## Terms of Publication.

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ing, Christmas Toys, Rangy Articles, Maps, Pio. tares &o.

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FOR CASH Also a large assortment of fine BRANI HES. GINS,

FOLLY TO ADVERTISE. CAN AND WILL

EVENINO Hark I hear that sleet against the panew. And hear the wild winds blow ! It chills me with a shuddering dread,

This heavy heaping snow-I cannot bear that all night long, The drifts should deepen so.

O darling, that this storm should beat Upon thy lonesome bed ! O darling that this dancing snow Should beap above thy head,

And I not there to shelter thee, And hear the storm instead !

I trim anew the glowing fire-The fames leap merrily-I make the lamp. Hight bright and elser-Thoù art not here to sec-Ab, since I sit there all alone

What are they all to me?

O dreary heart! O lonesome life ! O empty heart and home! It is not home to me, wherein Thy dear feet never come-There is no meaning in the word Since thy loved lips are dumb!

O, all in vain the bright fiames dance.

The ruddy embers glow-I shiver in the mellow light,

Because, alas, I know The snow drifts heap above thy sleep-

This heavy, heaping snow !

GENERAL FREMONT'S DEFENCE.

REPLY TO CHARGES-THE ADVINISTRATION OF THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

The statement of General John C. Fremont. in reply to the charges against him, has just been published, accompanied by voluminous documentary evidence. It is addressed to the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on the Conduct of the War, and covers the whole period from Fremont's assumption of command in the Western Department until his removal.

The General states that when he was assigned to the command of the Western Department, in July last, no special object was indicated, nor was he fornished with any particular plan of a campaign. There was simply a general understanding that the descent of the Mississippi river was to be undertaken? and for this purpose he was to raise and organize an army, informing the President of the completion of the arrangement. After the departure of this expedition Fremont's authority was to have extended over Kentucky and down the left bank of the Mississippi; at the beginning, his command was restricted to Illinois and the states and territories west of the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico. On essuming his command, he was invested with full discretionary powers; no written instructions having been furnished

Having given this general statement, Fre-This fact is the more important, as but few mer-chants are keeping their usual assortments of goods mont proceeds to show that at the time of his arrival in St. Louis the rebellion in the West was daily assuming a more threatening aspect, Missouri was thoroughly demoralized, and the federal forces were neither armed nor adequately equipped. Seven thousand of the Illinois contingent were destitute of arms; the cavalry was without horses or subres; the artillery had hardly any guns. To remedy these defisand stand of arms, but afterwards found that the order had been countermanded. He made in procuring and forwarding to St. Louis arms and equipments sufficient for an army corps of twenty-three thousand men. "Want of arms and want of money," says the General, "were the chief difficulties to be met, while the necessity to meet the enemy on three sides at once was urgent and imminent. There was no lack of men. The loyal population of the noble unanimity, were willing to come in mass to the standard of the Union." In order to retain the services of the Home Guard regiments and the three months volunteers, whose terms of service were just expiring. Fremont, on the 30th of July, addressed a letter to the President, to announce that he eys which were in possession of the Sub-Treasurer at St. Louis. To this letter the General directs the special attention of the Investigating Committee, for the reason that the act has him for the exercise of "arbitrary and illegal" is as follows: "Our troops have not been paid, and some regiments are in a state of mutiny, and the men whose term of service is expired generally refuse to eplist. I lost a fine regiment last the money due. This regiment had been intended to move on a critical post last night. The Treasurer of the United States has here \$300,000 entirely unappropriated. I applied to him yeeterday for \$100,000 for my Paymaster-General Andrews, but was refused. We have not an hour for delay. There are three courses open to me. One, to let the enemy possess himself of some of the strongest points n the state, and threaten St. Louis, which is insurrectionary. Second : to force a loan from secession banks here. Third : to use the money belonging to the government, which is in the treasury here. Of course I will neither lose the state nor permit the enemy a foot of advantage. I have infused energy and activity into the department, and there is a thormorning I will order the Tressurer to deliver the money in his possession to General An-drews, and will send a force to the Treasury to take the money, and will direct such payments as the exigency requires. I will hazard everything for the defence of the department you have confided to me, and I trust to you for support." General Fremont states that although no reply was made to this letter no objection to the act was offered. He then goes into an elaborate discussion of the military situation in Missouri; shows that Cairo was the point

defeat of Lyon, at Sprinfield, was not a disas- | he advanced to meet Price at the Osage. In ter belonging to his administration! On this regard to this movement, he says :

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Healthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNFIL WAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1862.

Fremont then passes to a consideration of the charges concerning contracts; claims that the Austrian guns were, purchased in a pressing exigency, that the fortifications of St. Louis were essential, in his own judgment, as well as that of competent officers; and that the contracts with the Californian, Beard, were made because be was a man of unusual energy and capacity, accustomed to the management of men on large works. As'to Beard's charges for constructing the fortifications, Fremont save: When the prices for his work were under discussion, and were referred to me by General McKinstry, I directed this officer to reduce them to what was just and reasonable to both parties, having reference to the circumstances ander which the work was done and the extra prices that had been paid, so as to leave the

822 each, Fremont savs :

price of arms, caused by the war, I submit that the purchase is not deserving of special censure. I have digressed from the rule laid down at the outset in this paper, but the passage of past aid." the resolution, which is soon to be before the House, would be a vote of censure, and as the report itself, together with the official accusations, have been broadly spread over the country, I respectfully ask that the committee will cause this statement, together with the accompanying documents, to have equal and immediate publicity given to them, in order that ministration ; but it was necessary in order to countrymen, before Earth and Heaven there is Congress may act understandingly, and the call attention to points which otherwise might, but one cause for this hideous rebellion, and censure asked for go where it properly belongs." FREMONT'S PLAN OF THE SOUTHERN, CAMPAIGN. In September Fremont was completing his arrangements for the descent of the Mississippi, and on the 8th of that month he addressed the following letter to the President; setting forth the general plan of a campaign which has since been fulfilled, in part, by our troops:

[Private.] September 8, 1861. " To the President :

Extracts from a Private Letter. "In this I desire to ask you attention to the HEAD QUARTERS OF THE 9TH ILL. REGT. position of affairs in Kentucky. As the rebel troops, driven out from Missouri, had invaded DEAR SISTER .- I take this, the earliest oppor-Kentucky in considerable force, and by occupying Union Cuy, Hickman and Columbus, tunity, to let you know that I am entirely sound were preparing to seize Paducah and attack and well. Cario, I judged it impossible, without losing

You observe by the heading of this, that we A tou observe by the nearing of this, that we could not be thrust uside in any discussion of have again changed our position from Fort Hen- the present aspect of our national affairs; and re to Fort Donelson, though the exchange the present aspect of our national affairs; and important advantages, to defer any longer a forward movement. For this purpose I have ry to Fort Donelson, though the exchange I should have held myself faithless to the soldrawn from the Missouri side a part of the force was not made without considerable sacrifice of which had been stationed at Bird's Point, Cairo | life; and comfort by our Regiment. We nivved ciencies, in part, Fremont ordered seven thou- and Cape Giradeau, to Fort Holt and Paducah. entirely without transportation, and our bagof which places we have taken possession. As gage, necessarily, was quite limited-only a the rebel forces outnumber ours, and the coun- blanket or two-and in the rigor of winter. At complaint at Washington, and finally succeeded | ties of Kentucky between the Mississippi and first the weather was mild and fair, but on ar-Tennessee rivers, as well as those along the riving before this place, we found it defended latter and the Cumberland, are strongly seces- | by over 20,000 rebels, with very strong fortifisionists, it becomes imperatively necessary to cations, so we bivouse and made ready for the have the coloperation of the loyal Union forces encounter. Que night it began to rain as we under Generals Anderson and Nelson; as well lay down, and ofter we got to sleep it turned to as of those slready encamped opposite Louis- snow and sleet, --- in the night we were roused ville under Colonel : Rousseau. I have re-in- by a report of firearms, and had to get up and forced, yesterday, Paducah with two regiments, "fall in," The weather was intensely cold and West, and among them the Germans, with a and will continue to strengthen the position we were not allowed a fire-you may imagine with men and artillery. As soon as General our sufferings. We moved about one-halt or Smith, who commands there, is re-inforced suf- three-fourths of a mile, and again attempted to ficiently for him to sprend his forces, he will sleep amid ice and snow, as the firing had have to take and holu Mayfield and Lovelace- ceased; but the terrible night passed as others ville, to be in the sear and flank of Colombus, had, and fair morning, once more dawned upand to occupy Smithland, controlling in this on us. Several Union men had been killed the way the mouths of both the Tennessee and the day before on the spot where we encamped .-Cumberland rivers. At the same time, Col. Their glassily remains lay covered with snow, Rousseau should bring his force, increased, if and were unceremoniously hurried into the cold presible, by two Ohio regiments, in boats to earth, with no warm tear of affection to moleten Henderson and Nushville Railroad, occupy their last resting place, and none to mourn Hopkinsville, while General Nelson should go their untifiely end. been made the basis of a serious charge spainst | with a force of five thousand by railroad to To-day, carisoity led me within range of the Louisville, and from there to' Bowling Green. rebels, for I got shot at three or four timesauthority. The concluding part of the letter | As the population in all the counties through luckily the balls failed to do their mission, but which the above railroads pass, are layal, this 1 heard them hum as close to my ears as I cared movement could be made without delay or moabout. - We were moved to-duy to the extreme lestation to the troops. Meanwhile, General right, and here we again passed another night Grant would take pos-ession of the entire Cairo of intense suffering. 'A. morning once more and Fulton Railroad, Piketon, New Madrid and | dawned, the rebels were upon us in everwhelmnight from inability to pay them a portion of the shore of the Mississippi opposite Ilickman ing numbers. I tell you, the balls flow about , and Columbus. The foregoing disposition harour heads like hail, and no mistake, causing ing been effected, a combined attack will be many a poor fellow to close his eyes in death, made upon Columbus, and if successful in that. never more to grapple with the fiery elements upon Hickman, while Rosseau and Nelson will of war, or taste its privations and sufferings move in concert, by Rail Road, to Nashville, Our regiment fought like tigers for about Tennessee, occupying the State Capital, and two and a half hours, but our ammunition givwith an adequate force, New Providence: . The ing out, we had to retreat, but we went slowly conclusion of this movement would be a comand deliberately, firing by the way, and keepbined advance towards Memphis, on the Missing our fors at bay, until we got entirely out of issippi, as well as the Memphis and Ohio Rail the way ; but our weary fees retreated, also, at thing in my heart to say I should have plenty the same time we did. Our loss in killed, is of time for reflection before it came to my Railroad, and 1 trust the result would be a glorious one to the country. In reply to a letnear 50, and wounded 160, and that, too, out of ter from General Sherman, by the hand of 610 men : so you may know the desperation of. Judge Williams, in relation to the vast importhe fight. Our shattered regiment marched tance of securing possession in advance of the some distance, and stopped within range of the country lying between the Ohio, Tennessee and enemy's bullets, where, as I was on horse-back. Mississippi, I have to-day suggested the first I was again shot at three or four times, the balls ough good spirit in officers and men. This part of the preueeding plan. By extending my whistling pretty close every time, but I was not impunity." bit. We soon marched to our camps for the ' To the second he said-"Because thou lovest command to Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, hit. We soon marched to our camps for the you will enable me to attempt the accomplishnight, nearly frozen. I forgot to mention that ment of this all-important result; and in order half of the time we had nothing to eat, and the to secure the secrecy necessary to its success, I day, we had the fight, must of the men had been shall not extend the communication which I destitute of anything ft to eat, for from twen." of the natives." have made to General Sherman, or repeat it to ty-four to thirty-six hours-but few murmurs" were heard. Morning again; and our regi- land; because thou art wise, and wilt gain en. any one else. "With high respect and regard, " ment is formed in line of battle and ordered to ough by thy wisdom." "I am, very truly yours, advance in the enemy's breastwork; but we "J. C. FREMONT." see the white flag fluttering in the breeze, and by his wisdom, and become Chief Instice of halt-the rebels are given one hour to deliber. England, which in those times, was the next THE ADVANCE UPON PRICE. On the 14th of September, in the midst of ate in-the hour has expired, and the enemy highest position to the King -Wright's Superpressing demands for troops from all points in has unconditionally surrandered, and our boys stitions of the Middle Ages. which first demanded, attention, and that his his department, Fremont was ordered, by the are exceedingly jubilant, as they unfurl the desnatch of a reinforcement of 3,800 men to Secretary of War and General Scott, to "send starry banner to the breeze and to the tune of that place, fire days after his arrival in St. five thousand well-armed infantry to Washing- "Yankee Doodle" and "Dizie," combined, we their wives. "Ah," said one, with a sorrowful Louis, was a precautionary measure absolutely ton without a moment's delay." The men were triumphantly enter the fort. Our triphies were 'expression, "mine is a Tartar!" "Well," reessential to the safety of St. Louis itself and sent, but the reduction of his force seriously 12,000 prisoners, among which are several Gen. pled the other, "mine is worse that all that the suffer porthwest; and contracting that the impeded Fremont's operations, Neverbeless, erais, as less 12,000 stand of arms from hor t mine in the Great of Turner."

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sos, mules, baggage, &c., &c., valued at \$2,000,-000, in part pay for the trouble they gave us.

I have the pleasure of saying that I have participated in the greatest battle ever fought and resting upon a broad river which there was in the United States. The killed and wounded on our side, will foot up 2,000 at least, and on

There is nothing else of importance that is forward my troops rapidly; I should have been known to me. We expect to remain here some well content to give up Lexington for the cer- time, probably two weeks, and may then protainty of being able to compel Price to give me ceed up the Cumberland River to Nashville, and battle on the north side of the Osage, as he surprise our friend, Gov. Harris, & Co. ; but I H. H. K

Eloquent Words from an Old Democrat. The orator of the day at St. Louis, on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, was Mr. Charles D. Drake, long a prominent pro-slavery democrat in Missouri, who spoke strongly on vest was at last organized and equipped, "We this occasion in support of the government and

After a zevere denunciation of the Rebels for selecting the anniversary of Washington's "The state of Missouri," he adds, "was in birthday for the inauguration of Jeff. Davis, he reality reclaimed, and in a condition to leave, reviewed the alleged grievances of the South, the army free for the special object of descend- pronouncing them frivolous, and not the true ing the Mississippi. The rebels already ac- causes of the rebellion, he spike of the differ-knowledge the inutility of redistance to the fed- ence between the North and South as follows: "How is it that one proclaims and defends of power, and the loyak who had borne the 'the right of Speession, and the other denies it? brunt of war-when to stand by the Union in- Why should one be ready to fly to arms in revolved danger and losses-were everywhere en- bellion and the other touch not a weapon until couraged to new efforts, and rewarded for their , war is driven into its very teeth ? For such radical differences between two parties of the same nation, leading to such fatal issues, surely no light or trancient cause suffices. To sav that they spring from contests of expediency, without reason assigned, I was relieved of my or from collisions of political dogmas or principles, or from the rivalries of partizan lea-

ders, is only to skim the surface, and to reach self compelled to set out the merits of my ad- 1 not the vital spring that lies beneath. My that cause is SLAVERY. That is the key to Southern unanmity in its demands for power for the minority, the origin of that spirit of domination which would have all or destroy all, I know they were with that intention. I do the one sole impelling force which precipitated the South against the bulwarks of the Constitution, and fills the land this day with coufusion, lamentation, and death."

"Do me not the injustice, my friends, to suppose that I must speak in any spirit of fanaticism against the institution of slavery, or from any unison of sentiment with those who have so long disturbed the country with demands for its abolition. The views I have entertained for thirty years on that subject remain muchanged. But this war against the constitution of my country has driven me to the conclusions I have expressed, as it has tens of thousands of others, who, like myself, were never associated with any party which avowed antagonism to slavery as an article of its politcal faith. I have uttered the deliberate convictions of my judgment on a subject which com requirements of this bour if I had failed to speak what I believe to be the truth, lest.

latter point the General says : "Causes wholly out of my jurisdiction had already prepared the defeat of General Lyon, before my arrival at St. Louis." THE CONTRACTS AND MUSERT PURCHASES.

contractor, what might be strictly a fair profit on his labor, and his decision, whatever it was, was approved by ma,"

In reference to the purchase of muskets at

"Taking into consideration the advance in

" MEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENN, ]

" My Dear Sir: I send by another hand what ask you to consider in respect to the subject of the note by your special messenger.

"Except the victory, little advantage resulted o Price from the capture of Lexington; exposed no chance for a large army to cross in case of

NO. 31

defeat. As a military position its occupation the enemy's, 4,000. These are the fruits of our had no value for him. On the contrary, had I engagement. possessed the means of transportation to move could not cross the Missouri without exposing , have time to write no more. himself to certain defeat, no other course would have remained open to him. In fact, when I

did go forward, the appearance of my advance at Sedalia was the signal for his precipitate retreat." At the end of October, when the army of the were," says Fremont, "everywhere and uni- in denunciation of the rebellion. formly along our lines successful against the enemy."

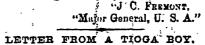
eral authority; the doubtful came to the side

## THE DISMISSAL.

The defence concludes as follows : "These w.re the circumstances under which, command.

"It is not grateful to me to have been mynot have been presented, and which are necessary to a clear understanding of the subjects inquired into. Many acts which have been censured, were, I think, for the public good nut feel that in any case I overstepped the authurity intended to be confided to me.

' Myself, and the officers and men acting with me, were actuated solely by a desire to serve the country, and I feel assured that this is real-ized by the people of the West, among whom we were acting. Respectfully,



Самр Конк, Feb. 18, 1862. 5

WINES, OLD RYE AND WHEAT WH! SKETS : he also, one has an in the art of the states of WHOLESALE,

Chesper than any ather establishment if Northern Peneyivania. J. J. E. TON: Wellsboro, Jan. 15, 1862.

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MANSFIELD CLASSICAL SEMINARY. MANSFIELD, TIGGA CO. 24.

Arch 18th, 1862, and continue thirteen wets. C. WILDMAN .: A. Mendinante PRING FAL. 

Tutico, Roym Rant, Maal and Board For Form, in Cahnon Routish Tutico from Sont South State South State South Tutico from

Those desiring to teach during the surpor will be admited for half of two thirds the term, others for any third for half of two thirds the term, others for any two why? Bight in the Hall at a to go wock. Beens for self-boarding can be rented in the fillers. All base of produce taken in payments for tultion.

All sinds of produce inken in payments in bardet maket Plots / YD Og WILEMANT HISTORY Stating WANTED. Thirty destruct saus will be paid for a sound diff and free tous or bolisties the Brookryn Tendery dest top. Jak 12, 1862-3 mas. YOUNGHENLOCE BABE WANTE . Smooth

wing bark of the first grouph, wil the paid 25 Wints by MC meight, of this grouph, wil the paid 25 Wints by MC meight, of this grant Fields, 44. Fro 3. 1802.-3 mos. H. S. POT NOTON.



B. B. PRIOE, MR. SOPHIA PRIOE, MR. J. G. HOYT, Spring Term of 1862 commences Match 4. EXPENSION FOR TERM

## EXPENSES PER TERM.

Taition from \$2 50 to \$4 00. Board \$16 00. Room rank 1 50. Fuel. N. B. No charges for Insidentals. Deorfield, Tob. 7, 1862.\*

perchance, it set some teeth on edge, or bring down imprecations on my head. \* \* \* But let it ever he manifested that that rebellion cannot be otherwise subdued, and that we are shut up to choose between our puble country, with its priceless constitution, and slavery, then, with every fibre of

my heart and every energy of my nature, I will pass along the universal cry of all patriots-Down with slavery forever I I would then no more hesitate which to choose, than in view of death, I would balance between eternal life and eternal perdition. But, manifestly the time is not yet when the American people. must make that choice. They have but just got ready to strike the rebellion, and already the monster recoils and staggers under stunning blows. The power of this stalwart nation is but beginning to be felt. The hundred days, which began at Fort Henry and have already recorded the glory of Fort Donelson, and, with God's halp, will be vivid with an unbroken series of like achievements, may suffice to strike off the hydra's hundred heads : but, whether at their end or after, the nation will come forth from the conflict. I fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

THE OLD MAN AND HIS THREE SONS -A wealthy English Biron, who had extensive possessions in England and Wales, had three When lying on his death-bed, he called SONS. 

me what hirds each of you would choose to resemble?"

The eldest said-" I would be a hawk, because it is a nuble bird, and lives by rapine." 'The second said-"I would be a starling, because it is a social bird, and flies in covers." The youngest said-"And I would be a swan, because it has a long neck, so that if I had anymouth."

When the father had heard them, he said to the first-" Thou, my son, as I perceive, desirest to live by rapine : I give thee my posses. sions in England, because it is a land of pence and justice, and thou canst not rob in it, with

society, to thee I give my possessions in Wales, which is a land of discord and war, in order that thy courtesy may solten down the malice

And to the youngest-"To thee I give no

And as he foretold, the youngest son profited

Two men, conversing about the ill humor of