

The Simose Twins.

We clip the following closing paragraphs from a speech made in Congress by Hon. A. Harding, Unionist, of Ky. Sir, the Union cause, in the border States, has already lost more strength by the agitation of this question in Congress at this session, than was lost by the defeat of one arm at Bull Run. Gentlemen should take care, lest in their great zeal to strike off the bonds of the slave, they should be preparing chains and slavery for themselves and posterity.

Sir, the fearful responsibility, the deep guilt and crime of bringing this great country into all the horrors of civil war and bloodshed, does not rest alone upon the leading secessionists of the South; a full share of that criminal guilt is justly chargeable to the leading disunion abolitionists of the North. If this Government shall outstride the angry storm now threatening its destruction, and the fearful day of just retribution shall come, may it not justly be said to the leading spirits from the North and the South: You have been co-workers in the attempt to destroy the Government of your country. You of the North sought to dissolve the Union of these States, preferring to destroy slavery. You of the South sought to dissolve it professedly to protect slavery. You were both disunionists—all rebels against the Government. As State after State plunged into the Gulf of disunion, your shouts of triumph from the North rose up and met the prayers of joy from the South. You have sinned a great country with desolation and waste. You have criminal fields with kindred blood. You have filled the whole country with weeping widows and orphans. In guilt and crime you have been banded together, like Simose twins, through life and you ought not to be separated in death. It is not just that you should expiate your enormous crime together, on the same scaffold, and together be buried in the same traitors' grave.

The editor of the Republican organ at Honesdale, not long since suggested the halberd as the merited reward of those who dissented from the policy of "honest old Abe," but now he comes down upon that public functionary and his subordinates in the following unmistakable language:

The great body of loyal citizens throughout the country are of opinion with that federal government. It squanders money with a criminal prodigality. Floyd plundered the Treasury on an immense scale; but where he stole tens, the retainers of this administration have managed to abstract hundreds.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Committee met in this place on the 28th and issued a call for a State Convention to meet on the 4th of July next. Under the present circumstances of the country it is wise, in the Committee's not to call the Convention upon the customary 4th of March. We have always regarded that day as entirely too early to open the campaign; and in the present unsettled state of the Nation, when new questions are constantly springing up, and when the rebel who requires the undivided attention of the people, there were the strongest reasons against hasty action. By the fourth of July we may be able to see our way clearly out of existing complications. The Convention will be called upon to nominate candidates for Auditor General and for Surveyor General.—Harrisburg Patriot and Union.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee on Wednesday last was a harmonious reunion of temporarily estranged political friends. The leading supporters of Douglas and of Breckinridge in the unfortunate contest of last fall, met together as brethren, forgetful of past dissensions, and solicitous for the success of those great constitutional principles which form the basis of the Democratic creed. Nothing occurred in the slightest degree calculated to mar the harmony of the proceedings. The same spirit manifested in the Committee prevails throughout the Democratic ranks in Pennsylvania. It is once more a united and harmonious party; and when it is thus united it is invincible.—Harrisburg Patriot and Union.

ANECDOTE OF SIMON CAMERON.—A Pennsylvania man in the army, relates to us a traditional anecdote of the Secretary of War. It was the custom of the late Pennsylvanian for mothers to place an apple, a silver dollar, and a Bible before their children as soon as they were able to toddle about; and with a mother's interest and satisfaction, watch them make their choice. It was considered indicative of their more natural predilections. In accordance with this custom, the mother of the infant Simon, as soon as he was able to stand on his pins, produced the articles, and set them before the child, hoping in her heart he would select the Bible. But not so Simon. The future Secretary of War took a somewhat deliberate view, and with less reverence than King Alfred, meditated upon the dollar, pocketed the apple; it is needless to add that he has been at that business ever since.—Harrisburg Patriot and Union.

BOMBARDMENT OF HARRISBURG.—By the arrival of the great fleet at Island, at Fort Monroe, we have the intelligence that on New Year's day Fort Pickens opened fire on the rebel steamer Times, and subsequently upon the rebel fortifications. The firing was returned, and continued until midnight. One of the shells from Fort Pickens made an extensive breach in Fort Barrancas, and towards the close of the engagement, the hot shot and shell set fire to the town of Warrington, and it is believed, completely destroyed that place.

NEW YORK, January 14, '62. Much indignation is expressed at the publication in the Tribune, of the destination of the Burnside expedition—no destination, to be sure, but in a letter from Fortress Monroe, Agents of the Government, who were active in fitting out the expedition, say that it is no extraordinary mischief which that blabbing respondent may do us. It may cost us hundreds of lives and many thousands of dollars. The secret rebels in Baltimore and Washington would lose no time in telegraphing the destination to Richmond, and the news doubtless, has reached them in time to enable them to concentrate troops at the various points threatened by our forces.

The editor of a Western religious paper who was obliged to suspend publication, thus grows out his dissatisfaction, we have to say, is no extraordinary mischief which that blabbing respondent may do us. It may cost us hundreds of lives and many thousands of dollars. The secret rebels in Baltimore and Washington would lose no time in telegraphing the destination to Richmond, and the news doubtless, has reached them in time to enable them to concentrate troops at the various points threatened by our forces.

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THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT

TERMS—\$1.50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
A. J. GERRITTSON,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.
MONTROSE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1862.

PURPOSES OF THE WAR!

Congress by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the following resolution in July 1861: That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the citizens of the Democratic States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and terms around the Capital, that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion or prejudice, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war was waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the rights, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Students intending to attend the Binghamton Commercial College, can hear of something of practical value, by calling at or addressing this office.

Another Great Battle.

We learn that a great battle was fought on the 20th at Mill Springs, Ky.; the rebel forces were routed with a loss of 300, and two Generals, Zollicoffer and Baillie Peyton, Jr. A large number of prisoners, horses, camp equipage, &c., was taken. The Federal loss is 100. Our victory is complete. We have no details, and if we had them they would be changed before our next issue.

ARRIVED.—James N. McCauley and John Merritt, who were prisoners at Richmond, arrived among their friends in Susquehanna Depot last Wednesday evening, and met with a very warm reception. They have been here for thirty days.

REV. S. S. BARTR and lady, return their thanks to the citizens of New Milford and vicinity for the donation received by them on Wednesday evening, January 15, also to Mr. Orlando Plimney, who opened his house on that occasion.

HENRY W. POTTER, of Company A, 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died recently of measles, at the General Hospital in Washington. Mr. Potter was from Rush, Susquehanna County. His remains were brought home for interment by Mr. Frederick Hinds.

Dedication.

The dedicatory services of the new Presbyterian church of Montrose, will be attended by the providence of God permitting, on Wednesday, February 5. The religious exercises will commence at two o'clock, p. m.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House, in Montrose, on Monday evening of the second week of court—January 27th.

C. E. BROWN,
Secretary.

Vocal Music.

A Musical Convention and drill, will be held at Montrose, commencing on Tuesday, February 4th 1862, at ten o'clock a. m., to continue four days, and close with a grand concert on Friday evening, under the direction of Prof. John G. Towner, of the Normal Academy of Music, Genesee, N. Y.

Instructions given in vocal training according to Prof. C. Bassini's method. "The Olive Branch, Oriental Glee and Anthem Book," by T. J. Cook, and T. E. Perkins, will be furnished to the singers during the Convention free of charge.

Admission to the whole course, 15 cents. Concert 50 cents. Concert 15 cents. All elegancies are requested to read this notice to their congregation and attend the convention free of charge.

E. B. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

Wood—Wood—Wood!

We have about enough wood, and beg of our subscribers to "hold on." We will take Beef, Cash, Pork, Money, Grain, Cash, or most anything else, in any quantity, but send us no more wood unless by special agreement made after this date. We always try to oblige new subscribers, and a few cords of such description as may be agreed upon can be accepted in cases where it may seem to be a special accommodation to the patron; but we want the "cash" to cease.

A large number of Federal prisoners have recently been released by the rebels, and sent North from Richmond.

A telegram says: It is reported here to state that these prisoners do not complain of harsh treatment. They say that all the sick and wounded were uniformly well treated and well taken care of. That they received the same food and attention that they gave to their own soldiers; and I learn from surgeon Smith, who dressed their wounds on the Adelaide, that he found that they had received good surgical attention, and saw nothing in their condition to complain of.

Captain Brewer, who was six months in the hands of the rebels, and was finally leased from Tusculoo, also states that the accounts of bad treatment have been greatly exaggerated. He says that those who recognized their condition as prisoners were well treated by the officers in charge. The released prisoners, however, all join in denunciation of Lieutenant Todd, major-in-law of President Lincoln, whose unfeeling brutality appeared to make no exception.

So far about one thousand prisoners on each side have been exchanged, nearly five hundred of whom were connected with the army of the Potomac. The system of exchanges inaugurated by our Government is fully reciprocated by the Rebel authorities.

A letter from Louisville, Ky., says that full one-half the families in that city have members serving in both armies, and that in the State it is more frequent to meet cases of that kind than families that are all on one side. He gives the following prominent cases:

General McCook, of the federal forces, and the rebel Buckner, are own cousins. E. G. Cowper-Helm, the bitterest of secessionists, has a brother the strongest of Unionists. The patriotic Mayor of the city has a brother in Buckner's army. George D. Prentice, of the Journal, has one son in the Union army, while another has joined the Rebels. Of two of J. J. Crittenden's sons, one is a Brigadier General of the rebels. The Colonel of the advance guard of our forces at Camp Nevin has a brother holding the same position at Bowling Green.

A resolution has been introduced in our State legislature asking that frauds upon the treasury be punished by death. However just this may be it would embarrass the government for a time for want of a sufficient supply of hemp, with which to suspend the vast army of stealers that are now laboring to destroy the vitality of the country. Members of the cabinet, senators, representatives, governors, generals, colonels, editors, civilians, &c., would be marched to the gallows in regiments. Should it appear probable that such a bill is to be passed, speculators would do well to buy up all the rope, and rope material in market, for a great rise in prices would certainly be realized. We do not think Congress would pass such a bill, as many of the members would object to its passage on personal grounds.

The New York State Senate has passed a resolution asking the President to take steps for an immediate exchange of prisoners—a large majority of the Senate being Republicans. A few months ago, if a Democrat said a word favoring an exchange on the grounds of expediency, humanity and necessity, he was called a "traitor," by the Republican mob crowd. We like to see men punished by being obliged to eat their own abusive words. These of us who were then so wickedly abused can well afford to refrain from entertaining unkindness towards our persecutors, as their adoption even at this late day, of our view of the case, is a full and voluntary acknowledgement that they were not only short-sighted, but influenced by malice. We accept the repentance, and congratulate them upon their increased light upon the subject.

The nigger has been thrust into the State Senate by a resolution declaring that the Union cannot be restored unless slavery be abolished. This is the old idea of the extreme abolition fanatics, revived to suit the wants of progressive republicanism, which woefully assumes the abolition doctrine.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill abolishing the franking privilege—the law to go into effect in July. The Senate has yet to act in the matter.

We have a report from Fortress Monroe, that Gen. Wool had notified the rebels to remove women and children from Norfolk. But this is not credited by the President.

We have no reliable news in relation to the Burnside expedition. One rumor says it entered Pamlico sound, through Hatteras Inlet, on Sunday the 12th.

As we announced last week, Simon Cameron has been removed from the department, and sent to Russia. He did not "resign," as some of the papers modestly stated it.

All is quiet along the line of the Potomac, but the wise ones say that loud reports will soon be heard from all quarters of the seat of war, in a few days. This story is so old that we do not vouch for it—it will content itself with letting our readers know what has been done, instead of what is going to be done.

The vote in the Senate to confirm the appointment of Hon. E. M. Stanton, as sec. of war, was nearly unanimous—only two voting no. On Cameron's nomination as Minister to Russia the vote stood 28 to 14, with 6 not voting. It seems to have been thought best to send him to Russia to get rid of him. In that country they hang men who rob the treasury.

A great deal of lying has been done by the abolition organs about the organization of the House, at Harrisburg. Several of them call Wm. Hopkins, who was voted for by the Democrats for speaker, a "Breckinridge," "tory," "secessionist," &c., while they call John Rowe, who was elected, a "Douglasite." All such statements are false; both men were elected as Union Democrats. Hopkins favors reform; the exposure of treasury robbery, &c., while Rowe was in the ring engaged with Curtin in robbing the people by means of the State canals and railroads. With these facts explained it is easy to understand the turning point in the organization. It is still hoped, however, that the minority can force an investigation into last year's robberies.

It is now quite evident that the Republican party is making arrangements to take its stand in favor of the old plan of entire and immediate abolition. Its organs are daily growing more open, favorable to this idea; and if they were to keep the Helper motto, of "No man can be a true Patriot without first becoming an abolitionist," at their mast head, it would but speak what they evidently are drifting upon.

It is encouraging, however, to note that there are strong and increasing evidences that Mr. Lincoln has made up his mind that our Union cannot be saved without repudiating the negro-phobians. The selection of Mr. Stanton, late Attorney-General under Buchanan, in place of Cameron, is a bold issue against the anti-slavery party—hence the coldness or half-heartedness with which they received it. The Union cause is improving.

Notice to Tanners.

A good location for erecting a Tannery is offered, with water privileges, free, to any one who will open a business on the Mesophen creek near Ely's Mills, in Dimock, six miles south of Montrose, five miles west of the Delaware Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The location is convenient to a good supply of bark, and an extensive business might be secured. For particulars address Ami Ely, Brooklyn, Susquehanna County Pa.

A TERRIBLE WOUND.—An English Captain passed through Cleveland, a few days ago, en route for Cincinnati, to procure medical treatment for a terrible wound received by him at the battle of Bull Run. A market ball had literally cut his throat, in part severing the wind pipe, but strange to say, not producing death. The wound is now far from being healed, for when the Captain throws his head backwards it gaps open frightfully, and the wind can be heard to pass out of the aperture. He has evidently suffered much from the wound, but hopes to get relief at Cincinnati.

There is one matter worthy of special notice, in connection with abolitionism. Of the 650,000 soldiers engaged in the war, none are found agitating the emancipation hobby. They talk, and write a great deal about fighting and whipping the rebels, to restore the Union, but not a word about abolition. Several newspapers have been printed by soldiers, but they do not mention abolition. Of all the officers, none favor abolition except Fremont, who was so notoriously inefficient and shamefully extravagant that an administration strongly prejudiced in his favor was obliged to remove him; and crazy Phelps, who was so sadly demoted that he could talk of nothing but the unconstitutionality of slavery—even forgetting to mention that he had been sent to Ship Island to put down rebellion and restore the Union! It is only the crazy fanatics at home, who agitate for abolition—and they seem to forget that the foolish force of slavery has been the original cause of all our trouble; and that if our good old Union is ever restored and perpetuated, the secession and abolition doctrines must both be repudiated by the American people.

An important contest has been decided in the legislature. Hon. John Cessna was a candidate for Representative in Bedford county, and had near one thousand majority. But by the last arbitrary appointment bill, Bedford was attached to Somerset—giving them two members. Somerset gives over one thousand Republican majority, and Messrs. Schrock and Householder were returned. Cessna contested the seat of Mr. El, on the ground that Bedford had a sufficient population to entitle her to a separate member—which right is guaranteed to all such counties since 1790, by the constitution of the State.

Constitutional law prevailed over the gerrymandering of Republicanism, and Cessna obtained his seat. His great ability and experience entitle him to a front rank in all deliberative body.

We are pleased to find the West Chester Jeffersonian again among our exchanges. It has for some months been denied the use of the mails. The editor managed to get the paper into the hands of the Postmaster General, for several weeks, and then had his attention called to the fact that his own proscription order had deprived it of mail privileges. He at once revoked the tyrannical order, and said that if the facts had been known to him, it would not have been suppressed. So it seems that the lying abolitionists had made a cats paw of a member of the Cabinet! A day of fearful retribution must surely come for such wrongs. Meantime the paper—one of the best in the State, had been circulated over the country by the people, who would have it, in spite of tyrants. We are glad to see that its war upon abolitionism has only grown more vigorous. Success to it and the cause.

The Federal House of Representatives has decided that Hon. Wm. E. Lehman, Democrat, shall retain his seat, which was contested by John M. Butler, Republican. This is the noted case from the first Philadelphia district. It will be remembered that the Republican tool, Byrd, was sent to the Penitentiary for attempting to do the dirty work of his masters. In spite of this party managers, determined to oust Lehman. To this end they collected some ballot-boxes, with votes in them, and counted them in such a way as to make gains enough to elect Butler. But law and facts were still against them. It was proved that the boxes from the disputed precincts had been so left that they could be opened and stuffed; and that the votes opened and counted could not be identified as having been the ones used on election day. The only wrong in the whole matter seems to be that poor Byrd went to prison instead of his employers. Sixty-seven Republicans voted to oust Lehman, but a few of the more honest ones, voted with the Democrats and no-party men, to reverse the report of the majority of Grow's committee, and rebuke the penitentiary scape-goats.

Late reports give a somewhat, but not materially different version of Humphrey Marshall's rout in Kentucky, from the one we published last week.

D. D. Warner, of this county has been appointed a member of the committee on vice and immorality, in the State Legislature. Senator Landon is Chairman of the committee on railroads and canals. No important business has been transacted.

Notwithstanding the many rumors about, and many well authenticated, so far it has not been decided to remove Secretary Welles. Should the Senate, however, pass the resolution now before it, transferring the letting of the new iron-clad frigates to the President, he will resign. An earnest effort is being made by his friends to prevent it, but it will not succeed, unless his brother-in-law, G. D. Morgan, should disgorge the \$35,000. Up to-day, however, he has resolutely refused to pay over to the Treasury a single cent. Mr. Fox, Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, went on to New York to see him to endeavor, if possible, to arrange the matter.

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Captivating Proposition!

Light is breaking in upon the obscure vision of plain people on the subject of a "Union" of parties. Many heretofore, thought the basis of Union was the laying aside of all party doctrines, &c., on both sides. But the Harrisburg Telegraph, the official organ of Republicanism, explains what is now meant by "Union" so far as that party is concerned:

"One thing is certain, that between the avowed and fearlessly sustained principles of the entire Republican party and a position what was formerly the Democratic party, there was no important difference, either in the purpose to be obtained or the manner of their attainment. Therefore, a Union with that wing of the Democracy of the most simple as well as practical character. It requires no invitation on the part of the Republican party, provided the men who thus boast of their adhesion to a principle are honest, and if there is any renunciation to be made, it must be declared by those same Democrats, who would be expected to give up all their own preferences with regard to men, all their corrupt predilections on the subject of organizations and come into the enthusiastic ranks of the Republican party, with those principles of high regard for the Union and respect for the Constitution, which have so far rendered them most decent in the eyes of their countrymen, and which have enabled them to give a position in the politics of the Union which no struggle or covenant of their own, as a separate organization, could possibly accomplish. But to ask the Republican party to give up one idea of its sublime principles—to ask them to surrender one single feature of its creed or compromise its organization to conciliate any man or set of men, would be as ridiculous and as unwholesome as the cancellation of the Lord's prayer, by omitting the injunction against stealing to conciliate the thief, or that on murder to compromise with the assassin."

If there are any thieves or assassins among Democrats they can no doubt go right in and feel at home. Men possessed of honesty or self-respect, cannot do so, on any such terms.

They Have Got Their Eyes Open.

It has long been evident that the British Aristocracy were doing all they could, in the way of abolition organization, to stir up sectional strife in the United States with a view to divide or destroy our Union. The abolitionists, blind as they rushed into this trap, thinking that England's hatred of slavery would cause her to range herself on the side of the North, when war came. When too late, the perfidy of British abolitionists is seen and felt. In the Federal House of Representatives, on the 14th Owen Lovejoy gave his opinion of England as below:

"I have no objection to a bill to appropriate \$25,000 for the purchase of the World's Fair, in England next year. We copy as reported in the Tribune: Mr. Lovejoy (Rep., Ill.)—I am very decidedly opposed to this bill. I think it is enough for us, in all conscience, to have been humiliated and dishonored and disgraced by the British nation, without appropriating \$25,000 for purposes of an American exhibition there.

Mr. Kellogg (Rep., Ill.) inquired if he had any objection to the action of the British Government, of our own Government, that we have been thus dishonored and disgraced. Mr. Lovejoy—I understand how it was done. That disgrace was all that the nation could bear. We marched up to it, sweating great drops of blood. We came to it as Christ went to the cross, saying, "I do not know what you are saying," and yet we were required to say that we did it cheerfully—that we did it gladly—and that we now appropriate thankfully \$25,000 to fit out Commissioners to appear at the Court of St. James. Inasmuch as we have submitted to be thus dishonored by Great Britain, I think the least we can do is to acknowledge it, and to stay at home till the time comes that we can whip the nation. Then I will be willing to regard our people at their World's Exhibition. Every time I think of that surrender, the words come instinctively to my mind: Enneas used when requested by Queen Dido to rehearse the sufferings which had befallen the Trojans during the siege and capture of Troy, "Oh, Queen, you require me to renew the intolerable grief of that siege by reciting it, every time that I eat and drink. I believe every time that I have to think of it, that expression of the tortured and agonized Trojan exile comes to my lips—I am made to renew the horrors which I suffered when the news of the surrender of Maser and Sidiel reached us. I acknowledge it, I literally wept tears of vexation. I hate it, and I hate the British Government. I here now publicly avow and record that I love, and declare that it shall be unextinguishable. I mean to whip it while I live, and to bequeath it to my children when I die, and if I am alive when war with England comes, and if I can carry a musket in that war, I will carry it. I have three sons, and I mean to charge them, and do now charge them, that if they shall have at that time reached years of manhood and strength, they shall enter into that war. I believe there was no need for that surrender, before I believe that the nation would rather go to war with Great Britain than have suffered the disgrace of being insulted and being thus unavenged. I have not reached the sublimation of Christianity—that exaltation of Christianity which allows me to be insulted, abused and dishonored. I can bear all that as a Christian, but to say that I do it cheerfully is more than I can bring myself to. I trust in God that the time is not far distant, when we shall have suppressed this rebellion, and be prepared to avenge and wipe out the insult that we have received. We will then stir up Ireland, and we will appeal to the Charists of England, we will go to the old French habitans of Canada, we will join hands with France and Russia to take away the Eastern possessions of that proud empire, and will take away the crown from that Government, before we cease. I trust in God that the time will come, I trust the appropriation will be voted down. One of our Commissioners, I understand, is the individual who writes those pleasant letters asking us to submit to insult cheerfully—to smile at this bitter cup, drugged with the bitterest ingredients that were ever pressed to human lips, and not to make a face about it. I believe, there is any necessity for that, that we would have been stronger for this difficulty with Great Britain, for it would have made us feel the necessity of making short work with the rebels."

After further debate, the House tabled the bill by a large majority. Adjourned.

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NEWS ITEMS.

Among the twelve rebel prisoners recently brought to St. Louis from North Missouri, is Mr. John K. Lincoln, of Clinton County. He is a highly respectable, wealthy and influential citizen of that county, about 40 years of age, and a cousin of President Lincoln. The prisoner is charged with having permitted the rebels to secret ammunition in his cellar, induced a young man to join the rebel army, assisted in the robbery of Liberty Arsenal and otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy. He removed from Kentucky to Missouri many years ago, and as one of his rebel proclivities, has been deemed a good citizen.

The contested election case which has been going on for some time in Luzerne County between Hon. E. B. Chase, the democratic candidate, and Jerome G. Miller, the Republican candidate, has at last been decided in favor of the latter in an elaborate opinion by Judge Conyngham. We have not yet learned whether the case will be taken to the Supreme Court, or not. The only question in the case was as to the constitutionality of the law which authorizes the voting of soldiers while out of the State.

Napoleon Bonaparte punished every dishonest army contractor with death. He regarded every man who sought money by malpractice and pure in thorough order. This will infuse an enthusiasm and ardor throughout the entire army. The organization of the army proceeds rapidly, and it is difficult to believe that a coalition of things like that before Bull Run could ever have existed. When the word "forward!" shall be given, our army will move to certain victory.

The Kansas contested election case was settled in the U. S. Senate, January 16th, by confirming Gen. Lane in his seat against the claim of Mr. Stanton. The General will shortly leave Washington to take command of his division in the West.

The Times reproduces a letter written by Mr. Sewall, in 1839, to Wm. Browne, of Liverpool, in which Mr. Sewall repudiates the idea that the American Government could ever be guilty of so gross a violation of its faith as to confine, in time of war, money invested in American securities in time of peace.

The Times, in an editorial on the subject, thinks it is not an inopportune moment to bring forward this declaration, the more particularly as England has been unceasingly in communication with the Washington Government.