

The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

Vol. 37; No. 43

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED
Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,
OPPOSITE THE MENDEL HOUSE,
BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:
\$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,
\$2.25 if not paid within three months, \$3.50 if not paid
this year.

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One Square, each week or less	\$1.25
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U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims especially collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864.—t.

EMY H. AINSIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. especially collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana Street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—t.

J. E. DIERBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House." Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice. Having also, been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c. Bedford, Apr. 1, 1864.—t.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864.—t.

KIMMEL & LANGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—t.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864.—t.

JNO. MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864.—t.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on judgments, Notes and other claims. Has for sale Town Lots in Tazewell and St. Joseph, and real estate in various parts of Virginia. Will also act as mediator in sales of property.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell, Apr. 15, 1864.—10 m.

JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND

Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office with J. E. Dierbrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
August 19th, 1864.—t.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittance promptly made. RESERVE KEPT IN GOLD.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. REBERGER.
Apr. 15, 1864.—t.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Watchmaker and Jeweler. Spectacles, &c.
H. E. BOWSER, RESIDENT Dentist of Woodbury.

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.
Aug. 5, 1864.—t.

O. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully renders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hefner.
April 1, 1864.—t.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully renders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864.—t.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—t.

UNION HOTEL,
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel).

The best of accommodations and the most favorable arrangements to accommodate the traveling public in every particular.
A splendid Livery Stable attached.
April 6

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificate of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from that date to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a discount of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount certified by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deduction for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any saving bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes can make no better security for its deposits, and the interest on its own deposits is either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent fund for depositors. It is the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own notes are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

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The Educator.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

We give below the instructions under which County Superintendents act in giving temporal certificates, we trust every teacher and director in the county will procure a copy of them and read them carefully.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Co. Supt.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES.

So far as is practicable, a uniformity in the standard of qualifications of persons receiving provisional certificates is desirable. The grades given by Superintendents, in different parts of the State, should represent, as nearly as possible, the same attainments. To secure this object, the following instructions are prepared as guides for Superintendents to be followed so far as existing circumstances will permit:

I. Moral Character.—By the new form of the certificate, the Superintendent certifies to the good moral character of the holder. Good moral character is one of the most important requisites, and no person should be licensed to teach whose character is even questionable.

If Superintendents are not personally acquainted with the applicants, or are in doubt as to their character, they should demand testimony from some responsible individuals, who are known in the community, before certificates are issued.

II. Intellectual Attainments.—It is not expected that all teachers will be equally well qualified in this respect, but all who do not reach a certain fixed minimum standard in each of the branches to be taught should be rejected. It can hardly be necessary to say to Superintendents, in any of the counties, to issue certificates with as low a grade at five, and in but few should it be as low as four, in any of the branches. Examining officers should not, either dispense with these low grades, and then have two and three represent the same standard of qualifications as would have been represented by the lower numbers had they been attained. Certificates whose grades say, "good," "very good," should be issued to those only who are good or very good teachers. If, however, the lower grades are used, they should be given to those only who have a knowledge of the simple elementary departments of the branches represented in the grades, but who are not competent to teach the more advanced classes in our schools.

The figures in the grades above four should represent as nearly as practicable the following degrees of scholarship:

Orthography.—3. Ability to spell correctly, orally or by writing, the words of the language in common use, with some general knowledge of orthography.

2. Ability to spell correctly the words in the language that are in common use among our best writers, with a thorough knowledge of the elementary sounds of the letters, and the characters by which those sounds are indicated in the books in use in the country.

1. Ability to spell correctly, orthographically and phonetically, all the words in the language in general use, with a thorough knowledge of the principle of the science of orthography.

Reading.—3. Ability to read with facility, and enunciate distinctly, with a knowledge of the rules of punctuation.

2. Ability to read readily in different styles of prose composition, a general knowledge of orthography and elocutionary principles.

1. Ability to read well in different styles of prose and poetry, with the proper tone, inflection, modulation, pronunciation and emphasis, with a thorough knowledge of elocutionary principles, as found in our more advanced readers.

Writing.—3. A uniform plain hand, with a knowledge of the proper position of the body, and the method of holding the pen.

2. Ability to write a good, fair hand, with some knowledge of the elementary principles involved in the formation of letters.

1. A beautiful style of writing, easy and rapid in execution, with a thorough knowledge of the art of penmanship, and ability to give the analysis and classification of the letters according to some standard system; also, a good idea of the proper classification of pupils, according to their advancement.

Intellectual Arithmetic.—3. Ability to solve readily, explain clearly and with correctness of language, any problems usually found in our primary arithmetics.

2. Power to concentrate the mind upon the question presented, so as to repeat and analyze correctly problems involving the combination of the four ground rules, together with fractions and percentages.

1. Ability to give promptly the most rigid analysis, with full and clear explanations of any of the examples usually found in our advanced intellectual arithmetics.

Written Arithmetic.—3. Ability to solve problems in common arithmetic as far as involuents, with a good knowledge of the principle of the rules thus far.

2. Readiness in the solution of the problems involving all the principles found in our common school arithmetic, with ability to explain the operations.

1. A thorough knowledge of the science of numbers, with ability to apply its principles to ordinary arithmetical questions that may be presented, and explain fully and clearly, and in the most approved methods, all the operations performed by the solution.

Geography.—3. A good knowledge of the definitions of terms used in geography, a knowledge of the boundaries of political divisions, location of chief towns, rivers and mountains with some acquaintance with map drawing.

1. A thorough knowledge of physical, political and thorough geography, with ability to explain the phenomena connected therewith; a thorough acquaintance with map drawing, and aptness in teaching by this method.

Grammar.—3. A general knowledge of the elements of English grammar, embracing orthography, etymology and syntax, with ability to give instruction therein, and to compose readily punctuated and capitalised, correctly, together with habitual use of correct language.

2. A sound knowledge of English grammar, in all its parts; ability to give the logical analysis and syntactical construction of sentences, and to apply the proper rules, and familiarity with the

rules of prose composition.

1. A thorough knowledge of English grammar, some acquaintance with the philosophy of the language, the rules for the different styles of English composition, and their application; ability to give clear explanation, and oral instruction, with some acquaintance with derivation of words.

Theory of teaching.—Familiarity with the theory, or science of teaching, is of the highest importance to an individual who expects to engage in the business of imparting instruction. Superintendents should question candidates upon the arrangements, government and classifications of schools, and require them to give reasons for their opinions upon these topics, their familiarity with standard works upon the theory of teaching, and the general history of education; their duties and responsibilities as instructors of youth, their active connection with the educational organizations of the district and county. Certificates should be graded upon this topic in accordance with the familiarity of the candidates with the several subjects presented in the examination.

Practice of Teaching.—The ability to teach and manage a school will be exhibited only in the school room, and before classes; hence Superintendents should not grade certificates in this topic until they have visited the schools of the candidates at least twice, and noticed particularly the total and average attendance, classification, modes of instruction, progress, methods of conducting recitations, clearness of explanation, manner of keeping the monthly reports, order and studiousness of pupils, their general deportment, and the condition of the school room and grounds.

Other Branches.—If candidates are to be examined in any of the higher branches, the grades and qualifications, required to be entitled to those branches, should be uniform with those enumerated in the branches required to be taught in our common schools. The more advanced departments of science are taught in so few that it is not deemed advisable to prepare any special instructions relative to them.

Remarks.—It is not expected that examining officers can follow these instructions to the letter. They are given as a guide by which they are to be directed, so far as is practicable, in the discharge of their most difficult and perplexing duty, viz; the examination of teachers. After all, such officer must exercise his own judgment, and be governed by the circumstances in which he finds himself placed—circumstances which no one but himself can understand.

C. R. COBURN,
Superintendent Common Schools

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT }
Harrisburg April 20, 1864. }

THE GUNBOAT GENERAL.

While circumstantial evidence shows that Gen. McClellan was on a gunboat during the battle of Malvern Hill, there is positive testimony that he was on a gunboat during the terrible battle of White Oak Swamp or Glendale, the day before (June 30); and that when the battle of Malvern Hill was fiercely raging, he was several miles from the scene, selecting, as he himself tells us, "the final position of the army and its depots," when as he expected, it should be defeated. We summon his Chief Engineer, General Barnard, (now Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg), and the Rev. Dr. Marks, an eye-witness and one of McClellan's army friends, to assist his defective memory.

Gen. Barnard, in his review of the Peninsular Campaign, in which he was Engineer-in-Chief, and at McClellan's right hand, says, on page 44, when speaking of the great battle of the 30th— "It was an eventful day and an eventful point, too, to the general position of the army. Where was the Commanding General during this battle? At the extreme left, and for a considerable portion of the time on a gunboat.

McClellan, in his report, page 135, confirms this statement. He does more. On page 138 he says:— "It was very late at night before my aids returned to give me the results of the day's fighting along the whole line, and the true position of affairs."

"It may be well doubted," says his disgusted Engineer-in-Chief, in alluding to this, "whether, in all the recorded dispatches of military commanders, a parallel to this extraordinary avowal can be found. We supposed it the special business of a General to know at each moment, 'the true position of affairs,' and have some agency in ruling it. Here we find the day's fighting all done, the results—far better or for worse—accomplished, and 'very late at night' the Commanding General just learning about them!"

Let us hear what Rev. Dr. Marks says of the Commander-in-Chief on this eventful day, in his sketch of "the Peninsular Campaign in Virginia." On page 298 he says:— "The Commander-in-Chief was evidently oppressed with the deepest solitude, for he accompanied the Prince (de Joinville), and his nephew, to the war-steamer, and remained on board until late in the afternoon, communicating his orders by signals and couriers. Dr. James Rogers, Brigade Surgeon of Robinson's Brigade, who had been ill with fever for several days, was likewise on the steamer, and afterwards related to me the events and scenes of that day as they came under his eye. He said Gen. McClellan was evidently laboring under the deepest depression, and approached the worst results. But about 4 o'clock a dispatch came from Gen. Marey, saying that our army was holding the enemy at bay at all points, and in all probability would drive him from the field. This message seemed to lift an immense burden of the heart of the General, and he arose and walked the deck with a buoyant step; and from this time evidently listened to the battle with new hope. But about 5 o'clock the Commanding General rode into the lines of our army, and remained until the action closed. Gen. Heintzelman had sent to him a message that the troops noticed his absence, and it was exerting a depressing influence on them, and he could not be answerable for the consequences if he longer held himself so far aloof from the scene of action and of danger."

Commenting in this battle, Gen. Barnard says, page 46:— "The army was saved in spite of General McClellan's ignorance of the 'position of affairs' and 'results of the day's fighting,' and consequent incapacity to give intelligent orders."

Speaking of the battle of Malvern Hill, the

next day Gen. Barnard, asks and answers:

"Where, this day, is the Commanding General? Off with Capt. Rodgers to select the final position of the army and its depots. He does not tell us that it was on a gunboat, and that this day not even 'signals' would keep him in communication with his army, for his journey was ten or fifteen miles down the river, and he was thus absent until late in the afternoon. This is the first time we ever had reason to believe that the highest and first duty of a General, on the day of battle, was separating himself from his army to reconnoiter a place of retreat.

Any candid man who shall read General McClellan's Report carefully, will be thoroughly convinced that the brilliant battles on the Peninsula were solely the work of the corps commanders, and but for the interference of McClellan, as Command-in-Chief, Richmond would have been taken and the rebel army destroyed.

Army Correspondence

McCLELLAN IN THE ARMY.

A Correction.—A Soldier on Peace.
HEADQUARTERS 76th PA. VOLTS.
IN THE FIELD BEFORE PETERSBURG VA.
Sept. 21st, 1864.

DEAR INQUIRER.—Although I have nothing of great interest to communicate, yet I wish to occupy a small space in your columns. A few days since a Bedford Gazette made its appearance in our midst, and in it I see a communication written over the letter H, from the 76th Pa. Vols. and for the sake of simple truth I wish to correct one of the frequent misrepresentations contained therein.

In the first place he states that he wrote on a day of great rejoicing among the troops on this command over the announcement that McClellan was nominated, as candidate on the Democratic ticket for President at the coming election.

Now I do not wish to dictate to any man, who elects to do as he pleases, in exercising his right of suffrage, but to say that the army is rejoiced over the nomination of McClellan, is as far as public rejoicing is concerned, utterly FALSE, I, and I can call four fifths of this brigade to witness, have never heard any rejoicing, not even a single man, as far as I know, and if any cheering was done it was done within the rebel entrenchments, and in our front.

Now in the name of good sense, can it be possible that a soldier who has served in the army for three years, and borne all the dire privations and suffering, run the risks of a score of battles will support a man or a cause that is willing, yet begging his enemies, traitors in arms, who have fought him in a score of battles, to come back into the Union, and will compound with his most deadly enemies, in treason, and would place the humiliating spectacle before the world of an army, the mightiest in arms, and numbers, and of late the most successful that ever trod the earth, after shedding rivers of blood, coming down to beg its enemies to come back and all the blood, shed, and the gallant dead, be sold them in a miserable compromise, for peace, and they to prescribe their own terms. It is the most ignominious and humiliating thought that could be entertained. We all espoused the cause of the government in the day when it was attacked by traitors and believing, as we do now, that he who stood aloof and would not support it, was and is a traitor, and if there is any man insane enough, or who is now convinced that government is wrong, and to take plea with its enemies, why in all reason don't he go into their lines and take up arms in accordance with his convictions. That is my opinion, and I think every sane man's also.

I speak generally, but that Lincoln is "played out" is a fact that I never knew, and I am a member of the 106th Army Corps "near Petersburg Va." McClellan say, speaking with all allowance, get a small vote with the army, but Lincoln is the man for the Army and Navy of the United States, and we want no better commander, and to say that the Army before Petersburg is jubilant at McClellan's nomination, is a libel the most dishonorable, and for one I would feel outraged in having my people believe it, for I hold that as a soldier, we want a war man, and if we are following our own conviction in sustaining the government, we don't want to be defeated, and in view of all the suffering, bloodshed, desolated homes, sorrowing families, murdered comrades, and above all the justice of our cause. What man could say compromise but a craven, a coward, or an avowed enemy of his country.

All is quiet, and we have beautiful weather.
Very Respectfully,
I. H. RAWLINS,
Sergt. Major.

Secretary Chase on the Stump for Lincoln—His Speech at Cincinnati, Ohio.

I come here to-night for the purpose of joining my voice and my efforts with yours for the election of Lincoln and Johnson to the Chief Magistracy and Vice Chief Magistracy of the nation. I know that the people are to do this work, and that what I or any other speaker may say will have little to do with the general result—the triumph of the glorious cause of the Union and freedom, represented by these candidates. I have before spoken to you of this theme; but the theme of Union and freedom will not be exhausted in this land until the last rebel has laid down his arms, and the last maniac falls from the last slave. [Cheers and "That's so."] And just so long as this battle remains to be fought, I wish to be on hand to take part in the contest. [Cheers.] Slavery is wrong. It is wrong to hold a man all his life long as a mere instrument of profit and pleasure for another. Originally, however, we had no power to interfere with slavery in the States; but when this war was commenced by the slaveholders for the defence and protection of slavery, then arose that contingency which many of our wisest statesmen have regarded as vesting in the General Government complete control over the institution of slavery. Three years ago John Quincy Adams declared in his place in Congress—and no man was found bold enough to meet his argument—that, in the event of insurrection, when the war-powers of the Government were called into play; or, in the event of a foreign war, when the same powers should be called into exercise, slavery would be as much at the disposal of the General Government as any other local institution. [A voice—"The Rebel vice President himself said so in one of his speeches just before the rebellion."]

Yes, it is the commonly received doctrine; and no man who reads the Constitution, and weighs the powers of Government in any just scale, can doubt that this is the true construction of the Constitution. So when the Rebels, by making war upon the Government, put in the hands of the President this power over slavery, what was the President to do but to exercise the power by breaking every yoke and letting the oppressed go free? [Great cheers.]

Now, I am no officeholder, and no candidate for any office; but I am simply one of the people, and am very glad to be one of the people. I speak to you without any interest except that which you all share, and I say to you to-night, that in my judgement there is hardly a sabbiter thing than the fact that, in the midst of this great rebellion we have been going on with our works of internal improvements such as no other nations accomplish in time of peace. Think of it: We are now making arrangements to complete the railroad to the Pacific ocean, to link the Atlantic with the Pacific; and there is no public work like it upon the face of all this earth. This nation carrying the immense burden of the war, is great enough and strong enough to undertake this great work of improvement. [A voice—"We can stand it! Stand it! Why will you add millions to your property. And this party for the Union is the one that undertakes it."]

[A voice—"We will begin it under Lincoln and finish it under Chase, who is to follow him."]

"That would be too long to wait, my friend. [Loud laughter.] Then there is another thing. They tell us that we are not bold enough in our actions in respect to foreign powers. Well, let them wait a little. They have not said what they intend to do; but we have told them that we don't mean to look with the least allowance upon the establishment of a foreign empire in America. [Cheers.] I trust and believe that this doctrine will be carried out, and that monarchies in Europe will find that they have something to do at home of more importance to them than sending their Emperors into this country of ours. I say country of ours, because we have a common interest with other republics on the continent; and no foreign power can touch a republic in America without touching the interest of the United States.

A large portion of his speech was made up of comparisons between the Chicago and Baltimore platforms.

Remember; the Democrats were in power in every State that seceded from the Union under Jeff. Davis. That's the way they adhered to the Constitution in the past. The Chicago platform says they will adhere to the Union in the future as in the past. Comment is unnecessary.

The only States in which soldiers cannot vote are Indiana, where the great Democratic conspiracy was organized, and New Jersey, where that conspiracy was sanctioned and helped on by the Democratic leaders.

The Colonel of a New York regiment now in the trenches before Petersburg thus writes home to his father. The writer never yet voted any other than the regular Democratic ticket:

"The blanks have been forwarded to us to vote. I shall have to vote for Lincoln, not on account of himself, his party, or for economy's sake; but because of the Chicago platform, and the real necessity of showing the Rebels that we mean business. That peace is only to be obtained on terms of submission. The re-election of Lincoln will be dreadful to them."

General McClellan's letter of acceptance is one of those specimens of plausible rhetoric in which the art consists in saying nothing in words of apparent significance. The delvers for its meaning are placed in the position of unsuccessful speculators in petroleum wells. There is a deceiving film on the surface of the watery verbiage, but the most indefatigable explorer fails to "strike fire."—*Boston Transcript.*

The rumors of peace conferences between Gov. Brown and Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, and General Sherman are revived with more positiveness than ever by the Louisville Journal of last Sunday, which states on what it calls "trustworthy authority," that "Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has tendered peace propositions to Gen. Sherman." The General has appointed commissioners to go into the rebel lines and confer with the State authorities of Georgia. Gov. Brown, it is rumored and believed, is sustained in his policy by Alexander H. Stephens, who is operating in the back ground. The commissioners are said to be already in conference with the Governor, and the peace propositions will soon be forwarded to Washington for the President's approval.

How TOLEA LADY.—Two women shall get into an omnibus, and though we never saw either of them before, we shall select the true lady. She does not titter when a gentleman handling up her face knocks off his hat, pitches it away over his nose; nor does she receive her "change" after this (to him) inconvenient act of gallantry, in grim silence. She wears no flowered brocade to be trodden under foot, nor ball-room jewelry, nor rose-tinted gloves; but the lace fall around her neck is scrupulously fresh, and the strings under her chin have evidently handled off by lady's fingers. She makes no parade of watch if she wears one; nor does she draw off her dark netting fitting glove, to display ostentatious rings. Still we notice, nestling in the straw beneath us, such a trim little boot, not paper-soled, but of an anti-consumption thickness; the bonnet upon her head is of plain straw, simply trimmed—for your true lady never wears "a dress hat" in an omnibus. She is quite as civil to the poorest as the richest person who sits beside her, and equally respectful of her rights. If she attracts attention, it is by the meekness and grace of her manner, not by the ostentation of her dress. We are quite sorry when she pulls the strap and disappears; if we were a bachelor we should go home to our solitary den, with a resolution to become a better and a married man.

Estrey Heifer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in Hopewell Township, on or about the 7th of September, a white and red spotted heifer, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay damages, and take her away.
Sept. 9, 1864.—31.

PIAS LITTLE.

\$25 REWARD!

WAS last in the Village of Bloody Run on 22nd Inst. a SMALL SINGLE CASED GOLD WATCH. The above reward will be paid to any person who may find and return the watch to the subscriber.
Sept. 2, 1864.—3