The Clearfield Republican

D. W. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PRIN IP ES, not MEN.

VOL. XXXVI.—WHOLE NO. 1848. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAR. 8, 1865. TERMS:—$2 00 Per Annum, if paid in advance. NEW SERIES—VOL. V.—NO. 34.

NEW GOODS AT THE Cheap Cash Store OF WILLIAM F. IRWIN!

Market street, opposite the 'Clearfield House,' Clearfield, Pa.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF

Winter Goods

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

I am just receiving and opening a carefully selected stock of fashionable Spring & Summer

GOODS

of almost every description,

STAPLE & FANCY

A beautiful assortment of Prints and Dry goods, of the newest and latest styles. Also a variety of useful notions.

DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS

Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes, a large quantity,
Hardware, Queensware,
Drugs and Medicines,
Oil and Paints,
Carpet & Oil Cloths,

GROCERIES,

Fish, Bacon and Flour,
Mackerel in ½ ¼ and ⅛ barrels,

the best quality, all of which will be sold at as lowest cash or ready pay prices.

My old friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call.

N. B.—All kinds of GRAIN and approved COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.

WM. F. IRWIN.

Clearfield, Jan 11, 1865.

STEAM SAW-MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF ONE BOILER, 24 FEET long, and 28 feet diameter, having two flues of 16 inches diameter each, with 75 feet of iron smoke-pipe, safety-valve and all arch irons complete. Engine fit the same is two feet stroke, and 12 inches bore, with governor, pump, steam connecting pipes, with requisite valves and governor valves and heater. All the shafting and pulleys requisite for driving a large mill. Edger and jack-wheel for the [illegible] are attached.— [illegible] other boiler with smoke-pike, arch irons, and all other attachments, same as above, set iron [illegible] each. Having with it an engine of 16 inches stroke and ten inches diameter, and set for [illegible]. One circular saw, two smaller do., for [illegible] of boards and cross-cut do., for sawing off boards [illegible]. All the belting connected with the [illegible] five log and board saws, about 100 feet of [illegible] wrought iron, 1½ wide by ½ inch thick, to-[illegible] with all the tools in use about the mill. The engines, boilers and machinery are in perfect order, under one roof, and constitute one [illegible] mill. They are each set up separately, [illegible] may be conveniently disconnected, or sold [illegible] as may be desired by the purchaser. [illegible] for a water-mill, building an iron water [illegible] on a wrought-iron shaft, no longer in use, [illegible] offered for sale cheap.

The mill is at Granville, Bradford county, Pa., [illegible] miles from the station on the Williamsport & Elmira railroad, is now in operation, and will continue running until the middle of January, when the logs are finished, and then [illegible] and all the machinery then held for sale, [illegible] at any time thereafter.

Likewise an engine and boiler of 20 horse power, [illegible] an engine of the same capacity, without [illegible], both in perfect order and ready for use.

Price of the first named engine and boiler, with [illegible] connections, including shafting and circular [illegible], $3500. The other engine, with boiler, [illegible], $2500. The rest [illegible] machinery and fixtures with engine, at [illegible] and water-mill irons, will be sold at rates [illegible] an object to buy.

Terms of sale will be made easy, with satisfactory paper on interest.

For further particulars any may address by letter addressing the subscriber, at Elmira, N. Y.

Jan. 11-'65 tf WM. H. PHILIPS.

Ladies Furs. Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHAS. OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. jan. 11.

Ladies' Furs. The largest assortment at CHAS. OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. jan. 11.

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Latest Styles at CHAS. OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. jan. 11.

Ladies Furs, The largest assortment at CHAS. OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. jan. 11.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

A [illegible] assortment for sale in Clearfield, by Dec. 21. MERRELL & BIGLER.

Ladies and Children's Hats, Latest Styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. jan. 11-3m

The Clearfield Republican.

Rates of Subscription, Advertising and Jobbing.

Subscription, in advance,	$2 00
" if paid within the year,	2 50
" if not paid within the year,	3 00

☞ The above rates to apply to the present volume unless paid for at or before Jan'ry court, 1865.

Admrs' and Ex'rs' notices, each, 6 times,	$2 50
Auditors' notices, each,	2 50
Cautions and Estrays, each, 3 times,	1 50
Dissolution notices, each, 3 times,	2 00
Transient Advertisements, per square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less,	1 50
For each subsequent insertion,	50
Official advertising, for each square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less,	1 50
For each subsequent insertion,	50
Professional Cards, 1 year,	5 00
Local notices, per line,	15
Obituary notices, over 5 lines, per line,	10
Yearly advertising, 1 square,	8 00
do do 2 do	12 00
do do 3 do	15 00
Yearly advertising, ¼ column,	$20 00
" " ½ "	35 00
" " 1 "	60 00
Blanks, single quire,	2 50
do 3 quires, per quire,	2 00
do 6 quires, per quire,	1 75
do over 6 quires, per quire,	1 50
Handbills, ⅛ sheet, 25, or less,	1 50
do ¼ sheet, 25, or less,	2 50
do ½ sheet, 25, or less,	4 00
do whole sheet, 25, or less,	8 00

[Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

☞ The above rates were agreed upon by the undersigned, on the 3d day of December, 1864, and will be strictly adhered to during the present high prices of all kinds of printing material.

D. W. MOORE,
Publisher of the "Clearfield Republican."
S. J. ROW,
Publisher of the "Raftsman's Journal."

MILITARY EXECUTION.

The Richmond *Sentinel* publishes the subjoined letter from Beall, who was executed as a pirate and spy on Saturday the 25th ultimo, in New York. The *Sentinel* says:

The following letter received by flag-of-truce, will show the spirit of the gallant young Confederate soldier, who lies under sentence of death in a Northern prison, of which notice has been lately published.— The sentiments he expresses in this farewell to his brother are such as will inspire a universal respect and sympathy. To an unblenching manliness as to his own fate, he exhibits a chivalrous tenderness for captive foes that is solicitous, even in so trying an hour, lest the severity denounced against him might be retorted by his outraged kindred. To hang such a man, on such a charge as that under which he has been convicted, would be an enormity which we will not credit in advance even of such enemies as ours:

FORT LAFAYETTE, Feb. 14, 1865.

DEAR WILL: Ere this reaches you, you will most probably have heard of my death through the newspapers—that I was tried by a military commission and hung by the enemy; and hung, I assert, unjustly. It is both useless and wrong to repine for the past. Hanging, it was asserted, was ignominious; but crime only can make dishonor. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay; therefore, *do not show unkindness to prisoners. They are helpless.*

Remember me kindly to my friends.— *Say to them that I am not aware of committing any crime against society.* I die for my country.

No thirst for blood or lucre animated me in my course; for I had refused when solicited to engage in enterprises which I deemed destructive but illegitimate; and a few months ago I had to have but spoken, and I would have been red with the blood and rich with the plunder of the foe. But my hands are clear of blood, unless it be spilt in conflict, and not a cent enriches my pocket. Should you be spared through this strife, stay with mother and be a comfort to her old age. Endure the hardships of the campaign like a man. In my trunk and box you can get plenty of clothes. Give my love to mother; the girls, too. May God bless you all, now and evermore, is my prayer and wish for you.

JOHN Y. BEALL.

SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT OF REBELS IN CANADA.—A gentleman from Canada favors us with some items of rebel news which are not likely to find their way to publicity through the ordinary channels. He informs us that within a week past there has been a general clearing out of the rebel coterie which, since last summer, has hovered about the frontier in our vicinity. A meeting of some thirty or forty, including Mr. Jacob Thompson and some other celebrities, was held, he tells us, at Drummondville, C. W., last week, and a communication from Jeff. Davis was then read and acted upon. The report is that the Richmond Government announced to its Canadian emissaries its intention to speedily abandon Richmond and make its headquarters somewhere in Southern Kentucky or East Tennessee, where the last grand rally of the military power of the Confederacy is to take place. In accordance with this programme, the exiles were instructed to make their way back to the neighborhood of the "last ditch" without delay. However this story may tally with the fact, it is certain that on Saturday last, the emissaries had departed southward. How they obtained passports or managed to get across the lines we are not informed.—*Buffalo Courier.*

☞ That was a good joke on a young and gallant Hoosier officer, who, on receiving a note from a lady "requesting the pleasure of his company" at a party to be given at her house, on the evening designated, took his volunteers and marched them to the young lady's residence. When it was explained to him that it was himself alone who had been invited, he said, "By golly, the letter said *company*, and I thought the lady wanted to see all my boys."

THE CASE OF PATRICK CURLEY.

Patrick Curley, a citizen of Graham tp., and an acting Justice of the Peace at the time, was among the first of the Military arrests made in this county. He was arrested some time in December last, together with Maj. Wilhelm, Jacob Hubler and Samuel Lansberry, taken to Harrisburg and thence to Fort Mifflin. About the first of February Curley was released, according to his story, and ordered to report to Major Dodge, at Harrisburg, who ordered him to report to Major Gable, at Philipsburg, who in turn permitted him to go home. Subsequently, however, as as we are informed, he was re-arrested, and taken to Harrisburg, where he was called up for trial before the Military Court now sitting there, on the 25th ult., to answer the following—

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS:

CHARGE I.—Entering into, confederating and assisting in forming combinations to resist the execution of certain provisions of "an Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces."

Specification, First—That he, Patrick Curley, of Clearfield county, did write, confederate and combine with Jacob Hubler, Jacob Wilhelm and many other disloyal persons, in Clearfield county, to resist the draft, and prevent persons who had been drafted from entering the service: resisting and evading, and counseling others to resist and evade, the execution of the conscription laws. All this about the 3d of October, 1864, and at other times and places.

Specification Second—Uniting, confederating and combining with Hubler and Wilhelm, and other disloyal persons in a society by the name of "Democratic Castles" the object of which organization was and is to resist the draft, and prevent persons drafted from entering the service.

CHARGE II—The commission of acts of disloyalty against the Government, and uttering disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object of defeating and weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to support the Rebellion.

Specification—That he did by words, in substance, threaten and declare that he would resist, by force, all the officers and others in aid of the Government concerned in enforcing the laws for enrolling and drafting persons subject to military duty, and counseled and advised others to resist by force all officers and others in aid of the Government, and prevent the arrest of deserters from the service and of persons drafted; all this about the [illegible] of October, 1864, and at other times and places.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

To the Honorable Commission:—Now this 25th February, 1865, I, Patrick Curley, waive my right to a trial on the charges and specifications pending against me, and plead guilty, but beg leave to present the following statement:

I was a member of the Democratic party of Clearfield county, and Gov. William Bigler and Senator William A. Wallace were its acknowledged leaders.

On the 13th day of August, 1864, they held a large meeting in the town of Clearfield, some three thousand people being present, at which these gentlemen made speeches, the tenor and effect of which was that no more men or money should be furnished for the prosecution of the war. I was present at that meeting, and, with others was taught to believe that it was the purpose and intent of our party to entirely withhold its support from the Government in carrying on the war.

I was informed, by Samuel Lansberry and others, that a secret society was being organized for that purpose, and was induced to attend a meeting at Jacob Hubler's, where I was sworn into the society by John J. Kyler. I was misled into joining the organization and pursuing the course I did, by the counsel of Gov. Bigler and Senator Wallace, as given at the meeting I have mentioned. After I was arrested and learned all the circumstances, I voluntarily stated to Major Gable, the officer who first had charge of me, all the circumstances and facts within my knowledge, giving him the Constitution and forms of the organization.

I was paroled, and while I was at home devoted my time to assisting the officers of the Government in the execution of their duties. It is my purpose and desire to sustain the Government and to discharge my whole duty as a loyal citizen. The services I have rendered are within the knowledge of Major Gable and of several loyal citizens of Clearfield county.

P. CURLEY.

"DESPISING THE TRAITOR."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* while "loving the treason," "despises the Traitor" in the following choice terms:

"The trial of the Clearfield county conspirators has already attracted much attention, from the Copperhead organs, to show that the investigations attending such trials were unjustifiable and tyrannical, and from the loyal press, insisting that the testimony, sooner or later, would implicate men in high places—men who, under the cover of their secrecy and their cowardice, were using the *poor, ignorant wood-men* of Clearfield county, to satisfy their political spites and aid their political friends in treason. At length has the testimony of *one of these dupes* realized our most confident expectations in this connection, so that we have the confession of *one of the miserable men* who has been engaged in the plot to defeat the law in Clearfield county, that he was encouraged in his rebellion by the treachery of Ex-Governor Bigler and Senator Wallace.

This fact needs no further comment at our hands, and we therefore submit it to the calm consideration of the people for judgment."

The *Telegraph* winds up with the following invocation for the arrest of Messrs. Bigler and Wallace:

In reply to the charge and specifications above, the prisoner submitted the following written statement. We ask for this statement a calm consideration. It fixes the guilt on the proper persons, and exhibits to the Government the folly of pursuing the *ignorant* who blindly combating its authority, while the enlightened malignant is allowed to run loose in the community.

To this the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* makes the following just reply, winding up with a warning that will meet with a hearty response from the breast of every man who has the least regard for those sacred and inestimable *personal rights* to secure which for their posterity the heroes of the Revolution waded through a seven years' war:

PAT'K CURLEY AND HIS FRIENDS.

The trial of some thirty citizens of Clearfield county, has been progressing in this city for some days past, before a military commission. The offences alleged are violations of the Conscription laws.

Now, these men are neither conscripts or deserters: they are citizens of this Commonwealth, and not subject to trial by a military tribunal. The statutes defining offences with which they are charged, provide that they shall be handed over to the civil tribunals of the vicinage;—and yet in the face of this positive enactment, the military authorities of the Federal Government have erected a tribunal in our midst, unknown to our Constitution and laws, and dared there to arraign and try those over whom they have no legal authority.

Of the gentlemen composing this Military Court as individuals, we have no ground of complaint. They may be, and we believe they are, brave and worthy men; but they compose a forum strange to our people, strange to our laws, and totally unfitted to judicially investigate a criminal charge. Private hate may gratify its purposes, and partisan malignity, or political venom vent its spite before such a tribunal, and yet the members escape [illegible].

The attempt of a miserable creature named Patrick Curley, to stab the character of two of our most upright and distinguished fellow citizens residing in Clearfield county illustrates our position, which is farther exemplified in the malignant use made of this Curley's statement, by the Harrisburg *Telegraph* and Philadelphia *Bulletin* in their issues of yesterday.

Curley has evidently been made the tool of some more sneaking and venomous partisans. This fellow brazenly avows his shame, and openly proclaims that he has not only deserted his former friends and associates, but also basely becomes the spy, the pimp, and the informer against them. It seems that immediately after his arrest upon charges of disloyalty, he turned informer; and having been paroled by the officer in charge, to use his own words: "While I was at home ☞ *I devoted my time to assisting the officers of the Government in the execution of their duties.*" The fruits of all this will doubtless be his own *immunity* from punishment, through a dismissal without sentence, or a convenient pardon afterwards.

But the proposition of the Abolition papers referred to, holding Gov. Bigler and Senator Wallace responsible for anything, upon the statement of a fellow such as this Curley shows himself to be, and that statement signed—not even written—by him *under duress*, evidently for party use, transcends by far ordinary Abolition meanness, absurdity and extravagance.— Mark the sensation headings; the grand flourish of shameless impudence which accompanies the publication of this affair! How ridiculous when followed up, and contrasted with the simple circumstances of the case!

Gov. Bigler and Senator Wallace made sound, sensible, and excellent speeches during the late political contest, censuring Lincoln's desertion of his own solemn pledges, and arraigning the folly of the Abolition party. All of the best and leading Democrats in the State did the same thing. No doubt, if need be, a Patrick Curley could be found in every county, who, under arrest, and with the aid of some Abolition lawyer, would take refuge in just such statements as the one lately given to the public.

The *Telegraph*, (and the same miscreant pen has before this ventured to trace similar insanity,) covertly counsels the arrest and imprisonment of Gov. Bigler and Senator Wallace, upon this Curley's testimony before the Court Martial. Let the *Telegraph* and its party try this mode of putting down freedom of speech, if they dare. Let it be understood that our public men are thus to be sacrificed, and for such a cause, and in the name of three hundred thousand Democrats of Pennsylvania, we here and now tell those who would undertake the task—aye, in your teeth we cast it—before we will submit to such tyranny, half the trees of our mountains will be ornamented with Abolition Hamans, and as for journeyman Hessians—the first lamppost will suffice for them.—*Pat. & Union, February 28th.*

☞ President Lincoln has ordered that the Penitentiary at Albany, New York; the State's Prison at Clinton, New York; the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio; the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, and such other prisons as the Secretary of War may designate for the confinement of Prisoners, under sentence of court martial shall be deemed [illegible]

PEACE.

We commend the following extract from an editorial in the Newark, New Jersey, *Daily Journal*, to the careful perusal of our readers:

What, in point of fact, do we mean when we speak of Peace—Peace, as a termination to the civil war now raging? 1. Do we mean a renewal of the relationship, intercourse and unity between sovereign States, North and South, such as existed before Abraham Lincoln came into power? 2. Do we mean a cessation of hostilities, a disbanding of armies, a reduction of taxes and a restoration of the Law to its supremacy coupled with recognition of the revolutionary rights claimed by the Southern people, and for which they have contended so resolutely? 3. Do we mean that condition of incapacity for further *organized* resistance which would ensue upon the destruction of Lee's, Johnston's, Hardee's and Kirby Smith's armies? 4. Or, do we mean that to total prostration of a whole people at the conqueror's feet, which is implied by the word "subjugation?" It is important for each one of us to decide in his own mind which of these conditions of things he understands by the word Peace. For, of these various conditions, only the second, or the third, are by any means possible. No man in his sane mind can believe it possible utterly to subjugate eight millions of free people, because no one can believe it possible completely to exterminate a population so extensive. Nor, while the present state of feeling exists North and South, can the bright and cherished dream of Democracy be realized, of a restoration of the glorious old "Union as it was." There is too much blood between the sections; there is too heavy a weight of debt and taxes; there is too much bitterness of hatred; there are too many green wounds too many deep and festering sores. Time may indeed bring our hope to pass; but this generation will not live to rejoice in the consummation. For a *present* Peace, then, for a practicable and immediate cessation of this brutal and bloody strife, we have the choice of two alternatives; either the recognition of Southern independence, or the annihilation of the Southern armies.

Is there any prospect of an immediate peace in either of the ways? In other words, is our government ready to let the South go? Or, has it the means now in hand to defeat and destroy the Southern armies? We do not care who the person may be who propounds these question to his secret heart, nor how sanguine he is. He must answer that it will require *at least* another bloody campaign. The North is not ready to let the South go; the South is not yet weak enough to abandon the contest.

How we will stand, or what will be the condition of things one year hence, is a question we do not propose to discuss or to speculate upon, even if we had the heart to do it. Suffice it to say that we do not see how, in the present temper of parties, peace can be attained, without the cost and horrors and terrible bloodshed of another ruthless campaign like the last. Are we ready for it? Dare we contemplate the thought of it, even though we were sure that at the end of it would come such a peace as is capable of hereafter subsisting upon this continent?

For, we must always recollect that, no matter how bright the auspices under which it may come, peace will not bring us back to "the good old times" when we were "brothers still." We may reunite, but it will not be a merry marriage feast. How can it be, when such hosts of ghastly spectres will come trooping, unbidden, to assist at the ceremony, and sit down, Banquo-like, in the vacant places? And the debt—will not it keep vivid the consciousness in our minds that the festival is unpaid for? If we repudiate will we not call ruin and beggary down upon tens of thousand of households now comparatively happy in their faith in the national honor? We may reunite, or we may stand apart, separate Republics, in but either event, we can never attain to a closer friendship than subsists between brothers who have quarreled and exchanged blows. Whatever issues we may come to, the Shenandoah will not be forgotten, Chambersburg will not be forgotten.—Nor Camp Chase nor Salisbury; nor Point Lookout nor Andersonville; nor Charleston nor Fort Pillow.

Peace! The thought thrills every nerve in us, and God knows we would not by word or deed mar the dear prospect! But, there is no use for the American people to deceive themselves at this late day, nor to dream of impossibilities. The prospect is very dark, very gloomy. We have conjured up infinite evil and they are falling upon us and devouring us. We have sowed the storm with reckless hands, in blindness, and mad fury, and with infinite disregard of history and of reason; now, the whirlwind has sprung up at our feet, and we must reap it in shame and sorrow, how we can. At least let us perform our self-imposed task with humility, calling no names, but gleaning what good we may even out of the midst of evil.

☞ S. Wilde Harding, the husband of the noted Bell Boyd, who was arrested on his way from Martinsburg to Baltimore on the 6th of December last on several charges, and confined at Forrest Hall, Old Carroll, and Fort Delaware, was unconditionally released by order of the War Department on the 3d inst. He sailed for Europe in the Cuba on Wednesday.

☞ Official instructions from the Russian government for the re-organization of Poland had reached Warsaw. The office of Governor of Poland is suppressed. The provincial governments are suspended, and the public administration will henceforth be only through the [illegible]

THE CRITICAL PERIL OF THE CAMPAIGN.

[Special Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—While the guns thunder from the surrounding forts their noisy welcome to conquered Charleston, the more thoughtful begin to tremble before a new changer.

Beauregard is steadily retreating—yet he is known to have thirty-five thousand troops. He makes no serious effort to resist Sherman's advance, defends no river lines, avails himself of no natural advantages, keeping out merely a flying corps of observation on Sherman's front and flanks, he falls steadily and rapidly back. Must it not be for a purpose?

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Undoubtedly sound military science now requires the rebel evacuation of Richmond, to the end of effecting the speediest junction with Beauregard, and forcing a decisive battle outside of earthworks with one or other of the National armies.— Whether Lee can abandon his persistent resolution not to fight outside of Virginia, or whether the rebel authorities feel their condition so desperate as to demand this desperate remedy of giving up their capital in order to unite their armies, are other questions.

But this much is certain: Lee and Beauregard have it in their power to unite and fall upon either Sherman or Grant before these last can, by any possibility effect their junction. Grant might indeed pursue hastily, but only a combination of favorable circumstances could enable him to be so close on Lee's heels as to give Sherman effective aid. Meantime Schofield and Terry, advancing from the coast, towards Raleigh, would be precisely in the way of either Beauregard or Lee. It is known that here is the military outlook which General Grant regards with anxious eyes; and military men at the Capital more than share the anxiety. Carry us safely past this point, and the spring that is soon to see our bloodiest battle shall see the end of the rebellion.

ROGER A. PRYOR.

The following appeared yesterday in the editorial columns of the *National Intelligencer*. The facts are interesting, though very ungrammatically told:

General Roger A. Pryor reached here on Thursday evening, and immediately called upon the President. That functionary intimated to the General that he was mainly indebted for his liberation to the fact of his kindness to our wounded prisoners in the hospitals at Richmond, and added that General Grant was not altogether favorable to his passing his lines upon a return to Virginia.

It seems however, that the President has directed that he shall be passed through our lines, and he has accordingly left this city.

We were present with General Pryor on Friday, when intelligence reached him of the execution of Beall, at which he was very deeply affected. Beall was a companion with him in confinement at Fort Warren, and he had in his possession his diary, which abounded with religious sentiment and resignation to the fate that impended.

General Pryor, like General Lee, does not think that the rebel cause is *in extremis*, but that a victory over Sherman might turn the tide of affairs. At any event, the army can sustain itself for a long period of time. He spoke well of our soldiers, and particularly of our superior strength in cavalry. Referring to privations of Federal prisoners in the South, he remarked that the people there were frequently driven to a dire point for food. His own family had not had meat but once a week, and as for tea and coffee, &c., they were out of the question. In the vicinity of armies the people were much reduced in provisions, and the family of Dr. Cornelius Boyle, whom he saw at Gordonsville in 1863, were in that condition at that time. The rebel army was then moving north to invade Pennsylvania.

☞ The Massachusetts plan of filling her quotas from outside sources is not a new one. So long ago as March 17, 1778, Gen. Washington wrote to James S. Bowdoin, President of the Council of Massachusetts, as follows:

"SIR: It gives me inexpressible concern to have repeated information from the best authority, that the committees of the different towns and districts in your State have deserters from General Burgoine's army and employ them as substitutes to excuse the personal service of the inhabitants.

☞ At Chattanooga, Tenn., the other day, General Steedman punished a merchant who disregarded the challenge of a negro soldier, by confiscating his store and its contents, and placing a negro guard over it, remarking, "If Mr. Crutchfield will not respect the negro soldier, he shall respect the authority that made the negro a soldier, and puts him on guard as such."

☞ Forney's *Press*, the organ of the Republican party in this State declares the passage of the anti-slavery amendment to be "*a triumph for that little party which, thirty years ago, declared the Constitution to be a covenant with Hell.*"

Let the people ponder and reflect.

☞ A letter from Col. Mulford, received in Washington, states that preparations are now completed by which he will exchange from five to seven thousand prisoners per week.

☞ It is said that the Confederacy will be recognized by Maximilian during the current month, and the last advices from England brings a report that France will do the same.