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### ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter from Surgeon G. F. Hoops, written to a friend in this place contains particulars of the conduct of the 84th in the battle of Sunday the 4th inst., with the losses sustained by the other regiments of the division, with a list of the killed, wounded and missing of Company K, of the 84th.

CAMP, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG,  
Va., May 20th, 1863.

My DEAR SIR,  
I have waited a long time for something of interest to write to yourself, as well as to many others of Clearfield, and now the time has come and brought with it a sad story of death to many of our Clearfield friends. I will enclose a list of the officers and men of Company K, lost in the great battle of Sunday, the 4th day of May. Our two old regiments, 84th and 110th, appear doomed to suffer in the severest of the fight at all times and places, and well indeed have they sustained their honor, as their depleted ranks will testify. I will not attempt to describe the fight, nor to speculate upon the results, but will speak only of my own Corps, 3rd, commanded by Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles. It is composed of three divisions, commanded as follows, 1st division, Gen. Birney, (safe); 2nd, Gen. Berry, (killed); 3rd, General Whipple, (wounded and died yesterday). This whole corps fought with more than usual courage; and Maj. Gen. Sickles is unquestionably a daring and courageous officer. This I know to be true of him, whatever may be the prejudice of the army or the world against him.

I will now confine myself to the part taken and the loss sustained in my own brigade, the 2nd brigade of the 3rd corps, formerly commanded by Gen. S. S. Carroll, and at present by Col. S. M. Bowman of the 84th P. V. (Gen. Carroll having been assigned to French's division.) This brigade is made up of three regiments, namely—84th P. V., 110th P. V., 12th New Hampshire, and numbered when we went into the fight as follows: 84th had in the fight, with guns, 363—now number 145, loss 218, 110th lost 44, 12th New Hampshire lost out of 540, 340 men; and officers as follows: 11 line officers, and of the staff, my assistant Surgeon, J. S. Wagner, mortally wounded by shell; of our field officers, none are killed; of the non-commissioned staff officers, John S. Jurg, sergeant-major, was killed.

The 110th lost Col. James Crowther, killed; Maj. Jones, mortally wounded; Lieut. McCune, killed; Sergeant-major Shaw, son of John Shaw, of Phillipsburg, missing. 12th New Hampshire lost Col. Potter, Lt. Col. March, Major Savage, and 21 line officers and their Assistant Surgeon (Dr. Hunt) were killed. Drs. Pomeroy and Williams of our division were wounded—the country will surely not blame the surgeons for being cowards this time, so four out of twelve are wounded and one killed.

So much for the glory of the medical department. I was myself within their flanks twice, but my former skill in scaling the pine thickets and laurel brambles of Mohannan brought me out safe. Two men were killed in the field hospital where we were operating on Monday morning, three were wounded, and a horse that stood near was torn to pieces by a shell.

I thought we had seen terrible infantry fighting at Fredericksburg, but this more than equalled anything I have yet seen.—Wadrow then and were driven again in return, and finally flanked, then surrounded, this is our division, they cut their way out on a double quick, and lost as above stated.

I am of the opinion that we, in the aggregate killed 5 to 1, and why we fell back is a mystery to me, unless it was the heavy rains swelling the river so as to destroy the efficiency of our pontoons and threatening to render the roads impassable for our supply trains. I am sure that not one third of our army was engaged—some whole corps scarcely fired a gun—and if we could have kept up our supplies and ammunition I really believe we could have taken their whole army in three days more fighting. Our men behaved splendidly, except the 11th corps. They broke on the right wing, and disgraced themselves forever. They are the men formerly commanded by Sigel, and say they could not fight without him—they had one of the very best commanders this war or the world has ever seen, I mean Gen. Howard, an exalted christian and soldier. May the devil pound them for their cowardly conduct—pardon me. I cannot write, not having recovered from the fatigues and anxieties of the past ten days so that I am stupid as an owl.

- Here please find a list of killed, wounded and missing of Company K, 84th P. V.
- Capt. J. Peterman, killed.
  - Lieut. A. Nixon, wounded and missing
  - Lieut. W. A. Nelson, do do
  - Lieut. Robt. Jamison do do
  - Corporal Chas White, killed.
  - Joel H. Barger, missing.
  - Dan'l Graham, do
  - J. H. Ferguson, do
  - M. O. Tate, wounded and missing.
  - Joel S. Lydic, left hand shot off.
  - Sol Cassidy, missing.
  - Gratz M. Johnson, wounded in hand.
  - John Lytle, wounded and missing.
  - Samuel Hare, missing.
  - Joseph Stouffer, do
  - Rudolph Young, do
  - John Solomon, do
  - John Lozier, do
  - R. J. Shaffner, do
  - J. S. Pownall, do
  - Brit Reams, do
  - James Mead, do
  - Robert Graham, do
  - Wm Kratzer, killed.
  - Frank Weser, missing.
  - John Marks, do

- John Keissigle, missing.
  - George Colmer, do
  - John Fontenoy, do [Frenchville.]
  - Samuel Dixon, do
  - Robt Rodkey, do
  - Geo Hoffman, do
  - Christ Metzler, wounded.
  - James Gorman, missing.
  - Perry Adleman, prisoner.
- G. F. HOOPS.

### THE INCOME TAX.

The first of May is the time designated by the tax law for the assessment of the tax on incomes, the present assessment being for the year ending December 31, 1862. Every person, whether in business or not, including those acting in a fiduciary character as guardians, trustees, and administrators, must return to the assistant assessors a statement of all the receipts of their business or property of every kind and description, and the assessors will decide what deductions are to be made. This tax is annual, and the assessments will be submitted to examination, and appeals may be taken. If persons refuse to make a statement of their income, or the statement is not deemed to be true, a list will be made on the best information the assessors can obtain, subject to the oath or affirmation of the persons assessed, as prescribed by the law. In taxing trust funds the exemption of \$600 will not be made unless oath is made that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the \$600 exemption can be made. The following succinct abstract of the law relating to this annual tax will be found useful in guiding persons in making out a statement of their incomes, and also gives the deductions to be made by the assessors.

Mechanics, merchants, and manufacturers will return the whole amount of the *avails* or *revenue* of their business, and a statement of the expense of the same, for labor, material, &c. Co-partners will return their share or interest in the co-partnership income. Corporators the amount of profits, whether in the form of dividends or otherwise. Evidences of debt, for adjusted accounts, will be *valued* as if the person was making an inventory of the same on settlement of an estate.

Farmers will return the value of the produce of the farm. If a portion of the same has been "fed out" to stock for sale, the value of the stock for sale, the value of the stock fattened, &c., will be returned; also all sales of such stock. (This will avoid the payment of a double tax, viz: both for the produce of the farm—grain, hay, &c., and the income from the stock fattened from the same.) No deduction will be made for the labor or service of himself or family. Expenses of hired help will be deducted; also all payment for rent, insurance, ordinary repairs, interest on mortgages, &c. No deduction will be made for any portion of the products of the farm consumed in the family. Produce on hand December 31, 1862, must be valued at the then market price.

Salaries men will return the full amount of the salaries they receive, whether fixed by statutes or agreement, or derived from fees, &c. Previous to September 1, 1862, no deduction of three per cent. was made from salaries of persons in the employ of the United States. It follows that the gross amount received between January 1, 1862, and August 31, 1862, inclusive, must be returned.

A return must be made of the income or dividends derived from stock in any bank, insurance company, savings institution, trust company, railroad, railroad bonds, steamboat, ferryboat or bridge, between Jan. 1, 1862, and Aug. 31, 1862, inclusive.

The net gains of profits of manufacturers are to be taxed under section ninety of the law, without regard to the fact that they have already paid a tax. The exemption contained in the original statute was removed by the amendment of March 3, 1862.

All income received from goods, mortgages, notes, stock in gas companies or manufacturing companies, during the whole of the year 1862, is to be returned and taxed.

All income received from telegraph or express companies, or profits made by express men, are to be taxed, if received between the first of January, 1862, and September 30, 1862, inclusive.

Persons whose income does not exceed \$10,000, and who reside in the United States, are liable to a tax of three per cent. upon all such part thereof as is non-exempt. Exceeding \$10,000, five per cent. Providing, however, that income derived from United States securities shall be subject to a duty of one and a half per cent. only. Citizens of the United States residing abroad, and not in the employment of the United States, are subject to a duty of five per cent. upon their property, stock, or securities, and upon those one and a half per cent.

The following deductions will also be made from the aggregate income of any person, and the tax levied upon the remainder, viz:

- State and local taxes of the calendar year, January 1, 1862, to December 31.
- Salaries of United States officials from which has been already deducted by disbursing officers the three per cent. tax of the statute.

Interest, dividends, &c., of stock in banks and other moneyed corporations from which the statute tax of three per cent. has already been deducted or retained (i. e.) since August 31, 1862.

Receipts derived from "advertisements" on which a duty shall already have been paid.

The sum of \$600, except in those cases in which the \$600 has already been deducted from the salaries or pay of government officers as aforesaid.

The rent actually paid for rent of dwelling house of estate, the residence of per-

son assessed. (The value of rent of house occupied by owner, is not deducted.)

The amount of hired labor, and value of the board of such labor.

Persons receiving rent are entitled to deduct the cost of repairs, insurance and interest on incumbrance upon rented property. The cost of extraordinary repairs, new structures, &c., will in no case be deducted.

In referring to this tax the Philadelphia Age remarks:

"It is a fact that the income tax, from the manner it is levied, and the inequitable method of ascertaining the amount to be assessed on each tax-payer, is the most onerous of all that can be inflicted on a free people; while, on the other hand, its yield seldom reaches more than half the estimate. Real estate is the only species of property which cannot be concealed, and it is for this reason that it cannot escape the assessor-like personal property which may be transferred from hand to hand."

The Chicago Post expresses itself on the same subject as follows:

"On Friday last there became due and payable to the United States the income tax. That is a tax laid by Congress upon the earnings and proceeds of the labor and capital of the country. All persons are required to furnish the Federal tax officer a statement of all the moneys received by him during the year ending April 30, 1863. From the aggregate receipts, whether it be laborers' or mechanics' earnings, clerks' salaries, or dealers' profits, or interest, or rents, or capital, there is to be deducted the sum of six hundred dollars, and on the excess a tax of three per cent. is levied by law, which the party upon whom it is levied must pay. If we understand the law correctly, in addition to the exceptions of six hundred dollars, the law exempts the amount paid for house rent. This will, therefore, leave to every householder six hundred dollars and the amount of his house rent free from taxation. These housekeepers who own their dwellings will have to pay on all their income over six hundred dollars."

"Every person whose salary or wages exceeds twelve dollars a week, will have to pay the three per cent. tax on all sums above that amount. In estimating the amount of a person, he is required to state (and on oath, if the assessor demand it); the actual sums received by him during the year from all sources, whether as earnings of labor, rent of houses, dividends on stocks, interests on investments, &c. The entire business of every man must be disclosed, and the means of living of all exhibited to the public. The assessor makes the legal deductions, and collects the taxes upon the residue. No more searching tax law was ever passed by any government, and nothing like this was ever previously known in this country. It requires the farmer to disclose the amount of produce of every kind raised during the last year, with the amount of money received therefor. He is allowed the credit of six hundred dollars, and the amount paid by him for labor in producing his crops, raising his stock, &c. On the balance he must pay the tax of three per cent."

"We do not think the amount realized by this law, after deducting its expenses, will be very great. The principal source of revenue will be from capitalists; for those whose income, after deducting all allowances, will exceed three thousand dollars."

"The law, as we have said, exempts six hundred dollars and the amount paid for house rent. These exemptions will release the vast majority of the people. The annual gross income of two thirds of the people does not exceed one thousand dollars per year. The exemptions will cover nearly if not quite that amount. But upon farmers the tax will fall with oppressive severity. We suppose the assessors will soon be around with their lists, and the public must be prepared to show their business affairs to the revenue officer."

The Republican party is distinguished for nobility, robbery, jobbery and snobbery.

The golden days of Democracy are gone and behold the greenback days of Abolitionism are upon us.

The Ox knoweth his owner and the Ass his master's crib; so it is with those who declare in favor of Lincoln's abolition policy.

A correspondent says: "It is possible that Mr. Stanton has somewhere, at some out-of-the-way place, uttered a threat to resign, but I do not believe he has done so in the presence of responsible witnesses. No such luck for the country."

A small rebellion occurred in Antioch College, Ohio, last week, caused by the introduction of a negro student from Oberlin. Two classes withdrew, en masse, but the faculty compromised by making a new classification, with other students, so as to avoid the offensive association.

Gens. Fremont, Sigel and Butler are engaged in addressing Union Leagues. We have not seen it stated that recruits for the army have been obtained at any of these meetings.

True virtue is above all price. False virtue is contemptible, and whosoever assumes it, deceives not for the veil is penetrable.

A young lady who was urged to study French, replied that she thought one tongue was sufficient for any woman.

Lawyer's mouths are like turnpike gates—never open except for pay.

The barber who dressed the head of a barrel has been engaged to fix up the locks of a canal.

### THE MOZART HALL DEMOCRACY SPEAK OUT.

The Mozart Hall Democracy met at their rooms, in large numbers, on Thursday evening, and adopted a series of resolutions in favor of peace, and protesting against the arrest of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham.

Ex-Recorder Smith said, there is not a despotism on the face of the earth where a man at least has not the right to express his views in the cause of humanity. But in this country a man who has lately occupied a high position as a member of Congress, a man of ability, education, and tried patriotism, for no cause in the world except that in a political meeting he said to those that were around him that we were in a war which cannot result beneficially to us; for this his house is forcibly entered by soldiers, and he is carried away and imprisoned. He is brought before a military tribunal. Is not treason defined by the statute? Is there any reason that the law should be trampled on and entirely disregarded, as if they wished to show the people the power they have, and that they care not for the Constitution and laws? They commit an act of outrage and violence unparalleled in the history of this or any other civilized land since the bloody days of the French Revolution. [Applause.] Neither this Government or any other can stifle the voice of the millions of the people, except they drown it in blood. [Applause.] Have they forgotten how Burke and Chatham in the British Parliament denounced the American Revolution? These men were not seized and brought before a military tribunal for expressing that opinion. It is true there was a peace party.

If ever there was a time when we should call for a cessation of these experiments we have been making, it is now. Some of these men who are opposed to this if they could but hear the wailing, the weeping, that go up all over this land; if they could understand, as they will understand by and by, that no benefit whatever is to result from this war; if they can understand that we may go on spending millions of treasure, entailing upon our children a debt that will be fearful; and if they could understand that it must result in some arrangement or other at last, they would agree with us and say: "For God's sake let us sheathe the sword and make a peace upon some terms or other, and stop this horrid war, which is a curse to both North and South." [Applause.]

In response to loud calls, Hon. James Brooks rose to speak. He said he thought a crisis had arisen in public affairs in which it is necessary for every man, as often as possible, to show himself in public in order to rebuke the existing Administration. When a distinguished public man, whom he knew well, whom many of them knew well, whom we all loved and revered, distinguished for his eloquence, his learning, his high attainments, distinguished above all for his moral heroism—physical heroes are abundant, but moral heroes are few and far between—when such a man had been arrested, he had felt it his duty to appear here and join in a general expression of public opinion. Mr. Vallandigham's arrest. The doors of his house had been battered down at 3 o'clock in the morning by a company of Abolition soldiers, armed with muskets, and he was arrested, kidnapped from his wife and home, abducted, carried off to Cincinnati, and incarcerated there lawlessly, tyrannically, wickedly, by the minions in power. No outrage on earth can be so great as that. No king in Europe, not Napoleon on his throne, or the Czar of Russia even, dare violate the sacredness of a private citizen's home, and the principle is so high and holy in English law that for five hundred years the king of England has not dared to violate it. A man's house is his castle. The doors of this man's house have been broken into by a lawless soldiery in the hour of approaching morning, when man slumbers most heavily, cruelly alarming his wife and children.

If such a thing were done in England, not only peasant and laborer, but the aristocrat himself, would rise in indignation to overturn an Administration that dared be guilty of such an outrage. [Applause.] Here, and here alone, has the thing been attempted, in order to frighten and overawe the Democracy of Ohio. Twenty-five years ago, when Napoleon was laying out the beautiful garden of the Tuileries in Paris for the gratification of the French nation, a miserable but a dirty dandy was held some two hundred yards from the palace of the first and august Napoleon, who had six hundred thousand bayonets under his control, by a humble Frenchman, who, on being asked to sell, refused, and the august Napoleon never dared to break open the door of that little hut, so sacred was this right, even in France. [Applause.] If we do not resist this now, it will soon be too late to resist it. If we do not protest against it from the beginning and on every occasion, the menaces of despotism will be soon so enchain upon us that no human power can bear them. We should carefully, within the bounds of law, create the system of agitation, continual agitation, which will arouse the people and awaken them to resistance. We should present the petitions as well as remonstrances to the President—for the right of petition is yet left to us, poor subjects of Abraham Lincoln; we should petition our Governor if necessary, to use his influence with the Governor of Ohio to maintain the principles of the Magna Charta and *habeas corpus* for the liberation of our illustrious fellow-citizen, Mr. Vallandigham. [Cheers.]

Mr. Brooks said he had received a letter this afternoon from a Brigadier General in Indiana, General Haskell, in which he speaks of an article commenting on a most extraordinary war order he had issued, and says it is lucky for him (the

speaker) that his paper was not published in Indiana, for he would have suppressed it very quickly. The audacity and insolence of these miserable creatures in straps and laces the speaker would resist and denounce on every occasion and at all hazards. Republican liberty is never to be secured but by continual watchfulness. Tyranny and despotism we should resist to the utmost of our ability in and under the law. As long as they leave us the ballot-box our victory is sure, and if they do not leave us the ballot-box, said Mr. Brooks, by the eternal God I will be willing to lead an army if you will trust to my leadership to resist all such tyranny in active opposition.

### THE WAR NEWS.

#### THE LATE BATTLES.

#### Congratulatory Order of Gen. Hooker.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 6.—General Order No. 49.—The Major general commanding tenders to the army his congratulations on its achievements of the last seven days. If it has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to the army. It is sufficient to say that they were of a character not to be broken or prevented by human sagacity or resources.

In withdrawing from the south side of the Rappahannock before delivering general battle to our adversaries, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself and its fidelity to the principles it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage we would have been recreant to our trust, to ourselves, our cause and our country. Proudly loyal and conscious of its strength, the Army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own arm.

By our celerity and secrecy of movement our advance and passage of the river was undisturbed, and on our withdrawal not a rebel ventured to follow.

The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new lustre to his former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his entrenchments, and wherever we have fought have inflicted heavier blows than we have received.

We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners, fifteen colors captured, and brought off seven pieces of artillery, placed *hors de combat* eighteen thousand of his chosen troops, destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores, damaged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation.

We have no other regret than that caused by the loss of our brave companions; and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitration of battle.

#### By command of Major General Hooker, S. WILLIAMS, Ass't Adj. Gen.

GEN. HALLECK TO TAKE THE FIELD.—A dispatch to the New York World says: "The indications are that 'Fighting Joe' Hooker, although remaining nominally in command of the Army of the Potomac, and privileged to exercise his lightning propensities when occasion arises without stint, will soon be superseded in effect by Gen. Halleck, who, it is understood, is to take the field in person and superintend the approaching campaign across the Rappahannock."

#### Stonewall Jackson Dead.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 12.—We have Richmond papers of yesterday containing obituary notices of Gen. Jackson, who died on Sunday at 3.30 P. M.—He was shot by accident (in the engagement at Chancellorsville) by his own men.

#### LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Gen. Lee and Jeff. Davis on the Late Battle.—From Fredericksburg—The Confederate States, &c.

The Richmond Examiner and Enquirer of the 9th instant, received at Washington, contain the following:

#### GEN. LEE'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, May 7, 1863.—General Order, No. 59.—With heartfelt gratification the General commanding expresses to the army his sense of the heroic conduct displayed by officers and men during the arduous operations in which they have just been engaged. Under trying vicissitudes of heat and storm you attacked the enemy, strongly entrenched in the depth of a tangled wilderness, and again on the hills of Fredericksburg, fifteen miles distant, and, by the valor that has triumphed on so many a field, forced him once more to seek safety beyond the Rappahannock.

While this glorious victory entitles you to the praise and gratitude of the nation, we are especially called upon to return grateful thanks to the only Giver of victory for the signal deliverance He has wrought. It is therefore earnestly recommended that the troops unite on Sunday next in ascribing to the Lord of Hosts the glory due unto His name.

Let us not forget in our rejoicing the brave soldiers who have fallen in defense of their country, and while we mourn their loss let us resolve to emulate their noble example. The army and the country alike lament the absence for a time, of one to whose bravery, energy and skill they are so much indebted for success.

The following letter from the President of the Confederate States is communicated to the army as an expression of his appreciation of its success:

"I have received your dispatch and reverently unite with you in giving praise to God for the success with which he has crowned our arms. In the name of the people, I offer my cordial thanks to yourself and the troops under your command for this addition to the unprecedented series of great victories which your army has achieved. The universal rejoicing produced by this happy result will be mingled with a general regret for the good and the brave who are numbered among the killed and wounded." R. E. LEE, General.

#### CAPTURED ARMS—SOME OF YANKEE PRISONERS.

At Hamilton's Crossing there are more markets piled on either side of the road than have ever been seen together since the war. They were left on the battle fields by the Yankees, and there are many thousands more which have not been collected.

The number of cannon captured by our men is not yet known, but is said to be over 50. It is doubtful whether the pieces taken from the Washington Artillery were recaptured. It is most probable the enemy hurried them to the rear, that they might hereafter be paraded as trophies and boasted over.

The Yankees admit that they were awfully beaten, but they say it was owing to the fact, which they never cease to proclaim, that their troops are as good, but that we beat them by the superior skill of our generals. Many of the prisoners say that Hooker fell, or was knocked from his horse during the battle of Sunday. They know nothing more than they saw him fall. This was doubtless the origin of the story that he had been wounded and his leg taken off.

One of the Yankee officers brought to this city told a gentleman who was in conversation with him that Burnside was not beaten at Fredericksburg, but repulsed; but Hooker had gotten, perhaps, the best drubbing that ever a general had.

All of our troops are jubilant over what they consider as beyond all comparison to be the greatest victory of the war.—They say the victory of the 18th of Dec., was not a circumstance to it.

From a surgeon who left Fredericksburg on Thursday, we learn that the surgeons in Gen. Lee's army make the following approximate estimate of our loss in the recent battles:

Wounded	7,000
Killed	1,900
Missing	1,200
Total	9,100

The enemy's loss is more a subject of conjecture, but from the number of dead that number the ground for miles about Chancellorsville and behind Fredericksburg, and the prisoners now on their way to Richmond, it is believed that it must be between twenty and twenty-five thousand.

#### CAPTURE OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

Fredericksburg, May 4, 1863.—To Gen. S. Cooper: Last night two large barges, heavily laden with hospital and commissary stores, with a small tug between them, attempted to pass here. They were burned to the water's edge, and twenty four prisoners taken from them, among whom are one correspondent of the New York World, two of the New York Tribune and one of the Cincinnati Times.

J. C. PENNINGTON, Lieut. Gen. Comd'g.

#### THE CITIZEN'S DUTY.

The work which the citizen has to do at home is another and a different work from that which the soldier has to perform in the field. It is one of the worst heresies of the day which teaches that we have committed the fate of our nation to the military power, and that we have nothing to do at home but to sustain that power. The same heresy has destroyed nations before, and if it should become universal here would destroy our own country. We have other work to do besides making war. However important, however vital to the national life may be that part of national duty, it remains nevertheless, true that there are other equally vital duties, other equally important subjects of patriotic labor. It is madness to teach that when the ship is drifting on rocks there is no danger from fire; that when an enemy is boarding the vessel at the bow, it is unnecessary to watch the helm and save the ship from going on the breakers. The rebellion is not our only national danger. It is not certain that if the rebellion is crushed we shall save the American Union and the Constitution which makes us a nation. Eternal vigilance is the duty of the patriot. War times are the dangerous times for national life, from other causes than the open enemy. Hence it is a terrible error which men make who would have all other patriotic and personal duties absorbed in the one duty of sustaining the war. Hence it is that the clergy, forget for the time the ordinary province of the church, for the sake of devoting their force to aiding the war.—Hence it is that politicians make an unpardonable error who say that we have nothing to do with the course of the Administration in this or that matter; that we ought to subject all public and private rights and remedies to the one idea of sustaining the Administration in its efforts to crush the rebellion.—Journal of Commerce.

THE CONScription.—It is stated that the conscription is expected to commence in New York between the first and middle of June, as the list of persons liable was all made out long ago, and it only remains for the Deputy Marshals to be appointed. Col. Nugent, the new Provost Marshal, is getting everything ready for the turning of the wheel.