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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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TO THE PUBLIC!

WHO ARE THE REAL TRAITORS? HEAD! HEAD! HEAD!

The *Inquirer* clique, the malignant and villainous slanders of better men and truer patriots than themselves, still persist in their charges of treason against quiet, law-abiding and peaceable citizens of Bedford. The fellows composing that clique, are the most miserable of liars and the cowardliest of poltroons, at the same time that they are the vilest of blackguards and the guiltiest of TRAITORS. They are the lowest hypocrites, the meanest dirt-waterers, the falsest demagogues, the filthiest buzzards that ever pretended to honesty, friendship or patriotism, or that ever gorged their greedy maws at the public crib. They were always dastard and contemptible, pharisaic, deceitful and treacherous, unprincipled, unscrupulous, and ungentlemanly, cowardly, mean and low, but since that pestiferous insect, the *Treason-smeller*, has got under their clothes, every devilish drop in their veins has become more Satanic, every selfish wish in their hearts more infernal, every dark and deadly thought of their minds, tenfold blacker and deadlier. Such monsters need exposure. The people MUST KNOW what these devils incarnate are afraid they will learn, viz: That they themselves, the howling, whimpering, whining, whimpering BLACK REPUBLICAN EDITORS, ARE THE TRAITORS! That THEY ARE THE DISUNIONISTS whose deliberate treachery helped to sap the Union of its foundations! Now for the proof:

On the 5th of April last, Abraham Lincoln had been President one month, the *Bedford Inquirer* published an article in the second column of its editorial page, declaring that "the return of the Seceded States was not desirable," and that they should be left alone, winding up with the following "reasonable" sentiment, which is nothing more, nor less, than the recognition of the doctrine of secession:

"Let the Seceding States go! How evident is it that God, for great and beneficent purposes of his own, has permitted this insanity to come upon them. Let them go to work on their own destiny by themselves! And if the dwellers on the Atlantic slope of North Carolina and Virginia choose that destiny, let them too go! The policy of coercion is impolicy. The boundary between the two inevitable nationalities will be most wisely determined by the elective affinities of the population. Wherever that boundary may be established, it will be movable, southward, if Eastern Virginia, or Virginia entire, chooses to go with secession. Virginia will return whenever the interests of freedom there shall predominate over the slave-breeding interest. Till then let her go, if she will."

Yes! let them go! "Let the Seceding States go!" This sentiment was all right enough when the *Bedford Inquirer* published it; it was ever so loyal, patriotic and true, when uttered by a Black Republican, no matter how lousy a thief he may have been; but let a Democrat say anything of that sort, and lo! the *Treason-smellers* at once begin to bite, the *Inquirer* friends to howl, and every Black Republican calf that expects to pasture on Uncle Sam's farm, sets up a *baa* that would drown the roar of the cannon at Manassas. "Let the Seceding States go!" Such was the language of the *Inquirer* a few months ago. If it is treason now to say so, it was treason then, and, therefore, the *Inquirer* clique according to their every-day declarations, are TRAITORS and ought to be hung.

Again, in the *Inquirer* of March 1, 1861, there is an editorial praising the speech of Abraham Lincoln at Philadelphia. In this speech Lincoln said:

"Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no bloodshed, or war. THERE IS NO NECESSITY FOR IT."

Were we to-day to make use of the language of Mr. Lincoln, we would be at once denounced by the *Inquirer* clique, as a traitor. Therefore, according to their own rule, not only they, but Mr. Lincoln, also, have been guilty of treason and ought to be hung.

Again, Mr. Lincoln, in his Inaugural, endorsed in the most fulsome style by the *Inquirer*, held the following language:

"Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to DISMEMBER, or overthrow it."

Thus taught Abraham Lincoln on the fourth of March last, and the *Inquirer* sung out Amen most obediently. But suppose that we, or any other Democrat were now to make use of the identical language of Mr. Lincoln, what would be said of us? Why, dear reader, the whole blood-hound pack would howl out "Treason! Treason! Hang him! Hang him!" Every Black Republican, from Abe Lincoln, the Rail Splitter, down to Francis Jordan, the back-outer, could utter such sentiments and be esteemed loyal and patriotic, but as for "us and our house," we must, forsooth, be published as traitors if we have the temerity to entertain them!

Again, in its issue of Nov. 16, 1860, the traitorous Disunion *Inquirer* published on its editorial page in the third column, without a word of dissent on the part of the clique, an article from the N. Y. *Tribune* containing the following "rank" Secession sentiments:

The telegraph informs us that most of the Cotton States are meditating a withdrawal from the Union because of Lincoln's election. Very well; they have a right to meditate, and meditation is a profitable employment of leisure. We have a chronic, inviolable disbeliever in Disunion as a remedy for either Northern or Southern grievances; we cannot perceive any necessary relation between the alleged disease and the ultra-heretic remedy; still, we say, if any body sees fit to meditate Disunion, let them do so unmolested. That was a base and hypocritical row that the House once raised, at Southern dictation, about the ears of John Quincy Adams because he presented a petition for the dissolution of the Union. The petitioner had a right to make a request; it was the member's duty to present it. *Am I wrong, if the House should consider the value of the Union debatable, we maintain their perfect right to discuss it. Nay, we hold with Jefferson to the inalienable rights of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive or injurious; and if the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace.* The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless; and we do not see how any party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof, to withdraw from the Union is quite another matter. And whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets.

There it is! "If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace!" Thus spoke General Greely and thus echoed the groveling demagogues of the *Inquirer*. Thus were the people of the South encouraged to secession by the Abolition supporters of Lincoln Disunionism in the North. And now, from this evidence, according to the same rule put in force against us by these friends in human shape, we pronounce the *Bedford Inquirer* clique TRAITORS OF THE DEEPEST DYE! TRAITORS deepest-dyed and doubly-damned! TRAITORS whose offence against the Union smells to the very heaven! TRAITORS whose bones should hang as a spectacle warning to all future perverse and wicked generations of viper demagogues that may crawl upon the devoted soil of America.— THEY ARE THE TRAITORS! LET THE BRAND BE PUT UPON THEM!

DIVISION OF VIRGINIA.

Considerable difference obtains in Western Virginia on the question of dividing the state and erecting a new state out of the western portion. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature at Wheeling, looking to that end, but under auspices that foreshadow the defeat of the project.

The *Morgantown Star* is strongly in favor of Division; the *Wheeling Herald* is equally opposed to it; and the *Wheeling Intelligencer* occupies a kind of intermediate position—being much in the same state of mind with respect to the question of Division that the beautiful Hoosier girl was with respect to the matrimonial question: "Sorter so and sorter not so, but a little more sorter so than sorter not so."

A man in San Francisco, named Polaski Jacks, had his name painted on a tin and hung up on the door of his shop.—One day a sucker from Illinois walked in and wished to take a look at them new-fangled things.

"What things?"
"Why, them Polaski Jacks!"
"That's my name—Polaski Jacks!—Don't you see?"
"It is! Well, I'll be darned if I know-d it I didn't know whether it meant boot jacks or jack-asses!"

(From the New York Observer.)

THE CRISIS AND ITS DEMANDS.

While the nation is mourning the late disaster in Virginia, we should profit by its teachings, one of which is a most salutary, needed and timely lesson as to the mode of conducting the war; but of that I do not purpose to speak. As to the other, and much more important one, our duty as a professedly Christian nation, towards God in the present crisis, I desire to offer some suggestions, trusting that Christians at least will approve them as timely, and greatly needed.

God evidently has a controversy with us, and is afflicting and punishing us for our national sins, as he so often did his chosen people for theirs, in whose history there is very much from which we may now derive most profitable lessons, encouraging, as well as humbling to our pride and self conceit. They were punished at times more terribly than the surrounding nations, because they sinned against greater light and knowledge, with the added sin of ungratefully despising their eminently superior privileges and blessings. While they possessed the only true religion, and were favored with visible and audible revelations of God's will, the rest of the earth was sunk to the lowest depths of heathenish corruption. While they by a series of stupendous miracles, continued daily for forty years, were delivered from a most oppressive bondage, and elevated to a condition of perfect civil liberty, with a code of laws enacted by God himself, and admirably adapted to their condition, all other nations were either slaves or the subjects of despotism. Is there nothing of this kind in the history of God's dealings with this nation? Compare our blessings, our mental and material advantages, our civil and religious privileges, with those possessed by other nations, and then say if we should not be profoundly grateful to Almighty God, and his most loyal, loving subjects. May He in infinite mercy grant that the parallel between us and the Jews may stop here, and that warned in time, our fate may not be like theirs!

OUR SINS.

But alas, how numerous, how aggravated, how Heaven-daring have been our sins! Corruption, official and private, in high places and low, extending to all ranks and classes, more especially those whose position should teach them better, has become almost the rule, and integrity the exception. Luxury and extravagance in our families, in dress, furniture, equipage, and architectural display, has been increasing at an alarming rate, sapping public and private virtue, and leading to innumerable frauds, peculations and defalcations, to obtain the means of indulging these habits and appetites. Intemperance, licentiousness, and crimes of every grade have advanced with giant strides. In our love of money, our worship of the golden mammon, we have been as truly idolatrous as ever were the Jews, idolatry and Sabbath breaking being two of their chief sins, and for which, especially, God so often and so severely chastized them, till at length, when hardened beyond reproach, he drove them away to become captives and slaves. God is now smiting our golden idols; our much coveted and boasted riches are rapidly taking wings and flying away. Who can estimate the absolute loss of property and depreciation of fancied values within the last eight months? And how have we, like the Jews profaned the Sabbath, both in our public and private capacities! Look at the Sabbath desecration in all our cities, and all over the land; call to mind the scenes of congressional wrangling on God's holy day in the capitol of the nation, all of which might have been avoided by diligence and industry on the part of our representatives in attending assiduously to their duties; and remember too that recent disastrous Sabbath battle at Bull's Run, for which there was no military necessity; a battle fought by us, not by the rebels; had it been delayed beyond that fatal day, the force and positions of the enemy would have been better understood, reinforcements could have been brought up from Washington and Patterson's column, and our arms crowned with success. So much for despising the Sabbath, and ignoring the superintending Providence of God of the Sabbath.

How have we degenerated in the character of our rulers and officers, both elective and appointed, and in the means used to obtain office, how have our people been crazed in this all-absorbing pursuit, rendering our political strife so disgraceful that very many good men have left them in disgust, almost surrendering the control of the government to the worst classes of society.

Not content with our original boundaries, enlarged to magnificent proportions by fair purchase from which we had ruthlessly driven the Aborigines, almost exterminating the race, we have been continually filibustering and grasping after the territories of our neighbors.

ALL OF US TO BLAME.

The large majority of the North have made themselves responsible in all this business, by active co-operation, apologetic excuses, or approving silence, some from love of party, others from love of money, and still another class from timid conservatism, and now we are reaping the bitter fruits of our complicity. How are the feelings (thought) have been secured (realized) arising from such a connection with slavery as rendered necessary at least a tacit endorsement of its abuses and enormities, vanishing like the morning cloud! Is there no danger that our imperial boundaries, extended in a bad spirit and from bad motives, may shrink very far within their former dimensions? God only can prevent it; man alone is powerless. Shall we continue, as heretofore, to put our trust in man, or shall we repent and look to God for help?

CRUEL BOASTERS.

Where is the proud, boastful, and arrogant nation, that so bravely set to other nations? Instead of thanking God for all his

unparalleled goodness, and giving to him the praise and the glory, we have claimed all for ourselves, ascribing it all to our superior energy, industry, talents, intelligence and education, and to that Constitution and Union, which we claimed as the work of our own hands, giving no thanks to God for enabling us to form them and hitherto preserving them; a Constitution which, excellent though it be, ignores on its face the existence of a God. Is there no danger that God will now permit the destruction of this Union and Constitution, by which we have paid almost idolatrous worship? He will not suffer any creation of man to observe his glory or usurp the homage due to him. While erecting at Washington a splendid capitol as a monument of our greatness, and boasting of the time when our boundaries would embrace all between the two oceans, from the lakes to the Isthmus, our population numbered by hundreds of millions, with New York the metropolis of the world, have we not said in our hearts, like Nebuchadnezzar, "Is not this great Babylon, that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power, and for the honor of my majesty, forgetting his fate and the fate of his kingdom, and how easily the same God that punished and destroyed them can humble and overthrow us? Is there no danger, if we continue unconquered to God, that instead of realizing our brilliant anticipations, grass may not grow in the streets of New York, or even the fate of Babylon be her's?"

And when at last war has been forced upon us, in what spirit have we begun its prosecution? The same arrogant, boastful spirit, both in rulers and people, has characterized every step, just as when the eleven tribes made war upon Benjamin for the outrage upon the Levite, and although nearly twenty to one, were twice signally defeated, with a slaughter of forty thousand; then they humbled themselves before God, with weeping, fasting and prayer, and then he gave them the victory. I have yet to see in any official quarter, save the parting address of the President to his neighbors at Springfield, or in any secular paper, any acknowledgment of our dependence upon God, any humiliation, any confession of sin, and in this respect the religious press has been far short of its duty. The press has but echoed the people in boasting of our immense resources, proclaiming that the South was poor and feeble, while we had an unlimited command of men and money, and that we were aided by the greatest of living generals that the war should be short, crushing, and decisive for all time of the questions at issue, and when apprehensions were entertained of a collision with England, our valiant boosters were a match for a world in arms, and seemed to court an accumulation of enemies. And as if to teach us the vanity of trusting only in man, this reverse has happened under the eye, or immediate direction, of the vast amount of civil and military talent concentrated at Washington, while in Missouri and Western Virginia, without these advantages, and with forces greatly inferior in numbers, our arms have met with signal success.

But I must forbear further additions to the catalogue of national follies or sins, already long enough, and black enough. Who can say that any part of it is unjust? All history, as well as the Bible, teaches that God punishes nations for their sins, as well as individuals; that he abases the proud, while he exalts the humble and penitent; that "pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall," is as true of nations as of individuals; that the only way to avert His wrath, from nations or individuals, is by humbly confessing, repenting, and turning away from sin, acknowledging dependence upon Him, and seeking his forgiveness and blessing.

FRENCH ZOUAVE'S OPINION.—They tell a story of a Zouave having been asked his opinion of the English soldiers after the Crimean campaign. "Ah," said he, "set them down in an engagement ready prepared and well fed, and no men can fight better; but let them get in misery or distress, and no men know less how to get themselves out of it. *Par exemple*, our battalion was encamped beside an English regiment, which had a magnificent buck-goat; the cavalry horses of their army had no forage, and the poor beast, getting no food, sickened and died. At this time the soldiers he belonged to were without rations to eat, or fire to warm themselves with; and what do you think they did? They collected some boards, and made a coffin, and buried the buck. My comrade and myself, shocked at such a waste of good things, took the poor animal up that night; *parole d'honneur*, we had three good fires from his coffin, delicious messes from his flesh for seven days, and for the rest of the campaign we slept on his skin, which kept us from damp, and saved us from sickness. Now, what can you think of the English soldiers after such a piece of folly as that? I have my cat, I carry him on my sack, and he comes under fire with me, as you may perceive from his having lost a fore foot. I love and nourish him, and he in return will, should there be a necessity, provide me with two days good living."

GENERAL POLK.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Register has the following in reference to General Polk, of Memphis, at present commandant of the Confederate forces in the Mississippi valley: "Bishop Polk is a native of this city a grandson of Col. Thomas Polk, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, and a son of Col. Wm. Polk, who died here about the year 1830. The latter entered the army and served through the Revolution. He was with Gen. Washington at the battle of Brandywine and Germantown, in the latter of which he was wounded. He was also with Gen. Gates at Camden, and with Gen. Greene at Guilford, and was severely wounded at Eutaw Springs. At the close of the war he had attained the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD. No. 9.

Pupils owe certain duties to the school as a whole. These duties must be fulfilled, in order that the best interests of the school may be promoted. Among the most prominent of these duties are, *Their duties to the School Furniture.* Cleanliness and beauty add very much to comfort. This is particularly true in the school-room. No school can be conducted so well, nor will the pupils take nearly so great an interest in their studies, and in the well working of the school, when the furniture is of an inferior quality. Circumstances may cause the school-house to be furnished with cheap furniture, and, if this subserve the purposes for which it is intended, it is well enough. Whatever be the quality of the furniture, it is the duty of the pupil to preserve, and, if possible, to increase its beauty. Many school-houses have been beautified and made to resemble homes by the mere practice of care and self-restraint on the part of the pupils; whilst others seem to bear throughout the marks of the idler's knife and pencil. Walls once white are now defaced, and desks and benches once new and beautiful are now scraped and haggled almost to pieces. We know it is somewhat of a temptation when boys have knives, especially if they be new, to use them indiscriminately on everything that falls within their reach, whether it be school-desks or not; and many of us have, no doubt, felt so; but at the same time such propensities must be restrained, both in order to lessen the expense of the district, and that the order and beauty of the school-room may be retained. Pupils very often become careless, and allow dust and other substances to accumulate on their desks; this should be corrected by the teacher. The teacher's example may do very much in aiding the pupils to acquire habits of care and cleanliness. The pupils will take to be their duty, that to which they see the teacher strictly adhere.—The teacher will find that if he is careful to have things make the best appearance, his pupils will soon be led to follow his example; and if he be careless, he will soon find the whole of the school-house, defaced and unclean, well keep his desk as clean and neat as possible, thereby a vast amount of school furniture would be preserved from decay and destruction.

KAPPA.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, NO. II.

Of late years the studies of *Anatomy* and *Physiology* are gradually being introduced into our schools, and in some places have been quite extensively studied. Pupils often become very expert in answering all questions that may be propounded. They know the name and particular situation of each bone, nerve and muscle. They can rehearse the subject-matter of the book from beginning to end, and further, are able to tell what laws condition health, and yet the majority of them, from a want of physical culture, are peculiarly delicate and effeminate in their character.

Knowledge when misapplied or not applied at all is of no consequence. If we were to judge of the wisdom of the present age from the fruits placed before us, what a sad and melancholy judgment would be formed of those, whose duty it has been to act as instructors and trainers of humanity! What myriads of pale, consumptive, and deformed beings would rise as testimony for their conviction! Could the voices of the dead be heard, how many would cry out from their narrow beds, but to condemn. Independent of the mere knowledge man may have gained, it is necessary that he make a proper application of it. The science of *mechanics* in itself is of little moment. The great benefit we derive from it is found in its proper application. The steam engine, all the different kinds of levers, and all the other mechanical products, are of great benefit to mankind; but did we possess a mere knowledge of the principles of *mechanics*, without making a proper philosophical application of those principles, we would not be enriched by the many implements we now possess. The same is true of *anatomy*, *physiology*, and all the other sciences. Without a practical application of them, they must remain dormant in the mind, and neither be of any benefit to the possessor, nor to the world at large.

It is argued by some, that the seeds of disease are inherited. This may be true, but it is not true in the majority of cases. It is also said that the carelessness of mothers and nurses has much to do with ingrafting disease into the child. This, too, may be true, but it only argues the necessity of giving all a proper physical education, and of having all thoroughly trained their physical powers. In other words, our mothers and nurses should have been physically educated and trained when they were school girls.

Very few, indeed, of either public schools or higher institutions, have adopted any systematic plan for the exercise of their bodily functions. Sometimes an invalid listens to an address, and hears the physical education and physical culture of man advocated. Feeling the necessity of such training, he rushes off and takes exercise so violent as only to be proper for the most muscular man; as a consequence, he receives more harm than benefit. A small dose of *laudantium* or opium may be a real benefit to the system, but too great an amount will wholly deaden the vitality of the physical functions. It is only physical culture carried to its proper degree, that is to be practised. When such shall be the case, humanity may with propriety expect to be relieved of its many physical ills.

PHYSICAL.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The following bill providing for the confiscation of rebel property, has passed both Houses of Congress:

AN ACT to Confiscate Property used for Insurrectionary Purposes:
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his heir, or their agent, attorney or employe, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to employ or use the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the law, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the District or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney General, or any district attorney of the United States in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parts.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person under the laws of any State, shall employ such person in aiding or promoting any insurrection against the Government of the United States, or forfeit all right to such service or labor, and the person whose labor or service is thus claimed shall be thenceforth discharged therefrom, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The following remarks of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, in the course of debate in Congress, on the 24th inst., establishes the fact that President Lincoln, yielding to the clamor of the *Tribune* and the insane Abolition fanatics in Congress, is responsible for the advance of the Federal army before it was prepared, and the disastrous defeat at Bull Run:

Mr. Blair (Mo.) The gentleman said that Gen. Scott had been driven to risk a battle by gentlemen on this side, but nothing has been said here derogatory to that soldier. Is the major general fit to command if he can be forced to battle against his own best judgment, and at the cry of outsiders? Nobody on this side has said anything against Gen. Scott. The charge came from the gentleman from Illinois, and it was derogatory in the highest degree.

Mr. Richardson. I repeat that General Scott had been forced to fight this battle. I will tell him what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues (Logan and Washburne) and myself were present with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Scott. In the course of conversation General Scott remarked: "I am the biggest coward in the world." I rose from my seat. "Say," said Gen. Scott, "I will prove it. I have fought the battle against my judgment, and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing so." "As God is my judge," he added, after a brief interval of silence, "I did all in my power to make the army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could and did not."

Mr. Washburne. As my colleague has referred to Gen. Scott's remarks, he might also allude to what the President said.

Mr. Richardson. I will do so. "Your conversation implies," said the President to Gen. Scott, "that I forced you to battle." To which Gen. Scott replied: "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." But Gen. Scott did not refuse the President from the fact of the latter having forced him to fight the battle. Gen. Scott thus paid a compliment to the President personally. I desire to say of the President that I have known him from boyhood. If you let him alone he is an honest man. [Laughter.] But I am afraid he has not firmness to stand up against the politicians around him.

The following is supposed to describe the "Dixie" whose praise is growing universal:

Oh is not this a happy land—
With wine upon the lees?
Where pot-pies smoke in six quart pans,
And dumplings grow on trees?
Where Nature's lessons may be read
In every babbling brook!
Where bumble-bees don't sting a chap,
And mule-cows don't hock!

The latest description of the difference between a good soldier and a fashionable young lady, is, that one faces the powder and the other powders the face.

A lazy fellow begged alms, saying he could not find bread for his family. "No, I," replied an industrious mechanic; "I am obliged to work for it."