

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863.

I WONDER WHY !

He pressed my hand, I can't tell why-I'm sure I wonder why he did it; And then I heard-oh, such a sight ! As quite slarmed me for a minute. I wonder why he pressed my hand-I wonder why he sigh'd so sadly-I'm sure if I could understand The cause, I would remove it gladly.

He told me he had lost his heart. And whispered something about "Hope : I wonder why it did depart-Or why hearts ever do elope-I'm sure. if I his heart had been. I never would have left his side, But stay'd a happy, joyous thing. And loved the place till I had died

AN IMPORTANT PAPER IN REFERENCE TO

The National Tax-Conscript Act-Desertions-Illegal Societies-Seditious and Traitorous language, etc., etc.

CHARGE FROM JUDGE PEARSON.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY :- The exigency of the times, and my great anxiety to benefit the country and shelter .the community from impending evil, must be my apology for traveling out of the ordinary description of crimes and misdemeanors, and calling your attention, and through you that of the people at large, to the danger of violating certain recently enacted laws of Congress, passed for the purpose of enabling the Government to carry on successfully the war for national existence, in which we are now unfortunately involved. To meet the immense demands on the public treasury, and raise the necessary funds to maintain the national credit, heavy taxes on the business and certain descriptions of property have been imposed by Congress. The measure was indispensable, without which, or some one of kindred character, the wheels of Government would come to a dead stand. Although this is well known to every person of ordinary intelligence, yet certain designing incividuals, for unpatriotic and sinister purposes, have raised a public ciamor against the tax which the view of rendering it unpopular, and in many parts of the country the people are urged to elude its assessment and resist its collection. In a counofessing to be governed by laws, every evasion of their obligation or resistance to est moral duty of the citizen. His only protection for life, liberty, or property, is to be found in the law, and he can with no propriety claim its shelter, if he contemns its sanctions, or evades its responsibilities. These tax laws do not fall upon the real property of the country. Congress considered that sufficiently burdened by the State, county and municipal taxes, but they imposed it on the business of the dealer, the manufacturer and the professional man, and more especially ou incomes, salaries, moneys at interest, stocks. and obligations of various kinds and forms. The burden should be met cheerfully and the tax paid honestly, for never had this country greater necessity for the aid of the citizen in ed. It is not only the moral and legal duty to which I desire to call your attention, but also to apprise you that the law contains severe legal sanctions, and imposes heavy penalties against those who make false statements. or resist its execution. The law providing for a system of conscription, to fill the ranks of the army, has been the subject of severe animadversion. This opposition, doubtless, arises in part from an honest difference of opinion among our citi-Hens as to the best method of effecting the object, but is pressed mainly by those who, out of disaffection to the Government, or sympathy with the rebellion, are opposed to any system which would strengthen the military force of the country. The act provides for enrolling the whole militia of the United States, and exacts service from all able-bodied men between the ages of twenty and forty-five, with a very few exceptions. They are divided into two classes; those between the ages of twenty and thirty-five form the first, and those above thirty-five the second class. The requisite draft younger class, until it is exhausted, after which the elder may be called into service. The failure to serve in person or by a substitute will probably subject the delinquent to a fne of three hundred dollars. The act provides severe penalties against any resistance to the draft, or counselling, or advising any one to resist it, or not to appear at the place punishes with severity any assault on the ofsame statute also imposes a heavy fine, and a ong term of imprisonment on any one who shall procure, entice, or counsel a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, or "ho shall harbor, conceal, or give employment to a deserter, or aid him to escape from will understand that this applies even to the wife concealing ber husband ; so that it is the bounded duty of every one knowing that a deterter is on or about their premises to give immediate notice thereof to some provost

selves high crimes, and those so uniting or combining. may, even without the commission of any overt act, be indicted for a conspiracy, and if resistance by force occurs.the parties so resisting are guilty of high treason. You are doubtless aware that one branch of the definition of high treason, as declared in the federal constitution, consists in levving war against the United States. And Judge Grier has decided, in the circuit court, in all of the United States Supreme Judges, that levying waragainst the United States is not necessarily to be judged of alone by the number and array of troops, but there must be a conspiracy to resist by force and an actual resistance by force of arms, or intimidation by numbers. The conspiracy, and the insurrection connected with it, must be to effect something of a public nature, to overthrow the government, or to nullify some law of the United States, and totally to hinder its execution, or compel its repeal. Another learned judge, in conformity with all the authorities, declares "levying war embraces not merely the act of formal or declared war, but any combination forcibly to prevent or oppose the enforcement of any provision of the constitution, or of a public statute, if accompanied or followed by an act of forcible opposition in pursuance of such combination." Not only those who use the force are guilty of high treason, but every one who counsels or encourages the act becomes a principal traitor, for in treason all are principals. This crime, by the laws of the United States, is very properly punished with death, for it is the highest offence which any citizen can commit against the government of his countrythe endeavor to destroy it. The public speakers, and editors or writers for newspapers, who so flippantly advise resistance to the laws, can certainly but little reflect on their actions.

Should those whom they address, take them at their word and resort to forcible resistance, not only would the advised, but the adviser, be involved in one common ruin. All would forfeit their lives to the offended laws of their country. If the Governm overlooked such ravings, it was because it their enforcement is a violation of the high- felt strong and secure, but at a time like this. when the struggle is for national existence. words become things, and evil counsel cannot be lightly overlooked, or mildly dealt with, and should it lead to unlawful resistance, will probably be punished in proportion to its demerits. It sometimes happens that provost marshals or their guards, meet with resistance when endeavoring to compel drafted militiamen or deserters from the army to attend at the places of rendezvous. Those making it must bear in mind that their resistance is unlawful. The officer or his guard come under the shelter of legal authority. If those making the resistance are killed, it is justifiable. If the officer, or any aiding him, are slain, it is murreturn for the protection which he has receiv. der in all concerned in making the opposition. It is very confidently asserted that societies have been formed in many parts of this as well as "other States, calling themselves "Knights of the Golden Circle," the object of which is to overturn and destroy the Government of the United States, and assist the southern confederacy in its rebellion. I do not pretend to know whether any such societies have an existence in our county, or if they do exist, whether it is for any improper or illegal object. They may, for aught I know, be as innocent as a "sewing circle" or a "reading club," but if formed for any illegal purpose they should be broken up by the strong hand of the law or voluntarily dissolved ; and if any of our citizens have been so imprudent as to connect themselves with such institutions, we counsel and urge them to sever the connection without delay, else they may find themselves involved in that which may, lead to their ruin. Every combination of men, for any unlawful purpose, is a conspiracy, and may subject the conspirator to imprisonment in the penitentiary. It is an offence against the laws of the Commonwealth, triable in the is to be made, in the first place, from the State courts, and if the grand jury, or any member of that body, know of the existence of such societies in this county, it is their bounded duty to present them. The bare entering into such combination, as above stated, is a conspiracy, and it any act of violence is committed by those combining, if done by the action of the numbers, and the display of arms, and for the purpose of resisting any law of of rendezvous, or perform military duty, and the United States, it is high treason. I mention this as a caution to the honest and well ficers engaged in making it or obstructing disposed citizen, who is sometimes induced to them in the performance of their duty. The join societies without understanding precisely their nature and object.

nations formed to resist the law are of them. | ernment under which we live, and praising and expressing a preference for that of the rebels. Such conduct frequently leads to vielence on the part of the loyal citizens, at which we need not be much surprised, although it is not justifiable in law. The proper course is to have the parties so reviling the government | zing the slaves. He says that the late expearrested and taken before a magistrate, where they may be bound over for their good behavior until the next session of this court, when the cause can be fully heard. We have no strict conformity with the decisions of nearly doubt that such seditious and traitorous expressions at a time like the present, if not indictable, afford good ground for binding the perpetrator for his good behavior, if for no other reason because it tends to breaches of the public peace by exciting others to break it, but numerous additional legal reasons may be adduced to justify such a course. Do not misunderstand me on this subject. Men have the most unlimited right to condemn, and if you please, rail at the National Administration, and object to the manner in which it conducts public affairs, but not to decry the Government under which we live, or express hopes or wishes for a dissolution of the Union, the destruction or defeat of our armies, the success of the rebels or of the rebellion. My motive for referring to this subject is to prevent unlawful violence. Many persons feeling excited and incensed against those who express hostility to the Northern States and avow themselves favorable to the success of the South, attack those expressing such sentiments, pleading as an excuse that there is no other way to silence the ribald tongue, and prevent a repetition of the offence. The law of the land furnishes adequate redress in all such cases without infringing on proper freedom of speech, for we hold that the same common law which ever prevent and punish blasphemy against God can prevent blasphemy against the State, and the ear of the Christian is not to be offended with impunity by the

> It may be thought by some that we are introducing a mere question of party politics in- fire, need check more than spur. to court, which we entirely disclaim. These questions have no relation to party, but to

the other.

THE NEGRO TROOPS IN FLORIDA. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes ;

L. D. Stickney, United States Tax Collector of Florida and South Carolina, has reported of the experiment of arming and organidition which took and held Jacksonville, Fla. was composed entirely of black troops. They held the post two weeks, were engaged almost every day with superior numbers of the rebels, and in every instance drove them. Af-

terward, these black troops were reinforced by a white regiment-the sixth Connecticut Volunteers-by no means favarable to negro soldiers. In an engagement with the rebel cavalry and artillery, the Sixth Connecticut supported the First and Second South Carolina (colored.) After a severe engagement, in which the blacks were victorious, this white regiment declared it had no further prejudices against negroes who showed such pluck.

While our troops occupied Jacksonville, the rebel camp was eight miles distant. The commander of the United States forces, before making an attack, wished to destroy a railroad bridge three miles in the rear of the enemy. A negro volunteered to perform this perilous feat. Taking three days' rations in his knapsack, a bottle of turpentine, a box of matches and a pair of colts revolvers, he disappeared at night. The third day after he returned, having burned the bridge and reconnoitered the enemy's camp, so as to fur nish much valuable information.

A former expedition up St. Mary's river, by five companies of the first regiment South Carolina Volunteers, furnished equally conclusive evidence of the bravery of negro troops. Marching at night through a thick wood, they were attacked by rebel cavalry. At the first discharge one man was killed and four wounded : but instead of a panic, the blacks promptly returned the fire, emptying one any more than that of the patriot is by twelve rebel saddles at the first discharge. The uniform testimony of all the officers is that the colored troops, when brought under

DYING CONFESSION OF A K. G. C.

THE INCOME TAX REGULATION. The Commisssioner of Internal Revenue has just issued the following regulations for the assessment of the income tax. This portion of the taxable interest of the people, it is anticipated, will be among the most prolific sources of income yet resorted to by the Government, as the incomes from salaries in the various public positions were never greater than now. It is well then that the following regulations be fully understood ;

The assessors and assistant assessors of each collection district will assess the income tax on the first day of May next, upon every person residing within the district liable thereto. Each person will be required to return his total income, so far as specifying the sources from which it is derived as to enable the assistant assessor to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom. persons whose incomes do not exceed the sum of \$10,000, and who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent. on such portion thereof as is liable to taxation: Provided, however, That upon an income derived from interest upon notes, bonds or other securities of the United States, a duty of 11 per cent. will levied. Persons whose incomes exceed \$10,000 will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent. | plause and laughter.] on the portion thereof subject to taxation: Provided, however, That upon an income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of one and a half per cent. will be levied. Citizens of the United States residing abroad and not in the employment of the Government of the United States, will be subject to a duty of five per cent. on the income of any property, securities, or stocks owned in the United States and not exempted from the income tax : Provided, however, That upon the income derived upon the notes, bonds or other securities of the United States a duty of one and a half per cent. will be levied.

Every farmer or planter will be required to make a return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deduction for the labor or services of himself or family or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself or family.

The lollowing deductions will be made from the aggregate income of each person and the tax assessed upon the remainder, viz : The State and local taxes assessed in the calander year preceeding this assessment, to wit; from January 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, inclupersons in the service or employment of the United States, from which a deduction of three per cent. has been made by the disbur-

be appraised at its market value on that day. The income tax shall be included in the annual list, and appeals and other proceedings held as provided by law.

ON PUTTING DOWN THE REBELLION In his recent speech at the great Anniversary meeting in Madison Square, New York,

John Van Buren said : Fellow citizens allow me to say a few words to you about the mode of putting down this rebellion. I do not believe that simply belonging to the democratic party will end the war that has been going on these two years. Since I belonged to the party Jeff. Davis claimed to be a member, so did Mason and Slidell. I do not see that that ends the war. [Applause.] What would be thought of the passengers of a ship, who in a dreadful gale found that the vessel had sprung a leak, and who should say to the others. "Find out where the leak is; stop it at all hazards; if our masts are all carried away rig a jury-mast; it you can't save the ship save the passengers; construct a raft; be sure and save your lives, and as for the rest we will sit here and grumble; we belong to the Democratic party." [Laughter.] If that ship had to be lightened to be saved it is easy to see what part of the cargo ought to be thrown overboard. [Ap-

And now there is but one thing to do-that is to fight. Did anybody ever hear that when people make war upon you you are to suppli-cate for peace? Why, if we are conquered, of course we must sue for peace ; but if we are not conquered then all we have to do is to fight. Suppose a man came up to you and took you by the throat, would you call upon your friends to see upon what terms he would settle ? [Laughter.] I know of no way except to defend yourself, and defend yourself by assailing him, and assailing him in his most vulnerable part, [applause.] keeping always in mind the practice of the early Christians, and keeping as near the rules of civilized warfare as the circumstances will permit. [Laughter and applause.]

The Hon. D. L, Dickinson, in his speech on the same occasion, spoke thus of the manner in which the war should be prosecuted :

This war against rebellion should be brief and terrible. We have all the elements for success, and should hurl them upon it in a single blow. We want no generals who would conquer peace first and rebellion afterwards but those who in conquering rebellion would sive. The salaries of officers, or payments to | conquer peace. We want a united people to encourage and stay up the hands of the Administration, and cheer it onward. Our tair countrywomen already, in the spirit of Jephsing officer of the Government. The interest | tha's daughter, are ready to offer their lives or dividends on stock, capital, or deposit in | for their bleeding country, and man, stern any bank, trust company, savings institution, man, should meet the emergency without faltering. The failure of expeditions, temporary road company or corporation, from which repulses and partial reverses are among the casualties of war. Vicksburg is on its windshall have been deducted by the officers of ing way, Richmond is trembling under the menace of the gallant Hooker, and Charleston, though not taken, is doomed. As was to have been expected in the late assault, they got the "devil," an old and intimate acquaintance, into their hands ; but as they are to be in his hands hereafter forever, he can well afford to remain with them, disreputable as is the association, for a brief season. Let all be of good cheer, close up the ranks, and press on the column, and our dear land will be rescued from the machinations of conspirators in council and rebellion in arms.

In addition to the laws of the United States already referred to, we have a high penal statute in our own State, against endeavoring to persuade any person from entering the military service of this State or of the United the service, knowing him to be such, and you States, or being in such service, advising or endeavoring to persuade them to leave it. As isarest relative harboring and concealing a this is an offence against the State laws, if you deserter, unless it might be to the case of a know of any such acts having been committed, it is your duty to present them.

There is an evil of very considerable magnitudo at the present time, and of almost daily occurrence, for which it is supposed that there marshal, or other officer of the United States. is no adequate remedy : I allude to that of Every citizen must bear in mind, that combi- persons reviling and railing against the Gov-

national existence. Partisans may and perhaps always will, differ as to the best and most proper method of administering the government, but the points discussed go to its very existence-shall we have a national government at all? The rebellion, if successful, destroys our nationality, and throws all things into chaos. Citizens have a right under the provisions of the constitution to change their rulers at the expiration of their term of office, and elect those who will administer the public affairs differently, but no one has the right to destroy the government itself. Every such act is high treason. In a contest like that now waging in this country all whose feelings, wishes and sympathies are with the rebels, are traitors in their hearts, and all who render them aid or comfort, directly or indirectly, are traitors in their acts. All who are not for the government are against it. In this great struggle for national existence there can be but two parties, true men and traitors; there can be no neutrals. Every man receiving the protection of the government is bound to render it his warmest support whether he approves or disapproves of the administration. The latter he may entirely condemn, the former he is bound to support. Parties will always exist in every free country, and whether men will sustain or oppose a particular administration, is one in which there should ever be the most perfect freedom of opinion, but no man, or set of men, has any right, natural or political, to overturn the Government itself. He is bound to support and sustain it, let who will administer its aflairs, until the rulers can be changed under the provisions of the Constitution. There certainly can be no difficulty with persons of ordinary intelligence drawing the distinction between sustaining the Government itself, and sustaining or opposing those who temporarily administer its affairs. The latter is a question of party, the former of

A STATE IN DEAD EARNEST .- The Legislature of Ohio has resolved "That we will have no dissolution of the Union ; that we to constantly for the last six years, and here will have no armistice; that we can fight the other day it got broke all to smash, and as long as rebels and traitors can; that the what do you think, gentlemen, that 'ere insect war shall go on until law is restored ; and that we will never despair of the Republic." This resolution was introduced by a War Democrat, for his old roost up stairs ! But," added he by and was adopted by a decided majority in both branches. It is explicit. It sets forth a principle and purpose in style no man can mistake. It has the sterling ring. The country sees at once there is nothing spurious in that loyaly. There are no qualifications, no disclaimers, no protests. It is whole-souled. It bespeaks a State that is steadfast in its convictions, unfaltering in its devotion, indomitable in its spirit. That resolution, in this crisis of the struggle, is a grand thing for Ohio. tles to honor. It ought to stand in golden because he has to feed them. letters, on the front of her noble capitol, an perishable memento of her fidelity.

patriofism.

Thou talkest light of love, of fear, of faith; but what are all these but pearls of glory, that bring home the fish. are freely given thee by the hand of grace ?

Hesitate,and the vulgar will think you weak; be coulident, and they will think you wise.

A man, of respectable connections, who resided for some years near Dillsburg, Pa., died a few days since at his home. A few hours previous to his death he called a few of his riends around, and intimated to them that he could not die peaceably without relieving his ouscience of a weight which burdened it.

He confessed that he was a Knight of the Golden circle, which order was secretly and extensively represented in most Northern cities. He stated that regular and general communication was carried on between the Head-quarters of the "Knights" and the Cab-Inet of Jeff. Davis. That he was cognizant that the Rebel War Department had arranged with the organization of which he was a member to evacuate Richmond, for the purpose of drawing the Federal force that far South. and while their attention was there engrossed, the Rebel army, by a quick flank movement. would descend in full force upon Washington, and, aided by a general uprising of the Knighs in Pennsylvania and other Northern States, Capture the city and seize upon the Government by force, leaving our army South at liberty to desolate at the expense of retaliation in their own state.

This is no fabrication. but unquestionable authority furnishes this confession of a dving man, on a subject now familiar to the residents of the district where he resided .- Philad. Inquirer.

A BIG BUG STORY .- A few evenings since, in our private club, there was a learned dissertation on the subject, "Bed bugs and their remarkable tenacity of life." One asserted of his own knowledge that they could be boiled and then come to life. Some had soaked them for hours in turpentine without any fatal consequence. Old Hanks, who had been listening to an outsider, here gave his evidence in corroberation of the facts, Says he : "Some years ago, I took a bedbug to an iron foundry, and dropping it into a ladle where the melted iron was, had it run into a skillet. Well my old woman had used that skillet pret-

laying like a frog in a rock, and made tracks way of parenthesis "he looked mighty pale !" -Exchange.

A man named Jessie Harbor, of Champaign county, Ohio. recently dead, was the father of 31 children, the youngest of whom is about two years old. He has managed to give all declared prior to September 1, 1862, and upwho have arrived at maturity an outfit of 80 acres of land.

The little birds serve men faithfully in a thousand ways, yet he kills them for eating a It will bereafter be the proudest of all her ti- few cherries. Why not kill his humon servants

> A very pious old gentleman told his sons not to go under any circumstances, fishing on the sabbath ; but if they did, by all means

Eve plucked but one apple from the tree of knowledge. Many a daughter of hers flat-

insurance, bridge, express, steamboat, railinterest or dividends a duty of three per cent. such companies, corporations or associations. Interest from any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad company or othcorporation, from which a duty of three per cent. shall have been deducted by the officers of such company or corporation, and receipts derived from advertisements on which a duty shall have been asessed and paid. Also, that the sum of \$600, except in those cases where the whole or any part of said \$600 shall have been deducted from the salaries or pay of offi cers or persons in the service or employment of the United States. The amount actually paid for the rent of any dwelling house or estate which is the residence of the person assessed, and the amount paid by any farmer or planter for hired labor, and the neccessary repairs upon his farm or plantation, including he subsistence of the laborers.

Whenever the total income of any person exceeds \$10,000. and deductions are made therefrom upon the ground that a portion of such income has been subject to a 3 per cent. duty upon dividends or interest paid by companies, corporations or associations, as before enumerated, such persons will be subject to a tax of 2 per cent. additional upon so much of his income as may have been previously subjected to a duty of 3 per cent. by the officers of the companies, corporations; or associations before named.

Gardians and "trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office or executors, or other fiduciary capacity, are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons, which may be held in tenst as aforesaid, and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax as aforesaid : Provided, That the exemption of \$600 under section 90 of the excise law shall not be allowed, on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath that the minor has no other income from which the said amount of \$600 may be exempted and deducted.

Whenever persons liable to assessment of ncome tax shall neglect or refuse to make lists required by law, as when the lists made and tendered by such persons shall not be accepted by the assessor or assistant assessor as just and proper, it shall be the duty of such assessor or assistant assessor to make lists for such persons according to the best inforjust walked out of his hole, where he'd been mation he can obtain. Persons so assessed may make oath or affirmation as to the amount of income and deductions therefrom, agreeably to section 93.

Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs. insurance and interest on the incumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures or improvements to building shall not be deducted from the income.

The tax must be levied upon all dividends on \$600 of all salaries of officers, or payment to persons in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, for services ren dered prior to said date, as such dividends and proportions of salaries were not subject to deduction or assessment.

Interest recieved from or due by trust com panies, savings institutions, insurance, bridge, express, steamboat, ferryboat and railroad companies, corporations or associations, prior to the same date, must also be taxed. Interest paid by him on incumbrances upon the dwelling house or estate on which the asses sed person resides, may be deducted from the income ; also his payments for necessary repairs.

Farm produce which the producer has on ters herself that she has robbed the whole tree. hand on the 31st day of December. 1862, must over by the doctors.

A COPPERHEAD LIE EXPOSED. We have noticed, for some time past, the tollowing paragraph going the rounds of the copperhead press of the country. It purports to be an extract from a diplomatic letter addressed by Secretary Seward to one of the Secretarics of a government in Europe :

"My lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York ; and no power on earth but the President can release them. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much ?"

This paragraph has afforded the enemies of the Government infinite pleasure, because it seemed to contribute to their object of bringing this Government into disgrace and shoving it still closer to the verge of destruction. In order to prove that the paragraph was a forgery, the editor of the Lancaster Evening Express wrote to the State Department, and to his inquiries as to its authenticity, received the following unequivocal reply :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1868. J. M. W. GEIST, Esq-Dear Sir : Yours of 22nd, enclosing extract from the "Intelligencer," has been placed in my hands. No such passage is to be found in Mr. Seward's correspondence. That you may satisfy yourself, I have sent you the volumes by this day's mail. Your obedient servent, GEO. E. BAREE.

By such forgeries the Government is brought into contempt, and when the lie is exposed the mean wretches who assisted in its circulation are too cowardly to admit that they were parties to the dirty business.

DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM

To assail the Government, traduce its anthorities, insult its defenders, applaud its assailants, give aid and comfort to its bloody foes, disfranchise those who fight its battles, discourage enlistments, encourage desertions, incite sedition, stir up dissensions, distract and divide the people, depreciate the national cur-rency, encourage resistance to the collection of the revenue, misrepresent facts, promul-gate falsehood, advocate treason, and obstruct the Government in every way possible that will aid or encourage the rebellion and protract the war -- this is claimed by the organs and leaders of the present bogus concern calling itsell the Democratic party, as the freedom of speech and liberty of the press ! And this, too, in time of civil war, when the nation is engaged in a life and death struggle with . gigantic rebellion.

When we hear of a man's get! ter being given over by the doct help thinking how lucky be wi

