

Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1864.
D. L. MERRIE, Editor & Proprietor.
For President in 1864,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
For Vice President,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We call attention to the order of
Maj. Gen. Hancock, published in our
paper of this week.

Gov. Packer and the Pennsylvania Senate.

The last number of the Star contains an article from the pen of Ex-Governor Packer, on the organization of the Pennsylvania Senate, which it publishes in justification of the unwarranted and disloyal conduct of the Democratic Senators. We were somewhat surprised that Gov. Packer should be referred to, or his opinion, quoted as authority for anything by members even of his own party. A third rate county court lawyer, who accidentally became Governor without ability, intelligence, independence or in fact, without any quality that should inspire respect, attempting to enlighten the Senate, and the people of the Commonwealth on a question of law and order, is simply preposterous.

It is a sufficient answer to his article to say, that the Attorney-General of the United States, who is as much the superior of Ex-Governor Packer, as it is possible for one lawyer to surpass another, has given an opinion just the opposite of that given by the Governor. The opinion of Governor Packer, his justification of the Democratic Senators, in their conduct connected with the late election, is either blinded by prejudice, or at heart, disloyal. A Senator while in the field serving his country is captured and retained in close custody; in the meantime the Senate meets, the political parties are a tie, and notwithstanding the fact that the Union party should be entitled to the organization by reason of the majority, and also because their party carried the State, at the late election by a large majority. Yet the organization is contested, weeks are consumed in useless wrangle, urgent legislative business is neglected, and the treasury depleted. Who is responsible for this useless waste of time and money? The Democratic party through their representatives. Who can doubt that the Democratic Senators are in secret league, and sympathy with Jeff Davis and his Government else why we ask does he refuse to exchange Major White, for rebel officer of his own rank, or even one of higher grade? A Brigadier General, and a great favorite with Davis has been offered in exchange, and yet it cannot be effected. Why is this? There is not a single Federal officer exclusive of Major White, but what can be exchanged for a rebel officer of equal rank? Then is Major White, an exception? The only reason that can be given is that the Democratic Senators have notified Davis, to retain him; and he is acting to their orders. And yet well knowing all this, the delay and expense to the State, in waiting until a special election is held, the treason of Senators holding communication with, and acting in conjunction with the President of rebellion for his interests, and the interests of his cause; we have an Ex-Governor of this great loyal Commonwealth, saying that he heartily approves of the conduct of these disloyal treason-loving Senators. Yet loyal men of the Commonwealth bid their faces for very shame.

A Notice to Justices of the Peace.

Justices are hereby notified that the law requires the returns of all criminal cases to be filed at least ten days before Court. Therefore this requirement has been totally neglected by many of the Justices of the county; some of whom did not make their returns until the first day of the Court. The District Attorney is presumed to know nothing of the case until these returns are made, consequently he cannot without great inconvenience prepare the case for trial when returned at so late a date. Therefore it is hoped Justices will be more prompt, should any cases occur after making returns, before Court they may be returned and in many cases should be to the first Court. Justices not having control of such cases of course are responsible; Justices are respectfully requested to inform prosecutors that it is their duty to call upon the District Attorney before Court. State their case and obtain subpoenas for their witnesses. Much inconvenience arises from a want of compliance with this requirement. The March term begins on the first Monday of March.

J. S. REYER,
District Attorney.

The Death of Slavery.

It must now be apparent to every intelligent man in this Republic, that slavery which has so long cursed and disgraced our boasted land of Freedom, is about to expire. This most desirable object has been accomplished by the slaveholding aristocracy of the South, by their wicked and infernal conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States—to break up the Union and destroy the Constitution. We find that in Maryland the slaveholders have given it up; they find the effort to retain their chattles in the bonds of perpetual servitude a fruitless and losing business. In that State it has been a long time exhausting her soil, retarding her onward progress, in wealth and prosperity; it has diminished her population; whilst the free States around her have been rapidly growing in all the elements of power and prosperity; but all this availed nothing until the war, brought on by themselves, produced a different state of the case. It has now become a burden to the slaveholders, themselves, and will now make short work of it without any further action on the part of the Government at Washington. It cannot live out the present year; the institution is doomed.

Although Delaware has not been permitted, formerly, to secede with her slaveholding sisters, and is therefore not embraced in the President's Emancipation Proclamation, yet she too, will shortly take her place among the free States of the Union, notwithstanding the mighty and persistent effort of her Bayard's and Santaberry's to retain it.

West Virginia has substantially freed herself from the dreadful and blighting curse. In 1860, before the war began, she had but a few thousand slaves; but now she has practically none. To the rebellion, brought on by the Southern Slaveholders, she unquestionably owes her happy deliverance.

There were some portions of Old Virginia that remained loyal, and were consequently exempted from the operations of the Emancipation Proclamation; but God, who in his Providence designs the final overthrow of this great curse, has issued his Proclamation, which covers every inch of slave territory, has doomed it even, therefore in those counties which were exempted by the President, there is scarcely a single slave, and the loyal Legislature of the Old State has called a Convention to sweep from the entire State the last vestige of it away. This, too, is the work of her loyal and patriotic people, without the aid or control of the General Government.

Missouri has two parties hotly and zealously contending in relation to slavery—not for originating the institution, but one party is for its immediate destruction, the other for giving it a few years of grace—that is let it die an easy death. The next ten years will close it forever.

Arkansas has resolved that slavery shall no longer exist upon her soil, and is now coming back into the Union from which she was forced by traitors, a loyal and free State. She has come cheerfully, having become sick of slavery and secession.

Tennessee will soon be re-organized as a free State under the amnesty proclamation. Her intelligent and energetic people have had quite enough of the peculiar institution.

The Unions of Louisiana have repudiated slavery, and are now preparing for peace and to Union on the basis of Freedom. They held an election for delegates in about a month. The doctrine of freedom are openly proclaimed and advocated.

In a considerable portion of Mississippi, as well as on the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia, slavery has quietly and gradually given place to free labor, to the advantage and satisfaction of all parties. The principles of freedom are constantly gaining ground. Now, in view of all these facts, which are clearly and well established, we would ask all truly loyal and intelligent men of all parties, whether the Union as it was can ever be restored to life, and what would be the cost of that restoration. States which have or are about to count the cost of the curse of slavery, can never be replanted with it. It is simply absurd to think of that which is entirely impracticable.

The stern shock of battles, brought on by rebels, has done its work so far, and it is to be hoped that it will continue to work until the last vestige of that great evil is wiped from our continent forever.

Dr. Thos. Donohoe, late of Wellsville, Ohio, having located in Beaver, will receive calls at his office, in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel, in this place, or down the river.

CAMP 140th Reg't Va.

Ma. Ervion.—During a furlough of ten days which I was so fortunate as to obtain in order to visit my friends in Beaver county, I was often pained by hearing such remarks as the following: "Why does not the Army of the Potomac move?" "What good are you doing?" "It is time the Army of the Potomac was disbanded or sent to some other place; for they have never accomplished anything," with many other such remarks; at the same time drawing a comparison with no means flattering between the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Potomac.

I beg leave through your columns to reply to these questions, insinuations and taunts.

In the first place, why the Army of the Potomac does not move. It must be apparent to every man who is in the habit of thinking that no army can move during the inclement season of winter or even late in autumn without endangering its artillery and wagon trains. Especially in a soil like that of Virginia, where a heavy rain in autumn and the beginning of winter; renders the roads impassable; and if the army advances, a retreat is necessary to prevent starvation on account of the supply trains being unable to come up with the troops.

It is true that during the winter the ground freezes so solid that artillery supply and ammunition trains can be transported on the frozen ground; but a day's delay will leave them all down in the mire in helpless condition, as Gen. Bunsido's mud march can testify. To say nothing of the suffering of the troops in the bivouac in the open air. No one that has ever witnessed a winter campaign can form any idea of its horrors; during the recent march and counter-march to Mine Run, the pickets on both our own and the enemies' side, were frozen to death. No record appears of the suffering of those who were nearly frozen to death and yet recovered who felt and realized it alone can know it. We only can truly say that the Army of the Potomac does not move. We realized, too, how horrible a realization that there is two seasons, one for campaigning and one for rest, and well we know the penalty for attempting to campaign in winter.

But they ask what good are you doing? We are deluding the nations capital, as well as preventing the enemy from making raids on Maryland and Pennsylvania. We protect these very croakers in their rights to property, and are a shield to them in their pursuits of gain, and while they are at home enjoying all the sweets of peace, scarcely knowing that we are engaged in a terrible and devastating war, throwing out taunts and insinuations right and left, as the guardians, we remain a living bulwark between them and danger.

Withdraw the Army of the Potomac and the sturdy Burges of York will be compelled to take another seven miles ride in order to surrender the place to the rebels. Harrisburg will again be cleared of public records and public men; Pittsburgh will have to turn out her populace to fortify Coal Hill, and her surroundings—Ereny Beaver may conclude to go into the fortifying business, and her brave home guards put her in as trim and martial a condition as she was when formerly in the cognomen of Fort Mifflin.

Twice has the Army of the Potomac saved Maryland and Pennsylvania by copious libations of its own best blood. Of Aldisdot sanguinary field the old reserves poured out, their blood like water; and it was only by the most obstinate and determined bravery that the enemy was repulsed and the nation saved. And is there a class of people so lost to gratitude that they can only give the soldier with taunting language and sneers? Alas that should be so!

No army in the United States since its organization has done more severe marching than that of the Potomac; and no more bloody fields than Ball's Run, Nobs 1 and 2, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg are on record in the Rebellions history.

The Army of the Potomac marched from near Fredericksburg to Gettysburg, stopped the rebellion, their work of pillage and destruction saved Pennsylvania a second time from being overrun by southern ruffians. The volunteers of West Virginia, and the protection of the middle States against a hostile and embittered foe. It is too true, that many a well fought and this army has been beaten, but Gettysburg will ever remain a testimonial of their success, and Antietam and Fredericksburg, of their obstinate and unshaken valor. As to the miserable comparison the croakers choose to make between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Cumberland; I am inclined to pass it by, well knowing that any such comparison are only calculated to foster ill will between the soldiers of the different armies. I will only make a single remark to show how ill founded are these conclusions. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps of this Army during the September, joined the army of the Cumberland. They afterwards were in the battle that succeeded that of Chikamauga, a religiously commendable for their bravery and coolness during action; while the Eleventh Corps served in the Army of the Potomac, we only know of its being distinguished for the noble manner in which it made for the rear at Gettysburg, but it goes to the west, and presto, it turns up the hero of the fight. I only mention this by way of remark for whenever you find an American soldier, let him be Federal or rebel, there you will find a brave man.

And now permit me to say a word to the croakers. I have no doubt

you want the war brought to a close, and the policy of measures stopped; if not this cessation of blood, well you will only turn out, and volunteer to the amount of 75,000, the Army of the Potomac can move. The rebellion can be crushed, and the Army of the Potomac can be disbanded. Do not wait to be drafted, and after that to procure a substitute, but come yourselves, and when you are here and have a heavy knapsack, eleven days rations, sixty-four rounds of ammunition and your musket to carry, and the roads knee deep with mud you will know why the Army of the Potomac don't move.

Respectfully Yours,
SECOND CORPS.

Gov. Curtin's Inaugural.

The position which Governor Curtin holds before the country is by no means a doubtful one. Taking the helm of our Commonwealth at a most important era he has discharged his arduous duties as to gain the applause of all friends of the Government, while his acts have reflected the highest credit on our State.

The address, delivered on the occasion of his re-inauguration will well bear a careful perusal. It is a well-written document, yet through all its elaboration gleams the sunlight of Pennsylvania's patriotic Governor. Such words as the following should be engraved on every loyal heart:

For the preservation of our National life, all things should be subordinated. It is the first, highest, noblest duty of the citizen—it is his protection in person, property, and all civil and religious privileges, and for its perpetuity in form and power, he owes all his efforts his influence, his means, and his life. To compromise with treason, would be to give it renewed existence, and enable it again to plunge its filthy, another causeless war. In the destruction of military power of the rebellion is alone the hope of peace; for while armed rebels march over the soil of any State, no real freedom can prevail, and no Governmental authority, consistent with the genius of our free institutions, can properly operate.

The people of every State are entitled under the Constitution to protection of the Government, and to give that protection fully and fairly, rebellion must be disarmed and trodden in the dust. By these means, and these alone, can we have enduring union, prosperity and peace. By these means, and these alone, can we have enduring union, prosperity and peace. As, in the part, I will in the future, in faithful obedience to the oath I have taken, spare no means, withhold no power, which can strengthen the Government in this conflict. To the measure of the citizens, chosen to administer the National Government, I will give my cordial approval and earnest cooperation. It is the duty of constitutional liberty and law.

Testimonial to Gov. Curtin.

A large number of the prominent Union men of New Jersey have signed their admiration and respect for our patriotic Governor by presenting him a handsome testimonial. It consists of the complete works of Audubon, the great naturalist—viz: The Birds and the Quadrupeds of North America, (three large folio volumes of colored plates, and eight quarto volumes of text,) superbly bound, in full crimson Russia, extra gilt. On each volume, the letters of gold in inscription: "From the Loyal Citizens of New Jersey to his Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, the Loyal Governor of Pennsylvania." Within, there is the following presentation address:

To His Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, loyal citizens of the State of New Jersey, in token of their appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by your Excellency to the National Government, during your late administration, and the able manner in which you defended the policy adopted for its preservation and perpetuity, during the reelection, coupled with your untiring devotion to the soldiers in the field, and kind care of those in hospitals, in your own State, respectfully tender the accompanying testimonial:

"Audubon's Great National Work, The Birds and Quadrupeds of North America," on this day of your second inauguration as Executive of Pennsylvania, January 19, 1862. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your friends." To this is appended the signatures of the gentlemen from which this beautiful present comes fifty-six in all—being the number of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The entire cost of the gift is five hundred dollars. In other States, not less than in Pennsylvania, Gov. Curtin is held in the highest esteem by true loyalists.

MURDER IN MEROER COUNTY.—On Tuesday morning last the wife of Dennis Maloney, in Mercer, Pa., was found laying dead on the road about forty rods from his house, in Salem township. Dr. William H. Axell, Coroner of the county, summoned a jury after hearing the testimony in the case, returned a verdict that she came to her death by the hands of her husband. He was committed to jail on Tuesday to stand his trial. The wife says: We have learned the fact and circumstances of the case, but we believe it to be highly improper to publish them at the present.

Second Army Corps.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 15, 1864.
Authority having been given me to recruit the 2d Corps to fifty thousand (50,000) men for special service under my command, as may be designated by the War Department, I appeal to the citizens of Pennsylvania to aid me in filling up the regiments and batteries of my command which owe their origin to the State. They are as follows:

- 81st, 140th, 116th, (battalion), 148th, 63d, 145th, 71st, 72d, 69th and 100th Regiments of Infantry, and Batteries G, I, Penn'a. Artillery, and C. and F, Independent Penn'a. Artillery.

Until the 1st of March next, the following bounties will be paid by the General Government:

For Veterans, \$402; for others, \$302.

All volunteers enlisted for this organization will be credited to the county, town, township or ward which they may select as the place to which they desire the credit given. When no such election is made the enlisting officer will give credit to the place of enlistment.

Each locality is therefore interested in increasing the number of enlistments to the extent of its quota in the draft, and any stimulus given by local bounties or other efforts will have the effect of preventing those who desire to volunteer, from leaving the places of their residence and enlisting elsewhere, where the inducements offered may be greater.

The same regulations that have heretofore governed enlistments in this State, as to the persons empowered to enlist, the rules for mustering and for furnishing transportation and supplies, will apply in this case.

Any one desiring to enlist in either of these organizations may do so in any part of the State by making application to the District Provost Marshal, or any recruiting officer from the 2d Corps or matters to which regiments and officers may belong.

I have come among you as a Pennsylvanian, for the purpose of endeavoring to aid you in stimulating enlistments.

As this is a matter of interest to all citizens of this State—its quota being still nearly 50,000 deficient, I earnestly call upon you all to assist by exerting the influence in your power in this important matter. To adequately reinforce our armies in the field is to insure that the war will not reach your homes, and will be the means of bringing it to a speedy and happy conclusion, and of saving the lives of many of our brave soldiers who would otherwise be lost by the prolongation of the war; and in indecisive battles.

It is only necessary to destroy the rebel armies now in the field to insure a speedy and permanent peace, let us all act with that fact in view; let us all be said that Pennsylvania, which has already given so many of her best sons to this righteous cause, shall now, at the eleventh hour, be behind her sisters States in furnishing her quota of the men deemed necessary to end the rebellion. Some States have filled their quotas; others will do so; a little exertion on our part will soon fill all the decimated regiments of the State and obviate the necessity of a draft.

Let it not be that these organizations which have won for themselves and their State so much honor, shall pass out of existence for the want of patriotism in the people. Unless these regiments be filled to the minimum strength they will soon cease to exist. It will be necessary to act quickly to insure success. Other States by having used greater exertions, and by the inducements of local bounties draw away your quota men. By giving bounties at home and stimulating the State pride you will secure to your regiments that portion of the male population whose circumstances readily permit them to take the field.

WINNIPESIAH COOCK.

Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols.
NEGRO TROOPS IN DELAWARE.—We understand that the recruiting of negro troops in the lower part of this county is meeting with a decided success, and quite a number have volunteered. The colored men of Georgetown and vicinity are waiting anxiously for the recruiting officers, and wonder at their delays, as they are anxious to do service for their country. We have conversed with several on the subject, and find nearly all anxious to enlist—they say they will wait for the draft.—Georgetown (Delaware) Union.

A LETTER from Danville, Ind., to the Indianapolis Journal, says that more trees were killed by the late cold snap in that vicinity than at any one time heretofore. Each year, and the more tender varieties of trees are generally killed to the snow-level. Apple trees do not show to what extent they are damaged.

GUERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor has appointed Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Attorney General, and Hon. Eli Slinger, Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the ensuing term. The Secretary has appointed Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong as Deputy Secretary.

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 9,000. It does not deserve even the latter.

A BAD BOY.—When the Greek fire shell from GILMORE'S batteries exploded in Charleston, a contraband, who witnessed the spectacle, jumped up and clapping his hands, exclaimed, "See dar! hell has laid an egg!"

End of the War—What is Doing and What Should be Done to Accomplish that Object.

These are anxious for a speedy termination of the war by a final overthrow of the military power of the rebels, are naturally somewhat impatient for a resumption, on a grand scale of hostilities by our armies. Some persons cannot perceive that anything is being done toward the crushing out the rebellion unless they are almost daily regaled with accounts of sanguinary battles, in which thousands are wounded and slain. This is a mistaken idea. We believe that the Government was never working more earnestly toward the consummation of the great task it has in hand, and that the more before us are prospects so brilliant. The rebellion is not to be put down by the sword alone. The aid of famine and the discouragements consequent upon a reasonable belief that the cause of treason is hopeless, have been invoked on our behalf, and we are firmly convinced that these agents will have an influence scarcely second to that of campaigns and battles. These allies of good government are now vigorously at work, and though our armies rest inactive, while they proceed with their winter campaign, the spring will show that we have made decided progress in our great work if we do not by that time finally triumph.

Some prominent European statesmen has said that all wars must be settled by diplomacy. The conflict in which we are engaged has been an exception to all others in some of its most prominent features so far, and in respect to its settlement it many probably still retain its exceptional character. Certain it is that there will be no diplomatic compromise with traitors in arms. Those who will return to their allegiance have already been offered generous terms, and we believe that this will be the only compromise proposed for that is necessary.

Meanwhile let those who complain that we are not expending lives enough this winter, reflect upon what we have said of other agents, than the sword, upon the difficulties of winter campaigns in some portions of the South, and upon what will probably be more potent with them than all other considerations—the draft. The thousands whom they would have slain and disabled by this headlong senseless policy of "doing something" regardless of consequences, must be replaced. Are you who urge the Government to hurry our armies into battle prepared to take the places of those brave men so sacrificed? We fear that such considerations have never entered your minds.

We can indicate how persons who are impatient to see an end to this war can materially assist in the accomplishment of that object and with less sacrifice of life and treasure than by any other method. Let them come forward and volunteer in such numbers that by spring our Government can put an overwhelming force into the field. We believe that if a million of men were to come forward for the war, the effect would be to crush the rebellion with very little more fighting.

That is certainly a better, it is a more effectual plan, than to urge on our heroic now in the field to slaughter, to require next levies which will barely keep up our present numbers, thus encouraging the rebels to persevere and prolonging the war indefinitely. Let the rebellion be crushed or overwhelmed speedily, but let it be done at the least possible expense to this nation of its diminishing treasure and its heroic blood.

There are three circumstances which rebel history, the existence of which all accounts from secession confirm these are the rapid decrease in the resources of the Confederacy; the intense hostility of the nations of the world to their own government, and the growing Union sentiment of the people. All these circumstances can be made to contribute to the entire suppression of the rebellion; but we must have soldiers in sufficient number to aggravate the rebel destitution, to maintain the unpopularity of Davis and his minions and encourage the spread of Union sentiment among the people of the Confederacy.

NINE MONTHS MEN TO BE DRAFTED.—The U. S. Senate has so amended the Enrollment Act, that none but such as are in the service, or have been in the service two years, and have been honorably discharged, are exempted from the operations of the draft. This throws all those who served in the nine months' regiments into the classes liable to draft. They still have one advantage over other men, and but one, that is they get a bounty of \$402 if they enlist, while others get only \$302. No doubt many of them will "go in." Those who were drafted and served in 1862 will also be liable to draft.

A Hilton Head letter of the 18th inst., says the expedition from that point is one of vast magnitude. As many of the vessels are of light draught, it is thought by some that it will go up the Savannah river; others expect a movement to the rear of Charleston; while others still, believe that Mobile is to be its destination. A large negro force accompanied the expedition, which will be landed at various localities to gather in slaves.

In regard to the resumption of active work by the Army of the Potomac, respecting which sundry hints have been casting about recently, Gen. Meade, in his speech at Philadelphia last Tuesday, said: "We are making every effort to improve the present, and as soon as the weather moderates and the season will allow, active operations will be commenced again and in earnest."

MARRIED.—In Beaver, Jan 24th, by Rev. S. Eart, Mr. JAMES FARMER of Columbiana county, Ohio, and sister in 6th Independent Battery Ohio Artillery, and Miss LIZZIE M. FRAZIER, of Beaver, Pa.

On the 20th inst., by I. A. W. Esq., Eq., Mr. STEWART BOYD, to Miss MARTHA HARVEY, both of Lexington.

Communication from Gov. Curtin.

Gov. Curtin has presented the following communication to the Senate. As it is a matter of interest to all our citizens, we publish it.

Gentlemen—I feel it my duty to invite your attention to the subject of prompt legislation on the subject of the payment of the interest which will fall due on February 1st. It is well understood that the banks at the large commercial points in the State have reduced their circulation that they may at any time redeem it in coin, and no doubt do so if they are not in force. This will have the effect of banks subject to that extent of the interest, in the interim, whose capital is large, and who cannot afford to pay the half year's interest, and thereby render their banks nearly worthless. To procure the necessary means to get into more active circulation, it is necessary in my annual report, I would observe that the amount of certain loans to a small extent, less than \$6,000,000 is by the provisions of the acts mentioned, required to be paid in specie.

These are called the National Loan and the Coupon Loan. They were created under the act of April 10th, 1862, and under the act of May 4th, 1862, and are now due to be paid in coin or its equivalent, as not to show an unwillingness to comply with even an obligation that might be considered doubtful. It is not, however, our falling back upon the fact that the interest on the acts referred to of the situation appears to demonstrate that the construction put by me on the exactness of the obligation under the other laws, not containing such stipulations, is correct.

The loan under the law mentioned acts form the great mass of our public debt, and amount to more than \$29,000,000. The balance in the treasury on the 1st of December last was less than \$2,200,000. To pay the interest on the 1st of February, in coin will require more than \$1,500,000, and on the 1st of March the sum to be paid on the banks, on their specie certificates, under the act of January 23d, 1862, will be more than \$1,500,000. It is probable that the funds in the treasury, at the time within the means of the ordinary expenses of the Government, to say nothing of the large extraordinary payments already made by law, will be nearly exhausted. It is, therefore, imperative that some immediate remedy be taken to prevent the payment of the interest on the National Loan and the Coupon Loan. The interest on the National Loan is due on February 1st, and the interest on the Coupon Loan is due on March 1st. It is, therefore, imperative that some immediate remedy be taken to prevent the payment of the interest on the National Loan and the Coupon Loan. The interest on the National Loan is due on February 1st, and the interest on the Coupon Loan is due on March 1st. It is, therefore, imperative that some immediate remedy be taken to prevent the payment of the interest on the National Loan and the Coupon Loan.

PHASES OF STATISTICS.—The editor of the Daily Express, published at Raleigh, N. C. speaks of a right meeting "Peace," says he, "can only be present station." Then, after showing that all the Southern States are starting, the editor goes on to say: "The masses of the honest and working people have been deceived and misled long enough, and will not suffer and endure any more. Peace they want and peace they will have."

The Whipping West Virginia.—An editorial in the Standard, a paper residing in Parkersburg, says that many of Bill Jackson's friends are coming in and bringing themselves up under the President's proclamation. "Those who have not recognized themselves as traitors," says the paper, "are singly placed under suspicion for their guilt."

Our Next President.—It is a decided thing, say the people have decided that Abraham Lincoln should be re-elected President, and no power should prevent it. All over the country, wherever the question of a re-election is agitated, "Honest Old Abe" sweeps all before him.

General Beauregard's army in the West is said to be wholly demoralized and scattered through the country. The whole number of rebel troops west of the Mississippi is 31,000, but which 17,000 are cavalry, under Generals S. D. Lee and Ferguson.

A marriage being asked by a young lady what photography was, took out her pencil and wrote the following: "U. R. A. B. U. T. L. N." (You are a beauty, Ellen.)

At Fort Snelling, Iowa, the mercury was fifteen degrees below zero on the 2d instant. In Wisconsin, the mercury in the thermometer froze. Such intense cold had only once reached twice in that region since 1821.