



WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW. WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor. LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862.

The reported confession of Lovering, that he had murdered Adaline Bavor, is all a hoax.

Pennsylvania has furnished 8 Regiments of Infantry and 1 of Cavalry more than her quota to the National Government.

In the vote in Congress to award the contested seat of Wm. E. Lehman, the sitting member, Mr. Killinger of this district voted for the minority report, which gave the seat to Lehman, and against John M. Butler, Republican.

The Reading Gazette truthfully calls the action of Congress, on the franking privilege, the popularity dodge. The franking privilege should be curtailed, but as the free carriage of newspapers within the counties where published, is about the only benefit the poor man has from the government, to deprive him of it, would surely be commencing at the wrong end. Let the abuses of the franking privilege be first lopped off. Then let those who can afford it be deprived of it. But do not always commence reforms with the poor man.

While millions are squandered and stolen from the government by contractors and others, reforms and retrenchment are begun on the poor laboring men in the employ of the government by Congress lopping off a fipenny-bit of their daily wages.

So while millions are lost to government in the abuses and perversion of the franking privilege, Congress proposes to inaugurate a reform which will deprive the poor man of postage. A bully Congress!

A large portion of the time of the Legislature was occupied, last week, in the discussion of resolutions getting up investigating committees, a-la-Covode and Van Wyck. One committee is to investigate if any corrupt means were used last winter to procure the passage of the act for the commutation of Tonnage duties; and another to smoke out officials engaged in the contracts and frauds last summer when our soldiers were clothed with shoddy. The latter resolution was bitterly fought by the Republicans, on the plea that its object was to cast imputations on the Governor.

The Courier begs the question so entirely in its defence of Mr. Deans that a reply is unnecessary, it is fact a reply to anything it might say on that subject would be superfluous.

As to the Courier's talk about "Union,"—the thicker it piles that on itself the better. It needs it.—The people of Lebanon county decided last fall what appreciation they have for such lip service.—With that verdict we are content, while the Courier is forced to act the self-boasting Pharisee.

The abolition papers are publishing an imaginary conversation between Gen. McClellan and Jim Lane of Kansas, in which it is made to appear that the former authorizes the latter to carry on a war on "abolition-jaykawk principles" that is, kill off the rebel white people and parcel out their lands to loyal blacks. No such conversation took place, and the principle is wholly at variance with all "Orders" relative to the duties of the army. These fellows are not content with making the President appear silly, but are also trying their hand at placing Gen. McClellan in the same false attitude before the public.

The new Secretary of War begins bright, and promises to be just the man for the place and occasion. Among his first acts was the appointment of two commissioners to proceed south and attend to the welfare of the heretofore-neglected Union prisoners in Richmond and elsewhere.

The Pottsville Democratic Standard, in an able article on the next Presidency, mentions in that connexion the name of Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, of Pennsylvania. It is early as yet to talk of the next Presidency, but when the proper time comes, we are sure, there is no man that we know at present whom we would support with more sincerity. He is a pure patriot and an honest man, and by dint of industry and perseverance has already risen from the printer's stand to some of the highest positions in the gift of the American people.—If the warning voices of the venerable Crittenden, the lamented Douglas, and Wm. Bigler, who worked together and became inseparable friends, had been listened to, anarchy and civil war would not have stained with fratricidal blood our heretofore happy and prosperous country.

The Lebanon Democrat, of last week, has a rude and malicious attack on Gen. McClellan under the heading of "Es ist etwas letz." The intimations are, that because the army does not advance and whip the rebels, that the head of the army, McClellan, is a traitor. Such "fires in the rear" of the commander of our armies are appearing in many Republican sheets, and are a repetition of the "Onward to Richmond" cry, which produced the disaster at Bull Run. As everybody knows, our army was not prepared for an advance then, and after the disaster everybody admitted that it would take at least six months to place it again in the condition it was before the battle.—The six months have now elapsed, and if it were ready to advance it would be more than the people themselves expected. Committees of Congress and others have called upon Gen. McClellan, learned his plans, and declared themselves satisfied with them, as also is the President. Perhaps, if the editor of the Democrat were to call on the General he would also detail to him his plans, and satisfy him of their correctness.

CANDIDATES FOR FT. WARREN. The Republican papers are beginning to find fault with Gen. McClellan, and throw slurs on him, questioning his loyalty and ability. The President should appoint not generals of our army, and with our friends of the Lebanon Democrat at the head, there would be instantly if not quicker, a splendid advance movement on to Richmond. They would no doubt reach their destination, if it should not happen to them as it did to the dog that started to catch the rabbit. Everybody said he would have succeeded in the chase if he had not stopped—you know the rest.

THERE is not a word of truth in the report, said to have originated in Washington last week, that Mr. Buchanan had refused a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. No such offer has yet been made.

MAYOR SANDERSON, editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, has been re-nominated for Mayor of that city, by a Union meeting of the citizens. The Republicans are getting up opposition tickets. The election takes place next Tuesday.

MANY of the appointments sent into the United States Senate for confirmation by Gen. Cameron, have been referred back to Secretary Stanton, and it is said that lots of them will never again see the light of day.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND HIS PLANS.—On Wednesday, General McClellan appeared before the Joint Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War, and the result was that those members who had been most prejudiced against him confessed that they had done him injustice, and that they were completely in the wrong. According to all accounts, his explanations of the campaign, past and prospective, were most satisfactory, and inspired the fullest confidence in his generalship. His magnificent plans startled and astonished the Congressmen.

The interview of General McClellan on Wednesday with the Congressional Committee on the War is said to have resulted in satisfying the Committee that the plans of the Commanding General will surely effect the speedy suppression of the rebellion and the termination of the war. General McClellan is now thoroughly restored to health, and will vigorously prosecute the campaign upon the safe and wise ground he has laid down for himself.

According to our notion Gen. McClellan made a big mistake in entrusting the secret of his plans to a parcel of Abolition Congressmen.—They will be sure to blow them to Rebeldom in a jiffy. They want a long war which will crush out slavery. They don't care about Peace with the colored gentlemen as free.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.—JOHN BULL'S IRE APPEARED.—By the Steamship City of New York, which left Queens-town on the 9th inst., we learn that the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached London on the preceding day, and so immediately re-established confidence, that Consols at once advanced one to one and a quarter per cent. In England therefore, "the long agony is over." The preparations for war, made by Lord Palmerston and Russell, on their own responsibility, without consulting the pleasures of Parliament, have been thrown away. It is estimated that as much expense as \$5,000,000 was thus most needlessly incurred.—by no means a desirable outlay, at a moment when the Pittadell Minister will have to announce to Parliament a deficit of nearly \$20,000,000 in the year's revenue.

The Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. J. M. McCarter, has been added to Gen. Peck's brigade, in consequence of the extent and importance of the district occupied by it, which extends from Georgetown to Tonawalla town, and along the Potomac to the Great Falls. This brigade is composed of the Ninety-eighth, One Hundred and Fourth and Ninety third Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Fifty-fifth and Sixty-second New York Volunteers. Their headquarters is at Tandytown.

N. H. Swayne, a distinguished Ohio lawyer, has been appointed by the President one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge McLean.

The last number of the Bedford Gazette contains the card of John Cessna, addressing to the citizens of Bedford county, in which he says:

"To those who see fit to charge upon me a desire to enter the Legislature for ulterior purposes, I have only to say that I offered to the friends of the late sitting member, and to himself, that if he would aid in the passage of a law to separate the two counties in the future, I would withdraw from the contest and permit him to occupy the place during the present session. This proposition was refused, partly upon the ground that it would be granting too much, and partly because it would probably make a 'yearling' of the gentleman, chosen by the people of Somerset to represent the county of Bedford."

There will probably be some excitement attending this contest. The State is first required to pay it. Then the State is authorized to draw upon the county for the amount. Having become enlisted in this controversy, I felt compelled to see to it, and whatever bill may be presented against the county, I intend to furnish the money to pay.

One hundred and twenty-five condemned government horses were sold at auction at Washington, on Wednesday a week, bringing from one dollar to ninety-eight dollars, or an average of twenty-eight dollars each.

Senator Wade told the President a short time ago, that he (the President) "was within a mile of hell."—Ohio Statesman.

The President received that information from a dirty d—!

Mr. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, has submitted to Congress a statement, longer than a President's message, defending himself against the implications of fraud contained in the report of the Van Wyck Committee. He admits that the Government was outrageously twined in a number of cases, but denies that he had any agency in these transactions. He defends the operations of Mr. George D. Morgan, of New York, as advantageous and an actual saving to the Government in the purchase of vessels. Mr. Morgan himself denies that he made \$5,000 in three months from commissions. He only made \$75,000.

The treason of Abolitionism is daily becoming more and more rampant, as President Lincoln shows a disposition to prosecute this war on the platform of the Constitution.—The official call for the annual meeting of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society opens with a ferocious attack upon President Lincoln's Administration.

A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.—The New York Tribune makes a calculation of the expenditures of the Government per day, and estimates the total sum not far from three millions of dollars. Some estimate, and with pretty good reasons, the aggregate not far off of \$3,230,000 a day, making the amazing sum of \$1,182,454,000 per year!

John B. Henderson, a Douglas Democrat, a member of the State Convention, an uncompromising Union man, and Brigadier General in the State service has been appointed by Lieutenant-Governor Hall, of Missouri, to fill Triston Polk's seat in the United States Senate. Polk was expelled.

THE CABINET. Rumors continue rife, of other changes to be made in the cabinet. Radical Republicans seem to be astounded, while Conservative men of all parties are highly gratified. The President has not, up to the present time, been sustained by the Republican party as a party. On the contrary, a portion of the men who placed him in office, deserted him, or devoted themselves to the attempt to drive him into their peculiar measures.—The result was, that instead of having the united support of his own party, he found himself alternately assailed and abused by one part of it, while the other portion either stood aloof, or regarding themselves as almost out-generated by their radical allies, hesitated as to the course they ought to pursue. In this aspect of affairs, it was certainly most desirable for the President to receive support from some source on which he could rely. The conservative men of his party were willing to give it if he would throw the radical men overboard, but they alone were a minority of the nation. The Democrats stood ready to unite with them in sustaining the President in a conservative course. They have only awaited the intimation that their co-operation would be accepted. The appointment of Mr. Stanton is a step toward the union of all conservative men. It is not to be denied, however, that there have been some lines of policy pursued by the Administration which the Democrats as a whole cannot approve, and they await in some anxiety the future developments of the Cabinet changes. If, indeed, the President is willing to accept the advice and assistance of the Democrats in conjunction with the conservative Republicans, and if this willingness is indicated by the invitation of others into the Cabinet councils, the nation will spring forward in the work of the Union with tremendous energies and Mr. Lincoln will instantly exchange the doubtful, erratic, and untrustworthy support he has received hitherto, for such a firm, hearty and powerful support as he has never before imagined. May the exchange be speedy!

A CONTRAST.—Decidedly the most brilliant military campaign in which our Country ever engaged, was the Mexican War, during the administration of President Polk. Ex-President Buchanan was then Secretary of State, and the late Governor Marcy, Secretary of War. The most extensive means had to be provided for the maintenance of a large army in a distant country, and millions of money passed through the hands of the government officers. But we do not remember that any one of them was ever charged with peculation or dishonesty. Certain it is that not a whisper was ever heard affecting them from official sources, and in respect of the nation. The Democratic administration of President Polk, in this campaign, set an example which might have been profitably followed by our holding high places under Mr. Lincoln. It certainly is not necessary to the successful prosecution of a war, that all concerned in conducting it should turn highway robbers.

Official announcement of the Victory in Kentucky. WASHINGTON, Jan 22, 1862. The following was received at head quarters to-night. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22, 1862. To Major Gen. McClellan, Commanding U. S. A. The following has just been received from General Thomas: The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river and upwards of fifty wagons, they were abandoned with all the ammunition in the depot in Mill Spring.—They then threw away their arms and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in the direction of Monticello, but I do not believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee. The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight six pounders and two Parrot guns, with caissons filled with ammunition; about one hundred four-horse wagons, and upwards of 1200 horses and mules, several boxes of arms which had never been opened, and from 500 to 1000 muskets, mostly with flint locks, that in good order; subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days; also a large amount of hospital stores. As soon as I receive the report of the brigade commanders I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss was thirty-nine killed and 127 wounded. Among the wounded were Col. McCook, of the Ninth Ohio commanding a brigade, and his Aid, Lieutenant Burt, of the Eighth United States Infantry. The loss of the rebels was Zollicoffer and 114 others killed and buried, 116 wounded, and forty-five prisoners, not wounded, five of whom are surgeons, and Lieutenant Col. Carter, of the Seventeenth Tennessee regiment.

GENERAL THOMAS. D. C. BUELL, Brig. Gen. Com'g. Zollicoffer was shot through the heart, at the head of his staff, by Col. Fry of the Fourth Kentucky. It appears that Zollicoffer lost his way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged before Col. Fry, who was accompanied by some staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends and approached within a few yards of each other, when finding their mistake, both halted and prepared for a hand-to-hand conflict. One of Zollicoffer's aids shot at Col. Fry, but only brought his horse down. The loyal Col. immediately drew his six shooter, and brought Zollicoffer from his saddle at the first fire. The rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS. MONDAY, January 20. In the Senate, the Retrenchment Committee reported a bill to reduce the pay of Naval officers. Bills were introduced and referred, providing for a daily overland mail from Utah to Oregon; authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint one or more Assistant Secretaries for one year; and punishing spies with death.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up; several amendments proposed by the Finance Committee adopted, and the bill passed. The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution to expel Mr. Bright—declaring that no sufficient cause existed to do so—was then considered. Messrs. Wilkinson, Morrill, and Trumbull spoke in favor of Mr. Bright's expulsion, and Messrs. Bayard and Pearce spoke against it. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, discharging from the service, on the first of March, the Bands of the Volunteer regiments. On motion of Mr. McCreedy, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the House with the names of those who distinguished themselves in the recent brilliant affair at Drainsville. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to appoint the Post-Office Department. Mr. Hutchinson, of Ohio, introduced a bill to establish territorial governments in the revolted States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, offered a resolution, that in the judgement of the House no part of the appropriation now or hereafter made, nor of taxes now or hereafter to be laid by Congress, shall be used in or applied for the prosecution of a war for the emancipation of slaves in the slaveholding States of the Union. On motion of Mr. Blake, of Ohio, the resolution was tabled. Yeas 91, nays 37. A resolution was adopted, ordering the arrest of Benjamin Bickley for contempt of Congress, in refusing to appear before the investigating Committee at Cincinnati. A bill was reported and passed appropriating ten thousand dollars to pay the expenses of that committee. The Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to report on the expediency of a stamp tax on bank notes.

TUESDAY, January 21. In the Senate, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Naturalization laws, so as to confer the rights of citizenship on foreigners serving in the present war. The bill providing for the completion of the defenses of Washington, was taken up, and the amendment of the House agreed to. A new section, repealing the act allowing the discharge of enlisted minors, providing that no persons under eighteen years of age shall be mustered into the military service, and that the oath of enlistment shall be conclusive as to age, was agreed to. Also an amendment imposing the death penalty upon spies and persons forcing safe guards.—The bill was then laid aside. The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint two additional Assistant Secretaries was taken up, amended so as to give the appointment to the President, and making the offices only for a year, and then passed. The resolution relating to the expulsion of Mr. Bright, was then taken up, and Messrs. Sumner and Lane, of Indiana, spoke in favor of his expulsion. Mr. Bright replied, subsequent to which the Senate adjourned without taking any decisive action on the matter.

WEDNESDAY, January 22. In the House, the Senate bill authorizing the appointment of two additional Assistant Secretaries of War, was passed.—The bill requiring postage to be paid on printed matter carried outside the mails was taken up. Several amendments, and a substitute offered by Mr. Collax, were voted down, and finally, the original bill, on motion of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, was laid on the table by a vote of seventy-five against sixty.

THURSDAY, January 23. In the Senate, the resolution declaring that Marshal Lamon, in the order he transmitted to the Senate, is guilty of contempt, was passed. The bill for the completion of the defenses of Washington was amended so as to provide that no further work shall be commenced, and then passed.—The bill to increase the clerical force of the War and Navy Departments, as amended by the House, was also passed. The case of Mr. Bright occupied further attention until the Senate went into executive session. The House passed a bill authorizing the President to appoint inspectors for any of the lighthouses on the coast. Among the bills reported was one from the Post Office Committee, to establish a postal money order system. The principal feature of the proceedings was a rambling discussion.

FRIDAY, January 24. In the Senate, bills were passed appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of the House Committee on contracts; creating two new bureaus in the Navy Department; and the bill relating to certain judicial districts of the U. S. Circuit Court. The credentials of Mr. Wilson as Senator from Missouri were presented, to which objection was made but withdrawn after explanation, and he took the oath. The case of Mr. Bright was continued. The House passed bills appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of the Committee on Contracts; appropriating \$25,000 for the protection of overland emigrants; and the bill to amend the Indian Intercourse act. The Senate's amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill were considered; those including Florence among the Consul Generalships, and striking out Hayti, Liberia, &c., were concurred in. The bill will be returned to the Senate.

THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA. Dr. J. H. Seltzer, surgeon of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, gives a most deplorable account of the doings in the slave pen at Alexandria, which is now used as a guard house for our soldiers.—The walls of the "pen" are high, and there is no roof to shelter the unfortunate soldiers who are placed in it, from the weather. The mud and filth is ankle deep, and there are often between two and three hundred soldiers confined in the place at the same time. During the bad weather they must necessarily contract colds, which lead to worse diseases, particularly during the bad weather which has prevailed for some days past. In addition to this, the prisoners are often without food for twenty-four hours or more at a time. The most of the soldiers who are confined in this hole are arrested for drunkenness, which makes them quarrelsome. They engage in fights between themselves, which often end in serious results. A few days ago one of the men had his thigh broken, and another his back broken, in one of the disgraceful fights which almost daily occur in this slave pen. Some of the drunken men who are put into this place, when they come to their senses, almost beg to be shot if they cannot be released. There are plenty of houses evacuated and belonging to secessionists, which could be used as guard-houses, and the men at least protected from the inclemency of the weather. It was a miserable hole, not fit for the slaves to be stabled in before the rebellion broke out, and is certainly not a fit place for the meanest soldier in the army to be confined in. A STARTLING STATEMENT.—The Chicago Tribune publishes the following paragraph editorially: We have before us three cartridges, brought to us from Annapolis by a friend. They are a portion of the ammunition for the Enfield rifles served out to Burnside's forces for the great expedition. To the eye they are alike in appearance, and the differences are so slight that they are not instantly detected. But the difference is that one of the three contains not a particle of powder. A prominent officer of the expedition told our informant that this was about the proportion throughout the entire lot of Enfield cartridges—one third of them carefully put up without powder. Now here is a case for investigation.—Was it fraud or treachery; that seeks to palm off on our brave troops, on the eve of an expedition, sham cartridges? Let us have an explanation of this affair, Secretary Stanton.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.—The announcement of the death of John Tyler, Ex-President of the United States, at Richmond, on Friday night last, after a brief illness, reached us last week. John Tyler was born in Charles City county, Virginia, in 1790. He was elected to the Virginia Legislature at the early age of twenty-one years. In 1817 he took his seat in Congress, and in 1826 was called to the gubernatorial chair, from which he was transferred, a year or two later, to the United States Senate. A difference of opinion between General Jackson and himself subsequently led to his resignation of the office of Senator. He remained in retirement until placed by the Whigs on their ticket as candidate for the Vice Presidency, in 1840. The campaign resulted in the triumph of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

TOO BAD.—At the recent election in Illinois for members of a Constitutional Convention, the Democrats achieved a glorious victory, literally sweeping the State. Consequently, the Convention, contains a large majority of Democrats. The Republicans are very much worried at this, and are fearing poor souls that the Convention may by its action, succeed in stifling the State. A lucky idea, however occurs to them in the midst of their gloom and despondency, which is, that the Government SHALL ARREST THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS and confine them in Fort Warren. This ridiculous proposition we find in a letter to the New York Times, from Chicago. Such a proceeding would be a slight stretch of power, the latter admits, but then just to think of the unparalleled audacity of the Democrats in out-voting the Republicans. Too bad, too bad!

HUNG HIMSELF.—David Peffer, a man of intemperate habits hung himself in the stable of Potter's "Union" Hotel, in Mannheim, some time during the night of Sunday week. Deceased appeared in his usual state of mind on the previous evening and gave no indications whatever of committing the rash act.

"HOW ARE YOU?"—A friend meets another in the street; "How are you?" is the question. "How are you?" comes back as a reply, Yankee like, answer one question by asking another. Each pass on, both know how each other are, about as much as they did before asking. Every one has got into the habit of saying "how are you?" No one in fact expects an answer. They have become so used to repeating the question that it is useless to try to say anything else.

THE VOTE ON THE CONFIRMATION OF MR. STANTON, as Secretary of War, was 38 to 2.

THE objects of the new expedition of General Grant in advancing from Cairo are said to have been fully accomplished. It prevented the rebels from sending reinforcements to Bowling Green, and gained valuable information in regard to the geography of the country in the vicinity of Columbus, and the condition of the roads and streams.

THE only information yet received from the Burnside expedition, has reached us through rebel sources. It is reported that a large number of the vessels comprising it are inside of Pamlico Sound, and that attacks upon Newbern, N. C., and Roanoke Island, are expected. The object of the capture of Newbern is supposed to be to establish a basis of operations against the railroad communications of Virginia with the Southeastern States; and the object of a movement against Roanoke Island is said to be to threaten Norfolk and to flank the rebel army stationed there.

General Burnside can succeed in gaining possession of these roads, and our armies in Kentucky are enabled to destroy the railroad communications of Virginia with the Southwest, via Tennessee, the rebel army on the Potomac will be in a terrible dilemma. It will either be compelled to disband, to retreat, or to attack, at a disadvantage, the Union forces under General McClellan.

John Tucker, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Peter T. Watson, Esq., of Washington, have been appointed Assistant Secretaries of War under the new act passed by Congress. Mr. Tucker was formerly the President of the Reading Railroad Company, and he is well known in this State. Mr. Watson is an eminent patent lawyer, a man of influence and large fortune. Col. Thomas Scott will retain his present position.

Nearly all the letters from the army are misdirected—that is, directed to misses.

"Who goes there?" said an Irish sentry of the British legion at St. Sebastian. "A friend," was the prompt reply. "Then stand where ye are, for be the powers yer the first friend I've seen in this murtherin' country."

The appropriation bill now before Congress, for the support of the army, for the year commencing next June, foots up over \$445,000,000.

Col. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia, was "invited" off the floor of the House the other day by the Speaker. Lamon had indulged some of the members by refusing them egress into the prisons of Washington to visit the niggers.

Secretary Stanton seems determined to disappoint those who would make money out of their country's needs; and he is equally bent on using the weapons we have in our hands before looking about for others. An application at his Department for a contract to manufacture firearms called forth a sharp reply, to the effect that the Secretary of War intended to discover when, where, and how the arms already in actual service were to be used before turning his attention toward a fresh supply; and, moreover, that he was determined to devote his energies to setting in order for efficient motion the army across the Potomac, leaving the contracts to rest for a time. This looks well.

UNCLE TOM.—A correspondent of the Newburyport Herald, writing from Rockville, Md., says that "Uncle Tom," the hero of Mrs. Stowe's famous cabin romance, was owned in Rockville, and that part of his family are still owned there by one of the ladies, who acknowledges herself to be a secessionist, and an admirer of Jeff. Davis.

THE election in the Bucktail Regiment for a colonel, to take the place of Hon. Chas. J. Biddle, has resulted in the choice of Capt. McNeil.

COUNTERFEIT SHALL NOTES.—Peterson's Detector contains the following description of a new counterfeit note: Easton Bank, Easton, Pa.: \$5 altered. Vig. man in field cutting grain, man ploughing on left end; two Cupids on right end. The Genuine has female, shield, &c. on left end; horse's head on right.

COST OF ABOLITIONISM.—"What slavery is costing," says the Chicago Tribune, quoting Mr. Secretary Chase's Report, is \$897,372,802.

Nay, good sir, that is what abolitionism is costing.

Why do our soldiers need no barrels? Because they are regularly sharded by the government contractors.