

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3095
NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1864. VOL. 7, NO 28.

One Square, three weeks or less. \$1.00
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months.75
Two Squares, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. \$2.00 \$3.00 \$4.00
Three Squares, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. 3.00 4.00 5.00
4 Columns, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. 4.00 5.00 6.00
5 Columns, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. 5.00 6.00 7.00
6 Columns, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. 6.00 7.00 8.00
7 Columns, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. 7.00 8.00 9.00
8 Columns, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. 8.00 9.00 10.00
9 Columns, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. 9.00 10.00 11.00
10 Columns, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. 10.00 11.00 12.00
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Professional Cards.
ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
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 Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

New Banking House.
Rupp, Shannon & Co.,
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 lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska, for sale or trade. Bedford, Oct. 30, 1863-4.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
REFERENCES:
Philadelphia, Bedford, Pa.,
Philip Ford & Co., Esq. John Mann,
Boyd & Hough, Esq. Hon. W. T. Daugherty,
Arthur Young & Bro., Esq. B. F. Meyers.
January 1, 1864-11.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
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, J. W. LINGENFELTER,
KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

J. H. SPANG, G. H. SPANG,
MANN & 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 "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. 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 Mengel 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 Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. U. COPPELROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETERMAN,
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. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENNA.
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.,
BEDFORD, PA.
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, BEDSTEPS, 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.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
407 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 7, 1863-17.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots & Shoes,
No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA
March 7, 1863-17.

Philadelphia Advertisements.
VAN CAMP BOSH. W. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,
(Formerly BURN, RAIGEL & Co.)
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
Fancy Dry Goods,
No. 137 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.
Also—Dressed Strappings, Colored Cavoirs, Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.
March 6, 1863-14

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA,
Pain, Diseases of the Nervous System, Epilepsy, Paralysis 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 letters, envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLMAN HOWARD, Box 40, Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 6, 1863-14

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

C. D. MCULEES & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Apr. 17, 1863-14.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. BERTHILL,
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.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. FARHAM, ROBT. D. WOKR,
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

**MARTIN BUEHLER, } GEO. BORNHART
H. H. BOWARD, } C. F. STREIBERT**
BUEHLER, 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, and
together with a general Stock of English and
American Hardware.
March 6, 1863-14

MICHAEL WARTHAN & CO.
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SUGAR
MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 North Third Street,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
M. WARTHAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 6, -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 ABRACAD.

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

Programme of Bedford Township Institute, for Feb. 13, 1864.

Class drill in Orthography, By J. T. Keagy.
Class drill in Compound Proportion, By A. D. Keantz.
Report on Methods of teaching Geography, By Miss E. Smith.
Class drill in Mental Arithmetic, By J. Saenger.
Report on Mental Arithmetic, By J. A. Tomlinson.
Class Drill Grammar, By H. W. Fisher.
Report on Methods of teaching Arithmetic, By Miss Maggie O'Conner.
H. W. FISHER, Pres't.
JENNIE SMITH, Sec'y.

HINTS TO TEACHERS.

Lord Shaftesbury recently stated in a public meeting in London, that from personal observation he had ascertained that of the adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had fallen in a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years, and that if a young man lived an honest life up to the age of twenty, there were forty-nine chances in favor, and only one against him, as to an honorable life thereafter. Teachers of the young, this is a fact worthy of your special notice and careful attention. Under your direct care the children of the land spend a great portion of those eight years, from eight to sixteen. The responsibility is a fearful one. You have absolute control over them for six hours each day and unless you wisely and carefully exercise that control, unless you assiduously watch their conduct, they will go astray and their crime will be charged to your negligence. It will be ascribed to your remissness, your neglect. Hence we are compelled to say, that the true source of a large percentage of the crime of our country lies right at the door of the teachers of our land. We present it to you and leave it to be thought of in wisdom. To faithfully attend to the daily recitations, to see that each pupil is in his proper place and that he does his work promptly and correctly, is but a small portion of your work. Your pupils require more than mere moral discipline. They must attend to their moral aims. It is your duty to warn them against all vice. Youth is the seed time of life, and the seed you sow in the school room must, it will yield a harvest in ripen years. It is not enough that you ask of them to deport themselves properly at school, but impress upon them the importance of good deportment everywhere. Warn them against the doings of vice that pour out from the doors of most of our public houses, from the low confederary, the drinking saloon, the ball room. Teach them to shun the company of those whose ways lead down to the portals of social, physical and moral ruin. Awake in them a high sense of honor, a love for the institution of the Sabbath, an admiration for all that is great and noble, a reverence for religion. Remember, that to fill the soul with a noble sentiment is better than to teach a truth of science.
From eight to sixteen! In these few years are the destinies of so large a proportion of children fixed. Let every teacher vow: "I will work faithfully to fix the destiny of my pupils right."
UNION TP.

The Dead-Look in the State Senate.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. PACKER.
WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Jan. 13, 1864.

HON. WM. HOPKINS—Dear Sir: If in these terrible times the community could be surprised at any thing which can happen, they would assuredly be astounded with the bold and revolutionary attempt, now being made by the party in power, to override the constitution, and to usurp the powers of our State Senate.
Nothing can be plainer than the constitutional requirement that the "General Assembly shall meet on the first Tuesday of January, in every year," and that each "each House shall choose its Speaker, and other officers." Not only is the Senate authorized and directed to choose its Speaker, and the House of Representatives to choose its Speaker, but each House, (that is, every House) as it is constituted when the General Assembly meets, shall choose its Speaker and other officers. This has been the construction of those sections of the Constitution which has obtained without interruption, and without question from my quarter, from the adoption of the constitution, in 1790, until the meeting of the General Assembly, in 1864. The Speaker of a former "House" (as each branch of the Legislature is denominated,) only presides until the credentials of a new "House" are laid before him. Then he must retire. His duties have been performed, and his powers are ended. This is not only according to the constitution, but it is in strict conformity with the experience of the past.
John Tod, afterwards an eminent Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and one of the first lawyers in the State, so read the constitution, when, at the meeting of the General Assembly, in December, 1815, he took his seat on the floor of the Senate, and was re-elected to the chair which he had just vacated. He was the Speaker during the entire session of 1814-15, and held over, and yet he did not deem of holding on to the chair, when the new Senate met, in the session of 1815-16.
The only instance in which a Speaker can hold over, is "when the Speaker shall exercise the office of Governor," and that case is specially provided for by the constitution. Recognizing the right of each House, at the meeting of the General Assembly, to elect its own Speaker, the constitution qualifies that right, and re- strains it, "when the Speaker of the Senate shall

exercise the office of Governor," and provides for the election of a Speaker *pro tempore*, upon such occasions. Why do this, if the Speaker, by virtue of his office, continued, at his discretion, to be Speaker after the meeting of the new Senate? It was foreseen that unless such contingency were provided for, a vacancy would happen, and the new Senate, by electing a new Speaker, would elect a new Governor. The election must be held; but the new Speaker, says the constitution, shall be Speaker *pro tempore* merely. The present nominal Speaker is a good lawyer, and he knows, that according to the new Senate, in restraint of the election of Speaker, excludes all other exceptions, and makes it obligatory, on each new Senate, when the General Assembly meets, to "choose its Speaker and other officers." Thus the framers of the constitution themselves, gave it the construction which it has obtained from that day to this.
What right has the retiring Speaker to know that the thirty-two Senators present could not be trusted to organize the Senate? And how can it change his position if he did know it? Thirty-two Senators form a very full Senate.—Nine-tenths of the business of that body is transacted by a less number. If he be the proper Speaker of the Senate, then there is no vacancy, and can be no election. Is the present nominal Speaker willing to take that ground? Will he presume to say that each House, at the meeting of the General Assembly in 1864, shall not choose its own Speaker? Nothing is surer than that the Senate cannot choose a Speaker while there is a legitimate Speaker in the chair. If he decide that his powers and his duties continue, then he decides that there shall be no election. This, in my opinion, is a revolutionary, and flagrant usurpation of power, not justified by the practice of the past, nor sanctioned by the constitution, but in manifest derogation of both.
It is needless for me to say to you, after what I have written, that I heartily approve the course pursued by those members of the Senate, who stand by their constitutional rights.—To do otherwise, would be to surrender your manhood. I remain, very truly yours, &c.,
WM. F. PACKER.

Remarks of E. F. Meyers,

In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, on the subject of providing accommodations for the returning Volunteers.
In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, 23rd inst., Mr. KEX, of Montgomery, offered the following preamble and resolution:
WHEREAS, Many of the Pennsylvania volunteers are now, and have been, compelled to pass through Harrisburg on their way home to their families and friends, after an absence of nearly three years, during which time they have been compelled to undergo great hardships and privations, while battling for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union; and, to the disgrace of the constituted authorities, many of these patriotic men have been unable to find lodgings and rations at Camp Curtin, or elsewhere, during the time they have been compelled to remain here,—particularly the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel W. B. Sires commanding, who came into the city on Tuesday night last, and up to this time have not been furnished with accommodation, such as a patriotic and grateful government should have prepared for them, particularly when those in authority boast of their great friendship for the soldier: Therefore,
Be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the military authorities of this State should immediately make arrangements for the reception, lodging and boarding of all returning volunteers, during their temporary stay in the city, and thereby wipe out the disgrace which has been brought upon the State, by thus neglecting those who have already proven their patriotism by deeds instead of words.
MR. SMITH, of Chester, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "city," supporting his proposition by some remarks, during the course of which he used the following language:
"Now, let us provide for these men; but, sir, I hope they will not make the fact of providing for the soldiers, an occasion to cast aspersions which are unfounded. Why should we spread abroad throughout the land and the State, this kind of reproach upon the State of Pennsylvania?—because that is what it is. If it were true, let us never let it up."
MR. MEYERS, of Bedford, said: Mr. SPEAKER, I dissent, in toto, with my venerable friend from Chester. I have no belief in this business of "covering up" the inquiries of those who are called the constituted authorities of the State of Pennsylvania. The plea, that if we reveal these inquiries to the people, we cast reproach upon the Commonwealth, is without foundation in fact.
I have yet to learn, in the study of political economy, or of our form of government, that the Executive authorities (who have in their charge the matter to which this resolution refers) are the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Hence I cannot see how the adoption of this resolution would operate to "cast aspersions" upon the State. If the Executive authorities, who are the agents of the people, do wrong, it is our bounden, our sworn duty to expose them, and to correct the evil. We are the sentinels of the people, placed here to watch the conduct of their Executive agents, and we cannot, dare not, shirk the duties which pertain to our office.
Now, the question is, whether any evil exists in connection with the subject matter of the resolution under consideration. If there does, it is necessary that it should at once be exposed and corrected. If there does not, it will be eminently just and proper that the Executive authorities be publicly exculpated, and that all suspicion of malfeasance in office on their part be removed from the public mind.
Sir, I was spoken to, last night, by several officers of the 55th Pennsylvania volunteers—the regiment commanded by Col. DICK WYNN,

a body of troops distinguished for their gallantry, and in which there are three companies from my own county—in regard to the condition of Camp Curtin and the manner in which they were treated on their arrival in this city. I was asked by them whether it was not possible that we could have accommodations provided for the reception of returning soldiers; and was requested to introduce, in this House, a resolution somewhat in the nature of that offered by the gentleman from Montgomery.
"Whilst I do not desire to "cast any aspersions" or even reflections, upon the constituted authorities of the State of Pennsylvania, I think it is highly important, I think it absolutely necessary, that some inquiry into the condition of affairs at the military camps about this city, should be made; therefore, for the purpose of reaching this question practically, and without making a party or political issue out of it, I desire to move to amend the preamble and resolution now before the House, by striking out all after the word "Whereas," and inserting the following:
"It has come to the knowledge of the members of this House, that the accommodations at Camp Curtin for the reception of the soldiers now returning from the field, are insufficient and of a nature calculated to produce discomfort to, and generate disease among the troops; therefore,
Resolved, That a committee of three members of this House be appointed to inquire into the condition of Camp Curtin, to ascertain what arrangements have been made by the Executive Department for the reception and accommodation of the troops returning from the seat of war, and to report the result of their inquiries to this House, as early as possible."
[MR. WATSON, of Philadelphia, here said, that the substitute "asserted what is not true"; MR. BIGLAND, of Allegheny, spoke of the friends of the resolution and substitute, trying to make "political capital" by sticking their noses into dirty, stinking holes and stirring them up; and MR. LEE, of Philadelphia, said he "could not go before his constituents, as having, upon this occasion, made a 'bumcombe' speech']
MR. MEYERS resumed: MR. SPEAKER, I desire to say a few words in reply to the gentleman from Philadelphia, MR. WATSON, who spoke a few minutes ago. He says that the substitute offered by myself asserts what is not true.—Now, MR. SPEAKER, that substitute, in its preamble, makes only this assertion: "It has come to the knowledge of members of this House, that the accommodations at Camp Curtin are insufficient for the reception of the returning soldiers." &c. Sir, it has come to the knowledge of members of this House, that such is the case, that the accommodations at Camp Curtin are insufficient, and the condition of that place unfit for the reception of the returning volunteers. Officers of some of the regiments now in this city, have called, in person, upon members, and informed them concerning the mud and filth and dilapidation of Camp Curtin, at the same time complaining of the cool reception they received here upon their arrival. I will say further, that these regiments that have returned, did not come here after night, as alleged by some of the gentlemen on the other side of this House. At any rate, it was the business of the Executive authorities to know that they were coming, and to ascertain when they would arrive. I am sure it is not expected that the officers of regiments in South Carolina, or other remote places, (or the private, forsooth,) are to write to Governor CURTIN, or any other of the authorities here at Harrisburg, that on a specified day they will be here, and that preparations ought to be made for their reception.
MR. SPEAKER, this resolution was not offered for the sake of "bumcombe," as intimated by the gentleman from Philadelphia (MR. LEE).—Gentlemen on the other side of the House are in the habit of crying "bumcombe!" "bumcombe!" when an attempt is made to "stir up," as the gentleman from Allegheny said, the "stinking holes" that they have made upon the soil of this good old Commonwealth. The gentleman from Allegheny admits that Camp Curtin, and the other camps prepared for the reception of the returning soldiers, are "stinking holes," and, therefore, tacitly acknowledges the necessity for the appointment of this Committee. If there is anything "rotten in Denmark," let us have it smelt out.

I have not assailed the political party represented on the other side of this hall. It is not necessary that I should. I do not think that there is any danger that the gallant soldiers, the intelligent men of our armies, will misunderstand the position of that party. True, they misunderstood it once, but they cannot misunderstand it again. They understood once that the chief of that political organization in this State, was the friend of the soldier, but I have a fixed and firm belief that they will never regard him in that light again.
MR. SPEAKER, I would not have said this much of a partisan nature, had not the gentlemen on the other side assailed the friends of this resolution from a party stand-point, and charged them with endeavoring to make "political capital." Sir, I am simply seeking to discharge my duty to my constituents; for, three companies of the brave men now stuck last in the mud at Camp Curtin, are my constituents.—Whatever views I may hold in regard to the war, (and an unfortunate and unhappy war it certainly is,) it is my duty to see that these men are properly treated. Political doctrines concerning the war have nothing to do with this matter. Members of this House have been informed by their constituents among the returned soldiers, that there is something wrong about the accommodations prepared by the Executive authorities for the reception of the furloughed veterans, and it is our duty to demand an inquiry into the alleged evil. We do not want a political or partisan investigation; we desire that it shall be full, and free from all bias whatever, whether political or otherwise. We ask for only this, but we ask it with the just and reasonable expectation that our request will be granted.

A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER.

NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.
Editor of the Sunday Mercury.
The spiritlessness of the American temperance movement is remarkable. We never cry over spilt milk; but on the contrary eat all sorts of filth in the midst of trouble, like Irish mourners at the obsequies of the dead. Civil war does not shock our nervous systems a mile. We hurry the wiped-out and then go in for a fandango. Talk to us about Texasian perditions no more effect upon our spirits than the Lamentations of Jeremiah would produce on the sensibilities of a Gourier. We ken look bankruptcy squar in the face and dance a breakdown, and if the Union was actually to go to finders and inners, we'd be bound to have a good time generally on the pieces of the wreck. It is an unrepresentable feature in the character of the citizens of this happy land, never to look to great their noses, when their ruin to suspect disaster ahead. And this in my opinion, is the wisest, filthiest policy. Its time could be put to better advantage when you run out on again it. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and more too. Let the future take care of itself, and be damned to it. Exaggerate this prolog. It is subject by what I see around me in this gay and festive city.—I sincerely think that Babylon was in "right fetter, when an unknown hand came out and writ a sentence in an unknown tongue, in Balchazzers banquet hall. We don't have no such spiritual manhood in these days, our land rings on the wall but confined principally to Plantation Ditties and similar improv moral lessons which them at runs tugsy road. But I think of sum blessed angel would chant out "weighed in the balance and found wanting," over all the burrows of the War and Navy Departments, it would be a grand historical troth that few would feel inclined to kwastin. If the same was placed in the form of a play heard on the forehead of the gifted Gibbon, I am sure of enybuddy would say the intemperance was hellions. But I am wandering from the point I had in view, as the topic set what he was took inter a temperance hall, and the impression that he was walkin inter a rum-seller. What I wanted to say was, that the Capital of the Nation is goin in the lurch, as of other the prevalence of intemperance. Talk of the plain people, they want a submergence to this higher-spirited war times. Thousands and thousands of dollars is spent every week in restaurants, and grand dinners and suppers, and all kind of fashionable and polytechnic junketings. In regular carnival, and the competition among the big bugs to see who shall exander most naminly in racy shows, is a caution to gnit gingerbread. I should say that as a general thing, Congress has never been jollier or more prosperous than durin this session. The lobby is burglar and liberal. Whiskey and puncher is on hand in force, and of every additional tax is piled onto 'em, it wont be far false. Special interests cant be put thro in Washington this winter on the Canvay-street plan. The greenbacks must be around, with big figures onto 'em, goobledook to effect every useful purpose—extraneous being ris in the Federal market as well as other commodities. Even the Kanakkos has sent on a delegation, to try and keep interparliamentary sympathy, like the handle of a jug, all on wan side. It seems to be thoroughly understood that Members of Congress and other public functionaries must live their routine life as the sand as lawyers, and it is wisped pretty land, that sum of em is as open to conviction as young New York Tooms Snyders, and transacts business on similar principle. Our system of government as you air aware is founded on compromise, an sum as has to do with its administration follows out the line by compromising on a grand scale, atwixt that bribes pockets an t' their consciences.

I had a long palaver t'other day with a friend of mine in the city trade, who has recently been resident some weeks in Richmond, disguised as an informal comrade to the Star-sprung banner. He was in the habit of breakfasting with J. D. Davis, dining with General Winder, and supping with Mr. Ould. Wamste or twiste, by special request, he sleep with Mr. Maninger. Not contently his informants is reliable. He says Davis is not more'n half the left he was six months ago, and that Alex. H. Stephens, whose fine weight he usually ben on hundred pounds, oververdupose, now benly weighs seventy-six and a blag of berlocker. Tins he attributes plainly to spar diet, and partly to angsty of mind.—Most of the public office, he says, is so tight that you ken countem see thro 'em, and even the most substantial citizens has become poorer. He states that the Rebel authorities all acknowledge they see the beginning of the end, and that it is a rope's end with a slip not to it. Tinsis gallus good noose, and it gives me grate pleasure to make it publick. The Rebel armies—I am from the same voracious source—is all to be disbanded aidy in the Spring, with an exception to organize in small squads and cook our goose on the griller plan. Spies ben been of amense us to us in this war. That reports hee allus ben acknrit to the last degree, and I hev no doubt that this last account is as correct as any that has preceeded it not exceptin the awethentic doctymant published a few days ago in that partytryck and Ultra-Union paper, the New York World.

The Greatest and Best authorship known as "The Man of Age," and similarly in the second ind Washington, is satwure. His loves is copiously attended, and he delites his name rather than select oddities with a perpetua feast of rosin, and a flow of post that it would not be too much to call a spiritual fresher. Tins good wine, the older he gets the brighter he gets. It is a priviledge to listen to him; and to call him friend is an honor so distinguished that I would not resine it to exchange places on the musty roll of fame with John Brown or Sippy Africanus. He desires his regards, and beliv him in all respects worthy of the next Presidency, and wishing he may get it, I remain
For self and illusive friend, Yours allus,
A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER.