

CARLISLE, PA., JAN 26, 1865.

Cartisle, is for rent from 1st of April, 1865. Apply to PETER F. EGE.

REAL ESTATE SALES .-- On Monday, January 30th, Mr. J. S. II. KELLER will sell the well known property at the head of the Big Spring, this county. The tract contains about fifty acres of arable land of an excellent quality, and abunds in 1RON ORE. As a location ifor a watering place the situation is unsurrassed in the State.

On Tuesday, the 31st, he will sell 403 acres of mountain land, a mile and a half South of Milltown and adjoining the Pine Grove properry on the North. A good farm of several hundred acres may be made out of this properly. Mr. K. will meet fat Milltown, on the 27th and 28th inst., with any persons who may desire to go with him to view the property.

On Wednesday, February 1st, he will sell his personal property, consisting of stock, far-.ming utensils, &c.

Thastoral Change.-We regret to learn that the Rev. Jacon Fay, the very worthy pastor of the English Lutheran Church of this place is about to bid farewell to his conacregation, having accepted a call from the Examish Lutheran Church at Reading, Pa .-Mr. Far came among us in February, 1854. at which time he had just completed his coldegiate studies in the Theological Seminary get Gettysburg, Pa. The pulpit of the Luthveran Church then being unoccupied, he roerived a call, like other ministers, to preach " m gospel to the congregation while the vaestacy existed. Having just entered upon his ministerial career, and having no pastoral harge, he was at once elected and duly installed by the congregation as their pastor. Though young in years, he gave promise to Vaccoine one of the shining lights in the Lutheran Church, which promise, we are happy to say, has already been fulfilled, for to-day ir. Far, as a minister of the gospel, stands high upon the record in the Church of God. Since he entered upon his pastoral duties in this Church he has labored zealously to inerease the number of his flock, and he can naw boast of having the largest congregation rin'the town, and a Church in a most flourishing condition. Being a profound thinker, a worthy disciple in the cause of Christ, and a clever and christian gentleman, he was much beloved by his congregation, and universally mimired by all who knew him. It will be a d. Moult matter to secure another so good and worthy totake his place. While we sympathize with his people here in being deprived of his services, we wish to congratulate the congregation at Reading, upon their good fortune in securing him as their pastor. In conclusion we extend to him the hope that his future labors, wherever they may be, may meet with the same success as those which he has just closed, and that he may hew his wish we could say as much for paper-makers, anding of his Church. Mr. Fax will preach his farewell sermon on next Sabbah, both

VIII AT CUMEERLAND PAYS .- The following are the payments into the State Treasury, during the last year, by Cumberland County: Auction Commissions Tax on Bank dividends Tax on corporation stocks
Tax on real and personal estate Frecial half mill tax Paz on tonnage Tax on Brok'rs & Priv. Bankers 190 33 Tax on Writs ilateral Inheritance tax Tavern license Remilers licenses Billiard rooms, &c., Resturant licenses Pedlars licenses Patent Medicine licenses Distilling licenses L'am helt laws Fice Banking law 1 063 17 Accrued interest 1 37 \$48,283 17

muching and evening.

CUMBERLAND FIRE COMPANY.—At a stated meeting of the Cumberland Fire Company, held at their hall on Saturday evening last, the following officers were elected for the enisning year: 1: esident-Robert McCartney, Sr.

Secretary-Edwin D. Quigley. Treasurer-Henry S. Ritter. ist Director-Peter Spahr. do. —Andrew Martin.
do. —George II. Miller.
do. —Charles B. Sanno. do. - Frederick R. Hays.

INCREASE OF FEES .- A Bill has been intro-Sheriffs, Prothonotaries of Common Pleas, Clerks of Orphan's Courts, Oyer and Termi- tive life, effected its old organization and rener and General Jail Delivery, and Quarter cruited up its numbers, and hereafter our Sessions, Registers, Recorders, and District citizens can rely upon the "bone and sinew" Attorneys, to charge fifty per cent. increase of this company, whenever their services shall on each item of fee, and releasing them from be required. Upon their behalf we therefore the payment of fifty per cent. of such fees to ask all to lend a helping hand and assist them the Commonwealth, unless their gross receipts in freeing themselves from this burdensome exceed \$2,000 per annum. The fees now aldebt. Let the "Cumberland" boys be encourlowed by law, are, it is alleged by these officers, entirely inadequate to their support, under the present inflated currency and high prices. An advance of 50 per cent. they one of the shoddy officers at the Custom House claim, is very moderate in proportion to the in Philadelphia, has been arrested on a charge advance of 100 to 200 per cent. on all the necessaries of life.

Rev. JACOB FRY, having resigned his pastorate of the English Lutheran Church of this place, and accepted a call to Trinity Church, Reading, Pa., will close his ministry in this place on Sunday next, the 29th inst. that so far as the word Navy is applied to marshal and disposed of for the sum of \$1,000, Both the morning and evening services will that yard it should be spelled with a K,be made appropriate to the occasion.

A lady who visited the Contraband Camp, at Norfolk, Va., recently, was astonished to find nearly all the little nigger babies, of both sex, named "Abraham,"

HIGH PRICES .... COMPLAINTS OF THE PEOPLE. BEROBEIGAN INDORSEMENT OF DEMOCRATIC FORMEY'S PLIN FOR RESTORING THE UNION. LEFFERSON DAVIS' LETTER OX PEACE PROP-For the last two or times years all, classes of people have been loud in their complaints most instances these complaints are excusapublishers, of all other men, have good chemicals used in the manufacture of paper, as to combination. Paper manufacturers Boiling Springs Hotel, 41 miles East | The duty upon foreign paper is so foolishly own manufacturers the monopoly, and they an ask and receive just what they please.-They have made immense fortunes in two or three years, and editors and publishers have much for our own business; now for a few

words about other men's affairs. The place to hear men and women com olain loud and long about prices, is in our town market. "What's the price of butter?" asks one. "Fifty cents," is the reply.-would be buyer, as he hurries on to ask the same question of another butter man, who gives him the same answer. He is evidently a a bad humor. "How much for eggs?" aind to please her husband by gracing his tea table with a nice pound-cake. "Fifty cents," is the response. "Bless se, how dear," and away she goes, hoping to get her oggs a triflecheaper, but in this she failed. She too feels wolfish. Everything in our market appears dear-chichens per pair from 75 cents to \$1; turkeys from \$1 50 to \$2 50 each; cabbage 20 to 25 a head, small at that; apples from \$2 25 to \$3 per bushel; best, pork, mutton, sausages, &c, about three or four times as high as formerly .-These articles are the product of the farm, and a few words in behalf of our agricultural friends may seem called for,

Notwithstanding everything raised on the farm appears, and indeed is, very dear, in comparison with former prices, it is nevertheless a fact that farmers, in their charges, come nearer the mark of justice than any other class of men. Fifty cents a pound for butter, and the same for a dozen eggs. sounds like extortion, but then we must re member that we pay the farmer rags and not money for his products. Pay him in money-gold or silver-and he will sell at very near the same prices he received three this trash that the Lincoln administration issues and calls money, is at a discount of almost if not quite fifty-five per cent. A dollar note is only worth some 45 cents .-This is the money we use now-and when the farmer takes it to the store he gets about as many goods for \$4 or \$5 as he formerly got for \$1. Again, the farmer labors under peculiar disadvantages just now .-Everything he uses is up to an exorbitant since the infamous practice commenced. figure, and it is next to impossible to obtain help. Nearly all the able-bodied white men are in thearmy, and the thousands of "freedmon" who are loading in the country are not worth having.

We repeat, then, that it is a fact that farners, as a class, hold what they have for sale at about fair rates. Their profits are nutacturers, dealers in foreign and domestic goods, rail-roads, and mammoth corporations. These are the gentlemen who are skinning the people alive; it is not the farmer. A tanner mentioned to us a few days ago that his taxes were enormous-soveral thousand dollars. He was whining \$25 00 about it. We told him he was mistaken, 320 00 and that he did not pay one cent of tax, but 4397 65 that the poor man, who wants shoes for his 29 967 64 family, paid it for him. This is a fact that every man knows. It is not the manufacturer, but the consumer who pays the tax. Tax any manufacturer, and he at once adds the amount of the tax-and sometimes a 2 470 32 good deal more—to his profits. Hence he pays no tax. Rail-roads are taxed, but they don't pay a farthing-they make their passengers and their freight-men pay the whole of it. So we go. The consumer is the man who is saddled with the taxes, and hence it is that we hear this universal complaint about "high prices." But, enough for the present. We may, at a future date refer

again to this subject. GRAND FAIR .- By an advertisement in an other column, it will be seen that the Cumberland Fire Company purpose holding s Fair, in Rheem's Hall, commencing on the 11th of February, and closing on the 18th, to raive funds to liquidate the debt on their Engine House. This company, like many other institutions, has suffered from the war, many of its members having volunteered in the Union army to fight for "Uncle Sam," instead of running "wid dermachine." Under those circumstances its organization dwindled down to almost nothing and its past efficiency was duced into our State Legislature, authorizing destroyed. But we are glad to learn that "Phoenix like," it has again appeared into acaged.

> TA loyal leaguer, named M. G. Allen, of stealing eighty thousand dollars of the publie fund. Some months ago he stole six or sight thousand dollars. He was a great howler for war and Lincoln.

Since the great robbery of Copper at Knavy Yard.

IDEAS.

Long before the Republican party can in- telligencer, we find a remarkable editorial. clear that a Democratic President would find | point by language such as the following : no difficulty in closing this unhappy conflict by an honorable and satisfactory peace. A still more striking tribute to the wisdom

of the Democratic party, appears in the ad-"The devil you say," is the response of the tion in the House of Representatives on the dignity, and when once its dignity is assured 18th inst., on the resolution introduced by Mr. Canson, a Democratic representative from or in the State to which his workmen could New York. That action is a full admission inquires a lady who had half made up her Domocratic party to the high-handed, wanton, of the necessity of the opposition made by the and unjust arrests which Mr. Lincoln has so constantly ordered or permitted. Mr. Gan-without a ballot becomes treason in the som's resolution was in the following words:

South. We think this principle, once established. Resolved, That the Military Committee be and they are heroby directed to ascertain and report to this House, ar soon as possible, the umber of persons now confined in the Old Capitol and Carroll prisons; when such persons were respectively arrested and condued, and upon what charges their arrests were made; whether any of such persons are officers of the army and have been confined without a trial beyond the time in that respect precribed by law, or by the regulations in sons so in prison are confined without any written charges being made against them;

the said committee be and are hereby authorized to send for persons and papers. The gratifying fact in regard to this resolution is, that it was supported not only by Mr. Ganson, Mr. Cox, and the other Democratic members, but by nearly every Republican in the House. Old THAD. STEVENS was the only prominent Republican who oror four years ago. We must recollect that posed it; and when, after its adoption, he moved its reconsideration, his motion was voted down by a vote of 136 to 5. The Rewanton, arbitrary arrests were quite equal in been holding up to public execuation ever

leged cause of arrest, respectively; and that

We rejoice to see these symptoms of reac tion toward right principles, not marely because they vindicate the course of the Democratic party, but because they give reason to hope that the people are at last prepared to resume their violated rights. Let us hope that the just warmth of feeling disclosed in the speeches on the Republican side foretoing Washington dispatch to the Tribune is worth noting as an indication of the earnestness with which a part of the Republican party is at last disposed to enter into this of all true men, irrespective of party.

"The election has put us sufficiently out of the woods to enable us to begin settling some accounts that need settling badly," said a distinguished Republican leader the other ay. The settling of the open account of arbitrary arrests, and of the running account of habitual disregard, by the head of one department on the mandates of Congress, to furnish information and answer inquiries, began in the House to day. Mr. Kasson, of lown, made a telling speech. Mr. Garfield told of cruel and arbitrary imprisonments that kindled feeling all over the hall. Winter Davis, Coffroth, Ganson, Cox, and others followed in earnest demands for reform,-That ball is in motion.

But did ever men so stultly themselves as

yet unknown. That he should so soon re- skulks behind her black guards. turn is indicative of his having been charged with some communication by Mr. Davis, the tenor of which has not been made public, and which, in connection with the successes achieved by our forces since his interview with the rebel Executive, and the evident disinclination of the mass of the Southern people to continue the war induces a belicf. on the part of the Administration, that the resources of statesmanship may now be usefully employed, in connection with a vigorous prosecution of military and naval operations, to bring about a termination of the ex-This would indicate that Mr. BLAIR's first of the rebellious States who may be able to nission was far more successful than was allowed to transpire.

MAKING THE MOST OF IT.-A respectable farmer though a violent Republican in southern Ohio, ascertained that his daughter had become a practical miscegenationist by the astounding fact that she gave birth to a mulatto baby. The author of the misfortune was found to be a strapping big nigger in the the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, it is suggested vicinity. He was arrested taken to a provos: and sworn into the service of Uncle Sam .-The "grandpa" of the little contraband took The reports last week of " Peace | nine hundred dollars of the money, gaye the movements in Georgia," "disbanding of the nigger a hundred dollars "for his trouble," Georgia Militia," &c. &c., have been contra! and returned home feeling that the dark prosIn Forney's Press, says the Lancaster In-

about the exorbitant rates they are compelled augurate the President it has recelected, it is The writer handles his pen as if he feared to to pay ifor everything they consume. In driven by the force of events to asknowledge speak out his meaning openly and boldly. the soundness of the policy it combated in From what he does say, however, his opinions ble, and again they are not. Editors and the election. It was maintained by the Decan be unmistakably inferred. Though the He says: mocratic party, in the canvass, that the pro negro is not once mentioned, the atticle is be grounds for complaint, for the price asked per business of the next administration would youd question a plea for conferring upon him and received for white paper is positively be the pacification of the country. It is evi-full rights of citizenship. The Abeliticuists, beyond endurance. This is owing, not so dent that the country is already ripe for as they imagine themselves to be drawing much to an advance in the price of rags and peace. Mr. Lincoly himself confesses it in near to a period when there will no longer be the countenance be is giving to the peace organized rebel armies in the field to contend missions which have for several days kept against, are cudgeling their brains to devise have formed themselves into a league, and the public in a fever of expectation. If Gen. some method by which they may be enabled thus regulate the paper market themselves. McCLELLAN were the President-elect, no man so to govern the South as to perpetuate the is now so blind as not to see that the Union dynasty which now sits enthrough at Washhigh as to make it prohibitory, and not a would be restored almost simultaneously with ington. They seem to feel that there is no pound arrives here. This fact gives our his inauguration. But with Mr. Lincoln hope of their doing this in any other way than still at the head of the government, the pub- by opening the way to the hallot-hex for the lie mind is full of doubt and anxiety. The negro. This they would do everywhere and present situation of affairs, North and South, at once if they did not fear that public sentiis a complete vindication of the forecast of ment was not yet ripe for it. In the meanbecome poor in about the same ratio. So the Democratic party; and had the success time attempts are made to educate the minds of the party been equal to its sagacity, it is of the loyal masses up to the proper stand

"We assume this proposition: when the laporing people of the Southen States are con oled to exercise their political rights we shall have permanent union. In other words when labor is allowed the ballot labor will assume we shall have perpetual freedom. If every owner of a Northern mill were sllowed a powot aspire, we should have aristocracies in Philadelphia and Lowell as offensive as those in Richmond and Charleston. But our laws make all men equal, and labor with a bullet lished, will secure us a true and rapid method for reconstructing the Union. Let us slay the leaders and strengthen the people."

That means, in plain English, kill the masters and lot the negroes do the votings.

THE BLAIR "MISSION."-The Executive and Cabinet seem determined to hold as a secret the communications which Mr. Blair certainly made to them upon his return from the military service; and whether any perimportant to peace has occurred warranting and whether there are any persons now in said prisons who have not had any trial; if evident, but hew close or remote these trips so, report the names of such persons, the time when they were arrested, and the alpublic can only conjecture. On Friday Mr. public can only conjecture. On Friday Mr. Blair, started, on his second trip-passes to the rebel capital awaiting him at Varuna Landing, on the James river. It is stated that he has been authorized to grant, passes to such commissioners as Jefforson Davis may appoint to go to Washington. A "special" to the A. I. Times, of Friday, from Washington, says:

"The Cabinet were in session hours to-day, and it is understood that their conference related to the movements of Mr. Blair. Nothing, however, is known of the publican speeches in denunciation of these powers, if any, with which he is clothed, or wanton, arbitrary arrests were quite equal in the precise objects which it is expected he force and severity to those which have found will accomplish; but the fact of his return a place in the Democratic press for the last therize the conclusion that the present visit three years; and the instances recited, bad has, if not a more serious, at least a different as they are, are no worse than those we have aim from that which prompted his first mis gion.

The aim of the first mission, as understood by some, was the securing of private papers belonging to the Blair family, though others contend that papers of a private nature had but little part in it except to cover an object of higher importance. In its issue of Saturday, the National Intelligencer, says:

'We have good reason-not to say autho rity-for stating that Mr. Blair, Sr., goes to kens an early end of these monstrous abuses sion, but upon one of substance, giving hope of power, so totally subversive of the first particulates of free government. The follow-Richmond upon no hollow or heartless misto bring the present civil war to a close by negotiation.

That these words of soberness may prove to be also words of truth is the fervent wish | dren in that city. At the meeting recently,

MASSACHUSETTS RECREITING .- - The New York Independent, excellent authority in Abolition and Nigger affairs, says:

"Governor Andrew appreciates the worth of colored men far soldiers, if General Sherman does not. Minssachusetts lost no time in entering Savannah upon its surrender, and recruiting black loyalists to be credited on her quota. The Governor intimates this is his last year of gubernational service. He has rendered it exceedingly difficult to select

Thus the bravest and most skilful as well as most successful of our Generals, is attacked attal residence and turned into livvels, in orand slurred by this abolition organ of Beecher, Tilton & Co. His offense is that he will by re-electing a President whose monstrous not permit his camp to be over-run by reneabuses of power they are thus constrained to gade blacks, who are very willing to devour his stores, but desire to render no equivalent. Sherman is now the object of personal abuse FRANCIS P. BLAIR ON ANOTHER VISIT TO from these cowardly abolition raiders, not tee was chosen to investigate Miss Mann's RICHMOND.-F. P. BLAIR, Sr., started for one of whom have been known to bear arms Richmond again on Friday. Since his re- arms in this strife. We should like turn he has been in frequent and close con- to know how Massachusetts agents gained ladies are jealous about the piccaninnies consultation with the President and other leading un entrance into Savannah to perfect this fined to their care. members of the Administration, but what the nice little arrangement. Can Sumner excharacter of his communications has been, or plain? Pennsylvania sends her own sons to with what authority he is now clothed, is as bear the brunt of the battle. Massachusefts

BLACK VERSUS WHITE .- In the United States Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. Shorman, (Republican, ) of Ohio, moved to amond the bul "to amend the enrollment act" by inserting as an additional section:

"That no alien who has resided in the United States for five years continuously before the 19th of April, 1861, shall be naturalized to the contrary notwit: standing."

The Washington dispatch to the Philadel-

phia Ledger of the 21st instant says : isting difficulties. At all events, it is certain that he returns at once to the robel capital.

read, without distinction of color. Comment cannot make this plainer. Put down the white man, and run up the negro.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE. - A number of the radical Republican Congressman at Washington including such prominent men as Geo. W. Julian of Indiana, Wm. D. Kelley of Philadelphia, and Schuyler Colfax of Indiana) far soveral of his colored friends into Fort Fisher. vor negro suffrage in the secoded States while not advocating it in the loyal portion of the country. Senator B. Gratz Brown and Representative Henry T. Blow, of Missouri favor universal suffrage throughout both North and South.

The present ind ications are that Genas winter quarters are being constructed.

OSITIONS.

November 17, 1864, Jefferson Davis ad-The objection to separate State action

he so conclusive as to relimit of no roply .-

The immediate and inevitable tendency of the Church. such distinct action by each State is to create discordant instead of united councils, to suggest to our enemies the possibility of a dissointion of the confederacy, and to encourage them, by the spectacle of our divisions, to more determined and united action against us. They would readily adopt the false idea that some of the States of the Confederacy are disposed to abandon their sister States and make separate terms of peace for themselves, and if such a suspicion, however unfounded, were once engendered among one own people, it would be destructive of that spirit of natural confidence and support which forms our chief reliance for success in which forms our cities remande for success in the maintenance of our cause. When the proposal of separate State action was first mooted, it appeared to be so impracticable, so void of any promise of good, that \( \) gave no heed to the proposal. But upon its adon than the attracts where mostlings and additing tion by citizens whose positions and ability give weight to the expression of their opinthe subject. My first impressions have not been changed by reflection. If all the States of the two hossile federations were to meet in convention, it is plain that such a meeting

are to mest. Now, without discussing the minor, though not triffing difficulties of agreeing as to the time and place, it is certain that the States would never consent to a convention without a previous agreement as to the terms on which they were to meet. The proposed convention must meet on the basis either that no State should, against its own will be bound by the delusion of the convention, or that an agreement on the basis that no State, should be bound, without its consent, by the result of the deliberations, would be an abandonment on the part of the North of its pretended right of coercion, would be an absolute recognition of the independence of the several States of the Confederacy, would be, in a word so complete a concession of the rightfulness of our cause, that the most visionary cannot hope for such an agreement in idvance of the meeting of a convention.

The only other possible basis of meeting is that each State should agree beforehand to be bound by the decision of the convention. And such agreement is but another form of submission to northern dominion, as we well know that in such a convention we should be outnumbered nearly two to one. On the very threshold of the scheme proposed, therefore, we are met by an outacle which cannot that I leave cutirely out of view the sugges-tion that a convention of all the States of both federations should be held by common consent, without any previous understanding as to the effect of its decisions-should weet merely to debate and pass resolutions that are to bind no one.

It is not supposed that this can really be

It is not supposed that this can ready be the meaning attacled to the proposal by those who are active in its support, although the resolutions to which you invite my attention declare that the functions of such a convontion would be simply to propose a plan of peace, with the consent of the two belligerents, r, in other words, to act as negotiators in treating for peace. This part of the cheine is not intelligible to me. If the convention is only to be held with the consent of the two olligerents, that consent cannot be obtained without negotiation. The plan then would revolve itself into a scheme that the two Governments should negotiate an agreement for he appointment of negotiators to make pronegotiators who are to meet without power to:

A NICE QUARREL. - The strong-minded wo-Mrs. Swisshelm alleged that Miss Mann is too severe with the children, kept them ton, that the "hub" might see, what a fine school Miss Mann is conducting. Mrs. Breed the latter turned upon Mrs. Breed and almost der that Miss Maria Mann, with her company, might enjoy the parlors. Miss Coleman also made serious and specific charges against Miss Mann relative to her treatment of the little black boys, and matters and things were so dreadful that before adjourning a commitconduct and report. Evidently "The National Association" is not harmonious, and the should not be allowed to interfere with work

INCOME REVENUE .- A cotemporary sagasee the published list of "Special Income" returns he would not have so exalted anopin-Seward wrote the Fourth Annual Message. In every section of country there are found hundreds of citizens who were thought to be weathy, who are absolutely bordering on starvation, and many others who, from their starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, and many others who, from their to be starvation, as in racing, by the starvation, as in racing, by which the body becomes heated, and then the bedy becomes heated, and then the body becomes heated, and the body becomes heated, and the body becomes heated, and the body becomes heat starvation, and many others who, from their to "cool off." A friend of the writer nearly lost his life from this cause, and is yet submust be on the very verge of irretrievable ject to a troublesome throat disease. Keep the mouth closed while skating. Cold air of the country, as sworn to by "loyal" citizens, ought to bring serious reflection to those serious illness. No sensible boy or girl
who make policies and manage the exchequer
will under any circumstances endanger life
to represent the result of the re at Washington."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal says that "General Burten has been endeavoring since his arrival be brave enough to bear foolish taunts, here to secure the appointment of ap intelligent negro boy as cadet at West Point."-Butter will probably be as successful in getling this "intelligent negro boy" into West

We returned home on Thursday, says an editor, after a trip of six hundred miles in about three and a half days, having, in that time, passed over four States, nine railroads, four oxen and a baroushe.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, on eral Thomes's army will not soon move from Thursday, 12th instrelected William H. Kemdicted by Gen. Sherman in a letter to the peet before his family was somewhat bright its present position on the Tennessee river, ble, State Trensurer by a majority of thirtytwo votes, over William V. M'Grath,

POLITICAL PREACHERS AND THEIR FALSRIIONIS

The clorical mountebacks who during the dressed a letter to the members of the Georgia Legislature, disscussing the means whereby they proposed to bring about a peace.

Legislature of the Georby they proposed to bring about a peace.

It is some they beloked forth in lieu of holy ministrations, are now endeavoring to excite public pity and commisseration by doclaring that they have been abused and that the which you present in your letter appears to Democratic party has taken a stand against

In regard to the first charge, we have only to say that it is void of truth, excepting so far us that the public contemps and abhorreuce of their fanaticism and hypocricy was protty freely expressed, and their evil effects were counterbalenced as far as practicable

In regard to the second cherge, we pro-nounce it whelly and wickedly false. The Democratic party is now and always has been the strong protector of foligion, of whatever creed or in whatever form professed or practiced. It is the high and everential regardin which the Demourance party ever held and now holds the cause of pure and undefiled religion that induced its members to denounce the intidel hypocries who under the garb of preachers undertook to convert the pulpits of the churches into political restrums and fr in them to flood the country with doctrines of haired, malevolence, violence, blood, murder, plunder, thieving, oppression, tyranny. Jenaticism and infidelity. It was to save the ons, I was led to a serious consideration of church from pollution that the Democratic party took the stand it did; and that result under the beneficence of Cob. it will yet ac complish to the extent that rothing but His word, His law and His mandates will issue from what ought to be a sacred shrine-a can only take place after an agreement as shrine that palpably should be devoted to sacred things, and that is as palpably corruptto the time, place, and terms on which they ed and debased when any other are introluced into it.

Statesmen and politicians, too, have dong been aware of the baseness and ra-chlity of he generality of those who for solid reasons abandon a sucred cause for a worldly one .-They well know and dread the loose morality that false guides almost invariable rafuse in-to politics. While they scorn their base practhat it should be so bound. But it is plain that a spreament on the base practices, detest their corruption, and fear their that an agreement on the basis that it is plain ovil influences, the honest states man and politician is forced to warn the public against the hypocritical cant of the demagogue who comes before the political public in the garb. of a minister of the Sayior of men, with a serpent concealed under his cloak To demunce and successfully oppose corruption, t is necessarily to denounce those who prac-

In the two preceding paragraphs the political preacher and the public will find the renical preacher and the public will und the reasons why Democrats oppose political gasconade from the pulpit and the men who practice it. If they choose to inquire further they will also find that the Domocratic party believe that the faithful expounding of the Scriptures is a field amply comprehensive to occupy the whole of the most expansive human intellect. Such being the fact as to the great, t is impossible that, the mere pigmies by human grace, succeed to the ministy should be profitable in either when they undertake to instruct people in both sacred and political duties. The mind that can scarcely us; never since this war begas has he do comprehend either must become lest when it us the slightes harm in the held; thought foolishly undertakes to grasp both and are admit he has stolen many valuables therefore more vehicles of blunder, error, and these in private life. false teaching in both. Lot no man be deceived by the subtle pland-

ing of the false teachers who in the livery butch Cap, he is the man who heet knew of religion have become the mere pediars of how to do it. Who didn't take R shamad fanatioism. and falsehood, and the engender the boath side? Butler. Who data the tanations, and inisenced, and the engagement consecution and strike and all wickedness. - Clinion Fort Fisher, hirsy coming so far with seg-

THE DUTY ON PAPER. - Mr. Kasson, of I - whether it could be done? Way, But va, has introduced a resolution in the House Who didn't blow out the head of Datch Go of Representatives which has been referred Butler again. Who didn't kill Cock Ro to the Committee of Ways and Means, to take and didn't strike William Patterson? off the duty on paper. We understand however, that the manufacturers threaten that if eval bring home to his wife at Lowel? the duty be abrogated, to shut down manu-facturing for ninety days, in order o keep up tered old battle flags; not faded Confeder prices. They are understood to be so organ- standards, hauled down from the teres ized now as to be able to virtually control the captured cities -- the weavers of Lowell co market by such expedients as this threat pre- at any time make him better and fresher possils for a treaty. It spems much more suppose. It is pretty evident that the monport and simple to negotiate for peace at opolists have invented some plan to defeat, if but void and silver and precions states, the effect that the abrogation of the fruit of keen trading and speculation at X possible, the effect that the abrogation of the duty would naturally have, for paper was de- O. leans and Norfolk, the product of wer when that fact first became ap parent, but is again, under the operations of A Nice Quarket.—The strong-minded wothe combination, back at its original price.— his government. These are the grant for of Washington are quarrelling about the in the meantime, our cotemporaries all about Yankee trophies; and she is no true lady control of destitute colored women and chil- us are advancing their rates. The New York Lowell who will not prefer them to glo weekly papers are now from seven to twelve | which does not pay." cents a piece.

How long the Committee of Ways and Means too severe with the children, kept them will be engaged in examining the proposi-making patch-work quilts to be sent to Bosprobable that Thad, Stevens, who is the Chairman of it, will desire to make one or two set called Mrs. Swisshelm to order, whereupon erlusting nigger in some form. No one but speeches on the subject, and bring in the evthe latter turned upon Mrs. Breed and almost defied her to single combat, winding up with the remark that the Government had at a large expense fitted the home for indigent colored women and children, but instead of their being permitfed to enjoy the luxury of their being permitfed to enjoy the luxury of the constant of the loss of the paper manufacturers. It is had enough and the paper manufacturers to the constant of the paper manufacturers. It is had enough and the paper manufacturers to the paper manufacturers to the paper manufacturers to the paper manufacturers. It is had enough and the paper manufacturers to the paper manufactu a set of legislative ignoramuses would over their being permitfed to enjoy the luxury of cruel enough in all conscience, to tax the peo- had no acquaintance with Field; but on he such a home, they are excluded from this palwhen they are taxed to build up paper ma- replied that when his name was called, ers, it is about time to kick.

It seems to us a wonder that the press have orno this outrage so long and so patiently, but if newspapers generally will now give us back bad enough, and you're afraid to fee attention to the subject and send the articles them if you don't vote for us!" they publish on the subject to their members Congress, they will force its repeal, and in Congress, they will force its rapeal, and teach the paper monopolists a lesson.—Day ing Kelley in the corridor, he rushed at him Book.

A FEW WORDS TO SKATHES .- Skating or study. Teachers always say they dread smooth ice and pleasent weather. Lessons are neglected, and the minds of their pupil ciously remarks that "if Mr. Lincoln could go off skating during school hours; and not a few mothers have had reason to complain that their daughters found the skating pond too attractive for the performance of ion of the boundless wealth and resources of duties. Some care is needed to prevent inju-the Northern States as he had when he and ry to health from this exercise. Physicians report a large increase in some diseases dur-the winter, since skating has come into fashfreely taken into the lungs while a person is by venturing into known danger to show bravery. It is foolhardy, not brave, to skate over thin ice, daring others to follow, or to go because others have given the challenge calves I ever raised," said a armer the other Keep your courage to face necessary evil, and day to the agricultural editor of the N. Y.

Two or three weeks ago the Republican papers and leaders were vociferous in their praise of Bütler; there was no one with a slicing machine, and they are them just as many sugar bests as they would eat. I out them up in thin slices, with a slicing machine, and they are them only the social to be a simple of the slicing machine, and they are them only the social to be a simple of the slicing machine, and they are them only the slicing machine, and they are them only the slicing machine, and they are the slicing machine, and they are the slicing machine, and the slic Point as he was in his recent effort to get quite equal to him. Now there are none so with a streing machine, and they are that and several of his colored friends into Fort Fisher, poor as to do him researches, there are

> printed on paper made of sorn husks .- The N wark Journal says: " As this issue bears A correspondent, of the New York the same relation to genuine money that the World says that John Butler, Ben Butler's husk does to the golden grain, the quality of father, was hung by the Spaniards, as a pl paper selected is very appropriate. The old rate, in the Island of Cuba, somewhere about saying, not worth shucks, ought to come in the year 1816 to 1810. No wonder the Auvogue again."

NEWS FROM THE SOI

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Rei in Command.

[From the Richmond Sontinel, Jan. 18 Lerom the Arenimum continui, Jan. 18 The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle assert authority of a gentleman who saw ( Joseph E. Johnston in Columbia, th Johnston had been reinstated t mand of the Army of the West headquarters at Montgomery, Ala

Butler and Dutch Gap Blown

gether. [From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. Instead of blowing up the Jemes rive final explosion of Dutch Cap beens to blown up General Butter, who disaid about the time of that concarsion. and Dutch Clap have come to an end er. Lovely in their lives, in their they were not divided:

The Case of Mr. Foote-He is leased from Custody.

[From the Richmond Exeminor, Jan. 11 We learn that the Secretary of Wa irested the provose marshal of Freder purg to retense Mr. Ford from custody burg to recense ar, room custody is ancertain whether he will now proce sshington or return to Regi [From the Richmond Desputh, Jan. 18.

The order of Mr. Foote a discourge re-Fredericksburg vesterably. He is expr to reach this city this scaning. He is a have prepared a speech for delivery in

The Rumored Cabinet Changes-Seddon not Resigned.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 18. The report of Mr. Seddon's retirement the Calinet has not been confirmed, no deed any of the rumors of high military politional appointments circulated by sang persons in the last few days;

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jen. 18.] It is reported flint Secretary Seddon resign the Secretary hip of the War Dep ment in a few days, and Major General J ment in a few days, and major deneral of C. Breckinridge will be appointed to the cancy. The delicate condition of Mr. f don's health is doubtless the cause of his sign to retire from the position

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER ON GEN. P LER.—The following is an extract from a cent article in the Richmond Examiner, i

lation to that redoubtable chief-Buller " The Confederate readers will learn regret that Major General Butler has h really at length relieved of all command he Yankee service, and ordered to report Lowell, Massachusetts-that is to say, t port to his wife. It may be matter of but we envy that female the exclusive possion of her hero; he was a greater farm with Confederates (as a Yankee comman than either Grant or Suerman. He suit "In all the record of his military ear

from Big Bethel down to the blowing a Butch Gap, he is the man who best knew an around expressly to do it? Butlet, I didn't even land from his said armala to private and public theft throughout those

## FROM WASHINGTON.

ASSAULT UPON HON, WILLIAM D. KELLEY. WARRINGTON Jan 21 -Late last evening Judge Kelley, Hou. Chas. O'Neill, as Major Harper were sitting at the tea table at Willard's, one Judge Field, who is claimwould not take him long to decide upon l case; to which Field continued his vivid talk, with a "Damn you, your people ware He finally left, threatening Kelley with

ful man than Kelley, collared him, and as Kelley tried to disengage himself, Field cut Kelley's hand open to the bone with his knife. A number of persons rushed up and lisengaged him before he would inflict any dangerous wounds upon him, Kelley was taken to his room and Dr. Stone called in to dress his wound . Field was taken to th station bouse, and finally released on bail of one thousand dollars for a further hearing, which is to come off this afternoon.

Field is around the lobby of Willard's this

morning, partially intoxicated, and boasting of his ability and intention to whip any d-d

Keep and missing, including the explosion of the magazine, at three hundred and nine. He states that the rebels have blown up Fort Caswell and the steamers Tallainesee and Chickamauga, and that we will be in Wilm.

SUGAR BEET FOR CALVES .- "The best Tribune, "I did in this way: Just as soon as they would eat, and that was very early, poor as to do him reverence; they all spwould be nearly as good, and so would car
rots, parsnips and eyen turnips for early
ministration for it!

sleek as moles. I have no doubt other
would be nearly as good, and so would car
rots, parsnips and eyen turnips for early
apring feeding, before grass comes. This
fact is mentioned now that farmers may The new ten-cent shinplaster is to be save some of their roots, if they have them, rinted on paper made of corn have.

ministration stuck to him so long!