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PROFESSIONAL CARDS. A. J. Cover, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Falmouth and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.

Edward B. Puchler, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Falmouth and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.

J. C. Neely, ATTORNEY AT LAW, -Particular attention paid to collection of Penalties, County, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Block. Gettysburg, April 6, 1863.

Wm. A. Duncan, ATTORNEY AT LAW, -Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. Oct. 3, 1859.

D. McConaughy, ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chamberburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PATENT RIGHTS. County Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government in Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England, Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in following warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

H. A. Pickering, ATTENDS TO SURVEYING, Writing of DEEDS and WILLS, CLERKING OF SALES, &c. Residence, in Straban township, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Hantsport, two miles from the former place. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. Feb. 1, 1864.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D. He has his office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chamberburg street, and opposite Pickering's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Hours, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 10 o'clock, P. M. Dr. H. A. Pickering, D. R. H. Baugher, D. D. Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Staver. Gettysburg, April 11, '63.

Dr. A. Holtz, GRADUATE of the University of Pennsylvania, Adams county, respectfully offers his services to the public as Physician and Surgeon. [April 25, 1864.]

Dr. Wm. Taylor, informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Cashier's Office, Gettysburg, Pa. For past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 23, 1862.]

Drs. Cress & Becker, ECLECTIC AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. All diseases, acute or chronic, successfully and scientifically treated and cured, where a cure is possible. One of the firm will be found in the office all the day. Office, in the new building, Adams street, a few doors north of the Square. Gettysburg, Pa., Nov. 20, 1861.

Dr. J. W. C. Neal's, OFFICE and Dispensing, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 20, 1863.

Adams County MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated March 18, 1851. President—George W. Russell. Vice President—D. A. Buehler. Secretary—David M. Cress. Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintz, John W. Cress, M. Cress, George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M. Cress, Jacob King, A. Heintz, John W. Cress, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Darbarow, S. R. Russell, John B. Wilson, H. A. Pickering, John W. Cress, John W. Cress, R. G. McCreary, John Pickering, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abel T. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger. This Company limited, is in operation to the county of Adams, and has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, without any reserve, having also large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—All business being done by the Stockholders, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information. The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M. Sept. 27, 1858.

The Great Discovery OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using R. H. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATISM MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific introduced to the public. It is a cure for all kinds of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and all other ailments of the kind. Prepared only by R. H. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, Essences and Perfumes, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c. A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for R. H. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture. [June 3, 1861.]

The Grocery Store ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffee, Syrups of all kinds, Raisins, Fruits, &c. Early experience in a long experience in the business, and a desire to please, he has reason to expect a share of the public's patronage. He will certainly try to deserve it. Remember the place—between Buehler's Drug Store and Smith's corner. May 16, 1864.

Last Notice. ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Cobran & Culp, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of April, as it is highly important that their business should be closed. COBRAN & CULP. March 14, 1864.

Come to the Fair! AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERY.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the Block in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apples numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts. See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS, Proprietors. Sept. 2, 1861.

Sale Cry. W. FLEMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the constant patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg. P. S. He is licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States. Nov. 24, 1862.

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A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL. 46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, AUG. 8, 1864. TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR. No. 45.

Globe Inn, YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND, GETTYSBURG, PA.

The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that fine established and well known hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember the "Globe Inn" is in York street, near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF. April 4, 1864.

Cumberland House, GETTYSBURG, PA.

THIS old established hotel, at the forks of the Baltimore and Emmittsburg roads, in the south part of Gettysburg, Pa., is now kept by the undersigned. His table is always supplied with the best market can afford, and with the different kind of liquors—whilst his chambers are spacious and comfortable. There is large stabling attached to the hotel, attended by a good hostler, and the yard is well fenced with a commodious number of wagons. The hotel is located within a short distance of the Cemetery, rendering it very convenient for persons visiting the battle ground. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction, and keep up the old popularity of the house. DAVID BLEBAUGH. May 15, 1864.

New Warehouse, 100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED.

Produce House, in Centre street, adjoining Sheds & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for all kinds of GRAIN, of all kinds. FLOUR, SEEDS, &c. Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits. GROCERIES, &c. Wholesale and retail. TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases. McCURDY & DIEHL. Gettysburg, May 11, 1864.

Something for Everybody

DR. H. J. STAHL'S PATENT VARIETY STORE. Just opened a fine assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Fancy Dry Goods, Confections, Groceries, Notions, TORACCO, SEGARS, &c. Jan. 18, 1864.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING. JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Casimere, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear. They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial. They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it. Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WYANT, BOOK BINDER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, LANCASTER, PA. Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles. REFERENCES: R. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster. W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank. Samuel Wagner, Esq., Columbia Bank. Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank. William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank. T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg. Peter Martin, Esq., Prothonotary of Lancaster co., Pa. Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register. Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder. April 15, 1861.

MISCELLANY.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Lincoln's Course Reviewed from History.—*Terms on which War will Cease—The President's Declaration—The Peace Negotiations—What his Friends Think of his Conduct.* [From the National Intelligencer, July 28.] In his first message to Congress, called to meet in extraordinary session on the 4th of July, 1861, President Lincoln held the following language: "Let there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the government toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws; and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the federal government relatively to the rights of the States than he expressed in the inaugural address. He desires to preserve the government, that it may be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens anywhere have the right to demand the preservation of the government, and the government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that, in giving it, there is any coercion, any conquest or any subjugation, in any just sense of those terms."

On the 23d of August, 1862, in his well-known letter to Mr. Greeley, as originally published in our columns, the President wrote as follows: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do believe I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I believe I believe because I do not believe I would help to save the Union. I shall do nothing whatever I shall believe that I am doing hurts the cause; and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause."

In the opening words of the preliminary "Proclamation of Freedom," issued on the 22d of September, 1862, the President, as if anxious to preclude the inference that the war was waged to declare that *free negroes* should be the property of the United States, declared that the war will be prosecuted for the purpose of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the States and the people, in which State that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. That is, "the object of the war is the President understands it—to restore the constitutional relations between the States and the people, in which the relation is now suspended or disturbed."

In reply to a communication from the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, who, in December, 1862, had implored the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Southern States, and to send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so, Mr. Lincoln, under date of December 12 of that year, held the following explicit language: "I strongly suspect your information will prove to be groundless; nevertheless, I thank you for communicating it to me. Understanding the phrase in the paragraph above quoted—the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress—to be substantially the same as that the 'people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and would reorganize, submit, and maintain the national authority within the limits of such States, under the Constitution of the United States. I say that, in such case, the war should cease on the part of the United States, and that if, within a reasonable time, a full and general amnesty were necessary to such end, it would not be withheld."

Early in the summer of 1863, in a celebrated letter addressed to the Springfield Republican Convention, the President wrote as follows, as if to exclude the civil or objection on the part of political opponents that he had any design to continue the war for the purpose of emancipation after the declared object of the war should have been reached in a restoration of the Union. To this effect the President said: "You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you. But we must not only fight to free negroes, but we must also fight to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be to free negroes."

We have arranged these declarations of the President in the order of their chronological order, deliberate and determined. In the month of July, 1861, he declared his purpose to preserve the government, that it might be administered as it was administered by the men who made it, and the right to demand the preservation of the government, and the government has no right to withhold it. In December, 1862, he said that if the people of the Southern States would cease resistance and would reorganize, submit to and maintain the national authority within the limits of said States, under the Constitution of the United States, in such case the war would cease on the part of the United States.

In September, 1863, directing his remarks to suspended dissentients from his negro policy, he said: "Fight you then exclusively for the Union." "Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time for you to declare you will not fight for the negro."

It is in the light of these presidential declarations that the reader is prepared properly to appreciate the latest terms on which the war will cease, as far as the President is concerned, and without which he purposes to "continue fighting." We allude, of course, to the stipulations announced by him a few days ago as the necessary conditions preliminary to negotiations with the Confederate authorities, as follows: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 18. To whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received

and considered by the executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the labor or bearing thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This declaration is important in many aspects. It shows, in the first place, that according to the principles pronounced by the President in the year 1861, the time has passed when he proposes to preserve the government that it may be administered by the men who made it. It shows, in the second place, that the President had no power to dictate emancipation as the condition of maintaining or restoring peaceful relations between the States and the government. As compared with the terms of peace proposed to Mr. Wood in the year 1862, it shows that the time has passed when "the war will cease on the part of the United States" if the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, submit to and maintain the national authority, for the President now in effect announces that no proposition "will be received and considered by the executive government of the United States" which does not embrace, in addition to the restoration of peace and the integrity of the whole Union, the "abandonment of slavery."

As compared with the declaration of 1863, it shows that the time has passed when the President insists on the condition that the government should be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it. It shows that the time has passed when the President insists on the condition that the government should be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it. It shows that the time has passed when the President insists on the condition that the government should be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it.

It will thus be seen that, by applying to the late declaration of the President, the principles announced by him in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, we are able to measure the effect and purport of that declaration by his own standards. After the President, thus, became his own critic and confuter, it would be idle in us to add any words in the subject.

But this last declaration is important in other respects. It serves to show that the President has avowed any scruples, he may have previously held on the subject of seizing the Confederate military authorities. He now makes it a condition of receiving and considering any proposition for the restoration of the Union, that the Confederate armies now at war against the United States "shall be disbanded, and the arms of the Confederate States, and the property of the Confederate States, shall be restored to the United States, and the property of the Confederate States, shall be restored to the United States."

That we approve the determination of the government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be demanded by the restoration of the integrity of the Union, and a return to their first allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the government to maintain their position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor to the complete subjugation of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism, the heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

The President, it seems, is now willing to "compromise with rebels," for he says that if they will accept the terms proposed by him, he will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points. We are aware that the President of the so-called Confederate States (who is the "authority" that controls the armies now at war against the United States) is not empowered by any of his prerogatives to stipulate for "the abandonment of slavery," and we are aware that the President of the so-called Confederate States (who is the "authority" that controls the armies now at war against the United States) is not empowered by any of his prerogatives to stipulate for "the abandonment of slavery."

We do not doubt that the people of the United States will see in the responsible requisition of the President as a condition preliminary to peace only a new illustration of the inextricable entanglements into which the President has suffered himself to be drawn by his own policy. We do not doubt that the people of the United States will see in the responsible requisition of the President as a condition preliminary to peace only a new illustration of the inextricable entanglements into which the President has suffered himself to be drawn by his own policy.

We have the largest, best armies ever marshaled; they are in the enemy's country. We should propose to the enemy an armistice, each army to remain meantime in the field, holding what it has in its possession, fully armed and supplied, ready at the expiration of the armistice to resume hostilities if so directed. The history of war is full of precedents for such a course. There would be nothing in it derogatory to our dignity or honor.

Being in the rebel States, and also the stronger party, the proposition should come from us. We might multiply such indications of the popular sentiment, but our purpose at this time is simply to direct the attention of the readers of THE GAZETTE to some of the thoughts which come spontaneously from the people, and which, more than any other, now occupy the minds of all classes.

Such thoughts will continue to impress themselves upon the mind of the North, and of the South, until reason shall take the place of passion, and war give way to the blessings attendant upon peace.—World.

More Tax.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has decided that wines made of berries and sugar are subject to 10 per cent. tax.

Tom Corwin is reported to be out against the Administration. The rate are leaving the sinking ship.

WHAT WILL THE CAPITALISTS DO?—GOVERNMENT BOND-HOLDERS, &c.

There can be no doubt that those capitalists who have invested in Government securities will favor a speedy termination of the war. Their interest clearly lies in that direction. They are not, however, to be understood as meaning that the interest of the nation should be sacrificed to their private interests. The sooner the accumulation of debt is stopped, the better for the nation; for if the war be continued until the national debt reach such a point as to be a weight to all other things, they will all be lost, and the people will be brought to a common ruin. So far, perhaps, they have made a good thing; they have possibly, made an investment which may prove secure and remunerative—considered from the highest standpoint with capital. It should be constantly remembered that the war is now prosecuted exclusively upon credit; that every hour of its continuance adds to the already frightful mass of debt; and, should it be protracted until it reaches such colossal dimensions—a thing by no means improbable—as to beyond any means of liquidation, what would five-twentieths or any other species of Government securities be worth then? They would be just as valuable.

It is claimed that the capitalists of the country came to the aid of the government, in a great measure, from patriotic considerations. Suppose this be granted, what follows? It follows that the Government should not preserve a policy which shall prove their ruin. It by no means follows that the welfare of capital demands that this war shall be presented to the point of subjugation, and that such a result as a national calamity of the highest degree disastrous to all capital invested in Government securities, shall not be difficult to establish; for all experience demonstrates that a subjugated people, kept under by the force of bayonets and standing armies, can never furnish the means to pay either the interest or the principal of great debts. Besides, those capitalists who have supplied the Administration with money, did so at a time when they stood pledged to prosecute the war, not for subjugation, conquest and confiscation, but simply to enforce the Constitution and the laws—to restore the Union. This policy of subjugation, conquest and confiscation, however it may have been originally intended, was expressly disavowed by a resolution passed by Congress. Such was the state of the case at the time when patriotic patriotism came forward—if patriotism was any part of the consideration—and the Administration, who had that capital has right to say to the Administration, you shall not go on with this war for such a purpose, to the extent of accumulating a debt so large as to ruin us, if such be your policy, you shall have no more means from us.

We now return to the question—Is it in the interest of the capital already invested in Government securities, that the public debt should be further increased? Or, in other words, will not any considerable increase of the public debt greatly impair, if not quite destroy, as an investment, the value of the securities already in existence? To answer this question, we refer to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury as a basis, we suppose it is fair to assume that the existing debt of the General Government is at least two thousand millions of dollars; for, though Mr. Chase does not show it to be so much, it is proper to add to his statement all the outstanding unsecured balances and all the greenbacks, which latter are only evidences of debt, and not money. Adding all these to the Secretary's statement, we find the aggregate debt will be found considerably to exceed the sum first stated.

The interest on these two thousand millions of dollars, at six per cent., is one hundred and twenty millions of dollars per annum. How is this amount of interest to be paid? Out of the surplus productions of the country; or say out of the surplus, because, if the surplus is inadequate, it must come out of the actual substance, the actual capital, the means of the people. In 1860, the most prosperous year, in this particular, since our Government had an existence, our exports reached the sum of \$373,182,274. Of this amount, the slave States contributed \$204,422,358—leaving for the surplus of the free States, the sum of \$168,759,916. But, in considering the present question, the surplus production of the free States alone must be taken into the account; for the war has destroyed industry in the South, so that the surplus is reduced to export. Taking the most favorable view of the subject, therefore, the case stands thus:

Surplus..... \$168,759,916
Interest on debt..... 120,000,000
Balance..... \$48,759,916

Should the war stop to-day, it is fair to presume that the ordinary expenses of the Government, independent of the interest on the debt, including bounties, pensions, and other expenditures incident to the war, would reach \$150,000,000 per annum. Thus the annual expenditures—dependent of the interest on the debt—would exceed our annual exports by the sum of \$101,458,084. Can the country endure such a drain upon its resources?

But it should be remembered that, when the free States exported a surplus of \$168,759,916, the country was at peace, and all the appliances of industry were in full operation. Still, that the North has sent to the war not less than one million men, and of these about one million will never return to industrial pursuits; so that, were the war stopped to-day, we should be many years behind the point it reached in 1860. Just in proportion then, as our resources would be diminished from this cause, in the same proportion would our means to pay the interest on the debt, and the expenses of the Government be diminished. The exhaustion caused by the war, and the prostration which must follow its termination, are subjects upon which we will not enlarge; it is enough to say simply that our condition will be in the highest degree embarrassing, and if we escape without actual insolvency and ruin, we shall be fortunate.

In every point of view, therefore, it clearly becomes the interest of the holders of Government securities to stop the accumulation of debt as soon as possible; for if it

THE SOUTH WANTS PEACE.

The South wants peace. The North wants peace. Mr. Lincoln's question, "Why is it that the North can accept and not the South which are only partially endorsed by the people of the North, and cannot nor will not be accepted by the South, because they are opposed to the Union?" is a question which the people of the North cannot not, because Mr. Lincoln stands in the way and blocks up the avenues to information. Why is it? Are the offers such as the people of the North can accept and not the people of the South? It would seem so, from the fact that the people are kept in ignorance of the offers made; or to be made, and from the fact that newspapers in the interest of the Government power are continually inflaming the Southern mind against the Northern mind and misleading the people in regard to the offers which the South is prepared to make. Let the people at once demand that the South be heard on the question of peace. No man nor President should stand between the people of two sections when both are manifesting a sincere desire to talk about terms. It is now but a question of conditions.—Patrol & Union.

EXTRACT FROM THE INDIANAPOLIS ADDRESS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, MARCH 11, 1861. "I have always, and with a strict adherence to the truth, and with no gain on either side, you are fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who made it, and whose rights shall grow weary of the existing government, they can amend or change its constitution at their own pleasure, and their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

Lord Brougham.—The Christian Recorder publishes a new song, of which the following is a specimen verse: "John Brown was John the Baptist of the Christ we are Christ, who of the baptism shall the Liberator be, for he shall be the Christ, who shall start all the free, for he shall be the Christ."

This is a fair specimen of the blarney and stupidity which are ventilated in a majority of our churches. If the Abolitionists have failed in their efforts to conquer the South and surround the South, they have been entirely successful in their raids upon Christianity—having driven it almost entirely from all the pulpits in the country.

A negro in an omnibus in Cincinnati refused to give his seat up to a lady after all the white men had given their places to ladies, when a couple of soldiers who were riding on the top of the bus came down, hauled the negro out and gave him a thrashing such as would threaten the ruin of the man. "D—n you, you are fighting for your liberty, and you are free you put on airs over us?" We believe the loyal Abolitionists propose to have an indignation meeting about it.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Gold Bill, upon the passage of which the Republican papers tolerated themselves so much, as a measure that would make the Brokers of Wall Street quiet, was repealed, not the same Congress and President that passed it less than three weeks after its passage. The Senate repealed it by 24 to 13, and the House by 88 to 19. Verily these Republican lawmakers are a wise set of fellows.

An Idol Down his Father.—Jacob Miller, of Brunswick, Russell county, New York, was recently thrown a ladder peculiar circumstances. While at a spring on his farm, in company with his son, he was drinking water, when a large log floated down the stream, and struck him on the head, preventing him from extricating himself.

The present expenses of our Government amount to \$2,700,000 a day, \$12,500,000 an hour, \$1,875 a minute.—Chicago Journal.

It is equal to three niggers a minute, 180 cents an hour, 30 cents a day, or 1,576,800 a year. The Nigger man may possibly be able to perceive that the whole lot might have been bought and paid for a year and a half ago.—Louisville Journal.

And this, too, leaves out of the account the hundreds of thousands of killed and maimed white citizens of the United States.

Those who called themselves loyalists in 1776 were really the enemies of the country, and were so pronounced by our Revolutionary fathers. There are people such as within the last few years, the definition of the term stand now to represent the present.

The Case of Howard.—The father of Joseph Howard, Jr. of the famous Presidential production, accompanied by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, have had an interview with the President, to procure the release of the offender from Fort Lafayette.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, will not appoint State Agents to recruit in the Southern States. He does not believe this to be wise or practical. If cities or counties should be recruited, the State agents for recruiting such soldiers they can do so, and the State authority will give them such facilities as the act of Congress directs.

How it works.—A junior partner in a firm on Long Island, has been ordered to raise a substitute and applied to a stout darkey who was standing on the opposite corner, when he received this reply:—"Lor bless you, I've got eight hundred dollars home for to buy a white man for myself."

The Last Nigger and the Last Dollar.—We are now making excellent progress toward calling out the "last man and last dollar." It is hard to say which is going the faster, our dollars or our men.

Corwin both Ways.—The people of the North have to be coerced into the army in order to defeat the rebels. It is doubtful whether the Northern people like the coercion any better than the Southern.

We have tried the war policy for three years. Has it in any respect strengthened the Union or brought back their allegiance any of the seceding States? If it has not, why keep the foolish and insane policy any longer?

The ways say that in Gen. Sigel's retreat from Martinsburg, he turned his artillery on his ammunition train, and sent word to the pursuing rebels that he would blow the whole thing up if they didn't let him alone.

Government Clerks have been committed to the Old Capitol for refusing to drill with the military companies composed of clerks in their respective departments.

What can General Grant do with more men? asks an exchange paper. Put them where he has the other one hundred thousand, "dead," "wounded" and "missing."

Gold, pork, whiskey, &c.—every thing went up at the announcement of the call for more men.

The Daily Democrat is to be the name of a Fremont paper, soon to be started in St. Louis.

A piece of cold charcoal laid upon a burn is said to instantly subside the pain.

The Albany papers have all raised their eyes.