

THE SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNION.

"WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG, AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION."

Volume II.

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THE INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

Below we reproduce that portion of the
report of Commissioner Dole which refers
to the Indians in New Mexico.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF NEW MEXICO.

Most of the time during the past year
all that portion of this superintendency
known as Arizona has been in the occupa-
tion of the rebels, and, consequently, to
that extent our communication with the
Indians thereof has been interrupted.

The Indians occupying this portion of
the superintendency are the Apaches,
Pimos, Papagos, and the Maricopas. The
three last named are known under the gen-
eral term Pueblos, and, in the estimation
of Superintendent Collins, are much more
than semi-civilized. Their loyalty is un-
questionable. They stand as a barrier be-
tween the frontier settlements and the wild
tribes, and in this respect are of signal
service to the whites. So great is the con-
fidence reposed in them that the military
authorities of the Territory have presented
them with one hundred muskets and ten
thousand rounds of ammunition, and would
willingly have increased the amount had
the arms and ammunition been at their dis-
posal. To appreciate justly their loyalty,
it should be borne in mind that for
more than a year they were subjected to the
influences of the rebels, and entirely cut off
from communication with us. They are
even now successful agriculturists, and were
able to sell to Gen. Carleton's command,
when on its way from California, more than
one million pounds of wheat, being the
surplus of their last year's crop. I enter-
tain not the slightest doubt that, by
judicious action on our part, these Indians
will in a few years attain that degree of
success in the arts of civilization which will
relieve the Government from the necessity
of any further special care in relation to
their welfare.

The Apaches are wild, hostile, and bar-
barous. They number about eight thou-
sand, and, considering the exposed position
of the country, are a truly formidable foe.
While it is not known that the authorities
of the rebellious States have succeeded in
forming treaty relations with them, it is
quite evident they have done nothing to
restrain the outrages of these savages, it
evidently being their policy to encourage
rapine and murder on the part of the In-
dians, rather than provoke their hostility
towards themselves.

The immunity from chastisement they
have thus enjoyed has rendered them in-
solent and defiant. They have indulged in
all manner of outrage, not hesitating even
at the murder of defenceless women and
children. There should not be a moment
of unnecessary delay in strengthening the
military force of New Mexico, so that not
only these, but all other hostile tribes
therein may be chastised and reduced to
subjection.

Equally powerful and hostile, and even
more dreaded than the Apaches, are the
Navajos. During the past four years they
have been a continual scourge to the people
of New Mexico, and have committed in-
numerable depredations upon their settle-
ments. There is absolutely no security,
except armed force, in any part of the large
region of country through which they roam
—and the last has proved even more dis-
astrous than former years. Aside from the
Apaches and Navajos, it is believed that
but little trouble would be experienced in
preserving peace and quiet with the many
tribes and bands of this superintendency.
With the Apaches and Navajos, the task
will be more difficult. The Government
has so long delayed the adoption of some
efficient policy, that they have become in-
solent and defiant, construing our forbearance
as an evidence of weakness. There is no
evidence that these powerful tribes are in
league with the Sioux of the North, but it
is known that they are well informed as to
all their movements, and from the well
known character of Indians having a com-
mon enemy, it is easy to perceive that a
delay in adopting some efficient policy,
whereby the hostile Indians of this super-
intendency shall be reduced to subjection,
and a permanent peace be established, may
result in formidable and dangerous combi-
nations that will vastly increase the mag-
nitude of the present evil, and the difficulty

and expense of securing peace and safety
for our frontier settlements.

The idea of exterminating all these In-
dians is at once so revolting and barbarous
that it cannot for a moment be entertained.
They must then, by some means be pro-
vided for. New settlements of whites are
springing up throughout the country, and
the game upon which the Indians once
relied is rapidly disappearing. It is impos-
sible that they should at once forget the
training of ages, and adopt the white man's
arts, so as to gain even a scant and pre-
carious living thereby; and, were it other-
wise, they have no settled home and habi-
tation where those arts could be exercised.
As the whites advance the only means by
which the wild Indians can sustain life
diminish. It is doubtful, even now, if
game is not so scarce in New Mexico that,
should the wild Indians wholly abstain from
plunder a single season, the result would be
starvation. That such would be the result
a few years hence cannot be doubted.

If, then, the Indians are not to be exter-
minated by violent means, or by the still
more revolting method of starvation, nor
yet by a combination of both, we must
make some other provision for them. That
they cannot be permitted to roam unmo-
lested through the country, and could not
live if they were, is perfectly evident. It
therefore follows that they must be con-
centrated, and must have an established
home. Even these will not enable them to
live; they must be taught the means of
obtaining a living, and meanwhile must
receive assistance. Whether this is accom-
plished by means of direct appropriations
of money by Congress, or by means of
treaties, based upon the recognition of their
absolute right to occupy the land upon
which nature has placed them, the cost will
be precisely the same. This being the case,
and there being so many weighty and evi-
dent reasons why the latter method should
be preferred, it seems preposterous that,
with perfect freedom of choice, we should
hesitate, simply because Mexico, from whom
we acquired the territory, did not recognize
any right of the Indians in the soil; and
it is the more strange because it is a re-
versal of all our own precedents. I treated
upon this subject at considerable length in
my first annual report; I again allude to it
because each year of delay is disastrous to
the whites as well as to the Indians, and
because there is no feature of our Indian
relations that more imperatively demands
the immediate consideration and action of
Congress.

Very many of the citizens of New Mex-
ico have claims for indemnity for losses
occasioned by depredations committed upon
them by Indians. For want of appropriate
action on the part of Congress, I am unable
to adjust these claims, and it is a source of
bitter complaint on the part of the suffer-
ers, and of serious embarrassment to our
officials within that Territory. I trust the ap-
proaching Congress will not fail to adopt
such measures as will enable the legitimate
claimants to obtain their just dues.

THE "SUNNY SOUTH"

Mr. F. B. Wilkie, one of the most tal-
ented and graphic of the race of army
correspondents, thus pictures the beauties
of the "Sunny South" from a Vicksburg
stand-point:

"The poet, or whoever it was, that first
gave utterance to all that romantic nonsense
about the 'beautiful,' 'sunny South,' ought,
while in life to have been bastinadoed,
and in death anathematized for his men-
delicity. Its beauty consists in swamps,
lagoons and bayous, which give birth to
nothing more useful or ornamental than
beavers, crocodiles and moccasins. It fur-
nishes the summer residence for cholera, the
feverish dwelling of typhoid and yellow
fevers; in summer it is a furnace in which
no white man can dwell, and in winter it is
one vast dreary waste of mud.

"It has produced and nurtured a 'chiv-
alry' more pretentious than the knight
errantry of Don Quixote; for every blasphe-
my in the shape of a pound of cotton that
it has conferred upon the operatives of
England, it has inflicted a pang in the shape
of a lash upon the descendants of Dahomey.
If it has grown rice and sugar, it has also
fostered slavery, and while the rest of the
world has advanced in civilization, it has
only succeeded in cultivating an aristocracy,
founded, not upon great services rendered
to country or humanity, but upon the pos-
session of a certain number of Africans.

"Such is about all that I have ever seen
in this country to entitle it to the name of
'sunny,' 'beautiful South'—the very lar-
zar house of creation, into which are en-
closed all the ills, diseases and contagious of
civil and natural existence."

Prof. S., of — College, not a
thousand miles from Bath, is not much
given to joking. Occasionally, however,
this vein in his disposition is excited, and
then his bits are of the hardest kind and
double edged. One morning, not long ago,
he found a horse in the recitation room.
The class had collected, and with very little
solemn countenances awaited the entrance
of the Professor. He came in, looked
around deliberately, first upon the horse,
and then upon the class, and remarked, at
the same time twitching his coat collar,
"Ahem! You've got a new classmate, I
see. I'm glad it's a horse, there were jack-
asses enough here before." Horse, we
believe, have not since been introduced.

A REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

In times of public calamity, when the
disposition to murmur prevails, and discon-
tent is rampant, it is well to consider the
patient endurance of suffering and the he-
roic patriotism of the authors of our free
government. There is scarcely an instance
in history more thrilling in point of suffer-
ing, or more gloomy in its aspect, than the
following narrative of sufferings experienced
by the brave soldiers who fought under
Washington. Let us value the inheritance
of liberty, which by privations they have
purchased, and transmitted to us. Instead
of repining let us devoutly acknowledge
Him who has continued to help us as a
nation.

From some sketches of Valley Forge we
take the following account of the army in
its winter quarters:

"Having decided on his winter quarters
being here, Washington arrived with the
army at Valley Forge on the 19th of De-
cember, 1777. The voice of prayer and
praise was heard throughout the camp the
next day, in accordance with the appoint-
ment of Congress for a day of thanksgiving
and praise. It was a glorious triumph of
patriotism over suffering and want, of prin-
ciple over neglect, of virtue over starvation,
to exhibit such a spectacle on the border of
a winter forest, whose snows were stained
with their blood-tracked march.

"Next day they began to build their
huts, the marks of which are still visible
in one or two places. Those visible are by
the side of the road towards the river, half-
way from Valley Forge to Port Kennedy.
Each regiment was divided into parties of
twelve, and each party was to build a log
hut 14 feet by 16, and 5 1/2 high, the sides
made tight with clay, and the roof to be
formed of split slabs or anything that would
serve as a substitute. General Washington
offered a dollar to each man of the party
who completed the first and best hut, and
one hundred dollars to the man who would
substitute a better and more available roof-
ing than slabs.

"Out of 11,000 men who arrived here,
3000 were unfit for duty. Groups of 50
and 100 were to be seen here and there in
their nakedness, huddling around fires to
keep from freezing. Others were sick from
exposure, and sadly presaging their fate.

"Rapidly trees were felled. To bring
the logs to their places men harnessed
themselves to them like beasts of burden.
Hut after hut rose till there were over a
thousand, all in sight of Washington's tent.
These huts were ranged in parallel rows,
with space between them like the streets of
a town. Those of the same State were
together. The huts of the officers were in
the rear of the soldiers, one to each of the
superior officers. The intrenchments were
outside of the whole. In these huts was
placed a bed of straw on the ground, and the
"Sons of Liberty," as Col. Barre called
them in the English Parliament, crept in to
suffer, and to starve and die. The farmers
around were many of them Tories, whom
large offers to pay, and threats, were alike
powerless to move. Washington, acting
under a resolution from Congress, ordered
them to thresh out one-half of their grain
for seventy miles around, by the 1st of
February, and the other half by the 1st of
March, under penalty of it being seized as
straw. But they refused; and while some
fought with desperation, others burned their
grain. About this time the whole army
passed a week without a pound of meat in
camp. They had but one commissary to
purchase provisions in the camp, and he re-
ported 'not a hoof to slaughter, and not
more than twenty-five barrels of flour.'"

In communicating this fact to Congress,
Washington said, "From my soul I pity
those miseries, which it is neither in my
power to relieve or prevent."
"Mrs. Washington joined her husband
in February, and not only shared his priv-
ations, but did all in her power to mitigate
the suffering of the soldiers."

DYING SPEECH OF YELLOW WOLF.

The message of the dying chief to his
nation equals in pathos and eloquence the
speech of the celebrated chief, Logan, re-
ndered historic by the pen of Thomas Jef-
ferson. "Tell my people," said the dying
hero of the wilderness, "that I entreat
them with my last breath to live in peace
with the pale faces. Tell them that I have
seen their 'Great Father,' and that he has
promised to take care of the red man. The
Great Spirit has ordained that I shall fall
beneath the shadow of the Great
Father; that I go to the eternal hunting
grounds in the full faith that my nation
will preserve peace with the sons of the
Great Father. I have ever been a friend
of the pale face, and the inheritance I
would leave to my nation is that they con-
duct themselves so as to merit the smile of
the Great Spirit, which watches alike over
the red man and the pale face."

Congress, when full, consists of
less than three hundred members, and yet
its expenses for the last fiscal year amount-
ed to \$2,079,512, the printing included,
and that amounted to \$638,308. The
whole number of persons entitled to seats
in the British Parliament is 1,029, and yet
the expenses of Parliament for the year
just closed amount only to \$791,845, the
printing included, which reached the sum
of \$373,420. And yet, while the House
of Representatives receives a salary of only
\$3,000, the Speaker of the House of Com-
mons receives \$5,000.

THE MILITARY SYSTEM AND STARVATION.

THE SOUTH TO BE STARVED OUT.

The Jackson (Miss.) Appeal sensibly
remarks: To starve out the South has been
a favorite idea with the Yankees since the
inauguration of the war, but it could hardly
ever have been supposed that we should be
guilty of the suicidal policy of as-
sisting them in this method of subjug-
ation. That Mississippi is doing this under
the operations of her present military sys-
tem, we think there can be no doubt. It
is drawing hundreds, not to say thousands,
of the tillers of the soil from their legiti-
mate field of labor, whereby the farming
produce of the State will be cut alarmingly
short. This is a matter that should calmly
be considered by those in authority. We
shall allude to the subject more in detail in a
future article.

Yet, after all, we cannot but confess that
we would almost regret a peace to-day on
our own terms, had we an army strong
enough for invasion—for retaliation. The
"Old Adam" is strong within us, and we
dare say there are but few in the South
who do not heartily desire revenge—re-
venge by retaliating on "free soil" for the
hellish acts of vandalism perpetrated by the
Northern soldiery in the South. O, for
only a month's success of an army of
our Southern boys, say in the "loyal"
State of Ohio! The cry of "Peace!
peace!" would then be cried in earnest—
shrieked out from hearts wrung with horror
and dismay, amid ruined homesteads, rav-
aged fields and burning cities. O for a
month of retaliation! Then both sides
would appreciate the horrors of a civil war
(which the North does not), and we would
then be ready and willing for peace which
thereby would be all the more lasting.

SUFFERING IN THE REBEL ARMY.

We have reliable information from our
forces on Big Black River, from whence we
learn that the soldiers are actually suffering
for want of provisions. It is said they are
now subsisting on rations of corn meal and
molasses alone, and that the patience of the
men, under the circumstances, is well nigh
exhausted. Is it any wonder? What in
the name of heaven can the "army of
Commissaries" be doing? At whose door
falls the blame of starving these gallant
soldiers? Is it the fault of anybody in
particular, or is the cause to be attributed
to a general "looseness" in the mode and
manner in which business is conducted by
the officials whose duty it is to keep the
camps provisioned?

AN ARTICLE ON PEACE—REVENGE DEMANDED.

As much as our people may yearn for
halcyon days of peace—tired as we of the
South may be of incessant war and turmoil
—yet our longings for a return of the
legitimate avocations of life—to hear the
busy hum of peaceful industry from one
extreme of the country to the other, is not
as great by far as the same feeling exists
with the people of the North—if we may
judge from their newspapers, their orators,
and their resolves at public assemblages
of the people. "Peace on any terms" is
beginning to be the popular cry at the
North. "Peace when our independence is
recognized" is the defiant slogan of the
South.

RADICAL.

Persons and presses may learn a lesson
in radicalism, from the Nashville Union, in
a late number of which we find the follow-
ing rather expressive paragraph. Assum-
ing it, being on the ground, is better able
to judge of the expediency and effectiveness
of such measures as are below proposed, we
lay the paragraph before our readers:
"We go for using every instrument and
agent which we may find effective in ex-
terminating treason and traitors. If we
had the power we would marshal all the
eagles, vultures, and rampages of the air,
all the serpents and wild beasts of the
earth, all the sharks, sea-snakes, and levi-
thans of the briny deep, all the lava im-
prisoned in the breasts of volcanoes, all the
pestilence of Pandora's box, all the angels
in heaven and all the devils in hell to put
down forever the infernal crusade against
humanity, led by Jeff Davis and his myr-
midons. The country has had quite enough
of the satin-slippered and kid gloved loyalty
which revolts at the thought of subjugating
white rebels by any other troops except
those composed of members of the first
families. The people are kicking fastidious
objections and delicate scruples to the wind
and wherever they see a rebel head they
intend to hit it, with the first club or brick-
bat that is at hand."

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald
confesses the persecutions of Unionists in
that State, and justifies them. It says:
"In the mountains near Fort Clark, and
along the Rio Grande, their bones are
bleaching in the sun, and in the counties of
Wise and Denton, their bodies are suspend-
ed from scores of black jacks. They were
warned in time to leave the country, and
choosing to remain, and rely for protection
upon the enemy with whom their govern-
ment is at war, they must expect to take
the consequences of their choice. No gov-
ernment, in time of war, will tolerate trea-
son; and no man who is a traitor at heart
should expect favors from the people of a
government with which he has no sym-
pathy, and in the overthrow of which he
would rejoice."

THE WAR COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Interesting Synopsis of Operations in Virginia.

The full report of the Committee on the
Conduct of the War, occupies sixty-four
closely printed pages. The principal part
of the testimony relates to the Army of the
Potomac. The report shows that in De-
cember, 1861, exclusive of the command of
General Dix, at Baltimore, the Potomac
army numbered 185,000 well armed, dis-
ciplined and equipped. The strength of
the enemy was variously estimated at from
70,000 to 210,000 at that time, and their
works were exceedingly formidable; but
subsequent events proved their force less
than 70,000, and the strength of their for-
tifications greatly overestimated.

At the same time it was considered un-
advisable to attack the enemy in front.
Also, it would be necessary to leave from
50,000 to 80,000 in front of Washington
for its defense, thereby allowing 130,000
for service elsewhere.

The Committee aver that adequate pro-
vision was never made to properly man the
fortifications in front of Washington.

In relation to the blockade of the Potomac
the Committee state it was prepared to take
possession of Mathias Point in June, 1861,
and again in August, but nothing was done.
In October another plan was adopted to
take it, the Potomac flotilla to act conjointly
with a detachment of troops; but the
troops were not sent as agreed, and the
plan was not tried.

Soon after the Potomac flotilla left on
the Port Royal expedition, when the river
was almost immediately closed by rebel
batteries, until the rebels voluntarily left.
On the 19th of January, 1862, the Presi-
dent, as commander-in-chief, issued orders
for a general movement of all the army
of the United States, one of the results of
which was the capture of Forts Donelson
and Henry.

On the 31st of January, the President
ordered all the disposable forces of the army
of the Potomac, after providing for the
safety of Washington, to seize a point on
the railroad southwest of Manassas, and the
expedition to move before the 22d of Feb-
ruary. This plan was objected to as divid-
ing our army by too great a distance to
enable the two portions to support each
other.

The commanding General recommended
instead, a movement by the way of the
Rappahannock or Fortress Monroe. To
this proposition the President propounded
certain questions as to its practicabilities
and advantages, and finally a movement by
way of Annapolis and the Rappahannock
was agreed upon, but the rebels evacuated
their position at Manassas, retiring to the
Rappahannock, thus rendering the plan
futile.

On the 13th of March a council of Gen-
erals decided on a campaign by the way of
York and James rivers, which the Presi-
dent sanctioned, directing that enough force
be left to hold Manassas and leave Wash-
ington secure. Gen. McDowell was assign-
ed the advance, but transportation not
being adequate, his division was detained
until the last and consequently retained for
the defense of Washington.

Previous to leaving, the commanding
General addressed a communication to the
Adjutant General, showing he left 54,450
men at different points—at Warrenton,
Manassas, on the Shenandoah, and on the
lower Potomac, with 18,000 men for gar-
risons and in front of Washington.

The next day Gen. Wadsworth stated
that his force for the defence of Washing-
ton was inadequate, and the subject was
referred to Gen. Hitchcock, who reported
the same evening, which concluded with the
opinion that the requirements of the Presi-
dent, that enough force be left to secure the
safety of Washington, had not been fully
complied with.

The President next day ordered McDow-
ell's corps to remain.

This brings the Committee's report to
the Peninsula campaign. After landing
near Fort Monroe, the army moved towards
Yorktown on the 4th of April, appearing
before the rebel works on the 5th. The
Committee say the testimony proves the
rebels had from 7000 to 12,000 men at
Yorktown then, and is now evident that our
forces could then have pierced the rebel
lines, cutting off reinforcements; but a
siege was determined on, contrary to the
wishes of the President.

The Committee rehearse facts relative to
the evacuation of Yorktown and the battle
of Williamsburg, and say one of the Gen-
erals testified that, after the latter battle,
that if the enemy had been followed our
forces could have reached Richmond almost
without firing a gun, but the General com-
manding states the bad roads made pursuit
impossible.

It was decided to send McDowell via
Fredericksburg, to reinforce the army of the
Potomac, but the operations of Jackson in
the Shenandoah valley prevented his being
sent.

The Committee give details of the battles
of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, in which it
is stated that Hooker made a reconnaissance
to within four miles of Richmond.

Certain officers testify that the army could
then have marched right into Richmond.
The Committee then continue relative to
the seven days' battles, giving a number of
telegrams, which passed between General
McClellan and the President, the former
telegraphing on the 22d of June that the

Government had not sustained his army.

On the night of the 27th of July, Gen-
erals Halleck and Burnside visited Harri-
son's Landing, soon after which it was
decided to withdraw the army from there,
which was done, to reinforce Pope. The
Committee devote some six pages to tele-
grams and extracts of evidence relative to
Pope's defeat, and then goes on to the
campaign in Maryland, which is also com-
posed of extracts of letters of McClellan
and Halleck, and telegrams in relation to
Antietam.

McClellan testifies that the morning after
the battle he found our loss had been great,
the commands much disorganized, and did
not renew the attack that day, but arranged
to attack the day after, when the enemy
abandoned his position. He says: "I
think that, taking into consideration what
the troops had gone through, we got as
much out of them in the Antietam cam-
paign as human endurance could bear."

Several letters and dispatches are given
that passed between the President, and
McClellan and Halleck, the former urging
McClellan to move on the enemy from his
position near Harper's Ferry. McClellan
shows conclusively from his dispatches that
his cavalry was in poor condition in Octo-
ber, but moved on the 26th, and continued
until the 5th of November, when he re-
ceived an order from Halleck depositing him
from his command.

The campaign of Burnside is then re-
hearsed. The testimony makes it appear
that at Fredericksburg the attack by Frank-
lin was made by Meade's division which
pierced the lines of the enemy, but were
driven back. Several witnesses testified
that had the attack been renewed by the
whole of Franklin's command it would have
been successful.

It appears that Generals Newton and
Cochrane, in an interview with the Presi-
dent, intimated that the army lacked con-
fidence in Burnside, which caused the Presi-
dent to send a dispatch to Burnside the
effect of which was to stop an expedition
against the enemy then started.

Subsequently Burnside visited Washing-
ton, and returned, shortly after which he
planned a second attack on Fredericksburg,
which was thwarted by a storm, and in
consequence of certain officers expressing
dissatisfaction in the presence of inferior
officers.

Burnside had orders written dismissing
some officers, relieving others from duty,
and sentencing deserters to be shot. The
President refused to sanction the orders,
and Burnside offered his resignation, which
was not accepted, and he was relieved by
the President from the command.

The report recapitulates what has been
done, reviews financial and other affairs of
the rebels. The Committee say the reaction
which followed the recent slight manifesta-
tion of a willingness on the part of a few
secession sympathizers to offer terms of
compromise must convince them they have
no allies on whom they can rely, and that
the present condition of Europe must for-
ever crush any delusive hopes they might
have entertained of intervention to accom-
plish what they know they never can
obtain.

The Committee say we must obtain un-
interrupted control of the Mississippi. We
must reach the great railroad arteries, the
one bordering the Atlantic, the other
stretching through the valley of Virginia
and Tennessee, to the South and West.
We must, as soon as possible, take the few
remaining seaports the rebels possess; then
we shall virtually disarm the rebellion, cut
it off from all external sources of supplies,
and destroy the means of intercommunication
by which alone they have been able to
meet us in force where we have appeared,
and by which alone they have been able to
supply their armies. We must destroy
their armies, and to do this we must con-
centrate and not scatter our forces. It is
better to operate successfully against one
stronghold, or one army, than to attempt
three and fail.

The indications now clearly are that,
both in the East and West, the campaign
of 1863 will give us brilliant achievements
and decisive victories. Our Generals now
in the field have the full confidence of the
soldiers, and people and the armies will go
forth, knowing that their ranks are to be
made full; that every day that passes will
add to and not diminish their strength.

In conclusion, the Committee say all men
who hold high positions in the army and
navy, and have rendered valuable services
to the country, with whom they have held
intercourse, unite in the opinion that fight-
ing and only fighting, can end this rebellion;
that every traitor in the land must and
shall be made to acknowledge and yield
absolute, unqualified and unconditional
obedience to the Constitution and laws, and
your Committee believe this to be the sen-
timent, not only of the army and navy, but
of every man in the country, traitors and
cowards alone excepted.

If you would be tolerated, be tol-
erant.

If you would bear the truth, tell it.
If you wouldn't be troubled, don't be
troublesome.

A man's good breeding is the best
security against other people's ill manners.

It is said that the the average num-
ber of battles a soldier goes through is five.