

year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less certain and easy.

During the same time we retain pardon have been granted to individuals of the exempted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied.

Thus practically the door has been for a full year open to all except such as were not in condition to make free choice—that is, such as were in custody or under restraint. It is so still open to all.

It is not until we come, when the public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to the ending of the war of the Government, I retract nothing of heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation; nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any act of Congress.

If the people should by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to re-annul such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it.

Thus stating a single condition of peace I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who threaten it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Washington, Dec. 6, 1864.

fluent circumstances—beyond the reach of want, and surely, in case of death, the poor are expected to be just as dear to their families as are those stay-at-home patriots.

The editor of the Courier and his Republican exempted friends were for the war when the first draft was made, because they happened to be just beyond 35; they were still for war at the next draft because the country exempted them. They were still for war at the 3d draft because the country again exempted them; they continued for war because the borough exempted them at the last draft.

Now, when there is a probability that each one must look out for himself; and the additional probability that the clause in the draft act allowing substitutes will be repealed, they hasten to put in personal substitutes. But they still continue for war, (others to fight it), because they are safe for three years by the payment of \$700 in greenbacks, of which they have an abundance.

Our idea is that those in favor of the war should hasten to provide their precepts go and fight, instead of meanly skulking behind their dollars, and obliging others to do, because they are poor, what they refuse to do themselves.

The following is a pretty close approximation to the popular vote cast at the late Presidential election throughout the United States.

Lincoln & Johnson, 1,950,000
McClellan & Pendleton, 1,700,000

Majority for Lincoln, 250,000. The President has hardly five per cent. majority on the total vote. For every hundred votes for Lincoln in the loyal States, there have been eighty-nine for his Democratic competitor, and a large part of this excess was given in New England.

In the Central, Western, and Border States McClellan has some ninety-eight votes to Lincoln's one hundred, despite all the great advantages possessed by the latter, and which were powerfully and unscrupulously used.

Of course the editor of the Courier and his republican friends who recently procured personal substitutes at the payment of \$700 or a \$1,000, are not afraid to fight. If they could go they would take Richmond before breakfast. They would show our veterans how to fight and squelch the rebellion. We say they are not afraid! If there had been nothing else but fear to keep them back they would have been in the front this three years. No, they are not afraid! The reason is they are not well; they are sick, every now and then, and the BELLY-ACH.

That's the reason they don't go; that's the reason they procure \$700 substitutes.

The New York Times has a New Orleans correspondent whose descriptions present a rather discouraging picture of the working of the free negro system there. He says:

"The crying evil which may be heard on every plantation down the Mississippi is the incorrigible idleness of the negro. He has no power to make the niggers work. The freedmen will work only as they feel disposed. The planter has no means to compel him to labor, and consequently the negroes on most plantations are under a poor condition of discipline. Not one in fifty will raise a finger to help themselves so long as they can get through by stealing and possess a rag to cover their nakedness. Independent of the ravages of the army work the crops of the majority of the plantations would have resulted in small returns the present season. I have heard a dozen planters assert this fact, and they attribute it to no other cause than the universal indolence of the negroes to do the necessary work, and the utter inability of the superintendents to get the work out of them. The negroes are paid, clothed, and fed; yet they will steal, and either eat or sell it. They steal the corn and feed their pigs with it, and save their own for market. They feign sickness and will lie in the hospital for weeks when nothing on earth is the matter with them. The negro idea of freedom is that of unrestrained license to do as they please and go where they choose.

A nigger in the South cannot buy himself free from personal service to his master for less than \$1000 or \$1500. The editor of the Lebanon Courier and some of his republican friends buy themselves free from the same for \$700, showing that their southern friends are worth rather more in dollars than they are.

CARELESS WAITERS.—The report of Postmaster Dennison shows an extraordinary amount of carelessness in the mails. Three million five hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and twenty-five dead letters were received during the past year—over nine thousand a day. Many of these letters contained money, drafts, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, jewelry and other valuables. Some of them were misdirected, others not directed at all, others stamped and others only partially directed. Thousands of these dead letters were returned to their writers; but the great majority had to be destroyed. This statement ought to teach the public to be more careful in their correspondence; for the amount of suffering caused by these lost letters is incalculable.

If people want war and the niggers free, why don't they go and fight and help to do it, instead of buying substitutes for \$700? This is a more momentous question, than the whereabouts of the "Gum Man," and should be definitely answered before the next draft which they told the people would never take place. No draft will take place, that'll ever catch them; and if it does they are taking good care to be provided before hand with \$700 substitutes.

It is proposed in Congress to amend the Tax Laws so that every seceder should have a stamp placed thereon. As there is but one stamp on a box of matches, would it not be well also to provide that every match have a stamp. "The people are shrieking to be taxed."

The draft was in full blast last week in Bedford county. The Gazette says—"Lincoln's elected, the war is over," but still Grant and Sherman must have more men. (Mem.—We presume they want them only to look on at their rebels disbanding.) That's a good idea—driving men to "look on at the rebels disbanding." Some of our republicans here are so well pleased with it, that they are paying \$700 to get men to "look on." They have a time to "look on" themselves. "Lookers-on" command a high price here.

The United States Circuit Court, New York, has given a verdict of \$4,000 to a person for damages sustained, while on the streets, from a stage. It is the first case of the kind, and that drives of vehicles must be kept out of the streets, and the convenience of those crossing the street on foot. Drivers of vehicles should make a note of this fact, and not run persons down in the streets by fast driving around the corners.

Look out for the coming draft! Solicitor Whiting has announced that the last draft was a failure, and that the "government" needs more men. This statement was denounced as a copperhead trick—an electioneering lie—before the election. But it is coming, and will be on hand before the close of January. A fine chance now for those who voted for a continuation of the war, to step into the ranks. Walk up your "loyal leggers," and fill father Abraham's army with 500,000 more!—E.

In this place the "loyal leggers" are rushing themselves in "by proxy" at the rate of \$700 a piece. They say they are in favor of war, and drafting until their last supphorus dollar is exhausted in the purchase of substitutes for themselves.

The Cabinet now consists of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State; Hon. W. P. Fessenden, Secretary of Treasury; Hon. Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War; Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy; Hon. James P. Usher, Secretary of Interior; Hon. James Speed, Attorney General; Hon. W. Dennison, Postmaster General.

If the editor of the Courier or any of his Republican friends now gallantly fighting in the front (by proxy), and trying their best to get a leg shot off (by proxy), or have to be killed (by proxy), or have to be buried them (by proxy), or provide them wooden limbs (by proxy), and would they be entitled to pension (by proxy). These are important questions. But the most important that has occurred to us yet on this all absorbing subject is the following—If said editor or any of his friends should have a leg shot off (by proxy), would that exempt the principal (by jingo! It would be a hard matter to make a man go to war who has already lost a leg (by proxy) but, why speculate on each subject; these principals will take mighty good care never to be found where their valuable lives are in danger.

FROM SHERMAN. We have nothing new from Sherman's Army since our last publication. It is almost certain that his marching on Savannah, and that Foster's advance up Broad River to Grahamville, which is very near the Savannah River, was intended to make a junction with Sherman. Sherman has not been heard from since he moved from Millen. Foster is near Grahamville, protected by his gunboats. Heavy "commanding" was heard there at last accounts from Hilton Head, and the Confederates were thought to have attacked Foster, and attempted to drive him off. No result is known, however.

LADIES' FURS. The latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

THIEVES AMONG THE PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.—THEIR EXECUTION. A letter from Annapolis, in relation to our paroled prisoners, lately arrived there, says:

It is painful to record anything that would exhibit any of the Union soldiers of our army in a wicked and murderous light; but the men recently received tell a sad story: At Camp Sumner, at Andersonville, over 60,000 of the Union soldiers were congregated together. Some two hundred of these were reckless characters; men who were, perhaps, before they joined the army, guilty of every vice; thieves, and even murderers. These all banded together to practice together the same evil deeds in this camp as the prisoners from their own army. Their custom was to seize any man who came to camp, and rob him of everything he had, and if he made the least resistance or outcry, to murder him on the spot. They murdered many. In some instances the bodies of those who had made way with were found buried in their tents. These acts of things had assumed such a pitch, that all the better portion of the prisoners felt that something must be done to stop it, and bring these men to punishment. At length they conferred with the rebel authorities. They consented the rest of the unsuspected ones. A guard was sent to the camp for this purpose. Over two hundred were picked out, and taken outside the stockade. They were all examined. The result was that six of the ringleaders were delivered up to a police force of the Union prisoners. They took them, formed a regular court; obtained lawyers, appointed a jury, and gave them an impartial and just trial. Every facility was afforded them that they might have justice done them. But after all was ended there was every evidence that the men had cruelly slain a number of the men in camp.

They were condemned by a jury of their own fellow prisoners, and sentenced to be hung. All the six were hanging in the camp. We have the names of these men but we forbear one name, among all who have returned, that he does not approve the act. All say that hanging was too good for them. The proceedings of the court, the testimony, &c., we are told, have all been sent to Washington. After this affair and this summary punishment, there was no more murders or robbing in the camp.

MILITARY ARREST.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning an officer, with two soldiers, entered the store of Mr. E. Q. Taylor, the well-known battery No. 5 North Calvert street, and placed one at the rear door and one at the front entrance, with orders not to allow any one to enter or depart without orders from Gen. Wallace's headquarters. Mr. Taylor, with his employees and customers, were in the building at the time. Shortly before 2 o'clock Mr. Taylor was summoned to headquarters, when he was informed that his place of business was closed and his arrest caused by the complaint of some citizens that he had in the morning suspended in front of his place of business an umbrella sign made of red and white materials, which was regarded as an evidence of disloyalty. Mr. Taylor explained that he had recently received a new stock of umbrellas, and that the sign had been put up by mistake. He had seen him the objectionable sign umbrella, which, so far as he was concerned, he would as soon have composed of red, white and blue as red and white. He was then informed that upon the condition of taking down the objectionable sign, and committing to writing his statement in relation thereto, he would be allowed to resume his business, which he did about 2 o'clock.

The above is taken from the local columns of a Baltimore journal. If a similar paragraph had appeared in an Austrian or Russian newspaper, it might have excited no particular wonder, although it probably would have occasioned unbridled contempt for the petty tyranny that inaugurated such despicable despotism. But, think of it in free America, under the shadow of "the dear old flag," and within forty miles of the capital of the Republic, where the Nation's representatives are now sitting in council, over the distracted state of the country! We are in the midst of a frightful civil war, in which, millions of human beings are engaged in deadly strife—the land is covered with desolation and the voice of mourning is heard in almost every household—debt, taxation, conscription, high prices, and impending ruin are staring the people in the face, and yet at such a moment, a great Government is "frightened from its propriety" by the opening of a red and white umbrella, and the unconscious owner of the same is thrown into prison. A few days ago a proclamation was issued in Baltimore for curing Abraham Lincoln, if the President of the United States permits his straps unbuttoned to arrest a citizen of the Republic for the

alleged offense in the above paragraph, who but contractors, plunderers and parasites will be found all the land to less than 7-Age.

MINNESOTA DECISION.—An important decision was recently delivered by Judge Long in the Court of Common Pleas in Lancaster county, on the subject of the military bounty laws. The facts involved in the case are as follows: Two citizens of Mannheim township, having furnished acceptable substitutes for themselves in the military service, made issue to the effect that, having thus contributed what they deemed their quota, they should be rightfully and legally exempted from the payment of the tax provided for by the act of 25th March, 1864, to pay bounties to volunteers. The suit was brought by the Board of School Directors of Mannheim township, who in compliance with the provisions of the law, were authorized to levy and collect such a tax. After a thorough discussion of the question involved, by the court, the court decided that the defendants were bound for the payment of tax, and accordingly ordered judgment to be entered for the plaintiffs.

ATROCIOUS MURDER—A MAN POISONS HIS WIFE AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE. One of the most cool, premeditated and cold-blooded murders that has recently occurred in the city of Chicago, was perpetrated yesterday. A man named Frank Spindler, residing on Bunker street, three doors from Halsted, produced the death of his wife under the following circumstances:

Yesterday morning while they were at breakfast, the wife observed her husband to go to the tea pot and put something into it. She thought nothing of it at the time, and drank of the tea without suspicion. He, however, hurried away, pretending that he was in too great haste to wait for breakfast. Soon after drinking the tea Mrs. Spindler was taken violently ill with great pain, vomiting and convulsions. During the forenoon a woman living near by called in, and her little girl went to the tea pot and drank some of the tea, and likewise was soon taken ill. Mrs. Spindler then suspected that she was poisoned, and related the circumstance to her neighbor, who immediately took the tea pot and the remaining tea and was taking it away when Spindler came home and ordered her to give it to him, which she refused to do. He then attempted to take it from her by force, but she resisted and succeeded in getting away with her. Doctor McAllister was called and found the symptoms to be those of mineral poison, and examining the contents of the teapot found it to contain large quantities of arsenic. About four o'clock in the afternoon the woman died. Spindler, finding that he had been detected, attempted to make his escape. But Superintendent of Police, who had been notified and called in by the detective staff, de-tailed to arrest, and he was taken about eight o'clock in the evening. The motive for the murder and the other circumstances of the case will doubtless be developed at the Coroner's inquest to be held to day.—Chicago Tribune, Dec. 1.

Mrs. Rants and Mrs. Hartman wives of two of the political prisoners in a Lincoln battle, started from Bloomsburg on Monday last, to visit their husbands in Fort Mifflin. Mrs. Rants and Mrs. Hartman, both in delicate health. Mrs. Rants and Mrs. Hartman, traveled near two hundred miles to see their poor sick husbands, carrying well-filled valises of butter, bread and provisions, etc. for them, and shared upon the brutal military authorities, when they called at the gate door of Fort Mifflin; they were denied the poor privilege of seeing their kidnapped husbands, or even delivering to them the provisions they had brought for them from their families at home.—Columbia Democrat.

At Nashville the condition of affairs remains the same as last week. The Hood is still laboring on his garth works. It is reported that reinforcements are being sent to Thomas. The detachment of Federal troops that held Johnsonville, but were forced to evacuate it and retreat into Kentucky, were terribly harassed in their march. Thirteen are reported killed and wounded and sixteen captured.

The latest report of the losses at the recent battle of Franklin make the Federal loss nearly twenty-two hundred.

Minnesota is at present in a state of excitement arising from a rather unusual cause. It is not a stirring news from Galharr, Phil. Sheridan, nor the advance of Grant, nor yet the rebel invasion of the West, which disturbs their equanimity; neither is it an onslaught of the Indians upon their unprotected towns. It is none of these, and yet it is the inroad of an enemy fiercer than the red men, one of the most civilized—the American bears. These animals have recently invaded the settled portions of Minnesota, rendering them dangerous. The Anoka Star says that about sixty miles of the bear species have been seen within a week in one mile (of their public square). Many have been killed, but in some of the encounters with the four-footed foe the slaying biped has not come off unscathed. Mr. Twitchell, of Anoka, in company with a friend attacked a bear near Sand Creek, and succeeded in shooting him down. Supposing him to be effectually crippled Mr. T. approached with an axe to despatch him, when the bear sprang upon his assailant, and striking the axe from his hand attempted to seize him by the breast. In stepping back, Mr. T. tripped, against a small bush and fell, and as the bear felt on him, plunged his head into the mouth of the beast, and though terribly bitten held the infuriated monster while Mr. Bonker dispatched him with the axe. Mr. Twitchell was shockingly lacerated on his arms and hands, and badly bitten in his right thigh.

The St. Cloud (Minn.) Democrat says: "From every street corner the cry is, still they come! Scarcely a team comes in from the country but brings a defiant bruiser or his pelt. In fact, it seems as though all the bears outside of Wall street had congregated in and around St. Cloud, but whether it is a convention called together to discuss the financial topics of the day, or to adopt some plan to prevent the further encroachments of the white men, we are unable to tell. At any rate they bring the entire family young and old, and the result is that bears are as plenty as prairie poppers, and far less timid. The Minneapolis State Atlas states that four bears were recently treed and shot in that neighborhood, and notices depredations by the varmints in other localities. Bear hunts are the favorite sport in Minnesota.

LADIES' FURS. Purchasers may rely upon getting the best fur at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

The Newark Journal says:—The Middle States treated Mr. Lincoln rather coolly at the late election. The extremes East and West, gave him the largest majorities. Connecticut affects him; New Jersey rejects him; Pennsylvania barely elects him; New York merely elects him, and Delaware does him.

LADIES' FURS. Purchasers may rely upon getting the best fur at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

The planters in Maryland offer to pay their slaves from \$60 to \$100 per annum. It is said that the Government will see that no niggers shall be permitted to work unless they wish to.

Hoops as a Life Preserver.—One evening last week, as the up train of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad stopped below the Lamberville station to take water, a lady on board, supposing that the station had been reached, stepped out of the door of one of the cars into the canal, which at that point is very near the track of the railroad. Fortunately her hoops acted as an air receiver as she fell, and kept her from sinking until assistance could reach her.

Lebanon Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

700 Patriotism.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

LADIES' FURS.

A TIGER FRIGHTENED BY A MOUSE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.