

Our notice and comments in regard to the attack on the office of the Democrat, of this place, by some of the soldiers of a New York regiment, meet the approval, we can safely say, of every honest, candid and intelligent man in this community, but the Belingrove Times, a more than semi-rebel sheet, edited by a half-witted political charlatan, not only questions our motives, but resorts to the most barefaced falsehoods. True, it may be said, and is said, by many of the most respectable citizens in Belingrove, Democrats and Republicans, that the fellow is half crazy, and that he should not be held responsible for his treasonable and slanderous articles. But we are constrained to notice the assertion of a few alleged facts:

It is sheer hypocrisy for the editor of the American to pretend to regret the destruction of the Democrat, when it is notoriously known that he rejoiced in mobbing heretofore; and, even on this occasion, the editor of the American and several other Abolitionists were seen together in a certain place rejoicing, the next morning.

That a fellow who has openly advocated and justified the secession doctrine of the rebels, discouraged the enlistments of our soldiers, and advised his deluded readers to assassinate, if necessary, government officers, who came to enroll them, should attempt to lecture loyal and honest men, on the impropriety of encouraging mob law, would be ludicrous if it were not for the base and heinous character of the offense.

We need not inform our readers, that there is not a word of truth in the above paragraph, and no respectable man will say so.

While we are ready to condemn every outrage upon private rights, we protest against any attempt made to implicate this community in the perpetration of this act of violence. From all we can learn, not a dozen men knew anything of the transaction, and among those were several of Mr. Purdy's own political and personal friends, who, at least, saw the soldiers enter.

The opinion that our soldiers are ignorant, and know nothing of the character of the Press, as conducted by men of the Vallandigham stripe, is absurd. There are hundreds in the ranks, whose intelligence and information would compare favorably with many who figure as editors of newspapers. The idea of retaliation in a community where four-fifths belong to the Union party, is not only improper but simply ridiculous.

THE REBELLION NEAR ITS CLOSE.

The rebellion is evidently drawing to a close from mere exhaustion. This is a natural consequence. In numbers, the rebels are less than one-third as compared with the North, and our resources are ten times as great. If not another battle is fought, they must succumb to the force of circumstances. It would be then only a question of time. They force all this, and are, no doubt, making preparations, as a last desperate effort, to invade Pennsylvania or Maryland. This, we believe, is the impression of those in authority, and this, we presume, will account for the additional draft of two hundred thousand men. We have no idea there will be much general fighting. One or two severe battles must decide the result, so far as the rebels are concerned, and nothing can save them but a complete and triumphant victory on our soil. This is their last and only hope.—Faint as this hope is, they will, no doubt, make the trial. There is but one element that affords them any encouragement, and that is, the triumph of the copperhead branch of the democratic party—who cry peace when there can be no peace except in submission. Unfortunately they control the organization, and by creating dissension and division in their appeals to partisan prejudices and passions, give encouragement to the rebel leaders. No true democrat would sanction such course, but, unfortunately, a few designing men, not only the ignorant, but many well disposed men, who yield to the pressure of party, for fear they may lose cast among the leaders. Their patriotism and every manly consideration is sacrificed to party measures. Such was not the democracy of Jefferson and Jackson.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

The National Intelligencer says there is a gentleman in Washington, about to take out a patent for a process of converting Sorghum syrup into sugar who can, in the course of a few minutes, produce a clean and pure sugar, equal in all respects, to the best coffee sugar. This is a valuable discovery, if, as stated, and will enable any northern farmer to produce his own crop of sugar.

The President's call for half a million of soldiers looks like earnest, and will be gratifying to loyal men who desire to see this unnatural war terminated. Volunteer enlistments are going on, many good democrats and others are of opinion that a draft is the fairest way of recruiting.

Ordering away the *Insidious* to Washington looks like putting everybody to work.

TAX GOVERNOR'S CABINET.

Gov. Curtin has re-appointed Col. Eli Sifer, Secretary of State, Wm. M. Meredith, Attorney General, and Wm. H. Armstrong, of Easton, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Affairs in Tennessee indicate that a battle may take place in the vicinity of Knoxville soon. Longstreet is said to have been largely reinforced. The Union forces were working on their fortifications and preparing for the expected conflict.

A NEW RAILROAD ROUTE TO THE COAL FIELDS.

Petitioners are in circulation in Lancaster county, praying the Legislature to pass an act, authorizing the construction of a railroad, to start at some point on the Susquehanna river, between the mouths of the Conestoga and Conowing creeks, and thence to run westwardly by the most practicable route to the Broad Top and Allegheny Coal Fields, to be called the Susquehanna and Allegheny railroad.

RECENTLY THE FOLLOWING PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS WERE OFFERED AND ADOPTED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AT WASHINGTON:

"Whereas, a most desperate, wicked, and bloody rebellion exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and utter extinction; Therefore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, crush it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty."

The Copperhead members of the House resorted to the devices and subterfuges for which they are noted to prevent a vote being taken, but the Union members pressed the matter to a vote, which resulted in the adoption of the preamble and resolution by 111 yeas to 16 nays. The 16 men who declared by their votes that this is not a desperate, wicked, and bloody rebellion, and that it is not our duty to meet it and crush it, were:

Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Dennisson, Benjamin G. Harris, Long, Marcy, McDowell, William H. Miller, Morrison, John O'Neill, Pendleton, Robison, Stiles, Vorhees, Chilton A. White, and Fernando Wood.

U. S. MINT.—We are indebted to Hon. James Pollock, Director of the U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia, for his annual report, ending June 30, 1863. The amount of bullion received at the Mint, during the year, was as follows: Gold, \$23,140,465, Silver \$1,874,605. The coinage was as follows: Gold, \$20,995,852. Fine gold bars, \$1,943, 877, silver coins \$1,174,092, silver bars, \$390,204. Cents coined, value, \$478,450. Total coinage, \$24,658,477, number of pieces 61,950,575.

At San Francisco, the gold coinage was \$17,510,050; silver, \$815,875. Silver bars \$224,733. Gov. Pollock makes some valuable suggestions in regard to some of our coins. He says the 12 per cent. nickel, a valuable metal, used in our cents, might be saved, and advises a substitute 5 per cent. tin and zinc, which is the proportion used by the French. He also recommends the new metal "Aluminum" for five and ten cent pieces, as a substitute for the postage currency. He also suggests a new motto, recognizing the sovereignty of God as a nation—and says:

"The motto suggested, 'God our Trust,' is taken from our National Hymn, the 'Star-Spangled Banner.' The sentiment is familiar to every citizen of our country—it has thrilled the hearts and fallen in song from the lips of millions of American Freemen. The time for the introduction of this or a similar motto, is propitious and appropriate. This is an hour of National peril and danger—an hour when man's strength is weakness—when our strength and our nation's strength and salvation, must be in the God of Battles and of Nations. Let us reverently acknowledge his sovereignty and let our coinage declare our trust in God."

THE CENT PATRIOTS.—The *Bloomington Democrat*, and other Copperhead journals, are urging the collection of a fund for Vallandigham, for the ladies—who are to take the matter in hand. Ten cents is the sum fixed as a contribution. Surely the treason of Vallandigham, if worth anything, should bring him more than "ten cents" from his admirers. The "ten cent" patriots are not all dead yet, but they must be in a bad way, indeed, when their organs publicly solicit charity.

Why is it that the Copperhead journals refuse to publish the speeches of Gen. Grant and other Southern Statesmen, who have left the rebels, came into our ranks, and are now battling for the Union. Is their democracy also, doubted, because they repudiate Jeff. Davis.

THE RESIGNATION OF SENATOR WHITE.

The Senate will be organized. Every loyal Pennsylvanian will rejoice on reading the noble letter of Senator Harry White, which we publish. The business of the democratic party—who cry peace when there can be no peace except in submission. Unfortunately they control the organization, and by creating dissension and division in their appeals to partisan prejudices and passions, give encouragement to the rebel leaders. No true democrat would sanction such course, but, unfortunately, a few designing men, not only the ignorant, but many well disposed men, who yield to the pressure of party, for fear they may lose cast among the leaders. Their patriotism and every manly consideration is sacrificed to party measures. Such was not the democracy of Jefferson and Jackson.

The *Wilkes-Barre Times*, the leading paper of that borough, thus speaks of the difficulties that publishers now labor under on account of the rise of paper, labor and materials. It may seem strange to some not posted, that, if it were not for the Jobbing and advertising patronage, many of our best papers could not be sustained. The case stated by the *Times* is applicable to nearly all newspaper publishers.

When we commenced the publication of the Record of the Times, nearly eleven years ago, printing paper was delivered at our office at \$6 per bundle. A bill of paper before us of 30th January, 1864, makes us Dr. to 12 bundles \$163 62 at the mill, to which freight is to be added, making about \$14 per bundle.

Luk, which only last fall cost \$12 50 per keg, now calls for \$18 75 per keg, and express added. Of course everything else has advanced; and in looking over accounts for 1863 we find that if every paper we print had returned us the advanced pay of \$2 per annum the whole amount would not have met the actual cash payments of the office by more than twelve hundred dollars, and that without counting one dollar for the time and capital of the proprietor and editor.

At the same time all the material used in job work has an advance, and the price of labor has lessened, and only the increase in advertising patronage enables us to keep the office above the tide.

This may be news to many who suppose printing to be an extremely profitable business in this country. The above statement is meant as a rebuke to the remark that we have no particular desire to work long for no "glory." We shall proceed to cut off a number of slow paying patrons and place their accounts in proper hands for collection, and the probability is that we shall materially reduce the size of our columns until price comes down. If we do so, we shall still give our full value of reading matter, only curtailing the display of advertisements and unnecessary details.

In Louisville, Kentucky, the other day, a gentleman put some \$3,300 in greenbacks in his pocket, and while on his way, thinking it would be safe from robbery, he was in the cabriolet of a wily thoughtless rascal, who saw it and gave him "hard" a shrewd woman, and the greenbacks were snatched up.

GENERAL GANT ON SLAVERY.

General Gant, of Arkansas, one of the ablest men in the South, and Hon. N. C. Taylor, of Tennessee, another able Southern man, met in Philadelphia recently and both made able speeches in aid of the East Tennessee Union men. General Gant was formerly a General in the rebel army. Mr. Taylor remained true to the Union. Gen. Gant thus refers to slavery as the cause of the rebellion:

Nearly four years ago—and counted by anguish, and sorrow and desolation, it is a fact, as the speaker was a Breckinridge platform. He was a Breckinridge elector, and wanted him chosen the President of the United States. There he met Colonel Taylor, and once, in an hour and a half speech, in burning language and passionate oratory, Colonel Taylor had well upon the globe the glorious American Union and the irretrievable ruin which must attend the overthrow of the Union. The next night the speaker tried to answer him, and after the debate they were separated. "To-night," said General Gant, "we meet for the first time in these long years of trial and blood, and although ten years of trial have returned to the Union, yet I have not manhood enough to say, that you were right, Colonel Taylor, and I was wrong."

The cause of the war was adverted to, and the speaker apologized in advance for saying what might be applicable to Southern men. When our Government was framed, no such piece of mechanism, no such political vessel was ever put upon the waters as was created by Washington and his confederates. There was an outside element of danger to the Union. They who founded it watched it carefully and well, and the great rock which was negro slavery, the agitation of the slavery question never caused it. Had there been no negro slavery there could have been no agitation. Settlement of it was useless. The attempt to do what was like the course of a quack, when a man came to him with a nail driven into his hand, doctored his nail, poulticed his neck, and bled his breast, and never pulled out the nail and cured the wound. [Laughter.]

Settlement has been tried. In 1850 the Missouri Compromise was considered. It was not a cure to the diseased country. It was only an application to the wounded part, without any true measures to eradicate the evil. The patchwork did no good. In 1854 it came up again, and the whole trouble was proposed, but that slavery would not be controverted was that slavery would be circumscribed and would sting itself to death. Mr. Lincoln said the country could not exist half slave and half free, and the South knew it and wanted it all one way, and that way, all negro slavery. Compromise was proposed, but that slavery would not be controverted was that slavery would be circumscribed and would sting itself to death. Mr. Lincoln said the country could not exist half slave and half free, and the South knew it and wanted it all one way, and that way, all negro slavery. Compromise was proposed, but that slavery would not be controverted was that slavery would be circumscribed and would sting itself to death. Mr. Lincoln said the country could not exist half slave and half free, and the South knew it and wanted it all one way, and that way, all negro slavery.

The North and the South were against the subjugation of the South. Subjugation would be the best thing for the South. It would be the means of restoring them to the Union, and giving the old flag free sweep from one end of the land to the other. Negro slavery caused the war, and it shall be adjudged.

Mr. Fernando Wood has the effrontery to deny in the House, that while Mayor of New York, he sent a despatch to Georgia regretting that arms intended for that State had been stopped in New York. He averred that his dispatch related to merchandise only; hence his despatches:

"MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 24, 1861. "To his Honor Mayor Wood.

"It is true that any arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by public authorities in New York. Your answer is important to us and to New York. Answer at once. R. TOOMBS."

To this the Mayor returned the following answer: "Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, Milledgeville, Ga: "In reply to your despatch I regret to say that arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia, have been seized by the police of this State, but that the City of New York should in no way be made responsible for the outrage.

"As Mayor of New York, I have no authority over the police. If I had the power I should stigmatize the authors of this illegal and unjustifiable seizure of private property.

"FERNANDO WOOD." New what excuse will Mr. Wood have to offer to the House for the treason and falsehood thus uncovered? He once escaped a criminal indictment in New York for swindling, by the statute of limitations. Now he will be escape from such a conviction as this—

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.] A Letter of Explanation from the Father of Harry White.

We reprint the letter of Judge White, to Speaker Penney, below, in order to correct an error which it contained as it appeared in our edition of Tuesday. We consider it due to Judge White that a word of our own should precede his letter, explanatory of certain points to which he does not allude. Since the meeting of the Legislature, and during the delay which has attended its proceedings, public opinion was divided as to the policy of withholding the resignation of Senator White. Many men even went so far as to suggest that the resignation be accepted and neglected to prevent the resignation of his son to the proper authorities. Others, impelled by low personal motives, lately assailed Gov. Curtin, charging that he actually had possession of the resignation, and for some reason only known to himself, refused to accept it, and advise the public. When Judge White became apprised of this version of the truth he solicited from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, where the fabrication originated, the courtesy of room in its columns to correct the falsehood, but the application was denied, and the lie thus allowed to circulate among the readers of the *Inquirer* uncorrected.

So far as Judge White's motives are concerned, in withholding the resignation of his son until the last moment, his letter below fully and fairly explains. He was controlled by an affection, which is as holy and as worthy of respect as the most exalted patriotism. What he aimed at was a release of a son whom he dearly loved—of a husband and a father around whom the tenderest regards of a young family cluster. But at length, when every argument and plan had failed, the patriotic old father yielded gracefully to necessity, and placed the resignation of his son in the hands of the proper authorities.

We submit the letter of Judge White to the consideration of our readers:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1, 1864. Hon. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

In thanking you for the resignation of Major Harry White, of this city, a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, a few words in explanation of the delay may not be improper.

Although dated on the 19th November last, it did not reach me for more than a month after that period, and being then a matter of course, I did not deem it expedient to effect his release, with every prospect of success, the delivery of the resignation was postponed. That after,

THROUGH AN UNFORTUNATE EVENT, FAILED, BUT AT THAT TIME AN EFFORT WAS MADE, BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH I, IN COMMON WITH OTHERS TO WHOM IT WAS KNOWN, HAD EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE AND TO HOPE WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL, AND TROUBLE AND EXPENSE WOULD BE THUS SAVED TO THE COMMONWEALTH, AND THE SENATE WOULD BE IN A POSITION TO DO BUSINESS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER COURSE.

The result is known, and therefore I hand fairly but never been out of my possession for a single moment since I received it. Throughout the whole transaction I have acted in good faith, from the purest motives and without any view of self-interest. The document was sent to me to be used at such times as you might deem it proper. I should think proper.

He is a son for whom I feel the most tender affection. He has a family whose feelings have been most painfully exercised during his prolonged captivity, and I had every reason to believe as well as to hope that the public interests would not suffer by withholding this resignation for a short time. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, THOMAS WHITE.

THE RESIGNATION OF SENATOR WHITE.

HIS LETTER FROM THE LIBBY PRISON.

Organization of the Senate Certain [From the Philadelphia Press.] HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.

I enclose a copy of a letter from Senator Harry White, delivered this day at Libby Prison, by Speaker Penney to act for him in his absence. The letter has never been in the hands of Governor Curtin, Judge White, in Major, having retained the letter, as authorized by his son, until his own views of duty to the writer and the country compelled him to hand the letter over.

Speaker Penney has been informed by telegraph, and the writ for a new election is docketed and in the hands of the respective sheriffs of Indiana and Armstrong counties.

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 1863. Hon. J. P. Penney, Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR: Considerations I shall briefly state make it prudent and proper for me to tender my resignation as a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania. After the adjournment of our Legislature last spring, I rejoined my regiment and resumed my military duties in the field. Upon the advance of General Lee's army, in June last, into the Shenandoah Valley, on his Pennsylvania campaign, the forces with which I was connected were ordered to Winchester, and in the battle at that place I fell into the hands of other Federal troops, and since that time have remained as a prisoner in the "Libby." No general exchange of officers has taken place in the meantime, nor does any appear to me in early prospect. Shut off for long months from friends and the outer world, I have yet been entirely ignorant of passing events. The recent election in our State, has, I learn, altered somewhat from the last session the political complexion of our Senate. My absence, it seems, gives to each political party represented there equal numerical strength. This will, in all probability, embarrass the organization and delay necessary legislation. I regret this, and an unwilling my present personal misfortune should in any way affect public interests, or interrupt for a moment that cordial co-operation between our State and National Governments so necessary in this crisis. It is true, my presence must yet be actually required, yet, as I see no hope of release by general exchange, as the Richmond authorities will, I am convinced, retain me as long as possible because I am a Senator, and my vote important.

Under the circumstances, it behooves me to do what I can to relieve my difficulty, likely to result from my continued imprisonment. I am sure you will not doubt me when I confess it would be much more acceptable to my tastes and feelings to spend the months of the coming winter in active and useful employment in the Senate chamber, than to languish within the gloomy walls of a Southern prison.

My present situation places the less agreeable alternative in prospect, and I see but one solution to the difficulty; and other than my personal comfort and private inclinations. My health, my respect for the success of those great principles I was elected to represent.

The good people of my district are chiefly interested in this matter, and my duty to them in the premises has given me many an hour of anxious solicitude in this way. I cannot, therefore, refrain from writing you with them; they should not, however, be at this time, go unrepresented. Their generous confidence was but recently given me, and they will, I trust, give the approval of their voice to the step I now take, and select my successor one who will be as faithful to their interests and the great cause of our country as I, at least, desired to be. Be pleased, therefore, to accept my resignation as a Senator from the Twenty-first Senate district. Be kind enough to convey to my brother Senators assurances of respect and esteem. To them, though cast down, I am not dismayed. Though in bonds, I still have hope. Tell them my prayer, and trust is no word or deed may go out of the councils of your Senate "to weaken the arm or make faint the heart" of those brave soldiers of the Union who are bearing in the field to a sure and triumphant success the greatest struggle of history.

Accept, my dear sir, my kindest wishes for your good health and future prosperity. I am yours, truly, HARRY WHITE.

TWO KINDS OF REACTIONARIES.

We find a paragraph in our western exchanges relating a circumstance said to have occurred in a town in Wisconsin:

"A Mormon priest named Nichols proposed a great power of doing miraculous things and wonderful feats of strength."

He made a nerve and bone all-healing salve, and thought he would experiment a little with it. He first cut off his dog's tail and applied some of the salve to the stump. A new tail grew out immediately. He then applied some of the piece of tail which he cut off, and another dog grew out. He did not know which dog was which.

The two experiments of this Mormon quack are of a kind with those which the two rival powers in the opposition party desire to make with slavery. The Seymour would like to apply a little of their salve, with the intent to make the stump of slavery to grow on the body of the Union, from which it has been severed.

The Vandigham men want to apply their salve to the severed stump of slavery, and tell us they can make a new Union grow out at the end of it. But Doctor Lincoln drives away the two poisonous quacks, and tells them that the severed and rotting stump must perish.

The Douglas Monument Association at Chicago have authorized the preparation of a design for the proposed monument, the cost of which is estimated at \$100,000. It is designed to be a column of granite, to be placed on a base of granite, and to be dedicated to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

THE RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT IN ARKANSAS.

A letter from Little Rock, Arkansas, 10th inst., to the St. Louis Louis Democrat, furnishes the following in reference to the reconstruction in that State:

"The convention for the formation of a State constitution is now in session here.—Some twenty-seven counties are represented. In fifteen of them they held their elections at their ordinary precincts, without the presence of a single soldier. The vote is amazingly large for the circumstances. Our teachers and 10,000 pupils.

"The receipts of the Missionary Society at Basle, in Switzerland, the past year reached over \$200,000. More than double any previous year.

There are in the city of New York 214 churches, in Philadelphia, 246, in Baltimore 99, in Boston, 94, in Cincinnati, 75, and in Chicago 67.

ARTIFICIAL ARMS, LEGS AND EYES FOR SOLDIERS.—It may not be generally known that the government provides each soldier who loses an arm, or a leg or an eye in the service, with another one, free of expense to the soldier, besides taking care of him while the limb is being fitted.

COPPERHEAD PAPERS of the *Express* stamp do not seem to prosper in New York City. During a trial in court it was brought out that the *Express*, which a year ago had an average circulation of 20,000, is now down to 1,000. It does not deserve even the latter.

MARYLAND diminished her expenditures last year, redeemed \$22,945 of its stock, invested \$279,024 in sinking fund, and now has \$1,020,387 in the Treasury, with nearly some balances to the school and sinking funds. Such is the reward of loyalty.

SHAMOKIN COAL TRADE.

Shamokin, Jan. 20, 1864. Sent for week ending Jan. 20, 1864. Per last report, 10,901 tons, 14,482 lb. To same time last year, 2,581 tons, 3,681 lb.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "Brown's Bronchial Remedy," which has relieved thousands, and which is in almost every case effectual.

"A fast of reason and flow of soul" said the woman, when she took her pen from the oven, and threw away four kind of dishwater compounds that she had purchased, and which she called "Fragrants." The name lady kept on talking, and says after she had finished her "Fragrants" that she had nothing like it ever before. It is called "Fragrants," if any one is not satisfied that there is nothing like it ever before, let them try it. At retail everywhere, and at wholesale by most of the wholesale grocers. Depot 112 Liberty Street, New York.

MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM has long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine, as there are in Science, and that Medicine is composed on principles as solid as the manifold nature of Man. The curative Gold is in keeping open the pores of the skin, and allowing the medicinal qualities are based on its power to assist the body in its own efforts to throw off the morbid humors, and to keep the system in a healthy state. It is a powerful and efficient remedy for all the ailments of the system, and is sold by all druggists at 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA.—Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Headache, Indigestion, Flatulency, Spasms, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking of the Heart, Hiccups, and Indigestion, are cured by the use of the "Fragrants" when used in the manner directed. It is a powerful and efficient remedy for all the ailments of the system, and is sold by all druggists at 15 and 25 cents per bottle.

As to the confederation bill introduced by him, which was referred to by Mr. Morrill, it was a substitute for a bill entirely prospective in its character. His bill proposed the present mode of meeting the courts of the country, and intended to forfeit the estates of traitors only during the lifetime of the offenders.

Mr. Davis said that in his remarks on this bill he had unintentionally done his colleague (Mr. Powell) injustice. He was satisfied that the proper mode of meeting the movements of the rebels, and the people had an indisputable right to organize their own government; but if they refused to do so it became a matter of necessity and principle, as decided by Chief Justice Marshall for the United States, to establish a civil government for them.

VISIT OF A BRITISH OFFICER TO FORT SUMNER.

The London *Times* publishes an extract from a letter of a British officer at Charleston, dated the 16th of November, as follows:

"I went yesterday evening (the 15th) to Fort Sumner, and was most interestingly entertained. The fort is a powerful castrum light at Battery Gregg, with which they illuminate Sumner to such a degree that it is impossible for steamers to go up to the wharf at night as they used to go, and we had to land in row boats. They were holding very rapidly, and we had a most exciting when we reached the fort, especially when we came into the glare of the calcium light, and they could see us. No accident befell us, however, as we went in, and once inside the place, and in the bomb-proof, we were perfectly safe. The combined air and calcium lights, and well ventilated. The last bombardment has not injured them in the slightest degree; indeed they are, if anything, really stronger than before, from the amount of the debris knocked down upon them. Major Elliot, the commandant, was kind enough to take me to the fort, and to the park, to show me the effects of the bombardment—a courtesy by the by, which, considering the lively way in which shells were flying about us, was indicative of very genuine politeness.

"We had not been half a minute in the area when one of the lookouts gave his jaw broken with a bit of shell, and we had to get back when another poor fellow was brought in with two thirds of his head knocked off. Under the circumstances we did not stay long; still, I had time enough to take a good look around and see all I wished. The place is unparagonably well fortified; indeed, it is hardly possible to do the walls any further damage. The sea front is almost entirely knocked into the area, and you can now walk up from the area to the top of the walls which once faced the sea. The wall which they battered down is now the best one left. It retains pretty well its original height. It is the part of the building which originally contained the officers' quarters, and was made pretty solid between April and August by filling up every vacuum with sand. The side towards the city has also, comparatively, suffered little. The casualties in the fort are seldom heavy, and arise from the men exposing themselves carelessly. The sentinels, most of whom have to be posted at night, have mostly a shelter into which they can dodge when they see a shell coming. On our return from the fort we were met with all kinds of missiles, even the grape shot this time; and one of our boatmen got hit in the hand, and another in the back, though very slightly."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Divine services will be held every Sabbath in this borough as follows: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Opposite the N. C. R. Depot, Rev. J. H. Young, Pastor. Divine services every Sabbath morning, 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting on every Thursday evening.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.—North west corner of Broad and Liberty Sts., Rev. W. C. Cremer, Pastor. Divine services every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Door street below S. V. P. R. Rev. M. Rhine, Pastor. Divine services, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Prayer street below S. V. P. R. Rev. A. M. Griggin and Rev. E. T. Swartz, Pastors. Divine services, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Broad way above Market street, Rev. L. W. Wilson, Pastor. Divine services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Prayers on every Friday at 4 P. M.

HARRISBURG CHURCH.—Ferry street, below S. V. P. R. Rev. J. P. Young, Pastor. Divine services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Divine services will be held every Sabbath in this borough as follows: PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Opposite the N. C. R. Depot, Rev. J. H. Young, Pastor. Divine services every Sabbath morning, 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting on every Thursday evening.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.—North west corner of Broad and Liberty Sts., Rev. W. C. Cremer, Pastor. Divine services every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting on Friday evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Door street below S. V. P. R. Rev. M. Rhine, Pastor. Divine services, alternately, every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

It is said the late Archbishop Hughes, during his life time, often expressed the wish that he would die on the anniversary of his patron, St. John, and his wish was granted, as the day of his death was the anniversary of that Saint. During his term of Archiepiscopacy he ordained one hundred and two priests, and consecrated six bishops. The disease of which he died was Bright disease of the kidneys.

A gentleman in Nevada territory has sent to the Christian Commission, to be converted to its benevolent purposes, a bar of silver worth over one thousand dollars; Some time since the same gentleman sent a bar of twice that value.

The Philadelphia Baptist Association was organized in 1707. It now comprises sixty churches, with a membership of 12,862. Seventy-five Sunday Schools have 1,278 teachers and 10,072 pupils.

There are in the city of New York 214 churches, in Philadelphia, 246, in Baltimore 99, in Boston, 94, in Cincinnati, 75, and in Chicago 67.

ARTIFICIAL ARMS, LEGS AND EYES FOR SOLDIERS.—It may not be generally known that the government provides each soldier who loses an arm, or a leg or an eye in the service, with another one, free of expense to the soldier, besides taking care of him while the limb is being fitted.

COPPERHEAD PAPERS of the *Express* stamp do not seem to prosper in New York City. During a trial in court it was brought out that the *Express*, which a