



D. W. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1864.

NEW SERIES—VOL. V.—NO. 4.

Original Poetry.

[For the Republican.]
MY SISTER HAS LEFT ME.
 BY W. W. WASSERBURNE.

Where are you, my sister? Oh! pray then tell,
 Where dost thou own pure spirit dwell?
 It has flown! It has flown! to its home far away,
 But where does it rest on this calm summer day?

Oh! you, my dear sister, have gone from my sight,
 You, with whom 'twas my fondest delight
 To laugh like the sunshine, to ramble and play,
 To mingle our hearts on a calm summer day.

It seems but a moment—time speeds along—
 Since Death snatch'd thee from life's busy throng;
 Yet months have elapsed since death bore thee
 away,
 And thou canst not return on a calm summer day.

The flowers of summer have faded and gone,
 And the sweet birds from our bowers have flown,
 The leaves of the forest have fallen to decay,
 But again they will greet us on a calm summer day.

All fair things had faded when you sunk to your rest—
 When you flew to your God—to your home with the best;
 When your soul took its flight to Heaven away,
 Where it shines in its glory on a calm summer day.

There rest my loved sister, thy soul be content;
 Thy days of terrestrial trial are spent.
 On the hillside your body was placed to decay;
 Its tomb I can visit on a calm summer day.
 GLEN HOPK, JULY 25th, 1864.

LETTER FROM A CONSCRIPT.

DANVILLE, PA., Aug. 6, 1864.
 Mr. Brother: I send a letter to the *Republican's* *Sherman*, but I would not bring it. I ask Leroy de reason; he says I used disloyal language by calling on de loyal leg to, in a body, march to de front to assist Grant.

De loyal loderly came of to-day ad Wil liamport, dis State. I drew a hi brice—a blue suit, a big overcoat, a napsack, and a sager gun, mit \$16 a mont de de pest many dat ever was during my natural life.

I am opposed to gambling; derefore, I will give my valuable brize to de Methodist church. My health is shattered. I want to go to Kanada to recruit it. I dink I will be well when de war is over.

Koperbidism is on de increase here. Leroy says he "likes to preach in favor of war, but hates to fight in it." He says "if de Government will not burn de call for five hundred thousand more, he will vote again it as sure as he must fit to free de negro."

Eredropper is going into de substitute himself—if he can turn an onest penny or tew. He sez his "Abolishun brinciples may go to de wind—he will go into de slave trade if he can make munny out of it."

De President of our loyal leeg ish able bodied. Lingon drafted him. He got no substitute, paid no three hundred tollars, nor will he risk his sacred life to broct de best government dat ever was.

Just before de New York ryot de trater Saimore sent agents to government to see about de city's kwota. We all sed he ought to be hung for embarrasing Lingon. New York had not her proper credits. Vel, our loyal leeg President strikes hands mit a thin skinned Koperhead, and goes down to Harrisburg to get our kwota reduced; and in dis way is trying to cheat de Government out of men stymore dis a year ago. Dere is something rotten in Denmark, and when I gets to Kanady I vil rite to Lingon to have de his offer of de loyal leeg and de koperhead dat aids him sent to Fort Lafayette, ware all de draitors belong.

From Kanady I will go to Solt river, to make dings in order, for you no on de 4th March de Government will start for dars on a blesure drip.

Goat by til de war ish over, and de niggers free. Your enemy,
 DETRICK EXLINE.

DAWNING REASON.—Dr. O. A. Brownson was one of the distinguished speakers at the Freeport ratification meeting in New-York. He said he voted for Buchanan in 1856, which he considered a sad operation, and in 1860 he voted for Lincoln, which he thought was decidedly worse. He then went on to say:

"Now I am ready to support any man who will defeat Abraham Lincoln. [Hisses and applause.] My first object—the thing which lies nearest my heart—is to save the Union and the Constitution, which has made its strength and its glory. I am ready to support any party; or any man—[Horatio Seymour?—yes; or Valandigham. [Hisses and cheers] ay, or Fernando Wood—[Good, and applause]—any man who can defeat the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Understand me; while this is my first object, to defeat the nominations of the Baltimore Convention—"Bully" and applause—I am ready to join with all honest, all sincere and all earnest Americans or American citizens who will defeat Shoddy and Shoddy's defenders."

NEGROES! **LOANS!!** **TAXES!!!**

Such is the work of a long session of the American Congress. Not a single measure looking to what the people pray for.

PEACE, **ADJUSTMENT,** **RE-UNION.**

But all to elevate the Negro, impoverish the country, and grind down the people. Was ever a change of rulers more imperatively demanded than now?

Every railroad has a smoking car, might save the feelings of ladies and gentlemen if every one had also a swearing car.

CONGRESSIONAL ADDRESS.

You have not, as good Patriots should do, studied the public good, but your particular ends; Factions among yourselves, preferring such To offices and honors, to us or read The elements of saving policy; BUT DEEPLY SKILLED IN ALL THE PRINCIPLES THAT USHER TO DESTRUCTION.

—Timoleon to the Citizens of Syracuse.

AN ADDRESS
 To the People of the United States, and particularly to the people of the States which adhere to the Federal Government.

[Concluded.]

RECONSTRUCTION.

The propositions which should obtain in the reconstruction of the Union are not difficult of statement, and when contrasted with the policy of the Administration will appear to peculiar advantage.

The first is, that the States shall stand as before the war, except as to changes which may be agreed upon between or among them. The Constitution of the United States is the rightful and only bond of union for the States comprising the Confederacy, and it is to stand as it is, in its full integrity, until the parties who are bound by it shall change its terms or add to it new provisions. Any other doctrine is revolutionary and destructive and to be utterly rejected, whether founded upon Presidential proclamations or statutes enacted by Congress. The powers of the Federal Government in all its branches are confined within the provisions of the Constitution, and cannot transcend them. Therefore the Constitution as it is, including its power of regular amendment, is the leading doctrine of the great party which proposes to save the nation in this the day of its sore trial. Let the false and guilty doctrine that the President of the United States by proclamation, or the Congress thereof by statute, can prescribe, alter, add to or diminish the conditions of Union between the States, be discarded at once and forever, and most of the difficulties which appear to attend the question of reconstruction will wholly disappear. Those departments of the Government are confined to particular legislative and executive duties, and cannot touch or determine the relations of the States with each other. That field of power is sacred to the great organized communities by whom the Union was formed and by whom alone it can be subjected to modification or change. We have fought to restore the Union, not to change it, much less to subvert its fundamental principles, and the accomplishment of its restoration is the compensation we propose to ourselves for all the cost and sacrifices of the struggle.

But what is impossible to the President or to Congress it is competent for the States, in their sovereign capacity, by free mutual consent, at the proper time, to perform.

The American States required a compact of union to go through the war of the Revolution, and it was made. Subsequently they required an amended compact, creating a more intimate union, to secure to them the fruits of independence. From their deliberations on the latter occasion there resulted that most admirable instrument, the Constitution of the United States, under which the Republic has existed and prospered for more than seventy years. And now, under our experience of revolt and war and misgovernment, we may conclude that additional securities for liberty and Union should be established in the fundamental law. But these securities must consist of limitations rather than extensions of Federal authority, and must not invade those fields of power which were left sacred to State jurisdiction in the original scheme of Union.

The Constitution should provide against the uncontrolled domination of sectional parties, South or North, in the Government of the United States, as the most indispensable and vital regulation possible for our safety and continued existence as a Republic. We refer upon this point to our remarks at the beginning of the present address, as exhibiting the grounds upon which this most important proposition may stand, and as illustrating its utility and necessity beyond all cavil or question. An adequate, real, and efficient check in Government, securing a balance of power between political interests, is unquestionably the highest and most important, point in constitutional science; and it is most evident that because our system has been found defective in this particular, we are now involved in war and scourged by misgovernment in its most intolerable, odious, and lawless forms. The checks already provided in our Constitution, and which have been so salutary in their action and influence upon the Government, must be supplanted by some proper division which shall more perfectly perform the office and function for which they were designed. For it is now proved, amid the blood and tears of this nation, that all balance in our Government may be lost, and all its checks be found insufficient to curb the influence and guilt of faction, and secure obedience to those fundamental principles of liberty, law, and right, which were established by our fathers. We are at war, and blood flows, and wealth is wasted, and fanaticism runs riot, and the Constitution is broken, and we are bowed down by bitter grief and sorrow in all our homes, because a sectional faction rules the Government of the United States, free from restraint or curb, or limitation of its powers. And it should be made impossible that this condition of things can exist, after we have once extricated ourselves from the grasp of calamity.

There should also be a judicious limitation upon the distribution of Federal patronage. The prodigious growth and present extent of that patronage in official appointments, constitute a fertile source of corruption and danger. Nearly the

whole mass of Federal appointments are poised every four years upon a presidential election, intensifying and debasing the struggle for power, and sowing the seeds of corruption broadcast throughout the land. Purity, economy and justice in government become almost impossible under this system, and their restoration and maintenance demand its amendment. A change by which the great body of public officers would hold for fixed terms, and be removable only for lawful cause, would be one of great merit and wisdom, and is among the most desirable objects to be sought in our public policy.

AMNESTY.

Another proposition pertaining to reconstruction is, that as to individuals there shall be amnesty except for particular offences. All the excesses of a State of war cannot be visited with judicial punishment. Both necessity and policy require that, at the conclusion of such a struggle, the mantle of oblivion shall cover the past. A nation torn by civil war demands repose at its conclusion, that society may be reorganized and that the passions and demoralization produced by war may disappear before the renewed action of moral forces. Laws of confiscation and treason may be politic and necessary to prevent insurrection or to check it in the outset, but they become inapplicable when revolt has ripened into public war, and one entire people are organized against another. Penal enactments when directed against a whole population are odious and useless, and their tendency is to prolong and intensify war, and to embarrass or prevent its just conclusion. Their office is to chastise individual offenders within Government jurisdiction, and not entire communities contending for independence or other public object. The laws of war necessarily and properly obtain between the parties to a war pending the contest, and displace or supersede those of municipal enactment. Amnesty, therefore, within the limit of public safety, follows of course the termination of such a contest as that in which we are now engaged.

It may be added that clear justice requires that Unionists who have fled from the revolted country should be restored to their estates, and that the particular wrongs upon them should as far as possible be redressed.

A TASK.

We have thus taken notice of several questions connected with the subject of Reconstruction and indicated our views upon them. How much opposed those views are to the policy of the Administration will appear on the most cursory examination. They point to the determination and settlement of disputes upon a just and reasonable basis, and to the security of the country against the recurrence of war hereafter; while the policy of the Administration points to a simple alternative between the subjugation and independence of the South. If we succeed in war, we have a conquered country to hold and govern as best we may; and if we fail in the war, a rival and hostile Power will be established beside us. The Administration has no instrument for national redemption except physical force, (which it has shown itself hitherto incompetent to wield,) and whether it succeed or fail, the future is encompassed with dangers. Representing radical and violent elements of population among us, its party interest require of it an uncompromising and hostile attitude not only towards the Confederate Government but to the whole Southern people. In fact, the President virtually announces to us in his bogus State proclamation, that he can trust no men in the South except under most stringent oaths of approval of his policy and within the direct military influence of the army. Under the present Administration, therefore, each party to the war strives for a clean victory or an utter defeat, and no agreement between them except one of disunion is proposed or possible. We submit it to our countrymen that this statement of facts pronounces the utter condemnation of the Administration and establishes solidly the argument for its removal from power, and this, too, independent of the other considerations which we have presented. Impotent in war, incapable of securing a just and speedy peace, competent only to waste the blood and resources of the people, it stands as fully condemned in its policy against the enemy as it does in its measures of internal administration. And we are justified in concluding upon the whole case, that if the Union is to be restored, liberty preserved, and prosperity renewed in this country, those results must follow the defeat and rejection of the Administration by the American people.

THE DEFEAT OF MR. LINCOLN REMOVES THE MAIN OBSTACLE TO REUNION AND RESTORES AT ONCE THE JUST RULE OF THE CONSTITUTION OVER THE ADHERING STATES.

CONCLUSION.

There are but two classes of men in this country who may rejoice in the existing conditions: First, those who make money out of the war, and second, those who desire to achieve emancipation by it. As to the former, their thirst for sudden wealth is gratified, and it is not in their nature to regret deeply those calamities which fall upon their fellow-countrymen but from which they are exempted. And as to the radical Abolitionist, his cup of enjoyment is almost full. He believes that emancipation will take place or the Union remain broken forever. Either result satisfies him profoundly and wholly, and no possible event during his existence can compete with either of these in merit and excellence.

But has not the country borne all it can reasonably bear, in fact much more than it can reasonably bear, for the gratification of these two classes of men, and shall not the Administration of the Govern-

ment under favor of which they nestle in power and gratify their unholly greed and their detestable passions, be thrown out of power, thus relieving the country from this nightmare of corruption and fanaticism which is pressing out its very existence?

Short-sighted and passionate men rush on to accomplish an immediate object, unable to perceive the consequences which lie beyond the present moment, and unwilling to believe that new obstacles in their path of passion and vengeance will succeed to the existing ones. They vainly think that if slavery be struck down by force, regardless of law or civil obligation, and negro equality be established in its stead, no subject of difficulty, no cause of national peril, no "stone of stumbling," will remain in our national progress.—Vain delusion! Such expectations are proved to be false by a thousand examples in history. The source of danger is in these wild passions let loose in the land, which will not regard civil obligations, and which in their headlong fury tread underfoot public law and individual right. We do not deny theory, but we assert that statesmanship is concerned mainly in the domain of the practical, and that in the present imperfect condition of human affairs it is obliged to modify general ideas and adapt them to existing conditions, which are infinitely diverse in different countries and at different times. And as all political powers are conventional, that is, established by express or implied consent, the validity of any political act must rest upon the ground that it is authorized. Some distinct authority for it must be shown, or we must determine against its existence. And to the existence of a free government, and to the harmony and prosperity of a country wherein it is established, there must be a profound and constant respect by rulers and by people for all those things which have been agreed upon or instituted in affairs of government, and there must be a careful repression of all the destructive forces by which the lands of society are loosened and license or abuse introduced into public or social action. Of destructive forces constituting capital causes of danger, corruption and fanaticism (before mentioned) must be ranked as chief, and are they not both in existence, and conspicuous beyond any former example in these United States. Are they not predominant characteristics of the party which achieved success in 1860, and has since held and now holds possession of political power? And can there be hope of the future so long as these destructive principles run their course unrebuked and uncurbed? The sound elements of society must be brought to the surface, the body politic be purged of its unhealthy elements, and in places of public trust, just and broad minded, pure and tolerant men be substituted for radicals and corruptionists. Then will the laws be kept; then will free individual action be permitted and permissible; crime only will be punished and harmony and peaceful relations and widely diffused prosperity succeed to violence, intolerance, waste, bloodshed, and detachment of the national life!

PENNSYLVANIA.
 C. R. Buckalew, Philip Johnson, Chas. Denison, S. J. Randall, Wm. H. Miller, John D. Stiles, A. H. Coffroth, S. E. Ancona, Myer Strouse.

OHIO.
 G. H. Fendleton, W. A. Hutchins, J. F. McKinney, W. E. Finck, F. C. Leblond, John O'Neill, C. A. White, George Bies, S. S. Cox, Jas. R. Morris, Wm. Johnston, J. W. White, Warren P. Noble.

INDIANA.
 T. A. Hendricks, John Law, James A. Cravens, Jos. K. Edgerton, Jas. F. McDowell.

ILLINOIS.
 W. A. Richardson, C. M. Harris, John R. Edom, Lewis W. Ross, A. L. Knapp, J. C. Robinson, W. R. Morrison, Wm. J. Allen.

WISCONSIN.
 Charles A. Eldridge.

KENTUCKY.
 L. W. Powell, Garrett Davis.

VIRGINIA.
 John S. Carlisle.

DELAWARE.
 W. Saulsbury, Geo. Reed Riddle.

NEW JERSEY.
 A. J. Rogers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
 Daniel Marcy.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1864.

[After the preparation of the foregoing Address, at the very conclusion of the session of Congress, two extraordinary measures relating to subjects treated in the Address, were enacted into laws.—They were both approved by the President, on the 4th day of July, and fifty concluded the labors of the Congressional majority. These measures were: 1st, a further supplement to the conscription law; and 2d, a joint resolution imposing a special and second income-tax for the year 1863. The former was entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes," and authorized the President, at his discretion, to call out troops for one, two, or three years; provided for bounties of one, two, or three hundred dollars to each recruit, according to time of service, payable in three equal installments; and authorized drafts for unfilled quotas after fifty days from the date of the call; but in case of any such draft no payment of money should be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

The third section reads as follows: "Sec. 3. That it shall be lawful for the Executive of any State to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Lou-

isiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provision of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure their enlistment.

The sixth section provides, that in drafts one hundred per centum of names more than the quota shall be drawn.

The eighth section reads as follows: "Sec. 8. That all persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, ward, district, or State, by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be enrolled and credited to the quota of the town, ward, district, or State in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War.

Such is the law which abolishes commutation, and provides a plan by which certain States may escape the pressure of a draft. They are to be authorized through their agents to obtain negroes in the southern country to fill up their quotas, (the bounties for this purpose being paid by the U. States,) and in the commercial States all the sailors and marines who have entered the service since the outbreak of the rebellion, are to be enumerated and credited to the States of their residence, whether citizens or not. The States which are most enterprising in the race for negro recruits, and have most facilities for obtaining them, will reap the main advantages of this arrangement. But the public interests will suffer, and States remote from the seaboard will be subjected to an unjust discrimination.

The vote in the Senate, July 2, upon adopting the report of the Committee of Conference, which gave this act its final form, was as follows:

"YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hays, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sargent, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—18.

"NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlisle, Davis, Doublette, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull and Wiley—17."

It will be observed that one half the whole affirmative vote was from the States east of the Hudson.

But, to meet the expenditure for bounties under this law, the joint resolution before mentioned, imposing a special income tax, was passed. It provides that, upon the first day of October next, a tax of five per centum upon incomes of 1863 (in excess of \$600) shall be assessed and paid. These incomes having been already subjected to tax, this tax is a second imposition upon the same object for the same time, and swells the tax in most cases from three to eight per cent. The pressure of this measure upon persons of fixed incomes is severe, and it sets aside the doctrine that the same article or object shall be taxed but once by government for a given period, its form and use remaining unchanged. Upon this ground, a tax upon liquors on hand (which had already been taxed) was voted down at the late session after prolonged debate.]

A FLANK MOVEMENT.—One of Sigel's soldiers gives the following account of a foraging adventure he had in Virginia:

"Vell, you see, I goes down to dat old fellow's beech orchard, to steal some beeches, and ven I was stioned to front gate vat you dinks I see? I sees dare a pig pull-dog, and he looks mighty savage. So I dinks I frightens him, and I says, 'Look here, Mr. Pull-dog, stand back; I fights on dis line all summer!' But the pull-dog he don't care for dat, so I vlinks him."

"How did you do that?"

"Vy, I goes vay round, so as de pull-dog couldn't see me, and ven I gets to de back gate, vat you dinks I see? Vy, dare I see dat same old pull-dog! So I vlinks him again."

"How did you do that?"

"Vy, I goes vay round again, so as he couldn't see me, to another beech orchard, and ven I gets dare, vat you dinks I see? Vy, dare I see dat same old pull-dog! So I vlinks him again."

"How did you do that?"

"Vy, I says to dat old pull-dog, Look here, Mister Pull-dog, I vlinks you three times, and every time I finds you desamo old pull-dog. Tam your old beeches; who cares for your old beeches! My dime is out next month, and the country may go to the devil for beeches; so I goes to my tent."

New York Times please copy.

PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF CHAMBERSBURG.

HARRISBURG, JULY 31, 1864.

Gen. McCausland was in command of the rebel troops when they burned Chambersburg. He is a desperate, ferocious, and untamed freebooter, ready at any time to violate the usages of honorable warfare, in order to gratify his dark and malignant passions. After he had taken formal possession of the town he made proclamation demanding one hundred thousand dollars in gold. It was of course impossible to comply with such a demand, made, no doubt, in full confidence of its failure, and sure of its affording a pretext to execute the premeditated plan for destroying Chambersburg. The fact that the most valuable portion of the merchandise had been removed previously added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels, and when they were thus inspired the order was issued to fire the court-house, town hall and bank building. A strong breeze communicated the flames to the surrounding buildings. Parties of soldiers having sacked the several drug and chemical stores, manufactured turpentine balls, which they threw in all directions, creating as many different flames in different localities, which soon united in one general conflagration. Speedily the scene became heart-rending and appalling. The cracking and roaring of the flames as they leaped from house to house, the shrieks of terrified women, panic-stricken and suffering children, and the pitiful appeals of the old and helpless, formed an indelible scene of horror. The citizens, without protest, had submitted to plunder, and had even appealed to the mercy of the rebels, but nothing could appease the butcher and incendiary, McCausland.

Two hundred and sixty-five of the most valuable and elegant public and private buildings were destroyed. The town was fired at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels remained just long enough to see the flames spread and get under proper headway, when the alarm was given that Averil was approaching the town. Instantly every freebooter was in his saddle and hurriedly took to the St. Thomas road with Averil in pursuit.

The Horrors of War in Virginia.

We have before us a history, sad and heart-rending, which we are sure will serve to convince any humane spirit that the desolation caused by the war should not be permitted by an enlightened and Christian people longer to go on with all its destructiveness and injustice. The facts before us are these, as recorded in the statement accompanying the letter which follows it:

The annexed letter was written by the youngest daughter of the Hon. Alexander R. Boteler, of Jefferson county, Virginia, detailing to her sisters the burning of their home by order of Gen. Hunter, and also the residence of E. J. Lee, whose place adjoins Mr. Boteler's. Fountain Rock alluded to below belonged to Mrs. Boteler, who, with her daughter and grand children, has been thus ruthlessly deprived of their only home. Mr. A. R. Boteler will be remembered as a member of the Federal House of Representatives in 1860-61, and was actively engaged with Mr. Crittenden and others in resisting secession; but after the call for seventy-five thousand men by the President of the United States, acted with his State.

Captain Martindale was informed by one of Mr. Boteler's daughters that the property was not her father's but that of her mother—having been conveyed to her many years since. She afterwards sent word to Gen. Hunter, that he had not succeeded in destroying one dollar's worth of her father's property. All he destroyed belonged to Mrs. Boteler, who was absent at the time. No one there except Mr. Boteler's two daughters and three little grand children. This is the letter of Miss Boteler:

SHEPHERDSTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., VA.,
 July 20, 1864—Wednesday Night.

My Dearest Sister: I suppose you will have heard before this reaches you that our dear, beautiful home is in ashes. Yesterday, just after dinner, Lizzie, her three little children, and I, being at home, fifteen of the First New York Cavalry, under Captain Martindale, came with orders from General Hunter to burn everything under roof on the places of A. R. Boteler and Edmund J. Lee. They came to us first, and in twenty minutes after their arrival it would have been dangerous to enter the house. Of the furniture we saved two little rocking chairs and three other chairs from the porch. This is literally all. The barn, in which was stored all the hay just cut; the servants' house; and library, with the books, cabinet of minerals, valuable historical papers and documents—all are gone. The meat house and dairy are still standing, as the wind blew from them. Writing this is harder work than I thought it would be, after all I have gone through with.

They piled up the furniture, and with camphene, etc., built the fire that has burned deep into our hearts. Netta and I are at Aunt Nancy's to-night; Lizzie and children at the Grove. Mrs. Lee has not heard from her husband, and Fountain Rock and Bedford are both desolated! My heart aches to have such terrible tidings of the dearest spot in all the world to you. I fear I loved it too much, but my great grief is for our darling parents. We are young and can bear such changes better, but their life ties were formed and riveted there. I'll write more in the morning when fitter for it. How many will be sorry to hear all this! I read Hunter's order myself—had it in my hands and tried to keep it to send Papa, but it was taken out of my hands.

Your devoted sister,
 TERRY.

—N. Y. & News, July 30.

SIGNIFICANT SOLDIER'S LETTER.—The following is from the late editor of the *Tunk-hanook Republican*—a Republican sheet—

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., July 3, 1864.

Dear Wife: A great many want to know I suppose how the last battle went. My answer is, invariably, that we have had but one, and that commenced on the fifth day of May last. The soldiers all console themselves with the belief that this season will end the war, and I believe so myself. If we can't whip them by fall we never can. The soldiers will stand it no longer. They will go for a new Administration. In fact, I have changed my views considerably from what they were when I left home. There is too much nigger in the present Administration, and too many lies published in the newspaper.

I find if I want to approximate anywhere near the truth, I have to take it from Democratic papers.

Inclosed you will find a silver dollar, (if it ever reaches you,) which I send to the little "cherub," and one which I prize quite highly for two reasons: one is, because they are scarce, and the other is because it is a relic from the battle-field near Petersburg, and once the property of some Reb. I chanced to pick it up shortly after the battle.

H. A. TIFFANY.

Old men love their early memories. Like the Greeks, they draw pictures of bliss, as it were, on the marble sarcophagi of their changed, slumbering past.