

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 14, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian church on next Sabbath.

This notice is inserted for the information of members of the church living at a distance from the town.

A number of subscribers who are in arrears, have written to us, requesting us not to leave their accounts in the hands of the Justice, and that they will settle with us in a short time.

Commodore Dupont has captured the towns of Fernandina, Florida, and Brunswick, Georgia. The rebels, when the fleet came in sight of Fort Clinch which commands Fernandina, fired a couple of shots and then ran.

Col. Geary has taken Leesburg, and driven Gen. Hill, with his whole command, from the town and surrounding forts. The stars and stripes now wave over all the hills.

The stars and stripes are now waving from the Cockpit Point on the lower Potomac. The blockade of the Potomac is now broken.

Next Friday the election for spring officers will occur in our County. We hope our friends in the Boroughs and Townships will attend to it.

Capt. H. L. Rye's Company, most of whom are from our town, have sent home about \$2,500 of their pay. This speaks well for the boys.

We call attention to the speech of Hon. S. S. Wharton, in to-day's paper. He occupied the right position on the expulsion of the traitor Bright.

The army of the Potomac is to be divided into five Corps d' Army, to be commanded by Gen. McDowell, Sumner, Heintzelman, Keyes and Banks.

There is a report of a desperate battle being fought on the 21st ult. at Valverde, New Mexico. Judge Watts, the Delegate from that Territory, thinks from his last advices that it can't be true.

The President's Message.

We this morning lay before our readers the Message of President Lincoln, on the Slavery question, in which he recommends "the gradual establishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

Read the article from the Phila. Press on the Message, in another column. It expresses the sentiments of all loyal men.

Local Action of the East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church.

The annual conference of the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met, in Baltimore, on Wednesday of last week. The following preamble and resolutions, signed Aquila A. Reese and George D. Chenoweth, were read by the Secretary:

Resolved, 2d, That in our patriotic efforts in the past or present to sustain the Government of our country in this, her hour of trial, we are not justly liable to the charge of political teaching; and in the inculcation of loyal principles and sentiments, we recognize the pulpit and the press as legitimate instrumentalities.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Conference.

After an animated debate, these were adopted by a vote of 132 yeas to 15 nays, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Akers, Amos, Brown, Brittain, Brads, Breckstetter, Butler, Buckingham, Barnhart, Barnitz, Bouse, Black, Barnes, Bowman, Bender, Buckley, Bührman, Chenoweth, Conser, Chambers, Cooper, Castleman, Coleman, Carns, Cleaver, Crever, Coleman, Creighton, Cadden, Craig, Case, Dill, Dosh, Delloyer, Downes, Dunlop, Drum, Dixon, Eyer, Fanning, Forrest, France, Foster, Gero, J. Gayer, Gamble, Graham, A. E. Gibson, A. W. Gibson, Gotwail, A. W. Gayer, Gadder, G. T. Gray, Guss, E. J. Gray, Greely, Howe, D. Hartman, Harrow, Hinkle, Hunter, Hicks, Hartsock, Heyd, Hagey, Honck, Haslop, John, Kalfins, Kirby, Kelley, Keith, Kester, King, Lee, Lloyd, Miller, J. Monroe, W. R. Mills, Moonland, Montgomery, McMurray, Meminger, McKee, D. S. Monroe, Mendelhall, Mann, McCord, J. A. Monroe, Cockerman, S. W. Price, Porter, J. A. Price, Polsgrove, A. A. Reese, Ross, T. M. Reese, J. McK. Reiley, Rothrock, A. R. Reiley, Riddle, Rock, A. Smith, Sanks, Sime, Switzer, Shaffer, Sherock, Snyder, Sears, Sivalvy, B. F. Stevens, Swoadler, Shannon, W. H. Stevens, Shaffer, Savage, J. C. Stevens, M. L. Smith, Swanger, Tippet, Torrence, Taylor, S. A. Wilson, R. E. Wilson and J. T. Wilson—132.

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Nays—Messrs. J. Wesley Brown, Deale, Dabhiell, Hedgels, Hall, KEPLER, Kinsey, McCourtney, Norris, Parrish, F. R. Reese, Sargent, Stevenson, Spangler and Wely—15.

Rev. Henry Spicer refused to vote, saying that an Annual Conference should counsel him to compromise himself on such questions.

This action of the Conference places that body of Christians in the right on the great question, Whether the Union shall be saved, or whether we shall submit to the traitors, who are now attempting to destroy the fair fabric erected by Washington and his patriotic co-workers.

We always believed that the Methodist Church, North, was loyal, and this action of the Conference proves it in a manner not to be misunderstood. Only fifteen out of one hundred and forty seven, sympathetic with those who desire to destroy this glorious Republic—and we would advise those fifteen, to join the Church South, where, evidently, they heart are. Among the year are many with whom we are acquainted, men who have preached here, in times past—among the rest, Rev. Samuel Barnes, the pastor before the last.

We do trust that the Conference will send to this Station, for the coming year, one, no matter what his politics, who is loyal to his country as well as to his God—for a love of Country and Religion go hand in hand—and not one who would refuse to vote for loyal and patriotic Resolutions like the above. To send any other amongst us would injure the cause of Christ as well as the Church. All honor to the loyal and Christian men of the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have placed themselves right on the record. Good men always love their country.

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIERS.

CAMP SAW MILL, HAMPSHIRE CO., VA. March 4, 1862. Mr. DAVID OVER: Sir—As many of your readers are personally interested in the welfare and whereabouts of the 110th, and more particularly of Capt. Brisbie's Company of "Shyeters," and as we have had some changes on the Upper Potomac lately, I'll try to give you an imperfect description of that which may interest your constituents. The 22d of Feb. was celebrated by our brigade in the usual way by firing cannon, &c., and in the afternoon Gen. Lander reviewed the troops and our (the 21st) Brigade received great praise. On the 23th we were mustered for pay and I suppose we will soon have more money to send to Bedford County. Saturday, March 1st, we were roused up before day and got orders to prepare for a march. We cooked three days rations, packed our haversacks and about 4 o'clock P. M., we took up our line of march with the rest of the Brigade. We marched nine miles and arrived at Big Ceepon, about 7 o'clock P. M., there along the banks of the stream we bivouacked for the night, with orders to be ready for marching early in the morning, but morning came and time passed, yet we did not move. About 10 o'clock it commenced snowing and the boys went to building brush sheds at which work we all got to be very proficient, as we have had considerable practice for sometime past. About 3 o'clock P. M., we received orders to "fall in" and much to our disappointment instead of going we were marched to our old quarters at Camp Saw Mill. On our way back we heard why the sudden sickness and death of brave Gen. Lander, a loss which we feel to be irreparable, and had it not been for that unfortunate event this—Yesterday our Brigade was marched down to Paw Paw to escort the General's remains to the depot, it was a grand and melancholy sight. On the ground there were twelve Regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and one of artillery. The infantry with the exception of one regiment were ranged on each side of the road with arms presented, the lines extending from the house, the General's quarters, to the Depot; the Cavalry were drawn up on the right behind the infantry, and the artillery on the left. In the procession first came two martial bands, playing the dead march, then came the General's remains: His coffin was wrapped in the Star Spangled Banner, and on it was laid his cap and sword; the Bier was borne on the shoulders of eight Colonels. After them came several ministers, then General Tyler and another (I don't know his name) following, followed the Mischeluck's sharpshooters (his body guard,) and last came the 7th Ohio Rgt. with arms reversed. At intervals of a few

minutes from the time that the procession left the house, till arriving at the depot, ten guns were fired. It was a day long to be remembered by the whole division. There is a rumor in camp that Gen. Shields is to succeed him in command. The weather is very stormy, it came near blowing down our tents last night. Our Col. is and has been sick for some time, in Cumberland, but his place is ably filled by Lieut. Col. Crowther. Too much praise cannot be given to our Captain and Lieutenants for their kindness to us, and the company are about making them presents expressive of our regard. It is acknowledged by all that our company officers stand unrivalled in the regiment. We expect to move in a short time again and all our boys say the sooner the better, as they are every day getting more eager to try what we can do for our glorious old Union. The general impression here is that rebellion has seen its palmist days, but we want a "pitch in" before it ends.

Yours, &c., J. W. S. jr.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE. THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE OF SATURDAY. FULL AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The Congress Burnt and Blown up.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.—The long expected rebel steamer Merrimac has at last made her appearance, and yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of two gun-boats which came out with her from Norfolk, and the James town and Yorktown, which came down from the James river, made an attack upon Newport News and the naval vessels stationed at that place.

The Merrimac was first seen from the ramparts of Fortress Monroe, on her way to Newport News, at about a quarter before 1 o'clock. Two rebel gun-boats followed her. They all carried the Confederate flag at the stern. The gun-boats had a French flag at the mast head, and the Merrimac had a flag at her bows, which was described by some as a Commodore's flag, and by others as a black flag.

She appeared to be very low in the water. Her sides, bow, and stern were covered with sloping iron plates extending two feet below the water line, and meeting above like the roof of a house. At her bows on the water line were two sharp iron points resembling ploughs about six or seven feet apart.

Her guns are estimated at twelve, but she might not have had so many. At her bows two guns were seen projecting from her elliptical port-holes. The design of the enemy did not become apparent until between 1 and 2 o'clock, and by that time the Merrimac had got under way for the scene of action.

The Roanoke flag ship having been disabled by the breaking of her shaft some time since, was taken in tow by the tug-boats Diego and Young America. At about the same time the alarm-gun at Fortress was fired, and the whole garrison turned out upon arms. The Fourth New York was briefly addressed by Col. Benes, and all testified the greatest delight at the prospect of an action. After being ordered orders for some time, the garrison was dismissed until they should be wanted.

The rebel boats steadily pursued their way to Newport News, and the Merrimac soon rounded the Point and was lost to view from the Fortress. The first shot was fired from the frigate Cumberland at a little past 2 o'clock. The Sea Light Battery then opened upon the Merrimac, which was passing, and the Sawyer gun at the Rip Raps replied with a few shots at S-wall's Point.

A thick smoke was soon seen to arise above Newport News Point, indicating that the battery there, as well as the Cumberland and Congress, was engaged.

As the latter approached the Cumberland she did not pay any attention to the Congress, but after firing two guns, struck her (the Cumberland) with her sharp bows, making a jagged hole in her side at the water line, seven feet in extent.

The Cumberland immediately began to sink, when the Merrimac backing a short distance, ran into her a second time making another terrible hole which admitted the water at a furious rate. She continued firing until the water began to enter the port holes and soon after she careened over and finally sank at about 3 o'clock.

The Newport News battery and the guns of the Cumberland fired continuously upon the Merrimac, but no apparent effect was produced. The Merrimac unfortunately got aground on the way up and could offer but little assistance.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the Jamestown and Yorktown arrived from the James river; the latter was disabled early in the afternoon by the Cumberland and put into shore for repairs. After sinking the Cumberland, the Merrimac turned her attention to the Congress, and in less than an hour afterwards a white flag was hoisted on board the latter.

A rebel gun-boat immediately went alongside her, and the officers and marines being taken prisoners the vessel was allowed to escape to shore.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence arrived here during the afternoon and without dropping anchor proceeded up the river. She followed the example of the Merrimac and the Roanoke in firing upon S-wall's Point, but her shot fell short in like manner with the others.

The gun-boat Mystic was also towed up in the afternoon. At sundown the Roanoke, St. Lawrence and Mystic all returned.

After 4 o'clock the Merrimac continued to throw shells into the camp at Newport News, while the Jamestown and other rebel gun-boats continued firing upon the Merrimac. The latter replied as vigorously as possible and the conflict was continued without any apparent effect until dark.

During the evening the frigate Congress was set on fire and presented a brilliant spectacle. At midnight she was blown up, causing a tremendous explosion.

During the evening the Ericsson steamer Monitor arrived very opportunely and at once proceeded up the river, although she was not prepared for action, to take her part.

During the night only an occasional gun was fired. Reinforcements of men and ammunition were sent to Newport News early in the afternoon. But little damage of a serious nature was done there, and no one was killed.

This morning the conflict was renewed.—Until the presence of the Monitor was known to the Merrimac, the latter was engaged with the Merrimac, and but for the fortunate arrival of the Monitor the Merrimac also might have been lost.

The two iron-clad vessels engaged each for two or three hours at long and at short range. No perceptible effect was produced upon either. They went alongside once or twice, and seemed almost to run each other down, but they soon re-appeared.

The Ericsson battery succeeded finally in forcing a large hole in the port side of the Merrimac, and the latter in company with the whole fleet retired to Norfolk at about 1 o'clock.

The U. S. gun-boat Oregon was struck by the Merrimac in her boiler and was blown up this morning.

The gun-boat Zouave was also seriously damaged and was obliged to return.

The principal loss of life was on board the Cumberland, where it is thought as many as one hundred and fifty must have been killed or drowned.

But six lives were lost on the Merrimac, according to a statement made by one of her officers.

A rebel gun-boat was cut in two yesterday afternoon by the Cumberland.

The crew of the Merrimac were brought on shore this afternoon, and with the assistance of the Steamer Spangler, she has been got off and is now on her way here. She received numerous shots, but no serious damage.

The Congress is supposed to have lost over one hundred, including an officer. The expected arrival of the Congress and Cumberland have arrived here.

The Monitor has come up to the expectations that were entertained of her, and has proved herself impregnable to the heaviest shot at close quarters. She behaved remarkably well on her passage from New York, and although the sea covered her decks completely at times, her speed did not seem to be at all diminished. To her presence here may be attributed the safety of the Merrimac and other vessels in port and the final disabling of the Merrimac which had previously been proof against everything.

Capt. Worden of the Monitor was wounded in the head while looking out of the wheel-house. No other accident of any kind occurred to the battery or crew.

We have not yet been able to obtain a list of the killed and wounded.

Naval men here are generally of the opinion that, considering everything, the rebels had the worst time of it, though, without the Monitor, the damage might have been much more serious.

DESPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.—6:45 P. M. To G. Wells, Secretary of the Navy.

The steamer Monitor arrived at 10 o'clock last night, and went immediately to the protection of the Merrimac, lying aground just below Newport News. At seven o'clock A. M. the Merrimac, accompanied by two wooden steamers and several tugs, stood up towards the Merrimac and opened fire.

The Monitor met them at once, and opened her fire, when all the enemy's vessels retired excepting the Merrimac. These two iron-clad vessels fought part of the time touching each other, from 8 o'clock A. M. till noon, when the Merrimac retired. Whether she is injured or not, it is impossible to say.

Lieut. J. S. Worden, who commanded the Monitor, handled her with great skill, assisted by chief Engineer Simons. Lieut. Worden was injured by the cement from the pilot-house being driven into his eyes, but I trust not seriously. The Merrimac kept up a continuous fire, and is herself somewhat injured. She was moved considerably to-day, and will probably be out to-night. The Monitor is unharmed, and ready at any moment to repel another attack.

(Signed) G. V. Fox, Asst. Secretary of the Navy.

THE LATE NAVAL BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Lieutenant Wise arrived this afternoon, bringing despatches from Fortress Monroe. But few particulars have as yet transpired, as his interview with the Navy Department is not closed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.

THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

A Vigorous Blow at the Hopes of the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, March 6, 1862.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress the following message:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows:

The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that the Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region; and that all the Slave States north of such parts will then say, "The Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section."

To deprive them of this hope, substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it. As to all the States tolerating Slavery, would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that, while the offer is equally made to all, the more Southern, that in no event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy.

I say "initiation," because, in my judgment, gradual, and not sudden, emancipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any Member of Congress, with census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right, by Federal authority, to interfere with Slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested.

It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the Annual Message, last December, I thought fit to say: "The Union must be preserved; and hence all indispensable means must be employed." I said not hastily, but deliberately. War has been and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical recognition of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease.

If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue; and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency toward ending the struggle, must and will come.

The proposition now made, though an effort only, I hope it may be extended no farther to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned, than are the taxation and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the hope that it would soon lead to important results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my Country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The President's Message excited deep interest in the House to-day. It was evident that a document of such an important character was not generally anticipated. The reading was called for by Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, and on his motion referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, in which it will be discussed.

Some of the members, apparently not fully understanding it as pronounced from the desk, pursued the manuscript at their seats. The subject therein discussed forms to-night a theme of earnest conversations. The Message of a similar character transmitted to the Senate was not read.

From the Phila. Press of the 7th inst.

Few men understand the fitness of things better than Mr. President LINCOLN. He does everything at the proper time and in the proper way. His message of yesterday could not have been written at a more appropriate period. It comes to the country when it is almost saturated with victory. Wisely following events, instead of rashly disregarding them, the President takes the occasion of our recent successes in the West, and the large extent of reconquered territory obtained by those victories, to publish to the world what his policy shall be, and to ask of Congress an endorsement of that policy. And in making this request, the President pays a high compliment to his legislative colleagues in the administration of the affairs of Government. They have clothed him with an abundant confidence, and placed in his hands imperial and unquestioned power. In the exercise of that power our Chief Magistrate has driven the steel of loyalty into the heart of the rebellion. He has brought the mightiest conspiracy history records to the verge of an ignominious fall, and while pushing on the good work to a speedy consummation he pauses to indicate the policy his conscience calls upon him to pursue.

That policy meets our heartiest approval.—We can see nothing in the resolution the President suggests, or the arguments with which he sustains that resolution, to conflict with our own recorded opinions. It comes to us with almost the awe of inspiration. We see in its author the chief of a mighty people, the champion of a great principle, the leader in a glorious war; we see a ruler whose responsibilities are greater than those of CINCINNATUS when he became dictator, greater than that of WASHINGTON when he assumed command of his enthusiastic and undisciplined army.—Confiding in the wisdom which thus far has done all things well, we should have felt it our duty, even had we differed from President LINCOLN, to have surrendered our convictions to the good of the Republic. We take it that the feeling we thus express will be echoed by the country; for there is no true friend of the country, no sincere lover of our flag, who would not sacrifice his opinions unhesitatingly to the general welfare. That sacrifice will be demanded.

The President recommends the gradual abolition of slavery, with compensation to loyal owners. His words are plain: "The gradual establishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system." There can be no objection to the terms in which this recommendation is couched. He does not ask Congress to inaugurate any measure of emancipation—to pass a law saying that the slaves of South Carolina shall be emancipated and their owners compensated without South Carolina's consent, but that the Government "ought to cooperate with any State" seeking to free itself from slavery. There is nothing harsh, unjust,

or arbitrary. There is nothing even positive. As a practical measure, Mr. LINCOLN's message means nothing. As a moral declaration of the intentions of the Government, it is of extraordinary importance. It adopts no idea, and is based on no theory. We can see where in it will displease our radical friends, who will be satisfied with nothing but immediate, universal, and uncompensated emancipation.—These gentlemen of Southern ideas who consider slavery as a blessing far above any other existing will also be indignant and denunciatory. The people, however, who have no sympathy with either the theorist or the traitor, will see in this declaration of the President the true expression of the wishes, and a policy kind and just to all.

It will be seen that the President expresses no opinion upon the judicial question arising out of this war. He says nothing of confiscation—of employing slaves for military purposes—of freeing the slaves of disloyal owners. We regard his silence as an evidence of consummate wisdom. These questions must be determined by the necessities of military events. The necessities of military events are peculiar to the States occupied. They can only be appreciated by the generals in command, and to his generals the President leaves them. He takes care not to violate the integrity of a State's existence, by any interference with its local rights, but bases his action upon the broad principle, that, in tendering compensatory emancipation to the owners in the border States, we dissolve the tie that makes them in sympathy with the Cotton States, and by depriving the traitor leaders of any hope arising of that sympathy, substantially ends this rebellion. The President's argument on this point is ingenious and conclusive.

Passing from all these considerations, however, and dismissing this question as a matter of statesmanship or argument, we recognize in the message of President LINCOLN a tribute so that great Northern sentiment which is so universally felt, which dwells in the conscience of every reasoning man, and which we are glad to see at last officially recognized—the sentiment of regret at the existence of slavery. The man who has doubted our President will find in this expression of his opinion that they have done him wrong. They will see that amid the overwhelming interests and responsibilities of his high station, he does not fail to meet what, after all, is the great issue involved in this war. He makes no question of loyalty or disloyalty. He assumes the restoration of our authority over the Union as an inevitable and immediate fact. He considers these people of the South as the deluded citizens of the Union, which in their madness they attempted to destroy. And in order to secure the Republic against any recurrence of the frenzy whose bitter results we are now so sadly experiencing, he asks Congress so to shape its legislation that the institution existing in the South, controlling its statesmen and crushing its people, which has fostered the social and political aristocracy on which this rebellion is based, shall pass away. Not violently, not cruelly, not to the injury of any individual or State rights, not by outwearing our feelings of humanity at the inauguration of a civil war and insurrection, not ignoring a single provision of the Constitution, not even offending the prejudices of those who are so sensitive on this institution; but by a calm, just, and consistent act of legislation. He recognizes the obligations of the Administration upon the one part, and of every constituent of the Administration upon the other, preserving sacredly the good faith that should exist between them.

Therefore, we hail this message of President LINCOLN as the opening of a new era in our history. We have had victories in the field—let us unite and secure a victory in the Cabinet and council chamber. No loyal man can hesitate or falter when the President leads.—There can be, hereafter, but two parties in the political contest—those who oppose the Administration, and in doing so oppose the Union, and those who give to the President that firm and ardent support which knows no selfish and no personal consideration. Our course is clear on this question, and so, we think, is the course of every true-minded and patriotic man. We see in the policy of the President the path to be followed; and it is the only path to national union, peace, and perpetuity.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The following is an official despatch to Major Gen. McClellan at Washington:

The army of the south-west, under Gen. Curtis, after three days' hard fighting, has gained a most glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, McCulloch, Price and McCutosh.

Our loss is estimated at one thousand killed and wounded.

That of the enemy is still larger.

Guns, flags, provisions, &c., were captured in large quantities.

Our Cavalry are in pursuit of the flying enemy.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

\$25! EMPLOYMENT! \$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from \$25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: ERNEST SWINNEY, Manager, CORNHILL, B. JAMES, General Agent, 21, Main, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1861—22

Andrews, who was imprisoned in Buffalo for counterfeiting AYER'S PILLS, has now been released to Toronto, with one G. O. Briggs of Hamilton, O. W., for conspiring to defraud the public by their nefarious pursuit. Imprisonment, though it be for years, can scarcely punish enough the heartless villain who could execute such an imposition upon the sick. The wicked rascal who, for paltry gain, could thus trifle with the life and health of his fellow man—take from his lips the cup of hope while sinking, and substitute an utter delusion and cheat, would falter at no crime, and should be spared no punishment. Some of his trash is still extant and purchasers should be wary of whom they buy. (Gazette, Utica, N. Y.