Erie Obserber. SATURDAY, DEC. 19TH. 1863. EVERBAL VIGILARCE BY THE PROPILE IS THE PRICE O AMERICAN LIBERTY -Andrew Jackson.

No one can resist the conclusion, after fully reading and reflecting upon Mr. Lincoln's Message, that the President is able, that many of our best and most one of the best politicians in the North, and-one of the poorest statesmen.

Tur estimates of Government expense for the fiscal year commencing June 30th, 1864, and ending June 30th, 1865, are fixed by Secretary Chase, at \$793,421,374, of which \$85,387,676 are for interest on the public debt, \$500,000,000 for the army proper, and \$42,000,000 for the naval establishment.

Ws acknowledge no man as a Democrat who is not a firm and consistent friend of the Union. Democracy means Union, just as the Bible means love, the sun light, the clouds rain. The perpetuation of the Union is the sum and substance of every Democratic principle, and the eachings of all our great men. The first thing that a true Democrat learns is to love the Union and the Constitution, and when he deserts these noble maxims, he has no further right to claim to be a Democrat. Jeff. Davis is no Democrat, any more than Ben Wade or "Z." Chandler are. Democracy embraces the whole country, not a portion of it; it teaches unity, not sectionalism; it inspires respect for laws and constitutional liberty. and knows no such despotic sentiments dimnion mint.

Fred. Douglas, the black man, made a said: "Men had waited in the anti-chamber for days, but the moment his card was sent in the usher returned with an invitation to walk up. Some office beggar near by, remarked, 'I knew it would be so. He's a nigger, that's enough.' Mr. Douglas asked the audience to imagine how the President received him, a colored man. 'Why, precisely,' said he, 'as one old Union as it was could never be recalled. Its canonized bones were quietly inurned upon the battered walls of Fort Sumter, and the nation had come to think that the dear old finger of John Brown was worth all the slaveholders in creation. There would, in future, be no Union everywhere; every slave free, and every freeman a voter."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Message of Jefferson Davis to the while what he is really uttering is some rebel Congress is published in full in the New York papers. It frankly acknow- sense, such as might have been picked up ledges the discouragements which hang at an infant's school, a milliner's shop, or over the Confederacy, but says the people | a lunatic asylum. of the South will never submit to any- | What we have been saying has particular

nd and France of hostility to the South and with having favored the Federal cause. He recommends that no more substitutes be received for drafted persons, and that all between 15 and 45 be placed into the army, while others above the latter age, be detailed on special light duty. He wants all white persons employed in the army as cooks, teamsters, &c., to be thrown into the ranks, and their present duty performed by negroes. He urges an increase of taxation to step the depreciation of the currency. He claims to regret the stoppage of exchanges, places the blame on our authorities. and indignantly denies the statements that the rebels have ill-treated our prison-Gov. Letcher's Message to the rebel the picture on all sides, and it presents hopeful and encouraging features. If we are only true to ourselves, to the cause, and the country, we cannot be overthrown." He claims that Virginia "will never consent to a treaty of peace which dismembers her own territory, nor will she consent to a treaty which does not recognize fully the Southern Confederacy." Gen. Charles Clark, recently elected, was inaugurated Governor of Mississippi on the 16th inst. He urges the vigorous prosecution of measures for the defense of the State, and says that sooner than submit to the foe, should the army become exhausted, the women, children, and old men will, like the remnant of will be, or may be, some persons who are Pascagoula, join hands and march into not Republicans. They are just as conthe sea. The Governor of Georgia is trying to he is in his Republicanism. But they are devise means whereby the State can keep | constantly exposed to the chances of hearup its means of resistance during the war. | ing their convictions denounced, their He recommends that cotton planting be motives impugned, and having their blood restricted to one-fourth of an acre to the stirred by insulting insinuations. They hand, and that every energy be directed are obliged to sit still and hear a clerical to the production of food ; that \$500,000 be appropriated to support soldiers families; \$8,000,000 be appropriated as a military fund; and \$2,000,000 as a clothing ed, and could easily show, if it were a fund; that the militia be re-organized so as to include all between eighteen and sixty; and finally, he wants a day of humiliation and prayer, which these expenses would naturally bring a man to who sees so little hope of their availing anything in favor of the rebellion. Courses,-The grand fundumental principle of American Union is CONPRO-MISE. Men may ridicule it, hoot at it. preaching offends the cornest political pass laws pronouncing it a crime, and de | convictions of a portion of the congreganounce all who uphold it; but it stands orth as the solemn truth of our national church. The objection exists in hardly hands of Congress, still he is obeyed by existence, that by compromise and only less force as to that part of the congregaby compromise our Union was formed, tion who may agree with the preacher in who has no discretion. and by compromise only can it be pre- his views. The preacher's duty is to teach served. Massachusetts and New York religion and not politics. The general could not make a union for government sentiment of the public would discounwithout compromise. Rhode Island and tenance a clergymen who, instead of ser-Pennsylvania could never agree on a com- mons, should give essays on banking or mon government without compromise agriculture, on political economy, on Nor could those States by any amount of dietetics, on the use and abuse of medicompromise, or any bond, however strong, cines ; why should such peculiar latitude so bind themselves together that the changes of years, the advance of arts and not wish on Sunday to have their thoughts civilization, the development of new forms disturbed and their tempers tried by the and objects of labor and of commerce, heating discussions and jarring conflicts would not make new compromises nec. of the past six days. They go into the cossary to strengthen and preserve their house of God to escape from them. union. So with the whole United States, The theory of union is mutual accommoda- , is the heart's natural language. On Sunion, mutual concession.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT. No: person who is an attendant upon public worship, in any portion of the United States, can have failed to observe, and if he had a proper appreciation of the duties of a clergyman, or a sincere desire for the interests of Christianity, to deplore, the extent to which politics are usurping the place of religion in the pul- injurious. It acts upon the mind in much pit. In fact, this sad truth is so noticepatriotic citizens of both parties, are often heard to remark that in the cases of too many preachers, their sermons have degenerated into mean stump speeches, and we are bound in justice to say, that they

are the very weakest and purest of the sort. A minister always makes the most miserable politician, just as an unscrupulous, brawling politician would make the most useless preacher. The clergy, and we say it only because truth compels, not because it is a pleasing duty, are taking a

more and more active part in politikal movements. You will hardly find a pelitical convention in which one or more of the most active and noisy members are not clergymen. It you enter church on any Sunday in the year, the chances are at least even that you will hear a political harangue, which part of the audience will be moved to applaud, and part to hiss. The political opinions which are enunciated from the pulpit, are generally accompanied with a most offensive dogmatiam and positiveness. This is natural enough. The clergyman is regarded with peculiar deference, as a man removed from secular struggles and secular stains, and set apart to break the bread of life to as are contained in the delusive phrases the people. He is rarely contradicted ; "military necessity," "war power," "no he is treated by men as men treat women; right to oppose an Administration," and he is never subjected to an intellectual other like coinages from the Abolition rough and tumble ; an atmosphere of respect surrounds him, which protects him

as cotton protects diamonds. Upon sacred THE PRESIDENT AND FRED. DOUGLAS. and religious topics beings a right to speak with authority; not only to soothe and speech before the Anti-Slavery Society, in heal and bless, but warn and rebuke and Philadelphia, on the 5th inst., which is admonish; he is false to his trust, if he reported in the New York Tribunc. In do not. But the habit of mind thus genthe course of his remarks, he detailed a erated is easily transferred to secular visit he had just paid to Mr. Lincoln. He themes. The priest's authoritative tone is easily assumed when he speaks on topics on which he and his parishioners stand on the same plane of observation, and where their vision is quite as likely to be as good as his. How common it is to see a young chick, just hatched from a divinity school, running about with the shell yet on his head, who will undertake to settle any question of administration or government his speech with the assertion "that the meaning as easily as he will pull off his glove!gard to these problems, you can come to a satisfactory solution by some short cut of inspiration, by the intuitive moral sense; whereas the contrary is notorious. ly the fact. There is often a ludicrous disproportion between the tone and man-North, no South, no East, no West, but ner with which dogmas are uttered from the pulpit, and the substantial value of the opinions themselves. To hear and er than they can obtain. If the ladies see the preacher, one would suppose that he was enunciating the oracles of God,

shallow, sentimental or mischievous non-

thing but independence. He accuses reference to the subject of slavery, on hich this country h

the dust and soil of earth, and to garnish it with pure thoughts, tranquil aspirations, ethereal hopes-flowers that have sucked do this if his spiritual guide insists on shooting into it the rubbish of politics ?

The effect upon the clorgy themselves of this habit of preaching politics is most the same way as dram-drinking acts upon the body. It begets a craving for coarse, vulgar excitements, utterly inconsistent with a proper interest in the appointed functions and appropriate meditations of the pastoral office. The more engaged the clergyman becomes in political issues, and the success of this or that political party, the more coldly and languidly will be turn to religious themes and spiritual contemplations. Once upon a time, a worldly man, who was wholly absorbed in the accumulation of property, was gently remonstrated with by his clergyman, and reminded of the necessity of preparing

for another world. "Don't talk to me of another world," was the reply, "one world at a time is as much as I can attend to." There is a frankness, a freedom of hypocrisy, in this answer which we like. It includes an obvious truth. No man, be

he clergyman or layman, can be wholly absorbed in the interests and issues of this world, and leave due space in his heart for those of another. You cannot serve God and politics, any more than you can serve God and Mammon.

To general strictures like the above there are, of course, reasonable qualifications and exceptions. They are not true of every sect; still less are they true of every clergyman in any sect. But we appeal to the great body of laymin in our community-especially those who are no longer young-if there be not the much truth in what we have said. That the spirit of religion is decaying, and the infuence of the clergy is declining, are melancholy facts. We are sorry for both; as sorry for the latter as the former .--Both facts are symptoms of the same disease ; and the same remody is needed for

both. GEN. HARRISON, during the memorable campaign of 1840, which elevated him to the Presidential chair, made a speech at Fort Meigs, Ohio, of which the following is an extract. If the noble sentiments to

which he gave utterance were justly applicable to that period, how much more are they to these times, when corruption, fanaticism, perjury and lawlessness run rampant:

"The old fashioned republican rule is to watch the Government. See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon your ralers. Do this, Said President Jackson: and liberty is safe. And if your efforts "Nor is our Governme should result successfully, and I should be placed in the Presidential chair, I shall invite a recurrence to the old, republican rule, to watch the Administration, and condemn all its acts which are not in accordance with the strictest mode of republicanism. Our rulers, fellow citizens, must be watched. Power is insinuating. Few men are satisfied with less powwhom I see around me were near enough to hear me, and of sufficient age to give an experimental answer, they would. tell you that no lover is satisfied with the first

smile of his mistress. It is necessary, therefore, to watch, not the political opponents of an administra-tion, but the administration itself, and see that t keeps within the bounds of the Con-

stitution and the laws of the land." doop deal has been said about the

Hon, Fernando Wood, of New York city, on Monday last, offered in the House the authorities to have allowed them to rethe dews of Heaven-and how can he of Representatives, the following preamble and resolution :

" Whereas, The President, in his mes-sage, delivered to this flouse on the 9th inst., and in his recommendation to the seoule to assemble at their places of worship to give thanks to God for recent victories, claims that the Union cause has gained important and substantial advantages; and whereas, in view of these triumphs, it is no longer benesth our dignity nor dangerous to our safety to evince generous magnanimity becoming a great and powerful people, by offering to the insurgents an opportunity to return to the Union without imposing upon them degrading or destructive conditions; therefore "Resolved, That the President be re-

quested to appoint Commissioners, who shall be empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive and innuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity and equality, under the Constitution." On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, the proposition was unceremoniously laid upon the table, by a vote of

98 yeas to 59 nays. Tur Springfield Republican is one of the low administration papers that is blessed with a lew grains of common sense, as witness the following, which contains more wisdom than will be found in nine-

tenths of the Abolition press in the whole of the Democratic party. They had bet-ter not take that for granted. A party that has just cast more votes than over before in every State except Massachu-setts, * * * and has been beaten only by the most extraordinary efforte, can hardly be considered quite dead. * The moral of the political situation of the Republican leaders is that they have no such excess of strength as to make it safe for them to be reckless or defiant as to means and measures; that they are still on trial before the American people as to their ability and integrity in the conduct of the government; and that they can

wait and will use it for the general welfare, rather than for private and partiaan ends.

THE USURPATIONS OF THE PREMIDENT. The President is complimented by his subsidized organs on the Jacksonian qualand power of the Government. Unless the precedents of history fail in their ap-

plication to this country, these licks-pittles of the Administration are mistaken.

"Nor is our Government to be main tained, or cur Union preserved, by invasion of the rights and powers of the Quite a fleet of Union vessels, both from several States. In thus attempting to Portland and from New, York have started make our General Government strong, we off in pursuit of the Chesapeake, but thus make it weak. Its true strength consists | far met with no success. in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making it sell felt, not in its power, but in its bene ficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more

closely to the center, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper 'or-bit."-Jackton's Veto Message, 1832. Some comment is occasioned by the great

number of recruits here from New York, while other States are sending very few. Two hundred and eighty men were recruited in eight days for the Fifteenth New York heavy artillery, one hundred and fifty of whom reached here yesterday by steamer.

-Washington Telegra

FERNANDO WOUD'S PROPOSITION OF | polis, it is averred that they were extreme cases of consumption, and the rebel agent thought it a grave error on the part of

turn. -Gen. Banks announces that forces Gen. Banks announced that forces under Major Gen. Washburge have seized the approaches to Matagords. Texns. The Rebel garrison of Fort Experiniza, consisting of 1,000 men, fled at the ap proach of our troops, first blowing up the magazines. A high gale prevented the cooperation of the gunboats with the land forces or the anamy would nucleally forces, or the enemy would prohably have fallen, into our hands. Ten guns were captured, ranging from 24 to 108. pounders. The command of Matagorda

Bay substantially gives us the control of Central and Western Texas, and all the important points on the east coast except Galveston. -Gen. Foster has assumed the command of the troops lately under Gen.

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Burnside, and the latter has gone to Cincinnati. All was quiet in the vicinity of Knoxville on the 14th. -There was a rebel raid to Mount Ster-

ling, Kentucky, on Tuesday night, under command of Major Chengweth, of about 200 men. They burned the Court House, took about 50 horses, what commissary stores they wanted, and left for Dixie in haste. The 40th Kentucky was camped about a mile from the place, and by the time they got ready to come the Rabels had fled toward the Olympian Spring.

They took, along the road, all the horse they could catch. The records of the Clerk's offices were partially destroyed. -Col. West, with the 139th New York Infantry, and the New York Mounted Rifles, has captured the rehel camp at Charles City Court House, on the James River, 30 miles from Richmond. The 139th marched 61 miles in 54 hours, thro'

"There is a general jubilation in the a terrible storm, walking their shoes off Republican papers over the assumed death in the mudi The affair is described as a of the Democratic party. They had bet- brilliant one. Our loss is Capt. Gregory, severely wounded, one corporal, and one ergeant killed, and four men wounded. -A New Orleans correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes that the Unionists in Texas are rallying under the standard of General Banks in great numbers. He has already recruited two regiments, and more are coming in to swell his army.

DARING ACT OF PIRACY. - The steamer Chesapeake of the Cromwell line, bound from New York to Portland, on her regular trip, with a large cargo, valued at \$180,000, was taken possession of on Mononly hope to obtain a renewed lease of day morning, about one o'clock, by a power by demonstrating that they can party of relies numbering about sixteen, who were apparently unarmed and inoffensive passengers. The captain was put in irons, the second engineer shot dead, and thrown overboard, and some others of the officers wounded. The astonished passengers were then notified that they were prisoners of war to the Confederate ities he is developing, and we are assured States of America. This extraordinary that he is demonstrating the strength miles northeast of Cape Cod. The captured officers and crew, together with the passengers, were landed by the daring pirates at Partridge Island, and the steam-er then started off to sea. When last seen she was lying alongside another ves-sel, apparently taking in coal, and it was thought she would make for Wilmington, N. C., and endeavor to rup the blockade. Quite a fleet of Union' wessels, both from

> DIED. At his residence in Elk Creek, of the disease of the beart on the 12th of Nevember, THOMAN C. ACERN, aged 53 years.

uption a Curabie Di A CARD

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The undersigned having been restored to health a few weeks, by a very simple renedy, after having suffered everal years with a severe lung affection, and that dread nation-is anxious to make known to his

fellow-atflerers the means of sure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the pre-

DII. THEFA 'VENETIAN LINEHENT. MORE TESTINONY! This is to certify that for the last five years I have used in my family Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment, and in every instance have found it fully equal to his recommendations. I have found it to give almost instantaneous relief in cases of toothacke, erong, billions colic, sore throut, pain in the cheed and back, and the unstantaneous relief in cases of toothacke, erong, billions colic, sore throut, pain in the cheed and back, and the unstantaneous relief in the cheed and back, and the unstantaneous relief in the cheed and back, and the unstantaneous relief in the cheed and back, and the unstantaneous relief in the cheed and back. To the stantaneous relief is and of a stantaneous of the stantaneous relief in the hore named diseases. JAMEN II WARNER. HARTORE, C BR. Oct. 16, 1661. Price 25 and 50 event. Sold by all drugg ats. Office, 56 Cortlandt Rirest, New York deel9-1m. HOLIDAY TRADE A LARGE STOCK OF To-Day's Advertisements. **CONFECTIONERIES** For Rent TOYS, FANCY GOODS. ROM APRIL 1, 1864, Two First Class STORRS and everal OPFICES. In-; BENJAMIN GRANT. Matrimonial. YOUNG MAN of good lisbits, plenty of money and prepostessing mannes 21 years of desiron t of opening a correspondence, with a view runout, with some amiable, well educated and in it sound tails, whose age is stween 16 and 20 the who powersts a thorough knowledge of ears One who possess a subject of Address , nuwkeeping and music preferred Address , FRANK R., Care of Penny Post, Corry, Pa GAMES, AMUSEMENTS, 40 Stray Calves. CLEAR CALLES. CALLER TO THE STREET OF THE SUBSCRIPT, IN Amity ip, ou the 7th last, 4 Sping Calves, two Steers and iw. Hill rs, one St er red with white face, the other red with two sitis in right east Oue Helfer a grially color, the other red with a star in the forebad. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and tate them aray. SILAS KNIGHT. ABRIVING AND IN STORE, AT BENER[&] & BURGESS Variety Store. VALUABLE Store Stand and Residence for Sale, THE undersigned offers for Sale bis raluable property in the village of Beaver Dam, krie Ca, Pa, consisting of an excellent Store Building and Dwelling House, with an acro or more of land at-tached. The Store has been used for the purpose a great number of years, and is well fitted, being large, conven-iend, and having a good cellar. A wing stituched to the building will accommodate a small family. The stand is one of the best-in-the county, being situated in a healthy, fertile and weatthy neighborhood. The residence is a Two Store one, having a large, dry coiling, and being LARGE ASSORTMENT OF healthy, fortile and wealthy neighbornood. The resumance is a Two Story one, having a large, dry collar, and being both roomy and convenient. A good (listern, Well and Barn are connected with the house 1 will sell or ex-change for property in Erie, on reasonable terms. Any person wishing to purchase will address. JOHN CUMMINS, dec1964-3m.⁶ Erie City, Pa. FINE FRENCH CANDIES CANDY TOYS, Administrator's Notice. GUM DROPS, LETTERS of Administration have been grantal to the undersigned, on the state of Wm. K. Nanborn, late of Millcreek ip., deceased; All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make im-mediate payment, and those having claims against the same will please present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to the up lersigned RUSE SANBURN, CHOCOLATE CAN And every Variety of ROBE SANBURN, STAPLE CONFECTIONER Aminist FOR THE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **Holiday Trade** PRESERVED FRU CONSISTING OF PRUNES, FIGS, Dress Goods. FURS. CITRON, SHAWLS CLOAKS DATE ŝ Gloves & Hosiery, TAMARINDS, EMBROIDERIES CURRANTS, ASD . Needie Work! RAISIN VORSTED GOODS, HOUSEHOLD CANNED PEACHES AND TOMATH GOODS LADISS' CLOAKINGS, REAL LACES,"

FOR THE

PRESERVES & JELLIES, Brandied Peaches, Pickles, Sauces, &c.,

A Select Assortment of

Rocking Horses, Drums, Iron and Wood Side

mad for the last few years. The clergymen are all, or nearly all, anti-slavery in mitted to the North Carolina Legislature, sentiment and feeling. We don't object to this; it needs no ghost from the grave to tell us that slavery is a great social and economical evil, and that every patriot and every Christian should be glad to see it removed. But most clergymen are also Republicans, and here the trouble begins. Republicanism involves two very distinct elements: first, that slavery is an evil, wherein we are all agreed; and, second, that the Republican method of dealing with slavery is the true one ; wherein we are not all agreed by any means. But the

Republican clergymen cannot or will not see the distinction. In his view, the man Legislature of Virginia says : " Look at who is not a Republican is not opposed to slavery; is pro-slavery, in short.

> A. religious congregation is not and ought not to be formed on the ground of unity in political faith. The same religious truths-the same warnings, expostulations, encouragements, consolationsare to be addressed to Whigs, Democrats, Republicans or Native Americans. Before the throne of God these distinctions

melt away like those of station, wealth or dress. It is one of the most beautiful elements in the Christian faith, that it brings together men who on secular topics differ most widely. In the congregation of the over-zealous Bepublican clergymen there scientious in their Anti-Republicanism as

dogmatist, from his vantage ground of the pulpit, attack them with flimsy arguments. whose fallacy they have long since detectproper place for discussion. They are sent home in a frame of mind anything but sabbatical, if not muttering half-suppressed curses between their teeth. The

natural result follows ; they refuse to go to church where they are visited by denunciation and exasperated by abuse. Nor do we put the objection to political

preaching solely on the ground that such tary Stanton prohibits any manuscript tion, and thus keeps them away from jurisdiction over matter slready in the be given to partisan politics ? Laymon do

" Sloop, sloop to day, termenting cares, Of such and folly bern,"

, day a man seeks to clear the soul of warmly welcomed home.

peace resolutions which have been subbut the following abstract of them, which we copy from the Richmond Enquirer, shows that they do not amount to a "row of pins" in suggesting a basis for a compromise between the North and South :

"They assert the right of the people to meet and consult for the good of the country; denounce mob violence and military aggression upon the freedom of the press; pledge the state to a firm main-tenance of the decisions of the legal tribunals, and applaud Governor Vance for his manly defense of the State judiciary. They further compliment the army for its gallantry and heroism, and urge a faithful discharge of duty in vigorously prose-cuting the war for national independence. They further declare that formal negotiations for peace, on the basis of separation from the United States, should be instituted by the treaty making power, and urge our representatives in Congress to exert themselves to bring about such negotiations. They further recommend

proposals from the confederate authorities to the federal Congress, looking to the holding of a peace convention for the ad-justment of difficulties, whose action shall be subject to the ratification of the people.'

THE DEMOCRATIC CREED. The Clearfield Republican correctly says: Whether slavery is right or wrong, of 'divine' or evil origin, the Democratic party have ever held, as they now hold, that we of the North have no right to meddle with it in the States where it exists. There never was any controversy on this point between the old Whig and Democratic parties, nor between the Democratic and Republican parties until the

latter was baptised into the Abolition church by the present Jacobin administration. All we ask is for each State to be left free to manage this, with their other domestic institutions, in their own way, as sacredly guaranteed to them by the Constitution; and for the general government to keep this covenant in good faith, 'in times of war,' as Webster said, 'in times of peace, and at all times.' "

GEN. B'CLELLAN'S REPORT. General McCiellan's report has been transmitted to Congress, and is now in the hands of the printers at the government printing-office. It will be published in a few weeks. In the meantime Secrecopy being made of that or any other report. Though some may fail to see his the superintendent of public printing,

GENERAL MEADE, the New York World says, is to retain his position as commander of the Army of the Potomac. It is creditable to the administration that movements to supersede him have not received any countenance. He is the best General that army has had, with but one exception. General Meade never makes mistakes.

Tus Army of the Potomac has finally gone into winter quarters, and under a general order furloughs will from this time forth be granted to officers and men who, by their good conduct, have deserved them. This will be good news to the friends of the soldiers. Let them be

New York has probably sent more yol- preparing and using the same, which they will find a unteers to the Army of the Potomac since some Constantion, Astrana, Baosoniris, &c. the Conscript act was passed, than all she The only object of the advertiser is sending the Prescrip-other States combined, leaving out New tion is to beneft the affirthed, and spread information other States combined, leaving out New Jersey. - Exchange. New York and New Jersey have Dem. ocratic Governors; none of the other States have. Comment is needless.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The opinion in knowing circles at Washington, says the Harrisburg Patriot, seems to be that the \$300 will not be repealed, but modified. The changes in the law, it is surmised, will "look rather to raising the commutation money to a sum equal to the bounties necessary to be paid for volunteering-to reducing the number of examptions-and to throwing the now existing two classes into one. rather than to any more radical alterations."

A REPUBLICAN BIMY officer, indignant at the manner in which the war has been mangled, recently remarked : "If this war had been under the control of the Democrats, the rebels would have been driven into the Gulf of Mexico, long

ago !" - <u>+</u> _ _ _ _ LINCOLN'S LAST JOKE .--- The story about the small pox in the White House is said to have no foundation in fact. It is only one of Honest Old Abe's jokes-his last ioke-s practical joke designed to frighten off callers while he was writing his metsage to Congress.

Latest War News.

-At midnight on the 10th about thirty guerrillas made a dash at our picket lines, three miles from the Chain Bridge and five from Georgetown and captured one man and six horses. The picket reserve rallied and fired three volleys into them, killing one and capturing another. -The monitor Weehawken sunk at her moorings off Morris Island, S. C., on Sun-day fast, during the prevalence of a gale. Thirty of her crew perished, among whom were four of her engineers. The Captain and remainder of the officers are safe. The other monitors rode out the storm.

-Richmond papers say that Longstreet's' command is at Eutledge, 30 miles north west of Knozville, on the road to Bristol. South-Western Virginia, and in a com-paratively safe position. His rear, was akirnishing with our cavalry, but our pursuit is said not to have been vigorous. -There is no confirmation of the remor published in the daily papers to the effect that the pretended Vice President Stephens and five other Commissioners were on their way to Washington from

were on their way to Washington from Richmond with propositions looking to a peaceful reconstruction of the Union. —A Louisville dispatch says the guer-rillas in Cumberland, Wayne, and Clinton Counties are very troubléoome, and often make raids across the Cumberland, de-through permetty stabilize bergen and stroying property, stealing horses, and conscripting citizens. They are generally believed to be rebel citizens, who take this method of robbing Union ...men. Four thousand and two hundred Chatta noogs prisoners have passed through Louis ville

-The rebels at length refuse to receive further supplies for our prisoners at Richmond, giving as a reason for the re-fusal the unwarranted statements of certain northern journals to the effect that



Real Lace bor'd Hokfs

ten de., te.

We are now getting in a fine Stock, of

Goods for the