual report from this department, December 3, 1859, was \$5,988,424 04. Deducting the annual deficiency, \$4,551,966 98, and there is an excess of estimated deficiency over actual deficiencies of \$1,436,457 06.

The revenue from all sources during the year 1863 amounted to \$ 9,218,067 40

The revenue from all sources during the year 1861 amounted to 9,049,296 40

Decrease of revenue for 1861 \$ 168,771 00

The net proceeds from post-offices in the loyal States for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1860, \$8,688,696 66, and in 1861, \$3,801,487 08, showing an increase in 1861 of \$112,796 52.

And in the disloyal States, in 1861, \$677,708 70, showing a decrease in 1861 of \$142,839 81.

The decrease in 1861 from the net proceeds of 1860, in all the States, appears to be \$30,042 29.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the disloyal States, and amount alleged to be due to contractors; also the amount actually paid to contractors from July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861.

Total expenditures \$ 8,629,150 47

" gross receipts 2,241,220 05

Excess of expenditures over receipts \$ 2,457,930 42

Amount alleged to be due to contractors for transportation 2,195,637 12

Am't actually paid for transportation 2,323,061 62

Leaving amount alleged to be due and unpaid \$ 812,576 49

The estimate of the total expenditures for 1863 is somewhat less than those of previous years heretofore submitted. This difference arises from the fact that only partial estimates are made for the cost of postal service in the States where it is now suspended.

The appropriation for deficiencies in 1862 was \$5,391,350 63, while the amount estimated to be required from the Treasury for 1863 is \$ 3,645,000.

The whole number of ordinary dead letters received and examined during the year was about 2,550,000.

The number of letters containing money, which were registered and sent out during the year ending June 30, 1861, was 10,580.

The number of dead letters returned unopened to foreign countries during the fiscal