PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O. GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, April 9, 1863.

Original Boetry.

(For the Reporter.)

" WEARY." BY PHILA HENRIETTA CASE

Father, I am so weary Of this toil and care, and the long shadows lie so dark across my way, Shutting out the glad sunlight, yet I pray

Thy will be done." So tired! the giddy world Around my soul hath flung A warp and woof of golden pleasures, but I tire Of its cold glitter, and long for higher And purer joys in Thee.

So weary and so sad! My foolish heart Hath laid its gift upon an Altar, else than Thine, And quaffed with eager lips the ruby wine Of human love

I made an idol, And my soul bowed down Before it! but it crumbled into dust, And left me nothing but my broken trust, Poor, foolish heart.

I'm weary of the world-Oh, take my heart. [break. All bruised, crushed and bleeding, ere its tendrils And heal it with Thy love, for His sweet sake, Who bore this grief for me.

Father, I sigh for rest! Oh, let me lean my head, My weary head, upon my Saviour's breast, Until my life-bark reach its promised rest

The Rebellion.

LETTER OF

HON, GALUSHA A. GROW,

To his Constituents.

To the people of the Counties of Susquehanna. Tioga, and Bradford, (composing the old 12th and 14th Congressional Districts.)

GLENWOOD, March 20, 1863.

The fourth instant closed twelve years of service as your Representative in the Councils of the Nation. Few if any constituency ever gave to a Representative so cordial and generous a support as I have received at your hands. Be assured it will be treasured as the proudest recollection in a grateful remem-

To each voter of the District I tender my asknowledgements, for there are few if any whose support I have not at some time re ceived. First nominated and elected as the idate of the Democratic party, I have since been chosen by a unanimous vote in one election, and with a few scattering votes against me in the o her.

By the last apportionment your union in oue Congressional District, which had existed so long, was destroyed, and with it ends our relation of Representative and constituent ; which on my own account I do not regret, as it affords me an opportunity for rest, so much needed for years, and to seek a restoration of health somewhat impaired by the labors incident to the position to which you assigned

In a parting word allow me to solicit of you a thoughtful consideration of the present and a careful review of the political history of the country for at least a few years.

In order to refresh your memories as to the doctrines advocated and the positions of parties at the commencement of my term of service, I quote verbatim, from the Montrose Democrat, the proceedings of the Congressional Conference at which, unsolicited on my, part, I was first nominated as a candidate for

"CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

"At a meeting of the Democratic Congressional Conference of the 12th District, convened at Wellsboro, on the 25th of September, 1850, there appeared as Conferees C.M. Gere and C. L. Brown on the part of Su-quehanna, B. Laporte on the part of Bradford, Geo. Knox, John F. Donaldson, C. C. Green and A. P. Cone on the part of Tioga county.
On motion, G. Knox, Esq., was called to the Chair,

and B. Laporte appointed Secretary. On motion, B. Laporte was allowed (in the absence of his colleague,) to east two votes for Bradford county.

"Letters were then presented from Hon. David Wilmed Lorent Research on the second James Lowrey, and G. A. Grow, Esq., which on

notion, were read and ordered to be incorporated in the ninutes of the Conference. Mr. Brown then moved the ollowing preamble and resolutions, which were unani-

Sly adopted: Whereas, The Hon. David Wilmot and James Lowrey, Esq., in view of uniting the Democratic party of the 12th Congressional District in the support of a single candidate, and making certain the triumph of sound permocratic congressional class.

principles in the coming Congressional elechave declined. Therefore, leso/ved, That we acknowledge no test but principle in party politics; and as Democrats it is our duty peddy to prochim our principles, and firmly maintain them

Resolved, That we are unatterably opposed to the extension of slavery into the Territory now free, and that we hold it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit, by positive law, its introduction therein.

Resolved, That standing upon these principles and relying with the standing upon these principles and the standing upon these principles and the standing upon the standin

ng with confidence in the integrity of G. A. Grow ent him to the Democratic voters of this District as

reandidate for Congress.

Resolved, That the bold and unflinching manner in which the Hon. D. Wilmot has advocated in Congress the preservation of Free Territory from the encroach-ments of Slavery meets the admiration and approbation of the Democracy of this District."

Such were the principles declared at that time by the Democratic party of the District, and to which, as its candidate, I was required to subscribe; which I did most heartly then, and do still; for they are in accordance with the views of the fathers of the Republic, and all their legislation for a third of a century.

On the 18th day of July, 1787, the Congress of the Confederation, with but one diseenting voice, passed an ordinance for the government of the Territories of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which embraced all the territory then possessed by the

general Government.

that "There shall be neither slavery nor inparties shall be duly convicted," being the ex- State Convention. act phraseology as introduced by Jefferson, March 1, 1784, in his plan for the government

of all Territories. This ordinance, after the adoption of the in that county in the following language: Constitution, was continued in force by an act of Congress passed in each House by a unanimous vote, and Washington signed the bill. Fifteen of the framers of the Constitution, including Madison were members of that Con-

Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Strader et. al. vs. Graham, 10 Howard, page 96, in referring to this ordinance, says, it "owed its legal validity and force, and after the Constitution was adopted and while the territorial government continued, to the act of Congress of August 7, 1789, which adopted and carried its provisions into execution."

On the 20th of March, 1804, Jefferson signed a bill for the organizing of the Territory of Orleans, part of the Louisana purchase, and in which slavery then existed. But the act prohibited the introduction of any slave imported into the country since 1790, and no slave could be taken into the Territory for purposes of sale. This was four years before Congress was permitted by the Constitution to prohibit the importation of slaves into the states.

So that Jefferson and the statesmen of that day believed that Congress had power over the Territories to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein, and they did not hesitate to

And on the 11th of January, 1805, he signed the bill for the organization of the Territory of Michigan, which contained a total prohibition of slavery.

At the time of taking my seat in Congress as your Representative, there was a law in full force for the prohibiting of slavery in all the territory purchased of France lying north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes .-This act, known as the Missouri Compromise, was signed by Monroe, and had remained undisturbed on the statute book for a third of a century. Enacted by Democratic votes, ap proved by a Democratic President and Cabinet, it had become so fixed in the hearts of the people that even Senator Atchinson of Missouri belived it irrepealable. For in urging in the Senate, on the 3d of March, 1853, the passage of a bill to organize the Territory of Nebraska, which had already passed the House with not a word in it relative to the Missouri Compromise, he used the following

" It is evident that the Missouri Compromise can not be repealed. So far as that question is concerned we might as well agree to the admission of the Territory now as next year, or five, or ten years hence "—Congressional Globe, Second Session, 32d Congress, Volume 26, page

But one year later and the deed was done. For the first time in the history of the Republic, a restriction on the spread of slavery was taken from the statute book. The party that party that enacted. Democrats under the lead of Monroe made the law; Democrats victed, shall be prohibited." under the lead of Pierce unmade it. The Pierce Democracy, and for so doing 1 had tories. your unanimous approval at the ballot box. ence, published at the time in all the Democratic papers of the District :

" At a meeting of the Conferees of the 14th Congres At a meeting of the Conterees of the 18th Congressional District assembled at the Court House in Towanda, on the 6th day of September, 1854, Thomas Smead, of Bradford, was called to the Chair, and Ezra B. Chase, of Susquehanna, elected Secretary.

On motion of William K. Hatch, of Susquehanna, Hon.

G. A. Grow was UNANIMOUSLY nominated for re-

The following resolutions were then unanimously

Resolved, That the restrictions to the spread of slave-Resolved, That the restrictions to the spread of slavery, contained in the Missouri Compromise, rested upon the early and only policy of the fathers of the Republic, and that the repeal of that restriction in the act of Congress organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, was a direct innovation of that policy, a breach of faith between the two sections of the Union, A VIOLATION OF EVERY PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE AND HUMANITY and a transited attention to the contraction of the Union. MANITY, and a determined attempt to overrun the set-tled maxioms of the Government and establish in their stead constitutional constructions subversive of the rights

and guarantees o freedom.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the conrse of Resolved, That we contain approve of the course of our Representative in Congress, Mr. Grow, and especially do we commend his course in resisting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He has reflected honestly and with fidelity the views of his constituents, the best evidence of which, as well as their determination to resist this outrage upon the rights and principles, is his unanimous nomination."

The Whig party resolved in their conventions not to nominate a candidate, and I received the unanimous vote of the District, for no other reason than I had opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Democratic Convention of Susquehanna county, at its meeting 27th of August, 1855, to nominate a County ticket, adopted the following resolutions:

" Resolved. That Slavery is an institution entirely lo cal in its character: that it can legally exist in no State or Territory of this Union until established there by the so vereignty of State law ; that the General Government ould in no wise lend its countenance or support to the extension or perpetuity of the institution ; Government, as dangerous usurpations and flagrant abuses.

Resolved, That the 'provisions of the act of Congress establishing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which struck down the so called Missouri Compromise, in out-rage against Northern sentiments and Northern senti-ments and Northern feeling; a measure alike uncalled for and unjustificable by any principle of justice or good taith

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was not a measure of the Democratic party, but is one which a large majority at least of the Democracy of the North opposed in its very incipiency as antagonistic not only to their oft-declared principles in their primary as-semblies, but also to the great National platform laid down at Baltimore in 1852.

The Committee appointed by the Convention, on reporting these resolutions prefaced them by the following, as their reason for reporting them :

" That the resolutions passed by the Democratic Coun

voluntary servitude in said Territory otherwise | which these resolutions were first passed, was | and other kindred questions, all of which had than in punishment of crimes, whereof the a Convention called to elect delegates to the become obsolete and ceased to excite public kind. Should this Government fall, over-

The Democratic Convention of Tioga county, which met at Tioga Village, 25th of August, 1854, announced the sentiments of the party

" Where as, We believe that that part of the Act of Congress lately enacted, repealing the Missouri Compro-mise (so.called) and all other acts of a like character are anti-Democratic and opposed to the true principles of our National Government and highly dangerous to its

prosperity.
"Resolved, That we will not support any man for of-"Resolved, That we will not support any man for office who has not been openly and unequivocally opposed to the repeal of said Compromise and the extension of Slavery into free territory, and who will not piedge himself to us his whole influence for the re-enactment of said Compromise and against the further extension of Slavery and encroachments of the Slave power."

Similar declarations were made in the Conventions of the Democratic party of Brad-

These views of the Democratic party in the District were in perfect harmony with the sentiments of the Democratic party of the state as expressed previous to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Democratic party, in State Convention at Pittsburg, 4th of July, 1849, adopted the following resolution as a part of their platform :--

"Resolved, That the Democratic party adheres now, as it ever has done, to the Constitution of the country.—Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy. and they re-declare that Slavery is a domestic local in-stitution of the South, subject to State legislation alone, and with which the general government has nothing to do, wherever the State law extends its jurisdiction. Es-teeming it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits, we deny the power of any citizen to extend the era of bondage teyond its present domain, nor do we consider it a part of the compromife of the Constitu-tion that Slavery should forever travel with the advanc-ing columns of our territorial progress.

In 1847, the Legislature, by an almost un animous vote, passed the following resolution, which was approved by Francis R. Shunk, then Governor, and recognized leader of the Democracy of the State:

"Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote against any measure, by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless, as a part of the fundamental law upon which any contract or treaty for this purpose is based. Slavery or involunta-ry servitude, except for crime, shall be forever prohibit

This was but adhering to the policy an nounced by the state in her joint resolutions of 1819, which passed both houses by an unanimous vote, and were approved by William Finley, a Governor of whom the Democracy were especially proud. The concluding portion of the preamble and resolutions were in these words: "The Senate and House of Representatives of Penn

"The Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, therefore, cannot but depreciate any departure from the humane and enlightened policy pursued, not only by the illustrious Congress of 1787 but by their successors, without any exception; they are persuaded that, to open the fertile regions of the West to a servile race would tend to increase their numbers beyond all past examples, would open a new and steady market for lawless venders of human flesh, and would render all schemes for obliterating this most foul blot upon the American character uscless and unavailing.

"Under these convictions, and in full persuasion that most this tonic there is but one opinion in Pennsylvania." apor, this topic there is but one opinion in Pennsylvania,

" Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the later of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the storm. The aristocrats, defeated in a popular aleation for President did just what all repealed claimed to be the followers of the State into the Union unless the further introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the pun-ishment of crime whereof the party shall have been con of the party shall have been con

Such was the early sentiments and long es-Monroe Democracy did it to restrict slavery ; tablished policy of the country, every Presithe Pierce Democracy undid it to extend sla- dent from Washington to Polk, inclusive, very. As your Representative, I adhered to having signed bills prohibiting, restricting, the Democracy of the fathers, and opposed the or regulating the existence of slavery in terri-

The overturning of this policy of the found The sentiment of the Democratic party, as ers of the government in the repeal of the then constituted, was expressed in the follow- Missouri Compromise dismembered old party ing proceedings of the Congressional Confer organizations, and necessitated the formation of new ones.

from the free states in both branches of Congress voted against it, and every Whig from slave states, save six, voted for it. Of the try and the stability of the government. eighty-seven Democrats from! the free states were in favor of the bill, forty-four against it. Thomas H. Benton on that question stood for the early policy of the Government and

in vindication of the wisdom of the Fathers. Thus a division was run through the old Whig party, dividing it on the line that separates Freedom from Slavery; and the same line of separation was run through the Democratic party of the free states; which buried forever the Whig party, and dismembered

the old Democracy. That portion of the old Democratic party who still adhered to the policy of Jefferson and the Fathers and believed that the Terri- ed alleys and byways of poverty and want, to tories should be preserved for free men instead of slaves, and that portion of the old Whig party holding the same sentiments, co-operated, and have since acted together is what is known as the Republican party. While that portion of the old Democracy who were will ing to abandon the early policy of the Government, and that portion of the old Whig party holding the same sentiments, represented by men like Choate in New England, Brooks and Randall in the Middle States, and Toombs and Benjamin in the South, co operated, and are acting together in what is called the Dem-

ocratic party. Whigs and Democrats, north and south, who were in favor of the extension and perpetuity of slavery, co-operated, and formed as Tocmbs, Benjamine, Clingman, and Alextook a seat in Congress, were recognized leaders of the Whig party. Whigs and Democrats, everywhere, who were in favor of preserving the Territories of the Union as homes for free men, free from the curse of the institutions of human bondage, co-operated and formed the Republican party, with such recognized leaders of the old Jackson Democracy as Francis P. Blair, Benjamin F. Butler, John M. Niles, and hosts of other life-long

Democrats. There was no inconsistency in such a union by either of the old partisans. For the Whig the faced all the territory then possessed by the the resolutions passed by the dependence of the depe

attention.

The fruits of the old policy were peace and harmony; of the new, discord and civil war. On the 10th of May, 1854, in a speech made in the House of Representatives in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, I said that, as a lover of peace, harmony and fraternal concord among the citizens of the passage will tear open wounds not yet healed, lacerate spirits already frenzied, and the bond of confidence which unites the two sections of the Union will be rent asunder, and years of alienation and unkindness may intervene be-

correctness. The conspiracy to destroy the liberties of the country was the natural product of the in-stitution of human bondage. For it teaches its votaries to dispise labor, and as a necessary consequence to assume to be an aristocratic class, arrogating the special privileges ever claimed to belong to an aristocracy. This spirit had been sedulosly cultivated in the South from the days of nullification; and the existance of slavery was the lever by which the to overturn the Government established by

of a century ago, in his Notes on Virginia, in which he says:

"There must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other.

our fathers, thus verifying the warnings of

"With what execration should the Statesman be load-"With what execration should the Statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample on the right of the other, transforming those into despots and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the amor patrix of the other.

"With the morals of the people, their industry is also destroyed; for in a warm climate, no man will labor for himself who can make another labor for him.

" And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis—a convic-tion in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? that they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I re-flect that God is just; that his justice can not sleep for-

Without slavery there would have been no rebellion, and the country would have been saved this waste of treasure and sacrifice of priceless blood. It was to appease the demands of the slave oligarchy that the present democratic party abandoned the cherished principles of the old party and reversed the policy of the fathers of the republic in the legislation of the country. Yet it did not avert ular election for President, did just what all aristocracies have ever done-resorted to

physical force to maintain their waning power. Now the bloody field of battle is to determine whether the will of the majority constitutionally expressed is to be the law of the land. In a minority in this government, defeated at the ballot box, can appeal successfully to the cartridge box, then is the holding of elections a farce and the theory of elective governments, a delusion. This war, then, is necessarily waged in behalf of the vital principles of free elective governments, as well as to maintain our national existance. Resistance to the further spread of slavery was not only preserving the Territories for free men, but was also preventing any further augmentation of a power dangerous, as the rebellion has clearly proven, to the liberties of the coun-

The fidelity with which you have adhered in the House of Representatives, forty-three to your early convictions is a proud testimonial of your devotion to the best interests of the Republic. Nor has the struggle of the alone in the party from his section, battling freemen of the nation to restore the Government to the policy of its founders been in vain.

Again, as in 1789, slavery is prohibited by law in all the territory possessed by the general government. Washington signed the first law, and Lincoln the last.

During my term of service as your Representative, another of your cherished measures of of the Government have been dedicated by law, in free homes for free men. So the sons of toil may escape everywhere from the crowdrepose under their own "vine and fig tree" on

the public domain. With this brief retrospect as to the measures that have absorbed your attention for the last decade, you will perceive that not a little has been accomplished for the future greatness and glory of the country.

One word as the present and probable future, and I close this somewhat lengthy communication.

The existence of the republic is threatened by a rebellion the most causeless of any in the history of the race. An attempt is made to establish a separate nationality within the limits of the Republic, on the plea that the peo-It seems to be pretty certain that the

ple can no longer live together in peace as one nation. If that were true, how would it be the new Democratic party, with such leaders possible for them to live in speace as two? A separation would not change the geography ander H. Stephens, all of whom, when I first of the country, nor the local position of the people to each other. A separation, were it possible, would be but the beginning of untold woes-frowning battlements, bristling armies, and endless border conflicts. What patriot would bequeath such a legacy to his children? There is, in my judgment, no calamity so great that could befall the present or the future as a dismemberment of this Union. Rather than that, better to make a desert of every foot of soil trod by a traitor. If the present is worthy of the past, there will be no division of the Union, and the flag of our fathers will float in triumph, from the Gulf to the Lakes, and the Democrat thus brought together had and from ocean to ocean, over a "Union one

now become the living vital question of the | The men of the north who to-day clamor

The Convention in January referred to, at | day ; while they differed, it is true, on bank, | " peace" and would disband your armies, would by their policy, destroy the liberties of manthrown by internal dissensions, the last great The old Democracy was in favor of preserv- experiment of constitutional free government of importance to the public. This loan has aling the Territories as homes for free men ; the among men has been tried ; and the lives and modern Democracy would fill them with liberties of American citizens would find no security save in the caprice of faction.

The peace men of to-day can therefore accomplish naught save to increase the sacrifice of life and waste of treasure and bring sortow and mourning to a greater number of firesides; unless it be the destruction of the liberties of their country. The only road to lasting peace leads over the battle field and ends Confederacy, and as a devotee at the shrine in the shouts of victory. No partisan strife of this Union, with all its precious hopes to should in this hour of national peril divide man, I desire the defeat of this bill; for its the loyal, patriotic, and true. Past issues who had written to him for the information. should be buried, save for reference, as beacon lights to guide the future.

lives on the tented field, and dae respect to tive, and I shall be happy to hear from any of our citithe memory of the martyrs who have fallen in fore it can be restored, if ever, to its wonted tenacity and strength. That has verified its till the last armed rebel is subdued. Suspended on the issue hangs the life of the Republic and the hopes of mankind.

The only arguments befitting the times are cannon and batallions. A united voice and action by the 20,000,000 of people who are professedly for sustaining the Government, and the last vestage of treason would long since have been crushed out. A united purdiscontented spirits of South Carolina sought say, with one voice, that the Union shall live Jefferson, published more than three quarters is then fought and won.

Agreeably to a public call, a goodly number of the citizens of Wyalusing met at the Academy for the parpose of forming a Loyal National League.

J. W. Jackson was elected Chairman and Andrew Fee Secretary. A committee was appointed for the purpose, who presented the following Constitution and Pledge, which were unanimously adopted and signed by all pres-

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the Loyal National Leauge. We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States: to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare ro endeavor to maintain unimpared the national unity,

both in principal and territorial boundary. The primary object of this League is shall be, to bind together all loyal men, of all three per cent. every six months, on the first day of May trades and professions, in a common union, to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the

The Leauge then elected the following gen-

tlemen to be permanent officers :-J. W. Jackson, President; Henry Gaylord and Harrison Black, for vice Presidents ; Andrew Fee and Theodore Hipes. Secretaries and T. F. Lacey, Treasurer. Messrs. L. P. Stalford, Benj. Ackley and E. M. Bishop, were appointed a committee to correspond with and procure speakers to address the League.

Resolved, That the next meeting of our League be held in the Brick Church in this place, on Saturday, April 4th, at 10 o'clock, P. M., and that the proceeding of this meetng be published in the County papers.

GOING INTO THE HEMP BUSINESS .- One of our exchanges says that Mr. Buchanan is now buying land in Chester country, for the purpose of going extensively into the cultivation of flax, for what purpose is left open to public suspicion. It is a natural presumption that he means to make ropes to hang the rascals who nominated him for the Presidency, and whom he now ragards as the authors of all his woes. But for them he might have died in peace, and been honored in memory after a peace, and been honored in memory after a peace are very several peace and been honored in memory after a peace are very several peace and been honored in memory after a peace are very several peace and been honored in memory after a peace are very several peace and been honored in memory after a peace and been honor fashion. Now he is likely to go down in sorlegislation has been consummated. The lauds row unless his rope business is really a penitential dodge, signifying his readiness to facilitate the hanging of his old friends.

> It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that no more twentyfive and fifty-cent postage notes shall be issued. The reason of this determination is said to be that extensive frauds have been detected against the government in these denominations of the postage issue.

> Two old gentlemen of our acquaintance were complimenting each other on their habits of temperance.

" Did you ever, neighbor," said one, " see me with more than I could carry?" " No, indeed," was the reply,

seen you when I thought you had better gone

and fall back nearly to Richmond. They fear an attack by way of James River. Deserters and returned prisoners concur in the statement that actual want of bread

Rebels are about to abandon Fredericksburg,

begins to be felt by the poorer classes in and around Richmond.

A man with a scolding wife, when enquired of in relation to his occupation, said he kept a hot house.

It is impossible to look at the sleepers in church without being reminded that Sunday

THE 5-20 NATIONAL LOAN.

The following correspondence in regard to the new National Loan, conveys information ready became a favorite means of investment and is destined to become still more popular. Subscriptions are daily received at the principal offices to the amount of millions :-

E. O. GOODRICH, Dear Sir :- Almost daily I am asked sundry questions in regard to the Loan of the Government, commonly called the "Five-Twenty Loan." As these questions are quite common and frequently asked, I have seen nothing, which in so short a space, covers the whole ground, as the enclosed reply from JAY COOKE, Esq., to a resident of Berks county,

I will esteem it quite a favor if you will find a place for it in your columns, as I have no doubt also will many Justice to the heroes who are periling their of your readers. The demand for these bonds is very aczens who may have some funds to invest.

Truly, yours, B. S. RUSSELL, Agent for the Government Loan.

, BERES COUNTY, PA., March 20, 1863. JAY COOKE, ESq., United States Loan Agent, 114
South Third Street, Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—I see
by your papers that you are selfing for the Government
a new Loan called "Five-Twenties." I expect to have
shortly a few thousand dollars to spare, and as I have
made up my mind that the Government Loans are safe
and good, and that it is my duty and interest, at this
time, to put my money into them in preference over
any other loans or stocks, I write to get information of
you as follows:

since have been crushed out. A united purpose now on their part to use all the means within their reach to crush this rebellion, and it would soon be ended. Whenever they shall say, with one voice, that the Union shall live no matter what dies, and whatever endangers its existence must perish, the decisive battle is then fought and won.

Fellow-citizens, in closing this last communication as your Representative, permit me to re-thank you for your generous kindness, and to assure you that whatever my fortune or wherever my fate in life, I shall never fail to rejoice in your prosperity and sympathize with you in your adversity.

GALUSHA A. GROW.

A Loyal National League in Wyalusing.

Agreeably to a public call, a goodly number of the citizens of Wyalusing and sympathize with her of the citizens of Wyalusing and sympathize with her of the citizens of Wyalusing and sympathize with her of the citizens of Wyalusing and sympathize with service of the citizens of Wyalusing and sympathize with service of the citizens of Wyalusing and sympathize with service of the citizens of Wyalusing and sympathize with service of the citizens of Wyalusing and sympathize with some the citizens of Wyalusing and sympathize with service of the citizens of Wyalusing and sympathize with some the citizens of the citizens

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent at OFFICE OF JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers, 114 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1863.

DEAR SIR :- Your letter of the 20th inst., is received . DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 20th inst., is received. and I will cheerfully give the information desired by enswering your questions in due order.

1st. These Bonds are called "Fire-Twenties," be cause while tney are twenty year Bonds, they may be redemed by the Government in Gold at any time after five years. Many people suppose that the interest is only5 20-106 per cent—this is a mistake, they pay SIX per cent Interest.

2nd. Legal Tender notes or checks upon Philadelphia or New York that will bring Legal Tender are what the Secretary allows me to receive—no doubt your near-

or New York that will bring Legal Tender are what
the Secretary allows me to receive—no doubt your nearest Bank will give you a check or Legal Tenders for your
country funds.

3d. The bonds are sold at Par, the interest to commence the day you pay the money.

4th. I have made arrangements with your nearest
Bank or Banker who will generally have the Bonds on
hand. If not, you can send the money to me by Express,
and I will send back the Bonds free of cost

5th. The Bonds pay Six per cent. interest in Gold,
three per cent. every six months, on the first day of May

and November at the Mint in Philadelphia, or at any Sub-Treasury in New York or elsewhere. If you have coupon Bonds, all you have to do is to cut the coupon off each six months, and collect it yourself or give it to your Bank for collection; if you have Registered Bonds you can give your Banker a power of attorney to collect

the interest for you.

6th. Congress has provided that the Bonds shall be paid in Gold when due.

7th. The duties on imports of all articles from abroad must be paid in Gold, and this is the way Secretary Chase gets his gold; it is now being paid into the Treasury at the rate of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars each day, which is twice as much as he needs to pay the in. ay, which is twice as much as he needs to pay the in-

8th. You can have either Coupons Bonds payable to the Bearer, or Registered Bonds payable to your order.

9th. The former are in 50's 100's and 1000's—the
latter in same amounts, also \$5,000's, and \$10,000's.

10. No I You will not have to pay any taxes on these ads if your income from them does not exceed \$600 and on all above \$600 you will only have to pay one half as much Income Tax, as if your money was invested in Mortgages or other Securities. I consider the Government Bonds as first of all—all other Bonds are taxed one quarter per cent. to pay the interest on the Government Bonds, and the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that no State, or City, or County can tax

overnments Bonds.

11th. The present bounded debt of the United States sless than THEEE HYNDED MILLIONS, including the seven and three-tenths Treasury Notes; but the Government owes enough more in the shape of Legal Tenders, Deposits in the Sub-Treasuries, Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., to increase the debt to about eight or nine hundred millions. Secretary Chase has calculated that the debt may page, one the secretary with France, while our resources are vastly greater.
12th. I have no doubt that the revenue will not only

be ample to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government and all interest on the debt, but leave at least one hundred millions annually toward paying off the debt, and that the Government will be able to get out of debt again as it has twice before—in a few years after the close of the war.

I hope that all who have idle money will at once purchase these Five-Twenty Year Bonds. The right to demand them for legal tenders will end on the first day of

On and after July 1, 1863, the privilage of converting the present issue of Legal Tender notes into the national six per cent. loan, (commonly called "Five-Twenties" will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan, must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next. Those who neglect these Six per cent, Bonds, the interest and principal of which they will get in Gold, may have occasion to regret it.

o regret it.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent. AT OFFICE OF JAY COOKE & CO., 114 South Third St., Phila.

A young doctor in a new settlement, on being asked to contribute towards enclosing and ornamenting the village cemetery, very coolly replied that if he filled it he though the should do his part.

The oldest deaf and dumb asylum in the world-the grave.

Why is a lemon like an old maid who has been pretty? Because it was made to be squeezed and wasn't.

Why is a cannon just fired like a whipped schoolboy? Because it is warm at the

Why is a tale-bearer like a brick-layer? Because he raises stories.

Deal gently with the erring one, as Gop hath dealt with thee.