

1,878-7. Statement showing the amount of purchase money and fees for warrants and patents received from December 1st, 1863, to November 30th, 1864.

Purchase Money. December..... \$ 2,123 36 January...... 1,215 43 331 325 575 $\begin{array}{c} 2,053 \\ 2,621 \\ 05 \\ 3,570 \\ 57 \end{array}$ February March..... 575 50 when money was relatively more valu-962 29 able than it is now, the present fee bill 1,177 67 affords very slender compensation for much labor that is performed in this of-April.. May ... 2,366 81 1,866 72 July 2.992 78 944 35 13,029-73

fice. Some of the fees might be increas-ed from fifty to one hundred per cent, and yet not be too high. This would make a considerable addition to the short, is that indescrible compound of the sublimely ridiculous-Beecher's $\begin{array}{c} 544 & 55 \\ 1,530 & 61 \\ 1,889 & 32 \\ 8,587 & 83 \\ 4,092 & 08 \end{array}$ style. Nor need we be at any loss to conjecmount of office fees annually paid into ture the substance of the remarks with which Mr. Beecher sought to edify the surv v this Department espectfully yours, &c., JAMES P. BARR benighted Baltimoreans. For Beecher-isms have a family resemblance as close as that which subsists between two peas from the same pod Whoever hears the Surveyor General -----Plymouth Church-man once, can anti-cipate him always. His utterances, er-O'Lanus on Family Affairs. ooklyn Eagle has a corresponatic as they seem, obey laws as immu table as those which regulate the paths of the planets. So, we may be sure that the Baltimoreans had a dose of the knows a thing or two Hear ood thing for a man to pay at-Beecherian politics, a dose of the Beech-erian economics, and a dose of the Beecherian religion. If, having been so) his family. Id he has one men generally have. So drenched, they went home sick at the stomach, few will be surprised. The Beecherian politics wear a comnatural consequence of getried. es, like everything else, are plex appearance, at first view, being hoisted aloft into certain clouds of tran-scendental indistinctness, and woven pensive than they used to be.— d clothes cost a sight, now-a bout with an embarrassing tissue o children have mostly good apfine cobwebs; nevertheless, in reality, they are very simple, and are easily summed up in two or three general Boys will be boys. They can't help propositions. In point of fact, logically regarded, the Beecherian politics em-They were born so. It is their des ny to tear their trowsers, and wear out vo pair of boots per month; keeping braces only a single proposition, since the destructive Beecherian process of eir ma constantly employed like easoning has made way with all others ave this one. For, we see the Beecheribesieged garrison repairing breeches, and their unfortunate pa paying out currency, under astrong conviction that an doctrine of universal liberty con-strued into emancipation for the an doctrine of universal interfy con-struct into enancipation for the negro, and bastiles for the white man, which is absurd; we see the Beecherian doctrine of submis-sion to government offset by the counsels of resistance and the boxes of Sharne's riflessentout to Kameae which here is nothing like "leather"-to vear out. be their color, to the same heights, side by side. The white and the black have I tried copper-toed boots on my heir. marched into the Southern land keep-ing step to the music of the Union, and The copper wore well, and I have an lea that copper boots would be a good lea, but I couldn,t find a metallic shoe Sharpe's riflessentout to Kansas, which s equally absurd; we see the doctrine of free and untrammeled popular govnaker to carry it out. Mrs. O'L. also became attached to cop Arrs. O. L. also becamentatached to cop-per, and thought it would bean improve-nent and save sewing if boys' panta-oons were, like ships and tea-kettles, copper-bottomed. The suggestion was A No. 1, but we haven't tried it yet. rnment complimented by the doctrin that the South must be trampled down till the last musket is flung away—an absurdity also. The only political Beecherian proposition to which Beech-er has been uniformly consistent is this: May the horn of the Beechers be cradited. This includes everything. This area Copper so ran in my head at the time that O'Pake called me a copperhead. This was the origin of the term. Mrs. O'L. is a managing woman. She This includes everything. This pro-vides an universal solvent for all knotty questions. This is the adequate to damn makes trowsers for our son, Alexander Themistocles, out of mine, when I've lone with them. He can get through Democrats and adjust the yoke to Re-publican necks. This is the *Ethica* Primitiva, that goes deeper than all acquister. This mode mathematical production of the prime term of te three pair to my one, ordinarily, and I obliged to wear out my clothes faster than I used to, to keep him supplied. asuistry. This condemns Robert Lee to hemp, and awards the laurel crown to Greeley; this demonstrates the high morality of shoddy, and blesses I once suggested that it might be within the resources of art and industry to make him a pair out of new material. Mrs. O'L. said positively that it couldn't be done. It would ruin us.— She concluded it was cheaper to cut up a war I bad naid trucker dollars for contractors with a conscience This sanctions the strategy of Stanton, sets Butler's international law above that of Puffendorf, awards a gold-value to green-backs, blesses the hulks of (ideon, per-fect the acumen of Bates, detects the pair I had paid twelve dollars for. I subsequently found upon inquiry that new cloth for that purpose could irtues of Thad. Stevens, and canoniz ave been bought for about two dollars. I ventured to tell Mrs. O'L., expecting Lincoln—Sanctus Abraham Primus—in advance of the new American Almanac. This is the politics that was so eloquent-y preached in Exeter Hall, but which n triumph of male foresight over female ack of judgment. She gave me a look of scorn, as she rings reproach upon thearmy.-Louistille Journal. the English could not be persuaded to swallow, in spite of its likeness to Spurwanted to know if I had asked the price of "trimmings." Trimmings were too much for me. conism. This doctrine is so transcen dentally true, and pure, and essential to the well-being of mankind, that I have been afraid of trimmings even t must be enforced of necessity, and at all hazards. It is a faith to be hedged in among serried bayo-nets; to be decided and enforced by

rom oil-wells to Chimborazo, and

means other than the success o our armies in the field. We wil ness, without harmony, and conse-quently without beauty. It aims always give them just such terms of peace, said Miss Dickinson, as Gen. to startle, and hence, perpetually resorts to clap trap. It embraces quite as much twaddle as sparkle. It combines Emer-son and Elder Knapp, A. Lincoln and Parson Brownlow; it probes into the dung-hill and sniffs at the lazar-house; it flips from rotton shows to transmoder trant gave to Gen. Pemberton at Vicks ourg, "unconditional surrender." She considered that the President had sacriiced considerable dignity in going down to Fortress Monroe to confer with rebel agents as his equals, when in fact they t flies from rotton sheep to transcendenare robbers, cut-throats and murderers talism: it couples in one sentence the and should be treated with a rope to th mange and the seven Heavens; it sails from the duck-pond to the Pacific, goes learest tree, whenever they cro She paid a glowing tribute to ines. len, Butler, whom she considered in spite of his faults, the great man of th ountry, and one who was best calculated to treat with the rebels. He would nanage the rebels in Charleston and ond with the same success whic Richardson then resolved to test th ttended his rule in New Orleans. She matter thorougly, and again assembled the 500. He stated to them all that had could be secured by instituting a wholeoccurred. He told them that he would ale confiscation of the rebel lands, for take another vote, which should be final, explaining to them that those who reabe confistential of the react marks, the loy-bestowal upon the poor whites, the loy-ul, long-suffering blacks, and to be used as bounty lands for our soldiers. The South should, in this way, be compelled to pay her portion of the enormous lebt we have accumulated in subjugation. The air is full of rumors of peace out, except through military success, it s an illusion. The speaker spoke of the injustice of proclaming freedom of slaves and, at the same fime, withholding from them the franchise; and heartily in-dorsed the doctrine of Gen. Sherman, that the black hand that dops the bayo-net, at the conclusion of the war, shall be permitted to pick up the ballot. She considered that the blackness of the negro was in fact the only reason for denying him the right of suffrage. The denying init the right of sample. The generation and degraded Trish, who com-pose the rank and file of the disloyal party, were no more capable of exercis-ing the right than the negrors, WHO MUST BE PERMITTED TO VOTE IN ORDER TO COUNTERACT THE PERNICIOUS /'INFLUENCE OF THE FORMER CLASS. Patriotism and loyalty lift all men, whatever may

soners, at Camp Chase, to accept the offer of exchange. Colonel Richardson, commandant at Camp Chase, received instructions from the Commissary-General of Prisoners to make up a list 3,000 prisoners for exchange, in detach-ments of 500, and in which he was not to include any who did not wish to be to whom he read the order, which was received with cheers. He then announced that those who did not wish to exchanged were not obliged to go, and ordered any such to step forward five aces. Only three or four stepped for-ard. He then ordered all back to their paces. quarters. This was not the end of the matter, however. Soonafter he received a score or so of notes from prisoners, requesting to be kent behi

which are known only to the persons actually moving in them, and to this government. I am now to give for your information an account of an affair of the at beholding a "fellow creature of a same general character which recently large growth," for so he seemed to conwhich, doubtless, will excite inquiry sider me. For a few moments I took no ubroad. A few days ago, Francis P. Blair, Esq., of Maryland, obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our lines without definite notice of his antics, and walked quietly along, till suddenly a large branch fell at my feet, narrowly escaping my head. views known to the government. Mr. Blair visited Richmond, and on his return he showed to the President again paused, and found that the nissile had been dropped by my talkative friend. Without consideration a letter which Jefferson Davis had writ instantly turned round and fired at him ten to Mr. Blair, in which Davis wrote that Mr. Blair was at liberty to say to The report had scarcely sounded when I heard the most piercing, the most dis President Lincoln that Davis was now tressing cry that ever reached my ears. is he always had been, willing to send commissioners, if assured they would The agonized shriek of a young infant be received, or to receive any that ourst from the little cre sent: that he had wounded. It was within thirty osed to find obstacles in forms; that paces of me. I could see the wretched e would send commissioners to confe with the President with a view to with the President with a view of restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured they would be received. The President, animal, already stained with blood. point to the wound, and again hear its dreadful moan. The last agony of a would be received. The President therefore, on the 18th day of January addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which hare is harrowing to a tyro, and I have seen a young sportsman turn pale on the President, after acknowledging tha hearing it. The present cry was, how e had read the note of Mr. Davis, ever, more distressing. I turned round hat he was, is, and always should be and endeavored to hurry away. willing to receive any agents that Mr. Davis, or any other influential man now actually resisting the authority of the This, however, I found no easy task for as I moved forward the unhappy government, might send to confer increature followed me, springing as wel ormally with the President, with a view otherestoration of peace to the people of as it could from bough to bough, utter to the restoration of Mr. Blair VISICO common country. Mr. Blair VISICO Richmond with this letter, and then re-mode to Washington. On the 29th ing a low, wailing moan, and pointing at the same time at the spot whence the urned to Washington. On the 29th ilt. we were advised from the camp of blood trickled. Then regarding me steadily but mournfully in the face, he Lieut, Gen. Grant that Alexander H eemed to reproach me with my wanto tephens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A cruelty. Again I hastened on, but still Campbell were applying for leave to pass through the lines to Washington. it pursued me. When I stopped, i stopped; when I attempted to forward as peace commissioners, to confer with the President. They were permitted by it accompanied me. Never in the whole the Lieutenant General to come to hi headquarters to await there the decision of the President. Major Eckert was course of my life did I feel so much fo dumb animal : never did I so keenly ent down to meet the party from Rich repent an act of uncalled for barbarity mond at General Grant's headquarters. The Major was directed to deliver to them a copy of the President's letter to Determined not to allow the poo monkey thus to linger in torture, and Mr. Blair, with a note to be addressed to them, and signed by the Major, in which they were directly informed that o at once end the annoving scene. suddenly came to a halt, and, lowering my gun, which was only single-barshould they be allowed to pass our lines they would be understood as coming for informal conference upon the basis of the aforenamed letter of the 18th Janureled. I was about to reload it for the purpose of dispatching the maimed creature, when, springing from the tree ury to Mr. Blair. If they should ex-press their assent to this condition in writing, then Major Eckert was directt ran to within a half a dozen paces o me, and began to cry most piteously and roll itself in agony, occasionally A to give them safe conduct to Fortress Monroe, where a person coming from the President would meet them. It picking up earth, with which it atempted to staunch the blood by stuffing being thought probable from a report of their conversation with Lieut.-Gen. Grant, that the Richmond party would it into the wound, that, in spite of my resolution, when I fired I was so nerv ous I almost missed my aim, inflicting in the manner prescribed accept the condition mentioned, the Secretary of another wound which broke the animal's leg, but nothing more. Horrified state was charged by the President with the duty of representing this (Jovern-ment in the expected informal conferbeyond endurance, I threw down my gun and actually fled. nce. The Secretary arrived at Fortres In about half an hour I returned fo Monroeon the night of the 1st day of Feb. Major Eckert met him on the morning of the 2d of February with the informathe purpose of fetching my manton, fully expecting that the poor anima ion that the persons who had come from had left the spot. What, then, was my Richmond had not accepted in writing the condition upon which he was alsurprise to find a crowd of monkeys surrounding the sufferer. As I advanced owed to give them conduct to Fortres Monroe. The Major had given the same information by telegraph to the Presi-dent at Washington. On receiving under the shade of some trees, I stole almost close to them before they perceived me. I took advantage of this circumthis information the President prepare stance to watch their movements. The a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington. The Secretary stricken monkey was crying out in the was preparing at the same moment to so return, without waiting for informa-tion from the President, butatthisjuncmost piteous manner; the others were busily employed in tearing up the wound, endeavoring to destroy the alture, Lieut. Gen. Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War, as well as to the Secretary of State, that the party from ready dreadfully maimed creature. A shout drove them all away save the Richmond had reconsidered and dying animal. cept ed the condition tendered them through Major Eckert, and Gen. Grant urgently I advanced-the little monkey was colling in agony. I took mygun which dvised the President to confer in with the Richmond party. Under these lay beside him. I fancied he cast one circumstances, the Secretary by the President's direction remained at Fortlook of supplication on me, one prayer to be relieved from his misery. I did ess Monroe, and the President joined not hesitate-with one blow of the butt nim there on the night of the 2d of February. The Richmond party was brought down the James river in a end I dashed out his brains. Then, turning round, I slowly returned to my ted States steam transport during quarters, more profoundly dispirited the day, and the transport was anchored in Hampton Roads. On the morning of the 3d, the President, attended by than I had felt for months. Take my advice, sensible reader, it you must live in India, never shoot a he Secretary, received Messrs, Stephe Hunter and Campbell, on board the monkey. Inited States steam transport, River Queen, in Hampton Roads. The con-ference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, How True. The Cincinnati Gazette says: "The patriot in this war is the private soldier; or other witnesse. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, although the man who endures all the hardships or read. The conversation, although earnest and free, was calm and courteous and kind on both sides. The Richmond party approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they and faces all the dangers of the war with no shape in its rewards, and but an undivided portion in its glories, which bring no personal honors. They make categorical demands or tende formal stipulations or absolute refusals. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several advance to the charge which decides the fate of the battle in the face of a storm of death, or they rush to the assault of points at issue between the government nurderous fortifications, a glorious and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed, fully, intelligently, and in an amicable spirit. What the in-surgent party seemed chiefly to favor victory is won, the commander's name rings throughout the land, the swift gratitude of the Government mounts was a postponement of the qu potion the popular impulse and promotes him, separation upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of perhaps repeating it at the instant; they fall to unknown graves, their names the government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passions might be expected to subside and the armiesbe reduced, and trade and intercourse between the number of the even too numerous for the war bulletins. An indifferent addenda to the glorious cription mentions our loss at so many housands, and the country congratu intercourse between the people of both sections be resumed. It was suggested ates itself on the cheapness of the tory, and pays its debt of gratitude in by them that through such postpone onors and offerings to the fortunat ment we might now have immediate commander."

colony of Confederates, which the Emperor thought might create trouble in the empire. Howard, of the Times, the "proclama-

ion forger," whom it cost no little noney and pains to arrest, is not in Eu-ope, as has been stated, but is upon the staff of a certain fragrant weekly sheet sued in New York. He looks none the vorse for the brief imprisonment which was inflicted on him; is apparently in his old spirits, and as full of "fun" as sual.

Evidence has been presented in the ourt at Montreal to prove the genuinetess of the rebel commissions of the St. Albans raiders. Cameron one of the raiders' messengers to Richmond, ar-rived in Montreal from there yesterday with hin ments bearing on the case. George N. Sanders testified that the raid was directed by Clement C. Clay, of Alabama who had promised to assume all the responsibility. The fifth auditor in the United States Treasury married a ward of Chief Justice Chase, a few days ago, and the Chief of Transportation gave the bridal party a special train of ears in which to go to Baltimore. What a nice thing it is to belong to the Shoddy nobility. It is so nice to splurge at the expense of the dear people (subjects). A whale was captured in Provinceton harbor on Monday last, after a running fight of two hours; but not until Leviathan had struck the boat, knocking two men overboard, and breaking the thigh of one of them. The whale is fat, and will yield forty barrels

Re Treast	Total
	Purchase money
Cory (The Bro	Copying fees 5800,087 95 1,878 75 \$91,966 70
dent who him : It is a get tention to Provide Married have f.	Statement showing the amount of money received from lands from Dec. 1, 1856 to Nov. 30, 1863, a period of seren years. Receipts.
It is the ting marrier Familier more expension Shoes and days, and	December, 1856, to Nov., 1857
petites. Mine ha	\$90,317-14

It will be seen by a comparison of the two immediately preceding tables, that the receipts from lands for the single year ending on the 30th of November, 1864, have been nearly equal to the total receipts from the same source for the previous seven years, and it is believed that not much short of forty thousand dollars has been lost through the opera-tion of the graduating act. The patent and warrant fees alone, it will be observed, exceed in amount the total re ceipts of any year of the seven above given. The month of October las vielded over eight thousand five hun The month of October last dred dollars more than the year ending November 30, 1857, the highest in the seven. The number of patents paid for during the year just ended, exceeds by five hundred and seventy-eight the number paid for in the seven years em-braced in the foregoing table, whilst the copying fees are, I believe, the heaviest that have been received in any single

year during the last thirty years. But a few years ago the business of the Land Office had declined to such an extent that its receipts were not suffi-cient to pay its expenses. This unsatis factory state of affairs is now happily changed, and instead of being a burden on the Treasury, the Land Office has become an important source of revenue. The amount contributed by it to the Treasury in the last fiscal year, would defray the expenses of all the depart-ments of the State Government, excepting the Legislature. It exceeds the in one million five hundred thousand dollars.

This great increase in the business and receipts of the office, has verified the predictions of every Surveyor Gen-eral for the last fifteen years, that the only way in which the heavy indebted-ness to the State on account of lands could be collected, was by Executive recommendation and Legislative enact-ment. There can be no doubt that the recommendations made in your Excel-hency's last annual message and that lency's last annual message, and the quent action of the Legislature thereon, were the main causes of the increase. I am of opinion that the reeipts might be still further augmenter by the application of a gentle pressure, in the shape of a light increase of taxation on unpatented lands, to parties in

Large as has been the sum received from lands during the past fiscal year, it is questionable whether it equals the nterest for the same period on the indebtedness of land owners to the Commonwealth. Such measures as would e debtors not merely to keep down the interest, but annually diminish and within a reasonable period finally extinguish the liens of the State, should f possible, be adopted. If a method free from objection of harshness be sought after, I know none likely to be more efficient or less offensive than that more endeent or less onensive than that suggested in my last annual report, of making a light discrimination in favor of patented lands in the levying of State taxes. If this plan were State taxes. If this plan were adopted, I feel confident that nearly all the open accounts on the books of this office might be closed closed in the next ten years, and two or three million dollars be gathered in, without distressing a single debtor. I trust the graduating act of 1835,

which has from time to time expired which has nom time to time expired by it own limitation and been year after year re-enacted, will not again be re-vived. The principal effect of it during the last, was to crowd the office exces-sively for a month or two, and deprive he Commonwealth of money to which she was justly entitled. Experience has shown that the requirements of the act are very loosely complied with by many who are charged with the per-formance of official duties under it.

total receipts for the year, only twenty-four thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars were from lands to which Sonora.-N. Y. Herald.

Trimmings, I suppose, mean buttons and things.

thousands of persons thus accommo-dated. The labor is onerous, and few are aware of its magnitude; but as it is an accommodation to the public, no

I respectfully recommenda revision of the tables of fees now fixed by law for this office. Adopted half a century ago,

change is proposed.

with the joy a father feels, when after a day's laborious exercise at the office, wrestling with a steel pen, he returns to his domestic retreat, and is met at th gate by a smiling cherubim, who in tones that go to his fond parent's heart, and makes him forget his trouble vith, "Hallo, pa, give me a penny." Your hand instinctively goes to the with.

seat of your affections, your pocket, and draws forth the coveted coin which is invested in molasses candy. -----

Dr. Gwin and his Mexican Viceroyalty -A Screw Loose.

It was lately reported that Dr. Gwin had mysteriously turned up at Havana, *en coute* for Europe, and that he had flatly denied the whole story of his Mexican dukedom and vice rought. In Mexican dukedom and viceroyalty. In the news from Mexico, which we published yesterday, we have the true ex-planation, we suspect, of this mystery. Maximilian, it appears, found Dr. Gwin a heretic and a Southern secession pro-pagandist, and that under his control Sonora and the Mexican States adjoin-ing would soon be filled by an up

ng would soon be filled by an ่าก่า manageable revolutionary Southern secesh population It further appears that, in this view, Maximilian regard-ing the "returned Californian" as a angerous firebrand, threw cold water over him and his projects, and that the subbed and indignant Doctor is on his way back to Paris to demaud redress from Louis Napoleon. We fear that some such misfortune as this has be-fallen the onterprising Destandard fallen the enterprising Doctor and will eut short his dreams of a reign of im-perial power, pomp and splendor, "fuss and feathers," in the beautiful clime of

In addition to clothes, the scion of ou

ouse runs up other expenses. But what is the expense compared infallible artillery ;" to have its ortho-loxy established beyond all cavil " by Apostolic blows and knocks;" and, it

eed be, to be brought vividly back to s pristine vigor in the consciousness of the peoples by the '' godly, thorough reformation '' of '' fire, sword and desoation." The Beecherian religion is somewhat

less simple than the Beecherian politics, and yet, remotely at least, it is based upon the same fundamental principles. other words, it is Beecherian in dogna, in element, and in practice. If des not look to authority for guidance of to learning for illumination. I turns to itself in every strait, and cyphers out all problems by means of strait, and "Aliberal art that costs no pains of study, industry, or brains."

By means of this art Chistiauity has been elevated, the Gospels improved and the character of true religion brought into sublime conformity with the exigencics of modern times. The work is eminently Beecherian in chara ter. Who indeed but Beecher would have ventured upon the audacious pro-ject of wadding down a Sharpe's rifle bullet with a page torn from the Sermon on the Mount? Who but he could have evolved the doctrine of "No Compronise with Traitors" from the history of he Woman taken in Adultery? Mr. Beecher indeed does not deny breaching a sort of composite Christianity, such as can be made contem ocaneous with Parrott guns. Greek erritories, raids, robberies, retaliations, ombardments, bastiles, and other emin the war, get \$3 a day in gold in the ently modern appliances. Men may say of his faith as Samuel Butler said o Men may

Squire Ralpho's: "Tis a dark lantern of the spirit, Which none see by but those that bear it ;"

side by side they should vote as they nave fought.

Highway Robbers in Federal Uniforms. Almost every day we hear of robberies committed in the vicinity of Nashville by men clothed in the national uniform. The marauders are not discriminating, but pluck white and black alike, as the opportunity offers. Tuesday and Wednesday they operated on the Lebanon pike near Mill creek. Tuesday they got about \$175, gathering it in small sums from a number of persons. Wed-needay they had better success, and succeeded in getting some \$600. The parties robbed were men of slender means, some of them on their way to this place to make purchases of a little coffee, sugar, &c. Two negroes were called upon to deliver, and each gave up 820 and their knives. Wednesday night they went to the residence of Mr. J. C. Corley, and stole several hundred dollars worth of bacon. The men were dollars worth of bacon. The men on foot, and armed with pistols. The immunity which these scoundrels en-oy in the prosecution of their crimes is injurious to the national cause, and

How to Remain Young,

The following is given on the authority of one of the most famous physicians of he age, and will doubtless be highly ppreciated by hundreds of readers, of both genders, but more especially the adies or that portion of them upon whose countenances Time is beginning to leave his tracks : " To remove winkles, lines, crow's-feet," &c., says our authority, "when presenting them-selves prematurely, or when the results of severe illness, as well as to ward them off at the fime of life when they may be expected to show themselves, several es-sential points must be observed. The face should be well bathed in cold water wrinkles, lines, crow's-feet," &c., says every morning, winter as well as summer, by means of a sponge. Curd honey, or common yellow soap, should be used n washing the face previous to bathing. The oftener cold water is applied to the face the better. If any roughness of the

skin ensues, a little cold cream, applied at night, will soon remove it. Then, again, as much exercise as can be conveniently taken in the open air, every lay, is to be practiced. The diet must be generous but wholesome. Plenty of substantial food should be taken, with port wine, or stout porter. Vinegar pickles, and other acids must be avoided. In addition to all the above rules, t would be as well if regular hours were observed, and heated places of amuse ment seldom visited.'

-It is a fact that a skillful mechanic t any of our trades could any time within ten or fifteen years previous to

South, for the same labor that he would get only \$1.50 for in the North. And vet the abolitionists say that slavery kept down the wages of mechanics.

mained behind would have to continu in prison. He then called upon them to make their choice. Immediately two hundred and sixty stepped forward, re-questing to remain, some of them stat-ing that they preferred to stay in prison ten years rather than be sent back to the reduct army. This number included the rebel army. This number included all present who had served under Hood. There are near ten thousand prisoners, altogether, at Camp Chase. ------The French Rams at Sea Under Rebel Colors.

It is believed by many that there are now two formidable iron clad ships at sea, and on their way across the At-lantic to strike a blow for the rebel cause. Our Paris correspondent, under date of January 27, gave us a circum-stantial account of these ships, of their rendezvous on the coast of France, and of their purpose to leave the European waters about the 6th instant. Mr. Dudley, our Consul at Liverpool, furnished the government with the sam intelligence under about the same date, and with the additional fact that men shipped to man these vessels had hef Liverpool.

These ships are the same " French ams" of which our readers have heard before, and which the Emperor once "detained," while one of them was yet on the stocks. They were built for the rebels originally; but it was found im-possible to get them out of France and into Rebeldom directly without the knowledge of our government, so there knowledge of our government; so they were gotten out by means of a bogus sale to the Danes and the Prussians—engineered as similar matters have been in England, in the case of the Alabama and other cruisers. We give to-day a portrait of the one of these vessels know in Europe as the Sphynx. She is a for-midable ship, but not, as has been hastily said, the most formidable afloat. Her engines are of three hundred and fifty horse power, and her ram is thirty-five feet in length. She has two turrets, pierced collectively for elevenguns, and plated with iron four inches and three-eighths in thickness. Her hull is plated with four-inch plates. It is the opinion of good judges who have examined the ship that her armor will not resist the projectile thrown by the 15-inch guns in se in our navy. It is very probable that the point will

soon be brought to the test. Our cor respondent informs us that the destina-tion of the vessels is this city. It is the place at which, perhaps, t.ey could strike their most effective blow. They might go up the James to strike at Grant; but the ease with which he could one a pew line by the Welden could open a new line by the Weldon road would then nullify their efforts in that quarter. They could not re-open Wilmington any more than Porter alone could close it with better ships. They will doubtless, therefore, try a more desperate game. By this means

coast, and especially at the greater har-bors, will be the only proper provision against the Stonewall and the Rapidan. Our numberless swift blockaders should be already scouring the sea to give timely intimation of the approach of the enemy, and our iron clads should already be *en route* to their various positions. Then we can welcome the new comers as additions to our own next for a repulse approximation of the section. navy, for a repulse anywhere is equiva-lent to their capture, inasmuch as they have only enough coal to cross the At lantic, and without coal will be helpless masses of metal.-N. Y. Herald.

When Rufus Choate described the Republican party as "a party which knows only one half of America to hate and dread it, and from whose unconsecrated and revolutionary banner fifteen stars are erased" he told but half the truth, very truly remarks another. It was not merely the Union-it was the

system which had rendered Union possible-the government of laws-of checks and balances-of safe guards and precedents-which the Abolitionists hated; and it was to destroy that they began, as it is with the same object that they

still continue, the present war.

There were 479 deaths in New York eity last week. Sixty-seven persons died of consumption, 47 of inflammation of the lungs, 19 of diptheria, 19 of typhus ever, and 31 of smallpox

The President's son. Mr. Robert Lin olin, has been nominated to the Senate o be Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of captain He is to serve upon the staff of Liout. Gen. Grant.

A New Military Policy in the South.

A special correspondent of the World writing from Washington, avers that recent intelligence confirms the report that Richmond would be evacuated under certain contingencies, and that the new military policy of the rebels was to give up all the seaboard cities almost without a struggle. He also states that General Lee accepted the position of general-in-chief on the written pledge that the military policy he might advocate should be carried out without let or hindrance, and this includes the plan of evacuating all the posts on or near the Atlantic coast and concentrating the troops of the Confederacy atone or more points farther inland. But this is but a part of what is to be done. The rebel rmies in the South-west are to be or ered to the East, leaving behind asmall

force to act as a corps of observation.— This, of course, will remove Dick Tay-lor's army from Thomas' front and to a certain extent surrenders to our forces the rich territory in the South-west. Meanwhile the Southern forces will be concentrated into two large armies, viz one in Eastern Virginia, under the di-rect command of Lee, and the other in South Carolina, under the command of Beauregard. This movement is understood to have been so nearly consum-mated that each army is ready for the duty assigned it.

General Beauregard's instructions, ac-cording to this report, are to fall back before General Sherman, making a show of fighting only to draw the Union troops inland; when our forces have ad-vanced far enough from their base, and their lines of communication with cooperating armies are so far extended as to be readily severed, a desperate attack will be made upon them. This attack, the rebels believe, will be successful, and they found this confidence upon the strength of Beauregard's army and the inability of General Sherman to fall back or obtain reinforcements. Just where this battle will be fought circumstances will determine, but probably not far from the line which divides the Carolinas. That it will be the most

the of the war, is openly conceded. General Lee will act on the defensive

before Richmond until the result of thi battle is fully known. Should Beaure-gare be defeated he will quietly evacuate Richmond and Petersburg, a nd with draw further inland, in accordance with the plan heretofore noticed in this corresponence. If, on the other hand Beauregard should come off the victor, and Sherman's army be thoroughly beaten, Lee may attempt an advance with his force in a direction calculated to give General Grant no little trouble.

More Loyal Thieves.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcriptmentions arumor that the Senate Committee of Finance, of which Senator Sherman, of Ohio, is chairman, who were directed by a resolution of the Senate to investigate and report what losses of public securities have occurred in the office of the Register of the Treasury during the last year, have already discovered two losses of U. S. Bonds from that officer—one of \$30,000, and the other of upward of \$1,200,000. These are in addition to the defalcation of \$100,000 mentioned to the Annual Report of the Treasury to Con-gress last December. The committee are still pursuing their investigation,

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