



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by maintaining the flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at HONOLAND ABBARD."—STEPHEN A. DODD.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress met on Monday last. The session will last until the 4th of March, when the term of the present Congress will expire. The President's Message was read on Monday, and we furnish it in an extra to our patrons. It will be read with great interest.

The President's Message.  
It favors African colonization. The opinion among the blacks regarding the project it says is gradually improving.

Our foreign relations remain undisturbed. The President knows of no mode which promises such certain results as the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress well guarded in its provisions.

The President encloses his emancipation proclamation of September, and says there is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide.

He recommends the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, proposing that every State in which slavery exists, shall abolish the same therein before the 1st of January 1863—the owners to be compensated by the United States. All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war, at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners of such slaves who have not been disloyal shall be compensated therefor. Congress may appropriate money for the colonization of free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places within the United States.

The President treats these measures as some length, maintaining that without slavery the rebellion could never have existed, and without slavery it could not continue.

Who are Traitors to Democracy?  
Caldwell, Owen & Co. have undertaken to read out of the Democratic party all who would not support honest Dave for Sheriff at the late election. Hundreds of votes were given for Dave then that he could not get to-day. Then the voters would not believe that Dave had taken money out of their pockets while he was Prothonotary, he was not entitled to. Hundreds who had not an opportunity to examine the record books, thought our exposure of his overcharges was only "electioneering stuff," with no truth in it. But time has given honest men an opportunity to examine the records for themselves, and if the election was to take place to-day, honest Dave would not get five hundred votes in the county. And because Col. Graf, Miller, and many other good Democrats, who knew our exposure of Dave Caldwell's dishonesty was true, and refused to vote for him, the Monitor clique have determined, as in their opinion the most effectual way of getting rid of troublesome customers to them, to denounce all such refractory Democrats as traitors to the Democratic party. If all Democrats who will not subscribe to Caldwell, Owen & Co.'s Democracy are to be denied a voice in the party, in its organization and nominations, it is plain to be seen that Democratic victories in this county will be few and far between. And the same may be said of the party of the State, if a class of politicians such as are attempting to rule the party in this county, are permitted to control State organizations and nominations.

Traitors to Democracy are the men who can be influenced by the low huckstering politicians now at the head of the party organization in this county. Already they have usurped power belonging to the party, and with impudence such only as is in character with the whole political life of the men, they refuse the party the right to protest against this usurpation. Slavery is not Democracy, and the Democrats in this county who will submit to the rule of the Monitor faction, is not worthy to be called a Democrat. He is a slave to the will of corrupt political leaders, and a traitor to Democracy.

D. P. Gwin has returned from the city with another stock of new goods.

THE ROMAN is continually receiving new clothing. He has a very heavy stock on hand.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Our readers have already been made aware of the fact that the Democratic County Committee of this county has committed one of the most daring acts of usurpation ever attempted by any number of men—the Rebel leaders of the South only excepted—Contrary to all usage, the County Committee met in this place on the 12th of last month, and instead of issuing a call for a Convention at January Court to elect two delegates to a State Convention which may not be held until next summer, took the responsibility of appointing said Delegates. We have said that Delegates to a State Convention to put in nomination a Democratic candidate for Governor has never before been appointed by a County Committee, and the Monitor and its clique of miserable office-seekers, will not dare to dispute our assertion. We have looked over the names of the gentlemen on the Committee, and we cannot but believe they were most shamefully deceived by men in this town who would sell them and their party to gain a political advantage over more consistent and more worthy Democrats.

We ask the question again—Why appoint the Delegates so long before the meeting of the Convention? The State Convention is not yet called and it may not meet until the middle of next summer—if so, next April would be the proper time to elect Delegates. But suppose the Convention should be called to assemble in March, the usual time, then January Court would be the proper time, and every election district in the county could find it convenient to send delegates to a County Convention to elect State Delegates.

But Delegates must be appointed before the meeting of the Legislature—and why? Simply because the Monitor clique have an axe to grind at the time of the organization of the House, and two men who are not very conscientious as to what means they resort to, to carry a point, must be appointed the Delegates, men who possibly could not be elected as Delegates. But whether they could, or could not, be elected, is not the question. Democratic usage has been trampled under foot by the action of the County Committee, and it is for that Committee to say whether they persist or not in their act of usurpation.

As there will be a future for the Democratic party, we will give the names of the County Committee that our Democratic friends may know who to hold responsible for a violation of Democratic usage, if the Committee neglect to call a Convention in January.

- COMMITTEE.  
G. Ashman Miller, Chairman.  
Alexandria—John R. Porter.  
Barre—Thomas Reed.  
Birmingham—John Owens.  
Brady—M. S. Campbell.  
Case—Lewis Stewart.  
Cassville—John Noble.  
Clay—Robert McNeal.  
Carbon—Edward McHugh.  
Cromwell—Hugh Cook.  
Dublin—Jonathan P. Hoody.  
Franklin—David O. Gates.  
Henderson—Jackson J. Fee.  
Hopewell—John B. Weaver.  
Huntingdon—J. Simpson Africa, Geo. A. Miller, Jas. Higgins, Jos. Riegger.  
Jackson—James O. Oaks.  
Junata—James Johnston.  
Morris—Samuel D. Dornally.  
Mt. Union—Briece Shaver.  
Orbisonia—Robert Giffin.  
Oneida—Henry Wilson.  
Penn—William States.  
Porter—Samuel Wark.  
Petersburg—John R. Herd.  
Shirleysburg—William A. Frazer.  
Shirley—J. A. Wakefield.  
Springfield—Lewis D. Evans.  
Toll—James G. McClure.  
Toll—Isaac Zimmerman.  
Union—Samuel B. Grove.  
Lewes—James C. Stewart.  
Upper West—Mordcaid Henry.  
Walker—Joseph McCoy.  
Warriorsmark—David B. Mong.

The last Monitor clique have determined, as in their opinion the most effectual way of getting rid of troublesome customers to them, to denounce all such refractory Democrats as traitors to the Democratic party.

"SKEDADDLED" ON DOUBLE-QUELON.—The night before the issue of the last Monitor, the brave Owen, fearing an attack of leather upon his rear works, suddenly changed his quarters from the Jackson House. Col. Graf, Miller is a kind-hearted, forbearing man—if he was anything else he would have kicked the vile slandering Owen head over heels weeks ago. The sneaking dog is now with his master, David Caldwell, ESQ., whose a closer watch can be kept over him to prevent him from making known the authors of slanderous articles which may appear in the editorial columns of the Monitor. Give the dog a bone, Dave, and keep him in, or he will expose you again.

Over two thousand tons of coal were shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Road on Friday last.

A LITTLE SECRET OUT.—One of the Monitor clique has let a little secret out. It is this: The two Delegates to the next State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, were made early for the purpose of having them on hand at the meeting of the Legislature, to be traded off to any candidate for Governor who could influence enough votes of members of the House to elect Dave Caldwell to a Clerkship in the House. This is the game of the Monitor clique. A pretty trade, truly. Any man for Governor, so that honest Dave can be put into a position where "some things can be done as well as others." Are the Democratic voters of Huntingdon county willing that two men shall be permitted to make such a sale of their rights and principles? We shall see of what kind of material the Democracy of the county is made.

Cotton and the War.  
One very strong reason for pushing on the war with vigor is the extraordinary advance in the price of cotton. Yesterday there were sales of the article in Philadelphia at seventy cents a pound, or about ten times the price before the war. If the war continues a year longer the price may go up to double what it is now. But even seventy cents is an amazing price for the raw material. Any one, with such a basis to begin on, can make some sort of calculation as to what a yard of cotton cloth may cost by the time the material has gone through the process of spinning and weaving, and passed through the hands of the manufacturer, the wholesale dealer and the retailer, into those of the consumer. Every one is beginning to feel the burden of the increased cost, and none feel it more than newspaper publishers; for the price of printing paper has gone up even more rapidly than that of cotton cloths.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of Monday last, says: "The business of arresting deserters from the ranks of the drafted men, has of late become a profitable business with the Provost Guard. The plan of the drafted men who desire to escape the service, is to leave the city, seek some of the near stations on the Pennsylvania or Northern Central railroad, and there take the trains for whatever locality they desire to reach in order to cheat the government out of the service they owe. This has been carried on to such an extent, and the service suffered so severely in men, that the most stringent measures have been adopted to frustrate the designs of the drafted men, and arrest all who are detected in the act of deserting. The stations of Dauphin and Rockville, on the Pennsylvania and Northern Central railroads, are favorite points for the congregation of deserters. These deserters walk from this city to these points, because the depot in Harrisburg is patrolled by the Provost Guard, making it impossible for a soldier to enter a car without a pass. Lately, however, the Provost Guard have been detailed for service beyond this city and put on duty at the different stations alluded to, and the result has been the arrest of large numbers of the drafted men while deserting." On Thanksgiving day sixty were taken at Rockville and Dauphin. Yesterday fifty more were arrested in the same vicinity. The arrests at the stations east of this city are also numerous, so that the Provost Guard have been doing a very useful as well as profitable business."

THE ADVANCE IN COAL OIL.—The sudden rise in coal oil has been so unexpected, seemingly so unreasonable, the supply of petroleum being inexhaustible, and the cost of production so trifling, that an inquiry into the cause possesses some interest. The Philadelphia Ledger gives the following as a partial explanation of the recent sudden rise in the price: "The cause is scarcity, but a scarcity arising from a suspension of the business of refining. In June the most of the refineries stopped work, under the fear that the Government tax would ruin the business. After three months of suspension, work was resumed by some of the refiners, but bad roads to the oil wells have made the getting out of crude oil a slow process. Meanwhile the stock in market has been greatly reduced by consumption and foreign shipments. Many of the most extensive refiners have orders on hand for all they can make in a month, and the prospect is that high prices will rule for a few weeks to come. The foreign demand is very large, as in Europe the oil is used directly for manufacturing gas. Some of the richest and most expensive colors used for dyeing, are obtained from the petroleum. With a supply so exhausted, and the refineries ones more in full operation, it will be next to impossible for either manufacturers or speculators to maintain the present advanced rates for any long period.

DEATH OF GEN. JAMES IRVIN.—Gen. Irvin died at Ickley Park, Huntingdon, Wednesday the 26th ult., after a severe illness of some months, aged 62 years. General Irvin held the position of store-keeper at the navy-yard, Philadelphia, at the time of his death.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—New and improved styles—just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

We are in receipt of this popular lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The title page for 1863, containing portraits of the chief contributors, is very handsome. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1863. It will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 900 wood engravings—proportionately more than any other periodical gives. Its stories and novels are by the best writers. In 1863, Four Original Copyright Novels will be given. Its FASHIONS ARE ALWAYS THE LATEST AND FINEST! Every neighborhood ought to make a year. Its price is but Two Dollars a year, or a Dollar less than Magazines of its class. It is THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES! To Clubs, it is cheaper still, viz.—three copies for \$5, five for \$7.50, or eight for \$10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send an extra copy gratis, as a premium, or a large sized mezzotint for framing, "Bunyan Parting from his Blind Child in Prison." Specimens sent (without charge) to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut St., Philada.

"Lewis always works for pay."—Monitor.

Not always, as some of your subscribers will aver. We worked for them for weeks to pay, for several years. When you print a paper in this county as long as we have, you will be able to tell what from chaff.

TAX COLLECTORS.—S. J. Royer, U. S. Tax Collector for this Congressional District, has appointed the following deputies for this county: For Warriorsmark, Franklin, Morris, Porter, West, Barre, Jackson, Oneida, Walker, Juniata, Penn, Hopewell and Carbon—James Clark, of Birmingham.

For Huntingdon, Henderson, Brady and Union—John W. Matern, of Huntingdon.

For Toll, Cass, Clay, Springfield, Dublin, Toll, Cromwell, Shirley and Mount Union—John Brewster, of Clay township.

OLIVER GIBNEY, of Barre township, member of Company C, 49th Regiment P. V., died at Columbia College Hospital, Washington, on Saturday, 22d ult., aged about 23 years. His remains were brought home by Sergt. Robt. Stewart, and interred on Saturday last.

THE DRAFTED MEN.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of Monday last, says: "The drafted men in Camp Curtin are marching for the seat of war, as fast as regiments can be organized and dispatched hence. On Friday one regiment left for the south—on Saturday another—and in a few days Camp Curtin will not contain a company of drafted men."

In relation to the drafted men here, we must state in this connection, that the desertions have been very large, indeed, to such an extent, that some of the companies are reduced one-third and even one-half."

By orders from Washington, all the political prisoners were released from Fort Warren on the 27th. Many of them left for their homes, including Marshal Kane of Baltimore.

SUPPLIES FOR GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.—It is much to be regretted that during the inclement weather our brave soldiers are not even supplied with such food as exists in great abundance. But we are glad to know that large quantities of bread and coffee are being sent forward, and that there is now among the people of Huntingdon and adjoining counties a praise-worthy effort being made to send an abundant supply of fresh sausages. In order to hasten the good work they seem to be rushing en masse to Brown's Hardware Store, Huntingdon, for Meat-Cutters and Stuffers, where they find twelve different varieties at lowest cash prices.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store on door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and varied stock of Spectacles, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as Flint and Crystal and Scotch Pebble, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oculistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the Spectacles. Ambrotypes and Photographs taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

THE National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Governorship and the County Committee.

While our political brethren in other counties are discussing the question of who shall be the next Democratic nominee for Governor, the Democracy of Huntingdon county have been completely gagged, and their hands tied by the action of the County Committee appointing at this time delegates to the next State Convention. The County Committee, by suffering the votes of the party in the gubernatorial nomination to be bartered away, and consenting to be used for the personal aggrandizement of some particular individual, has undoubtedly assumed authorities which by no course of reasoning whatever can be sustained. We have no word of censure for the majority of that Committee, and we know that both Col. Miller and Maj. Pettrick are good Democrats (at least, we hope so). It is evident that the majority of the Committee (innocently, we hope) have been used by cunning, intriguing men for an unholy purpose; and we believe if they were aware of the position in which they have placed the party of the county, they would at once render null and void the appointment of delegates at this time. Let us look for a moment at the position in which the party finds itself at this unauthorized assumption of authority.

In the first place, the Committee exceeded unwarranted authority. It was not chosen with a view to the gubernatorial nomination, and never before in the history of the party has the county committee thus attempted to shut the mouth of the party against the making of so important an officer as the Governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; therefore, when the time for nomination comes around, the honest Democratic voters of the county will have no voice whatever in the action of the Convention, and a nomination entirely distasteful to the Democracy, may be thrust upon them. Under these circumstances, can they expect us to support it like sheep, when we were refused a voice in making it?

In the next place, the time for naming these delegates has not yet arrived. The hasty and premature appointment of these delegates is another evidence that there is "something rotten in Denmark." At least five long months must yet roll around before the assembling of the State Convention. New issues may arise and other more worthy names may be presented in connection with the Governorship, in which the people may feel an interest, but notwithstanding, Huntingdon county stands committed and prevented from having any voice in the disposition of the issues or the selection of the nominees, if they suffer this appointment to stand unrevoked.

Fellow Democrats! It is not too late yet to bring some good out of Nazareth. Let there be a movement in the right direction. Let there be delegate elections held in every district, and men selected with an especial view to the meeting of a Convention during the January court to select delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support that man for Governor who may be the choice of the majority of the Democracy of the county. This is undoubtedly fair, and cannot be met with any reasonable objection.

The time has come when the people, not the politicians, should make the Governor. If we as Democrats are expected to support the nominee of the Convention, then in the name of everything that is fair and honest, give us a voice in saying who shall be that nominee, and my word for it, Huntingdon county is ready to give a majority for any conservative Democrat in preference to a radical Republican.

MARCUS McAlvey's Port, Nov. 28, 1862.

Letter from President Lincoln to the Tennesseans.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—The Monitor Bulletin of a late date announces the arrival of Col. B. D. Nabers, and says that while in Washington he was favored by Hon. Emerson Etheridge with a copy of the following letter given by President Lincoln to Thomas R. Smith, Esq. of Bolivar, in this State:

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1862.  
Major-General Grant, Governor Johnson, and all having Military, Naval and civil authority under the United States within the State of Tennessee:

The bearer of this, Thomas R. Smith, a citizen of Tennessee, goes to this State, seeking to have such of the people thereof as desire to avoid the unsatisfactory prospect before them, and to have peace again upon the old terms under the Constitution of the United States, to manifest such desire by elections of members to the Congress of the United States particularly, and perhaps a Legislature, State officers, and a U. S. Senator, finally to their object. I shall be glad for you and each of you to aid him, and all others acting for this object, as much as possible. In all available ways give the people a chance to express their wishes at these elections. Follow law and forms of law as far as convenient, but at all events get the expression of the largest number of the people possible. All see how much action will connect with and effect the proclamation of September 22d. Of course the men elected should be gentlemen of character, willing to swear support to the Constitution as of old, and known to be above reasonable suspicion of duplicity.

Yours very respectfully,  
A. LINCOLN.

A Letter from Mr. Wm. Colon.

We have received from Mr. Colon the following letter, which we take pleasure in laying before the public. If the Report, to which Mr. Colon refers, does him injustice, it is proper that he should be heard in the same columns that gave publicity to the Report. Mr. Colon "tells the story" a little different from what we have heard it from some of the party interested, and we may expect to hear further explanations from sub-contractors. Our columns shall be open.

To EDITOR GLOBE.—Sir.—In a leading editorial in the Globe of the 26th November, you say "the times demand an independent paper—a paper with open columns to the people, through which they can demand their rights. Now, as I am, and have been a subscriber to the Globe for a long time, and have neither written nor dictated a line to be written assailing you personally, politically or otherwise in the Monitor, I therefore, as one of the 'people,' respectfully ask the privilege to avail myself of your 'open columns' in vindication of my rights as a citizen."

On the first page of your issue of the above date, you publish a Report of R. Jones, Major U. S. A., detailed by Quartermaster General M. C. Meigs, to investigate the alleged abuses in the horse contract at Huntingdon. In this Report I find myself wantonly, maliciously, and without a shadow of truth, assailed in the following language: "I learned that one of the sub-contractors, Mr. Wm. Colon of Huntingdon, stated as a reason for withholding money due his partner or associate, Mr. John Porter of Alexandria, which is a small village near Huntingdon, that he had kept it to pay the inspector Shubalter (Sherburn) for passing his horses."

I had hitherto supposed to refrain from noticing this slanderous report, and would not now, but for its publicity in your paper—until I could make it convenient to see Mr. Jones to ascertain who his low and cowardly author was, when I could give him the alternative of swallowing the lie or his teeth. This rebuke, I will have him remember, I still hold in reserve until a fitting time for its administration. But, perhaps, in no way can these charges be so successfully refuted as by a plain and simple statement of facts.

Prior to this horse contract at Huntingdon, given by Simon Cameron exclusively to certain members of the Republican party to effect as it was rumored, a reconciliation of political differences between them, I made an engagement with a certain party to furnish an unlimited number of horses in a specified time, at Petersburg at \$95 per head. In this engagement I told Mr. John Porter of Alexandria, if he chose he might join me—for I knew him to be a good judge of horses—and we would share the profits. Our success in this transaction was complete. The horses were satisfactory to the contracting party, and also, I learned, to the Government at Washington. This ended the partnership business with Mr. Porter. I subsequently met Mr. Henry Sonthier at Harrisburg with whom I entered into an article of agreement, rendering myself liable to any losses that might accrue, in the event of a failure of its fulfillment,—to deliver 200 horses at Huntingdon in 30 days at \$100 per head. To complete so large a contract in so short a time, I necessarily had to engage some half a dozen persons to assist me. With these persons I had no uniform contract—some I paid according to the value of each horse, and some an average price of the lot. With Mr. Porter I had no agreement, but allowed him the full contract price, \$100 per head for all the horses he bought and furnished himself; and one-half the profits on all those bought at his instance, by Messrs. Nowell & Gemmill, of Alexandria. These facts can be substantiated by these gentlemen. I therefore consider my settlement with Mr. Porter not only just, but generous.

Many incidental expenses occurred, such as repairing fences broken down by the horses, &c., which I had others contributed to defray, but not one cent was demanded by Mr. Sherburn, or given by me or any one connected with my contract, for passing our horses. Thus you perceive Maj. Jones' report as far as it applies to me, is a sheer fabrication. I do not deny there were some horses unsuitable for the purpose, but these every one will inform you who paid any attention to the subject, were brought here from Chambersburg, with, perhaps, a few rare exceptions, and these were beyond my control. In conclusion, I have but to say, I had no contract with the Government, but simply a business connection with the Republican contractors, and that obligation I conscientiously discharged to the very letter.

Wm. Colon.  
Huntingdon, Nov. 28, 1862.

FINANCE.  
[From the Phila. Bulletin, Nov. 25.]  
The public are awakening to the fact that Government securities offer better inducements for investment than railroad bonds, that have been ruling at eight to twelve per centum above their par value. Consequently, capitalists, and in fact the public generally, have been quietly changing these loans, &c., for those of the Government, and large orders for them have been received at the subscription agency of Jay Cooke, in this city, from all parts of the country. The increased sales of the new Five-Twenty year 6 per cent., in the face of the late subscription of thirteen millions of the 7.30s, show how unabated is the feeling of confidence which pervades the loyal portion of the North, and our able Secretary of the Treasury cannot but feel flattered at the hearty co-operation of the people with his efforts in establishing our Government finances on so secure and inviting a basis. When we think of our own country furnishing all the means to carry on this war to crush rebellion, it is certainly enough to fill us with a most justifiable and noble pride, and prompt a desire on our part to strengthen the financial arms of the Government with all our means. The fact of the United States 6s being exempt from all the taxes except the income tax, and the interest being paid in gold adds still greater inducements to those laying investments to make.

The Proposed Mediation.

The London Times speaking of the proposal for mediation, in an article written previous to the publication of the official correspondence, says: "The project of intervention is not nearly so far advanced as the French press would have the world to believe, and that the state of the case is that France is ardent in the matter. Russia unwilling, but not absolutely averse, and England sanguine, but anxious for a real opportunity. But has an opportunity arrived? An armistice would undoubtedly be very convenient to the South, to England, and to France. The South relieved from the blockade, England would be able to set forth with to work. But what would the North get by it? It would be a rest to allow her to tie up her right arm. Again, if we go into this matter as a European league and draw upon ourselves insult, we shall be compelled to vindicate our honor. We cannot back out under such circumstances, and we cannot tell how far events may carry us. The general conclusions of the Times are as follows:

"At present we are quite free, and have done no harm; to-morrow we may be closely hemmed in and good. Of course, no one can tell what private information our Government may have received, but we cannot see any public ground for great expectations of immediate results. If the North are ready to give up their blockade, they would undoubtedly rather give it up to France and Russia, in conjunction with us, than to us alone; but if they are to be forced to give up, we hope we shall not be one of the parties to the mediation."

"Mr. Siddell is said to be very audacious in his attendance upon M. Drouyn de L'Hays."

It would appear from the Journal of St. Petersburg, that the opinion of Russia is by no means in favor of any decided intervention. That journal says that foreign powers have no right to interfere in America, and that they cannot interfere except by offering such advice as Russia has offered throughout the contest.

Wretched Condition of the Rebel Army.

The Atlanta papers are filled with appeals to the people to come forward and assist in supplying the naked and bare-footed soldiers with clothing and shoes, and the sick and disabled with proper attention and nourishment.—The Intelligencer of November 2, referring to this, says:

"There is now no doubt that the condition of our army in Virginia and elsewhere is such for the want of shoes and clothing; and there is no doubt that, whatever we may expect of the Government, it is now the duty of all good citizens to do what they can to alleviate the sufferings, without delay—promptly—let it cost what it may! From many quarters the evidence is presented daily to us of excesses in suffering on the part of our soldiers, for want of every description of clothing. We present here, trusting that the facts therein stated may reach the hearts and consciences of our people, a short extract from a letter written by Captain E. M. Seng to his brother in this city, dated "At the Camp of the 20th Georgia Regiment, the 20th Oct., 1862." The writer says:

"In my little company, which is of average strength of the regiment, I have thirty-seven now in camp, and yesterday morning seven of them were well clad in all respects as the balance of the regiment. This want is not caused by a scarcity of money, but by the want of the needed articles, not to say of food. If we had money, we could buy for love or money, any clothing cannot be procured, I am fully persuaded that heavy cotton clothing is almost as good for winter. Any cloth that will turn water will also turn the cold; and I find, by trial, a coarse, heavy cotton shirt is equal to the best flannel for me. We have some clothing in Richmond, and plenty of shoes on the way; but blankets, quilts, comforts, or something of the sort, are most needed, as nearly every man sleeps cold every night; yet we still have good health, and we seldom hear a murrain."

From the foregoing, our readers will see what our soldiers most need, at least so far as one regiment is concerned. Other regiments we know to be in a worse condition.

GENERAL NEGLEY SOLD.

An army letter from Gallatin, Tennessee, to the Cincinnati Commercial, says:

I heard a good story told of a joke played off by a secession wag, a short time since, upon General Negley. A whiskey drinking, facetious joker, residing in the town of Goodlettsville, a strong secession hole, in which there never was but one Union man, and he died. Well, this wag wagged a gallon of whiskey that he could go into Nashville, and go all over the city, notwithstanding the strictness of Gen. Negley's orders; further, that he would see Negley personally, and talk with him. The bet was taken, and this fellow, whose name is Paul, and well known in Nashville as a violent secessionist, the next day took a flag of truce, rode into the city, saw crowds of his friends, rode up to headquarters of General Negley and demanded the surrender of the city, stating that he was Assistant Adjutant Paul, and that there were in his possession a quantity of troops ready to force the demand. General Negley refused to entertain the thought of a surrender, and Paul returned to Goodlettsville, having won his bet. Gen. Negley found it out when too late—"it wouldn't do to try that game again in Nashville."

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY Lloyd's new Map of the State of Virginia.—Only 25 cents. For sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

English and German Almanacs for 1863, are for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

DIARIES for 1863, are for sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.