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# Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 55.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3096

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1864.

VOL. 7, NO. 29.

One square, three weeks or less.	15 Cts.
One square, each additional insertion less than three months.	10 Cts.
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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.  
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors south of the Menzel House, Jan. 23, '64.

**New Banking House.**  
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Have opened a Bank of Discount and Deposit, in Bedford, Pa. Money lent and taken on deposit, and collections made on moderate terms.  
They also have branches in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska, for sale or trade, Bedford, Oct. 30, 1863-15.

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Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE SALE.  
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Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.  
Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office, Bedford, February 12, 1864.

**U. H. AKERS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.  
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.  
Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office, Bedford, September 11, 1863.

**F. M. KIMMEL,** I. W. LINGENFELTER,  
**KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.  
Have associated in partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the "Menzel House."  
Job Mann, G. H. Spang.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.**  
The undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.  
Office on Juliana street, three doors south of the "Menzel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.  
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

**JOHN P. REED,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.  
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.  
Office second door North of the Menzel House.  
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

**JOHN PALMER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.  
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana street, (near by opposite the Menzel House).  
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

**A. H. COFFROTH,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somers, Pa.  
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.  
December 9, 1861.

**SAMUEL KETTERMAN,**  
BEDFORD, PA.  
Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.  
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

**JACOB REED, J. J. SCHMIDT,**  
**REED AND SCHMIDT,**  
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,  
BEDFORD, PENN'A.  
DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.  
Deposits solicited.

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,**  
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS  
PITTSBURGH, PA.  
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.  
April 12 1861.

**RICHARD LEO,**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.,  
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The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.  
**BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, LEDSTANDS, WASH-STANDS, &c., &c.**  
will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.  
Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.  
Shop one door east of the residence of J. M. Russell, Esq., South side of the Public Square.  
RICHARD LEO.  
July 10, 1863-14

**WATERNAN, YOUNG & CO.,**  
Wholesale Grocers,  
407 NORTH THIRD STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
March 7, 1863-14.

**A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,**  
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
**Boots & Shoes,**  
No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
March 7, 1863-14.

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(Formerly BUNN, RAMOUEL & Co.)  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN  
Fancy Dry Goods,  
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Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.  
Also—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics, Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.  
March 6, 1863-14

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.**  
Diseases of the Nervous System, Spasmodic or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SHELLEN BOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
March 6, 1863-14

**GILLETTE & SCOTT,**  
Commission Merchants,  
Jesse's Marble Building,  
615 Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Jno. E. Gillette, B. Scott, Jr.  
Apr. 17, 1863-14.

**C. D. MCLEES & CO.,**  
Wholesale Dealers in  
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,  
AND  
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,  
NO 132 NORTH THIRD STREET  
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Apr. 17, 1863-14.

**Taylor & Hemphill,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,  
220 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
March 6, 1863-14.

**COOPER, PARKMAN & WORK,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF  
HATS, CAPS, FURS  
AND  
STRAW GOODS,  
No. 51 North Third Street,  
BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
March 6, 1863-14

**BUHLER, HOWARD & CO.,**  
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic  
**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.**  
No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
March 6, 1863-14.

**NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.,**  
**HARDWARE**  
JOBBER AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,  
No. 337 Market Street,  
PHILADELPHIA,  
Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files,  
together with a general Stock of English and  
American Hardware.  
March 6, 1863-14

**MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.,**  
**TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SUGAR**  
MANUFACTORY,  
No. 313 North Third Street,  
Second floor below Wood,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
M. WARTMAN, R. P. HUGELMAN.  
March 6, 1863-14.

**P. A. REED,**  
HAS ON HAND  
AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS  
A FULL SUPPLY  
OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS,  
WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR  
CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE  
Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

### THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.  
All contributions to this column must be addressed to "Simon Syntax, Box 93, Bedford, Pa."

**TO DIRECTORS.**  
The attention of directors is called to that clause of the law requiring them to publish an annual statement of the amount of money received and expended, etc. Complaints from several districts have been received at this department showing that these annual statements have never been made. This act, passed April 11, 1852, is an important one, because it enables every tax payer in the district to see and understand the financial operations of the system. It may, too, in some cases, stimulate the officers to be more particular in keeping their accounts, if they are to be spread before the people every twelve months. On page 111, of the school law there is a form for these annual statements. The law which is found on page 24, does not fix the time when these statements should be published. Perhaps as advisable a time as any would be when the operations of the system for the school year are closed, and the accounts all settled. This will leave the incoming board to commence the operations of the year with clean books. It is hoped that no board of directors will neglect this important part of their duties.—*A. School Journal.*

**A WORD TO TEACHERS.**  
Let no teacher in our county be found among that class who, on all occasions, to shun the district institute, for it is a certain mark that the heart is not in the work; and that the teacher cares nothing about his school. Teachers have sometimes been heard to say, the reason why they do not attend the institute is, because there is nothing to be learned there. Well, suppose that to be the case, are you not doing wrong by withholding your instruction from the rest? If you are so far advanced, by all means go, and instruct others who are not so fortunate. It is criminal in you to withhold your wholesome instruction. But when you hear a teacher speak in that manner, be assured that he is a spurious character, and that he knows if he attended, he would be called upon to say something which would be very likely to expose his ignorance. Let no person say he cannot learn anything at an institute. I have heard certain teachers say "the pay is too poor for a man to labor hard; if the pay were better I would try to improve my school more—the labor should be in proportion to the pay." I frankly admit in some instances the pay is too low. But did you not know that before you took the school? If you did not, you should have known it; and if you knew it, as most likely you did, why then did you take the school? If you think you cannot teach for that salary, you should not have taken the school. But since you have taken charge of it, it is your duty to do all in your power for the welfare of your pupils.  
Z. P. S.

**TEACHERS.**  
There are few persons of so penetrative a genius, and so just a judgment, as to be capable of learning the arts and sciences without the assistance of teachers. There is scarcely any science so safely and so speedily learned, even by the ablest genius and the best books, without a tutor. His assistance is absolutely necessary for most persons, and it is very useful for all beginners. Books are a sort of dumb teachers; they point out the way for learning, but if we labor under any doubt or mistake, they cannot answer sudden questions, or explain present doubts and difficulties; this is properly the work of a living instructor.  
It is not sufficient that instructors be competently skilled in those sciences which they profess and teach, but they should have skill also in the art or method of teaching, and patience in the practice of it. It is a great unhappiness indeed, when persons by a spirit of party, or faction, or interest, or by purchase, are set up for tutors, who have neither the knowledge of sciences, nor skill in the way of communication. And, alas! there are others who, with all their ignorance and insufficiency, have self-admiration and conceit enough to set up themselves; and the poor pupils fare accordingly, and grow lean in their understandings.  
And let it be observed also, there are some very learned men, who know much themselves, but have not the means of communicating their own knowledge; or else they are lazy and will take no pains at it. Either they have an obscure and perplexed way of talking, or they show their learning uselessly, and make a long periphrasis on every word of the book they explain, or they cannot condescend to young beginners, or they run presently into the elevated parts of the science, because it gives themselves greater pleasure, or they are soon angry and impatient, and cannot bear with a few impertinent questions of a young inquisitive and sprightly genius; or else they shrink over a science in a very slight and superficial survey, and never lead their pupils into the depths of it. A good teacher should have characters and qualifications very different from all these. He is such a one as both can and will apply himself with diligence and concern, and indefatigable patience, to effect what he undertakes; to teach his pupils, and see that they learn; to teach his way and method, as near as may be, to the various dispositions, as well as to the capacities of those whom he instructs, and to inquire often into their progress and improvement. And he should take particular care of his own temper and conduct, that there be nothing in him or about him which may be of ill example; nothing that may savor of a haughty temper, or a mean and sordid spirit; nothing that may expose him to the aversion or to the contempt of his scholars, or to create a prejudice in their minds against him and his instructions. But, if possible, he should have so much of a natural candor and sweet-

ness mixed with all the improvements of learning, as might convey knowledge into the minds of his pupils with a sort of gentle insinuation and savanna delight, and yet tempt them into the highest improvements of their reason by a resistless and irresistible force.  
WATTS.

**Letter from Major Jack Downing.**  
SECOND SERIES—NO. IV.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1864.

To the editor of the Daily Book.  
Sirs: I suppose your readers think I'm dead, or maybe they think I've run away with a pile of greenbacks, as that is kinder fashionable now-a-days, but I ain't in neither fix. The real truth is that after I writ you my last letter I got completely disgusted and can't mitey sign my name to Downingville, and wovin I would never return to this sink of sin again. But the Kernel got at me and begged I wouldn't think of it. I told him I wouldn't stay in the White House over New Year and see the slaves and fools that would be there then. So just before Christmas, as good luck happened, old Father Blair axed me to go down to his place at Star Spring and stay over the holidays—I tell you I was real glad, for the old man has got a fine place, and I could have it so quiet and cozy there after my next work over the message. When I got there I was laced down with the rum and I had to keep my room for more than two weeks. However, the Kernel sent me some sperdick that Old Aunt Keziah on my plus again. Old Father Blair and I had long talks about Gin, Jackson and the Kernel, the very night, the next morning, and so on. My old friend Blair was a great man in Gin, Jackson's time, but the trouble with him now is that he don't move along with the world. He actually thinks that he is yet fifth Calhoun, an havin got in the box with the Abolitionists, he don't know how to get out. Last week I came back to see the Kernel and have been looking around for a few days to see how the land lay. I find that the principal idea in every body's head is who's to be the next President? But I tell you when I look at the conclusion of the country it makes me sick to talk about a President. What is the use of a President when there's a standing army? What is the use of a President when the ballot-box ain't of half so much account as the cartridge box? The first day I got back to the White House there was a lot of Loyl Leagers and shoddy contractors came to tell the Kernel that he had nominated him for President. After they went out Linkin ses to me ses he "Major, what do you think of them fellows?" "Wal," ses I, "they look to me mean enough to steal niggers." The Kernel did not say anything, but looked kinder cross-eyed at me. The Kernel and I then had a long talk about matters and thing, and after taking a good swig of old rye, went to bed. That nite I had a wonderful dream. The next morning, when I went in the room where the Kernel was, ses he "Major, you look uncommon serious this morning; what's the matter?" "Wal," ses I, "I had a wonderful dream last nite that cost me some fright and me to death." "Wal," ses he, "what on earth was it?" "Wal," ses I, "I tell you the hull of it just as it appeared to me you man's got mad." "Oh," ses the Kernel, "I don't keer nothin about dreams, for I allow I interpret them by contraries." "Wal," ses I, "you kin cypher out the meanin of it yourself to suit your fancy, but I'll tell it to you just as it appeared to me, and it seemed as plain as if it was broad day light." "Wal," ses I, "I tell you I was in a grave yard, and there was a great big grave yard, large enough to hold four or five coffins, and while I was standin there wonderin what on earth the grave was for I saw a big black hearse come and Stantio was drivin it. That kinder started me, but I looked again, and I see it was bin drawn by them War Dimmycrats, Dickenson, Butler, Meagher, Cochran, and the hearse itself was marked 'War Dimmycracy.' When Stantio drew up to the graves he ses, 'My Jack-asses had a heavy load, but they pulled it thro' bravely' for the poor War Dimmycrats had heads of men on the bodies of mules. I wondered what on earth could be in the hearse, for it seemed to be heavily loaded. Right behind the hearse walkin along were you and Sumner, and Greeley, and Chase, and Beecher, and old Grandfather Welles. Pretty soon you all went to work to kin out the coffin and gettin ready to put them in the grave. The first one tak out was marked 'Jubens curpus', the second one 'trial by jury', then 'the Union', and then 'Constitution.' When they were all out on the ground some disputa ris as to which should be buried first, but Greeley cut it short by sayin 'put the Constitution under, and all else follow.' So Greeley got the rope under one end of the coffin and Sumner under the other, and began to let it down. While it was goin down you looked kinder anxious at Chase and ses you 'Chase, think it will stay down! And old Greenbacks ses he 'My God, Kernel, it mitey stay down or we will all go up!' Greeley was tickled almost to death, and ses he, 'we shall bury it now so that it will never be heard of again.'—Old Grandfather Welles, however, seemed half frightened to death, and trambled like a sick dog, and ses, 'Oh that it was all over.' Sumner was wrothy at this, and ses he, 'shut up, you old fool, wait until it is all under.' And there stood Beecher with a nigger baby in his arms, looking up to heaven and prayin all the while, as follows: 'Oh! Lord, not thy will but mine be done.' Finally, all the coffins were put in the grave and covered up. I wondered where Seward could be all this time, and looking up, there he was flyin through the air with wings, and tails, and horns, lookin for all the world like an evil spirit, and ses he, 'if 'twere done, when it is done, just as if he was afraid that a day of resurrection was comin. I tell you, it made me feel sorrowful and sad, when I saw the old Constitution and the Union put under the

ground, out of sight, and when I woke up, my eyes were full of tears and I felt more like cryin' than I have since I was born."

"After I got thru, ses I, 'Kernel, what do you think of my dream?' He looked down on the floor and then looked up. I see he was kinder worried, so I said nothin. Finally he kicked his slipper off and ses he, 'Major, do you know what good letter I got?' ses I, 'Kernel, I used to know somethin about letter.' "Wal," ses he, "what do you think of the letter in that slipper? Is it good?" "Yes," ses I, "I think it's pretty good." "Wal," ses he, "what kind is it?" Ses I, "It's calkin'." "Wal," ses he, "kin you tell me whether the call was a letter or a star?" "No," ses I, "I can't." "Wal," ses he, "I'm in just the same fix about your dream. It is a good dream, but I ain't tell whether it's a heifer or a steer. I rather soon it's a steer."

"Wal," ses I, "Kernel, you may think that my dream don't amount to anythin, but there are thousands of people will see in it the fate of their country."  
He didn't seem disposed to talk about it, however, and I let it drop. Since then I've been over to the capitol once or twice, and looked around Washington a little. I never see such a change in a place since I was born. Its dirtier, nastier and meaner lookin than ever. In fact, it is just like the country, all goin to ruin. If the devil is ever happy, I should think he would be nigh about tickled to death now a days. I guess every thing is goin on to suit him, a facin. I kin tell you one thing. There is goin to be a bigger fight between Linkin and Chase for President than most peopl suppose. So look out for the music aled. I shall keep a watch on all the doings, and write you when the music, like the greenbacks market, ain't too stringent.  
MAJOR JACK DOWNING

### Mr. Sumner's Proposal to Amend the Constitution.

Through this mass of declamatory verbiage with which Senator Sumner over lays his set of abolition resolutions it is apparent that his only practical object is the amendment of the Constitution insisted on in the last resolution. "The Constitution itself," so this resolution runs, must be so amended as to prohibit slavery everywhere within the limits of the republic.  
The proposal of such an amendment is a virtual confession of the nullity of Mr. LINCOLN'S "proclamation of freedom." If that is valid, there is no slavery in the seceded states to be abolished by a constitutional amendment. Why put a corpse on trial for its life? The absurdity is so glaring, so self-stultifying, that Mr. SUMNER makes vain attempt to cover its nakedness by weaving about it a cambrus drapery of his peculiar rhetoric. The truth is the abolitionists care not trust the Supreme Court with the question on the basis of the proclamation. Their disbelief of the constitutionality of that document is well-grounded; but what a commentary it is on the honesty of their past assentations!

It is pretended, indeed, that one object of the proposed amendment is to abolish slavery in the loyal border slave states. But no man of god judgment, be he abolitionist or Democrat, believes that slavery can stand in the border states after it is really abolished in the states further South. In fact, the border states are already discharging the institution by their own action. Missouri has already abolished slavery; Maryland is taking the initial steps; Delaware was fast becoming a free state even before the war. It is not then, for the extinction of slavery in the border states that a constitutional amendment is wanted, but to accomplish legally what Mr. LINCOLN illegally assumed to do by a proclamation "war power." That he has himself no belief in the validity of his Emancipation proclamation, is evident from his demanding that Arkansas shall amend his constitution and prohibit slavery—a futile proceeding if the proclamation abolished slavery in that state.

But is there any prospect that Mr. Sumner's proposed amendment of the federal Constitution can be carried? Such an amendment requires, first, a vote of two thirds of each house of Congress, and then, the ratification of three-fourths of the states. As the Republicans have at present, nothing like two-thirds of the House of Representatives, it is obvious that such an amendment cannot be submitted to the consideration of the states without the concurrence of the Democratic members. Now, however willing Democrats may be to have the question submitted to the states, they cannot vote for such submission until Congress has previously by joint resolution, declared its sense of the political status of the several seceding members of the Union. Mr. SUMNER is himself the author of a theory that these states have, by a *fait de se*, divested themselves of their statehood and are no longer constituent parts of the federation. If this theory be sound, three-fourths of the remaining states can amend the Constitution; so that from Mr. SUMNER'S standpoint his proposition is not so impracticable as it would otherwise seem. But there is reason to suppose that a majority of both houses of Congress, as well as the executive department of the government, repudiate this theory; and the preliminaries to an amendment which rested on this theory as a basis would be a needless and nugatory agitation, serving only to exasperate the loyal border states. But if the seceding states are still in the Union, they must be counted in amending the Constitution; and in that case, any nine of the fifteen slaveholding states can defeat the amendment. Mr. LINCOLN might perhaps, create enough of his bogus states to control the result; but even on that hypothesis, it is still needful for Congress to decide, before submitting the amendment, whether Mr. LINCOLN has power, by a skillful working of his puppets, to amend the Constitution of the United States. The trial of this case cannot pro-

ceed until the jury is first impeached to whose verdict it is to be submitted; and hence we conclude that no Democratic members will vote for the amendment until Congress has declared its opinion both of Mr. SUMNER'S "state suicide," and Mr. LINCOLN'S sham states. As there is no likelihood that Congress will come to a satisfactory understanding on these points, the talk about an amendment is of no practical account.—*N. Y. World*

### The Last "On to Richmond."

General Butler's mysterious plan to release the Union prisoners at Richmond, about which we have heard so much for a month past, has at last been tried, and has failed. It was a very pretty scheme as Butler conceived it, and as it appeared upon paper; but, like all his military plans, from Big Bethel down, it was entirely impracticable. He attempted, in short, to cut the Gordian knot of difficulties into which the exchange of prisoners question had been entangled by the cunning of Quid and the obtuseness of Meredith, with the sword. "The rebel government at Richmond," he argued, "treats me as an outlaw, and won't give up the Union prisoners. Why not solve the problem by capturing Richmond, prisoners, rebel government, and all?" Big with this brilliant idea, Butler rushes up to Washington and seeks an interview with Gen. Halleck; but that officer "don't see it." Secretary Stanton is then waited upon, and he of course is delighted, as moving upon the enemy's works without preparation or adequate force is his favorite strategy. Finally Mr. Lincoln is seen, and as the scheme is ingeniously absurd he cordially gives it his approval.

After much deliberation it was decided that the Army of the Potomac should make a feint across the Rappahannock to Lee's camp, while the real attack was to be made by an army moving briskly up the peninsula. But then the question arose, where this army was to come from. It would not do to send troops down from Washington, as their movements would be noticed by the enemy, and Butler had barely enough in his own department to guard himself. At last the bright idea was hit upon of raising the siege of Charleston, and with the troops taken from Morris and Folly islands to capture the rebel capital. This accords for the news from Charleston which has so disheartened the country. The troops were brought up to the peninsula, and sent upon their fool's errand to Richmond and back again. Gen. Sedgwick, in temporary command of the Army of the Potomac, did all that could be expected of him. He crossed the Rappahannock, and kept Lee employed while the raid up the peninsula was made; but the Richmond part of the programme failed, because it was absurd to suppose that a city which has been menaced for three years is not at all times prepared against the attack of anything less than a great army. All such schemes to capture Richmond by a stratagem are based upon the theory that the rebel administration is composed of a set of imprudent fools.

So ends this last "On to Richmond," the most unutilitary and sorry exploit of the war. We do not believe this scheme received the endorsement of any competent military commander, or that it ever had the remotest chance of success. The story that the rebels were warned of their fate by a Yankee deserter is an after-thought, to excuse the failure.—*World*

### President Lincoln vs. Secretary Chase.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Spirit of the Times* tells the following story, illustrative of the contest now going on in the Republican ranks in regard to the nomination of Secretary Chase, or the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln, for the next Presidency. If no true, it is well founded:  
"During a conversation which took place last week between our worthy President and a distinguished Western Senator, his recent legislative nominations for the next Presidency were incidentally referred to. 'Yes,' said Mr. Lincoln, nursing his leg with evident gratification, 'yes, Senator, the current seems to be setting all one way.' 'It does, really, seem to be setting all one way,' was the answer of the Senator; 'but Mr. Lincoln, as you have told me several good stories since I have been here, permit me, if you please, to tell you one. It has always been observed, that the Atlantic Ocean, at the Straits of Gibraltar, constantly pours into the Mediterranean, with tremendous volume. The Ephorus catches into it, at its other end, and rivers are seen contributing to its waters all along its coast. It was, for many years, the constant puzzle of geographers, why the Mediterranean, under all these accessions, never got full, and overran its banks. After awhile, however, a curious fellow took the notion of dropping a plummet in the centre of the straits, when, lo! he discovered that, though the tremendous body of water on the surface was rushing inward from the ocean, a still more powerful body was passing outward, in a counter current, at some twenty feet below!"

"Oh, ah!" said Old Abe, seriously, evidently nonplussed, for the first time in his life; "that does not remind me of any story I ever heard before."  
ONE OF THE PATRIOTS.—A Colonel of an Indiana regiment (in Banks' army in Louisiana) has, since he received his commission, deposited \$40,000 in bank at Indianapolis, and has sent home as "private pickings" (vulgarily called "stealing") nearly \$6,000 worth of jewelry, silver plate, &c. His wife and only daughter, now sojourning in a neighboring town, are literally loaded down with jewelry, even to the sight of which they were strangers before the war. This is all true. "World this self-sacrificing patriot has the war stop! Navy time!—*Vincennes Sun*.  
The evening is the time for social delight.—The fountains of pleasure like many springs in nature which stop in the daytime, bubble up in the beams of companions at nightfall.