will. The President was led along by the greatness of their self-sacrificing example; and, as a child, in a dark night, on a rugged way, catches hold of the hand of its father for guidance and support, he clung fast to the hand of the people, and moved calmly through the gloom. While the statesmanship of Europe was scoffing at the hopeless vanity of their efforts, they put forth such miracles of energy as the history of the world had never known. The Navy of the United States drawing into the public service the willing militia of the seas, doubled its tonnage in eight months, and established an actual blockade from Cape Hatteras to the Rio Grande; in the course of the war it was increased five fold in men and in tonnage, while the inventive genius of the country devised more effective kinds of ordnance, and new ferms of naval architecture in wood and iron. There went into the field, for various terms of service, two million men; and in March last the men in service exceeded a million; that is to say, one of eyery two able-bodied men took some part in the war, and at one time every fourth able-bodied man was in the field. In one single month, one hundred and sixty-five thousand were recruited into service. Once, within four weeks, Obio organized and placed in the field forty-two regiments of infantry-nearly thirty-six, thousand men; and Ohno was like other states in the East and West. The well-mounted cavalry numbered eighty-four thousand; of horses there were bought, first and last, two-thirds of a million. In the movements of troops science came in aid of patriotism; so that, to choose a single instance out of many, an army twenty-three thousand strong with its artillare, trains, bageage, and strong with its artillare. movements of troops science came in aid of patriotism; so that, to choose a single instance out of many, an army twenty-three thousand strong, with its artillery, trains, baggage, and animals, were moved by rail from the Potomac to the Tennessee, twelve hundred miles, in seven days. In the long marches, wonders of military construction bridged the rivers; and whenever an army halted, ample supplies awaited them at their ever changing base. of military construction bridged the rivers, and whenever an army halted, ample supplies awaited them at their ever changing base. The vile thought that life is the greatest of blessings did not rise up. In six hundred and twenty-five battles and severe skirmishes blood flowed like water. It streamed over the grassy plains; it stained the rocks; the undergrowth of the forest was red with it; and the armies marched on with majestic courage from one conflict to another, knowing that they were fighting for God and liberty. The organization of the medical department met its infinitely multiplied duties with exactness and despatch. Besides, at the news of a battle the best surgeons of our cities hastened to the field to offer the zealous aid of the greatest experience and skill. The gentlest and most refined of women left homes of luxury and ease to build hospital tents near the armies, and serve as nurses to the sick and dying. Our men were fighting for God and liberty. Besides the large supply of religious erty. Besides the large supply of religious teachers by the public, the congregations spared to their brothers in the field the ables spared to their brothers in the field the ablest ministers of the land. The Christian Commission, which expended five and a half millions, sent four thousand clergymen, chosen out of the best, to keep unsoiled the religious character of the men, and made gitts of clothes and food and medicine. The organization of private charity assumed unheard of dimensions. The Sanitary Commission, which had seven thousand societies, distributed under the direction of an unpaid board, spontaneous contributions to the amount of fifteen millions, in supplies or money—a million and a half in mouey from California alone—and dotted the scene of war faom Paducah to Port Royal, from Belle Plain, Virginia, to Brownsville, Texas, with homes and lodges.

The country had for its allies the river Mississippi, which would not be divided, and the range of mountains which carried the stronghold of the free through Western Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee to the highlands of Alabama. But it invoked the still higher power of immortal justice. In ancient Grace. power of immortal justice. In ancient Greece, where servitude was the universal custom, it was held that if a child were to strike its parent, the slave should defend the parent, and by that act recover hts freedom. After vain rent, the slave should defend the parent, and by that act recover hts freedom. After vain resistance, Lincoln, who had tried to solve the question by gradual emancipation, by colenization, and by compensation, at last saw that slavery must be abolished, or the republic must die, and on the first day of January, 1863, he wrote liberty on the banners of the armies. When this proclamation, which struck the fetters from three millions of slaves, reached Europe, Lord Russell, a countryman ity." Now there was no part of the country embraced in the proclamation where the Uni-ted States could not and did not make eman-

ted States could not and did not make emancipation a reality.

Those who saw Lincoln most frequently had never before heard him speak with bitterness of any human being; but he did not conceal how keenly he felt that he had been wronged by Lord Russell. And he wrote, in reply to another caviller: "The emancipation policy and the use of colored troops were the greatest blows yet dealt to the rebellion. The job was a great national one; and let none be job was a great national one; and let none be slighted who bore an honorable part in it. I hope peace will come soon, and come to stay; then will there be some black men who can remember that they have helped mankind to this great consummation.

The proclamation accomplished its end for, during the war, our armies came into military possession of every state in rebellion. Then, too, was called forth the new power that comes from the simultaneous diffusion of thought and feeling among the nations of mankind. The mysterious sympathy of the millions throughout the world was given spontaneously. The best writers of Europe waked the conscience of the thoughtful, till the intelligent moral sentiment of the Old World was drawn to the side of the unlettered statesman of the West. Russia, whose Emperor had just accomplished one of the grandest acts in the course of time by raising twenty millions of bondmen into freeholders, and thus assuring the growth and culture of a Russian people, remained our unwavering friend. From the oldest abode of civilization, which gave the first example of an imperial government with equality among the people, Prince Kung, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, remembered the saying of Confucius, that we should not do to others what we wantled not do to others what we wantled not do to others what we wantle not the others what we wantle not do to others what we wantle not have a complete in the was rather saddened than elated and his conduct and manners showed more than he head than ever his belief that all men are born equal. He was no respecter of person; and neither rank, nor reputation, nor services overawed him. In judging of character he failed in discrimination, and in appointing the head of the armies he followed the manifest preference of Congress.

A good President will secure unity to his administration by his own supervision of the warm of the armies he followed the manifest preference of Congress.

A good President will secure unity to his admini which gave the first example of an imperial government with equality among the people, Prince Kung, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, remembered the saying of Confucius, that we should not do to others what we would not that others should do to us, and in the name of the Europero of China closed

be rather confused than advanced the public Prince Kang, the Secretary of State for Forfeign Affairs, remembered the saying of Confucius, that we should not that others should do to us, and in the name of the Emperor of China closed its ports against the war ships and privateers of "the sediticus."

CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

The war continued, with all the peoples of the world for anxious spectators. Its shares weighed heavily on Lincoln, and his face was ploughed with the furrows of though and sadness. With malice towards none, free from the spirit of revenge, victory made him importunate for peace; and his enemies never doubted his word, or despaired of his abounding elemency. He longed to utter pardon as the word for all, but not unless the freedom of the negro should be assured. The grand battles of Mill Spring which gave us Nashville, of Fort Donelson Malvem Hill. Antietum, detritysburgh, the Wilderness of Virginia Winchester. Nashville, the capture of Savannah and Charleston, all foretold the issue. Still more, the self-regeneration of Missouri, the heart of the continent: of Maryland, whose sons never heart the mindight bells chime so sweetly as when they rang out to earth and heaven that, by the voice of her own people, she took her place among the free: of Tennessee, which passed through fire and blood, through sorrows and the shadow of death to work out her own deliverance, and by the faithfuness of her own sons to renew her youth like the safe-proved that victory was deserved, and would be worth all that it cost. If words of mercy, uttered as they were by Lincoln on the waters of Virgina, were defiantly repelled, the armies of the country, moving with one will, went, as the arrow to its mark, and without a feeling of revenge, struck a death blow at rebellion.

comestrom God. He so shares the divine impulses that he has no power to subject interested passions to love of country, and personal ambition to the ennoblement of man. Not in vain has Lincoln lived, for he has helped to make this republic an example of justice with no caste but the east of humanity. The heroes who led our armies and ships into battle—Lyon, McPherson, Reynolds, Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Foote, Ward, with their compeers—and fell in the service, did not die in vain; they and the myrirads of nameless martyrs, and he, the chief martyr, died willingly, "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The assassination of Lincoln, who was The assassination of Lincoln, who was a free from malice, has by some mysterious influence, struck the country with solemn awe, and hushed, instead of exciting, the passi nof revenge. It seems as if the just had died for the unjust. When I think of the friends I have lost in this war—and every one who hears me has, like myself, lost those whom he most loved —there is no consolation to be derived from victims on the scaffold, or from anything but the established union of the regenerated nation.

In his character, Lincoln was through and through an American. He is the first native of the region west of the Alleghanies to at-tain to the highest station; and how happy it is that the man who was brought forward as the natural outgrowth and first fruits of that region should have been of unblemished purity in privae life, a good son, a kind hus-band, a most affectionate father, and, as a man, so gentl toe all. As to integrity, Dong-las, his rival said of him, "Lincoln is the honestest man I ever knew."

The habits of his mind were those of

meditation and inward thought, rather than of action. He excelled in logical statement, more than in executive ability. He reasoned clearly, his reflective judgment was good. and his purposes were fixed; but, like the Hamlet of his only poet, his will was tardy

reached Europe, Lord Russell, a countryman of Milton and Wilberforce, eagerly put himself forward to speak of it in the name of mankind, saying. "It is of a very strange nature;" "a measure of war of a very questionable kind;" an act "of vengeance on the slave owner" that does no more than "profess to emancipate slaves where the United States authorities cannot make emancipation a real-advanced position with a banner of ominion that went beyond the Jefferson and Lafa-yette, he had faith in the intuitions of the people, and read those intutions with rare sagacity. He knew how to bide his time, and was less apt to be in advance of public by taking an advanced position with a banner of ominion that went beyond the Jefferson and Lafa-yette, he had faith in the intuitions of the people, and read those intutions with rare sagacity. He knew how to bide his time, and was less apt to be in advance of public by taking an advanced position with a banner of ominion that went beyond the Jefferson and Lafa-yette, he had faith in the intuitions of the people, and read those intutions with rare sagacity. He knew how to bide his time, and was less apt to be in advance of public by taking an advanced position with a banner of ominion that went beyond the Jefferson and Lafa-yette, he had faith in the intuitions of the people, and read those intutions with rare sagacity. He knew how to bide his time. ed no opinion that went beyond the Jefferson provise of 1784. Like Jefferson and Lafayette, he had faith in the intuitions of the authorities cannot make emancipation a real- advanced position with a banner of opinion but rather studied to move foward compactly, exposing no detachment in front or rear; so that the course of his administration might have been explained as the calculating policy of a shrewd and watchful politician, had there not been seen behind it a fixedness of principle which from the first determined his purpose and grew more intense with every year, consuming his life by its energy. Yet his sensibilities were not acute, he had no vividness of imagination to picture to his no vividness of imagination to picture to his mind the horrors of the battle field or the sufferings in hospitals; his conscience was more tender than his feelings. Lincoln was one of the most unassuming of

member that they have helped mankind to is great consummation."

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The proclamation accomplished its end

PALMERSTON AND LINCOLN.

Hardly had the late President been consigned to the grave, when the Prime Minister of England died, full of years and honors. Palmerston traced his lineage to the time of the conquor; Lincoln went back only to his grandfather. Palmerston received his education from the best scholars of Harrow, Edinburg and Cambridge; Lincoln's early teachers were the silent forest, the prairie, the river and the stars. Palmerston was in public life for sixty years; Lincoln for but a tenth of that time. Palmerston was a skillful guide of an established aristocracy; Lincoln a leader or rather a companion of the people. Palmerston was exclusively an Englishman, and made his boast in the House of Commons that the interest of England washis shibboleth Lincoln thought always of mankind as well as his own country, and served human nature itself. Palmerston, from his narrowness as an Englishman, did not endearhis country to any one court or to any one people, but rather caused uneasiness and dislike; Lincoln left America more beloved than ever by all the people of Europe. Palmerston was self-possessed and adroit in reconciling the conflicting claims of the factions of the aristocracy; Lincoln, frank and ingenious knew how to poise himself on the conflicting opinions of the people. Palmerston was capable of insolence towards the weak, quick to the sense of honor, not heedful of right. Lincoln rejected counsel given only as a matter of policy and was not capable of being willfully unjust. Palmerston, essentially superficial, delighted in banter, and knew how to divert grave opposition by playful levity; Lincoln was a man of infinite jest on his lips, with saddest earnestness at his beart. Palmerston was a fair representative of the aristocratic liberality of the day, choosing for his tribunal, not the conscience of humanity, but the House of Commons. Lincoln took to heart the eternal truths of liberty, obeyed them as the commands of Providence, and accepted the human race as the judge of his fidelity. Palmerston did nothing that will end accepted the human race as the judge of his fidelity. Palmerston did nothing that will endure; his great achievement, the separation of Belgium, placed that little kingdom where it must gravitate to France; Lincoln finished a work which all time cannot over-throw. Palmerston is a shining example of the ablest of a cultivated aristocracy; Lincoln shows the genuine fruits of institution where the laboring man shares and assists to where the laboring man shares and assists to form the great ideas and designs of his country. Palmerston was buried in Westminster Abby by the order of his Queen, and was followed by the British aristocracy to his grave, which after a few years will hardly be noticed by the side of the graves of Fox and Chatham; Lincoln was followed by the sorrow of his country across the continent to his resting place in the heart of the Mississippi vallay, to be remembered through all time by valley, to be remembered through all time by his countrymen, and by all the peoples of the

As the sum of all the hand of Lincoln rais As the sum of all the hand of Lincolu raised the flag; the American people was the hero of the war; and therefore the result is a new erea of republicanism. The dtsturbances in the country grew not out of anything republican, but out of slavery, which is a part of the system of hereditary wrong; and the expulsion of this domestic anomaly opens to the renovated nation a career of unthought of dignity and glory. Henceforth our country has a moral unity as the land of free labor. The party for slavery and the party against slavery are no more, and are merged in the

Hamlet of his only poet, his will was tardy in action; and for this reason, and not from humility or tenderness of feeling, he sometimes deplored that the duty which devolved on him had not fallen to the lot of another. He was skillful in analysis; discerned with precision the central idea on which a question tuned, and knew how to disengage it and present it by itself in a few homely, strong old English words that would be intelligible to all. He delighted to express his opinions by apothegm, illustrate them by a parable, or drive them home by a story.

Lincoln gained a name by discussing questions which of all others, most easily lead to fanaticism; but he was never carried away by enthusiastic zeal, never induged in extravagant language; never hurried to support extreme measures, never allowed himself to be controlled by sudden impulses. During the progress of the election at which he was chosen President, he expressed no opinion that went beyond the Jefferson expression to the land of free labor. The party for slavery and the party against slavery are no more, and are merged in the party of union and freedom. The states which would have left us are no broughtback as conquered states, for then we should hold them only so long as that conquest could be maintained; they come to their rightful place under the constitution as original, necessary and inseparable members of the state. We build monuments to the dead, but no monuments of victory. We respect the example of the Romans, who never; even in conquered lands, raised emblement of triumph. And our generals are not to be elassed in the herd of vulgar conquerors, but are of the school of Timoleon and William of Orange and Washington. They have used the sword only to give peace to their country and restore her to her place in the great assembly of the nations. Our meeting closes in hope, now that a people begins to live according to the laws of reason, and republicanism is entered to the laws of reason, and republicanism is entered to the laws of reason, and re

The subscriber tenders his services to the citi zens of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships as an auctioneer. All persons having sales to cry will do well to give him their patron-age. Address JOHN DICKENS, jen5:2½m[®] Cumberland, Md.

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Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

A Estate of GEORGE W. BADGLEY, late of Monroe township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will ma're immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

ASA M. WILLIAMS,

Jan. 26, 1866. ASA M. WILLIAMS,

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It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the op-

and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.
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