

3<sup>rd</sup> Ohio Cav.  
24<sup>th</sup> OVI  
65<sup>th</sup> OVI  
101<sup>st</sup> OVI

Copies of Daily  
Sandusky Register  
dates on back

10 12 13 14 19 20 21  
Jan 23 28 29 30

Donated by John Rutherford  
RR1, Box 145-A  
Marionville, MO 65705

Located in the Regimental file  
for the 24th OVI.

and a boat to Nashville this week, which will return with Ohio sick and wounded.

☞ The 108th and 109th Ohio and the 04th Illinois, among the paroled soldiers recently exchanged, were to leave Camp Chase for the South yesterday.

☞ Capt. David J. Higgins, of the 24th Ohio, has been promoted to Colonel of that Regiment, vice Col. Jones killed at Murfreesboro. Capt. Higgins commanded the Company of which Capt. Weller was originally 1st Lieutenant.

☞ Dr. Reed, of Huron Co., telegraphed to the editor of the *Norwalk Reflector*, on the 7th inst., from Nashville, that no one of Co. D, 101st, was supposed to be killed.

☞ The California Legislature passed resolutions approving the President's Emancipation policy, on the 12th inst., eight members of the Senate and twelve members of the House opposing them.

☞ Col. Swayne, of the 99th Ohio, who was seriously wounded at Murfreesboro, arrived at Cincinnati, the *Commercial* says, on Monday last, on leave of absence, to recover from his ugly wound received on Friday.

☞ The New York State Newspaper Agency is to meet in Albany on the 23d inst. for their annual meeting. The Ohio Editorial Association, we suspect, has gone by the board.

☞ The *Cleveland Herald* says: "George Gilbert, the gambler, has been taken to Cincinnati to be dealt with by the Committee of Inquiry into the Cook affair. He will probably be compelled to disgorge his share of the robbery."

☞ **INDICATED.**—W. W. Armstrong, Esq., Secretary of State elect, S. R. Critchfield, Esq., Attorney General elect, both entered upon the duties of their respective offices on Tuesday.

☞ **CHATTER!**—The *Conservative*, Leavenworth, proffers the following cheering prospect to the new State officers of Kansas:—"When the new State officers arrive at Topeka, they will find every office empty and the money-drawer stolen."

☞ The *Hancock Courier* can prove anything—assuming major and minor premises, the inference is irresistible. Let it prove Jeff. Davis a patriot and follow its natural instincts!

☞ Senator Saulsbury is said recently to have assailed the integrity of President Lincoln. Not the least danger of his performing a similar service for Jeff. Davis or any other rebel. Even the grand thief Floyd is free from any assault in that quarter. The President may be thankful he does not treat him as he does traitors!

☞ The *Tiffin Advertiser* reports the marriage of 217 couples in Seneca County during the last year. The war does not seem to have materially interfered with the matrimonial market in that county.

☞ The late Pew renting in Henry Ward Beecher's Church, yielded \$25,000 or about \$7,000 more than last year.

☞ The death of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., is announced to have occurred at Brooklyn, New York, on Saturday evening last. He was in the 87th year of his age—still able in his ability, energy and activity, no less than in the purity of his life. His death is but the gathering of the fully ripe corn to the harvest.

8th of January supper at Columbus is reported to have uttered language almost tantamount to expressing a readiness to transport Jeff. Davis from Richmond to the White House at Washington. At all events his language was such as to lead Judge Lang of Seneca Co. to admit that it merited rebuke, and to have received what Judge Lang would have considered in his own case, "severe rebuke," from Judges Banney and Thurman. But Attorney General Critchfield is only an amulet, attempting to follow in the footsteps of his leaders, Dr. Olds, Valandigham and others. Indeed he is not one whit ahead of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which declared some days since:

There is not a Democrat in the land but will oppose this war with all his influence, as it is now to be carried on under the President's proclamation.

But even the Ohio leaders do not seem to be up with their co-laborers in other States. At a Democratic (?) meeting held at Springfield, Illinois, on the 5th inst., still more treasonable utterances were made. All the speakers concurred in declaring their opposition to the war, if the rebellion was to be attacked in any sort through slavery. According to the telegraphic report of the *St. Louis Republican*, Judge S. S. Marshall went so far as to threaten war in Illinois. He said that "the Democratic party had made up its mind to resist the unlawful usurpations of this imbecile Administration, to protect their rights there on the soil of Illinois." The resolutions were of a piece with the declarations of the speaker.

But Ohio and Illinois even are far behind the Democrats of New Jersey, according to the report of an 8th of January supper of the Democracy of Bergen county. They were still more undisguised; still more explicit, and almost confidential in their revelations that sympathy with the rebels was at the bottom, as it really is, of all the complaints and all the charges against the General Government. Ex-Gov. Price said:

The President had plunged us into a war against a people whom he did not either understand or did not mean to understand. The speaker came, he said, to talk conciliation and peace, and in doing so he would show that the only treason in this country belonged to the Republican party. They are the traitors.

"They are the traitors!" The rebels did not commence the war; they did not plunge the country in strife; they are not even traitors! The President plunged the country into a war "against" the South, and Jeff. Davis & Co. are not even traitors! Could sympathy with treason, could secession be more undisguised than this? Yet mark, this language is reported in the *World*, the bought organ of this new-fangled Democracy in New York. But Ex-Gov. Price was not alone; Geo. P. Andrews, Esq., declared:

This war, he said, must cease, and the rights of the South must be respected; or in the last resort we must perforce turn our artillery upon those Africanized guerrillas who have garrotted the Constitution and every popular right.

G. C. Burr, Esq., said: Abraham Lincoln is now subjecting not only Southern but Northern men. We should do all in our power to drive these men out, and we should see what we can do by saying to the South: "The doctrines of our fathers, the rights of the States we will obey; come back and help us uphold them; for our sake, and for the sake of the Constitution of the nation, come back and help us conquer this abolition fanaticism and treason, which has undermined the whole country and set the temple of liberty reeling and staggering to a fall."

Finally Hon. Thomas Dunn, member elect of the New Jersey Legislature, following in the footsteps of Mason, Wigfall, Davis and the other conspirators against the Union, while they were yet hatching their conspiracy, threatened war in New Jersey:

If this war on the South continued much longer, he did not hesitate to say

made us stronger. We started for a place behind the bank. We had just got under shelter, when two more shells came booming over us. We crept along the bank for about three miles and we had to keep our heads down, as the rebels would try to pick us off. We sent three scouts off to see who had possession of our camp. They soon returned and brought us news that the 116th were still in possession and that they were surrounded. We went to the rescue and drove them off.

"We are suffering most everything. We have no tents and have to sleep out doors, and the most of us have no blankets. We have no cooking utensils and are about half starved. Our Co. have to go out on scouts every day and we are about worn out, as we have nothing to eat and no place to sleep."

(All this has been repeated before this time. Doubtless they are as comfortably provided for as usual. Col. Mulligan reached there doubtless the same evening, and before now they have their teams, cooking utensils, tents and stores.)

#### Terrible!

A little wholesome severity to rebels is a terrible thing in the minds of their sympathizers at the North! But the most brutal barbarity in the Confederate States—in civilized warfare. An open and published offer in a Charleston paper of \$10,000 for the head of Gen. Butler, is no evidence of barbarism in their minds, nor is the published offer to undertake the contract to deliver his head for \$25,000 anything out of the way with them. But suppose a man should advertise in a Northern paper a reward for the head of the rebel officer who was so inhuman, barbarous and brutal to our sick soldiers at Holly Springs, what a terrible pother it would raise! The wrong with these fellows is all on one side—there everything offends them; but on the side of the rebels they can swallow anything, no matter how monstrous.

#### Very Unpopular!

Gen. Rosecrans, by his recent victory at Murfreesboro, has disgraced himself in the eyes of all the sympathizing papers in the North. Not a compliment can be found in their pages ever since his victory. They are as silent as the grave as to his bravery, his gallantry and his military ability! Had he been defeated, they would have exalted him into a hero of the first water—and the sins of the Administration—Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton—would have been beyond their descriptive power. They will now soon open their heavy artillery on Gen. Rosecrans—he cannot escape their wrath.

#### Are they Acting in Concert?

Jeff. Davis, in his speech to the Mississippi Legislature, on the 26th of December, said: "From the Northwest he looked for the first glimmers of Peace." Had he information that revolution was to be attempted in Illinois and Indiana? Are the sympathizers in the Northwest, those who are now basely engaged in stirring up "sectional hostility," to use one of their own phrases—against New England, acting in concert with Jeff. Davis? Have they consulted with him in regard to their plans of action?

#### Contempt for Soldiers.

The *Lancaster Eagle*, the organ of Dr. Edson B. Olds, the Jeff. Davis martyr in Ohio, thus winds up the account of the recent escort of the Dr. to Columbus:

A few of Tod's undertrappers, abolitionists, with soldiers' coats on, dead-heads upon the U. S. Treasury, attempted an indignity. The fawning captain of this slimy, woolly gang, drew them up in front of the Goodale and commanded them to give "three groans for the man that opposed the Northern soldiers, and three cheers for David Tod!"

Tod or some other abolitionist, in our opinion, got these things drunk and sent

#### Representative Men.

"It is for your Legislature to tell Lincoln that he can have no more soldiers for the prosecution of the war.—*Representative Speech.*"

"He did not believe one-half the people of the North cared whether Jeff. Davis was at Washington or Abe Lincoln.—*General Critchfield's Speech.*"

The two men from whom we have just quoted are fairly to be considered the representative men of the Ohio Democracy. One was elected to the Legislature, which is justly suffering confinement for his attitude against his Government, and Critchfield, in October was elected Attorney General of the State. They are thus fresh from Democratic constituencies. Olds uttered the treason above in the streets of Columbus, his person ornamented with butternuts, and his Democratic admirers applauding his sentiments. Critchfield uttered his treason before 300 of the leading Democrats of the State, at a Jackson supper presided over by the gentleman just elected to the Supreme Bench of Ohio, and the words of this Democratic Attorney General found no rebuke, in all that crowd, save from two.

The Ohio Democracy therefore, through these two men, whom it has just elevated to places of honor and trust, have laid down as its creed, no more soldiers for this war, and the elevation of Jeff. Davis in place of Mr. Lincoln.—*The last Herald.*

#### Hunting in Complex!

Senator Wright, of Indiana, in his recent and eloquent speech in the Senate in behalf of the energetic prosecution of the war, used the following language in reference to those who have plundered the Government:

Mr. President, notwithstanding all that has been done by this Congress, consuming nearly half the time of the last session, to devise ways and means to detect and punish speculators and soulless men who are robbing the Treasury, corruption is still stalking abroad at noon-day, "arrayed in purple and fine linen." One fact, however, must be observed, that all this corruption is not accomplished by one party. In my experience as a public man for thirty years, I have found that in such times as this, when speculation goes on it generally goes on by pairs. As the beasts went into Noah's ark, our plunderers go in two and two, a Democrat and a Republican.

#### "Reconstruction."

George N. Sanders has written a letter "on the wing" to his old political cronies, Horatio Seymour, Dean Richmond, John Van Buren & Co., urging them to proclaim themselves repudiators of the Federal Union and the War Debt contracted for the maintenance of that same. Seymour cautiously hints repudiation in his Message, but does not venture further. But George, who ran away from our city a defaulter to the Federal Government, is naturally anxious that rascality shall become so general as to be no longer discreditible. His prototype is the fox who had lost his tail. Here is ought the dullest strains of his invitation:

"Commercial relations are vital, and a *jour of alienation from the South is not to be*." The recent elections show that New York City is the center of a circle of 100 miles radius, with a compact, active, organized majority of 200,000 against your Abolitionized Government. It has but to wait for Half-way measures, always unsatisfactory, revolutionary necessities, will not wait. *Immediate, wholesale repudiation is your safety-valve.*

—We predict that Dean Richmond will lie in the loyal West) don't see it.

*New York Tribune.*

☞ Quite an exciting difficulty seems to have occurred at Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, between Gen. Webb, the American Minister, and the British Minister to that Government. By correspondence of the *New York Times*, we learn that the difficulty originated in an insult offered to the American Government by the British Minister, at a dinner given by the Russian Minister, which was resented on the spot. The matter threatened to end in a duel at one time. Gen. Webb is reported to be very popular there and to have been fully sustained in his statement of facts by the Russian and Prussian Ministers.



with the will of the people expressed under them, as supreme, are denounced as "Abolitionists" by these Northern sympathizers—and also by Jeff. Davis & Co.

The North-West ought to separate from the East and cut loose from the war, say the *Chicago Times*, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, &c.—that's the thing says Jeff. Davis and all rebellion with him.

The people of the North who resisted the encroachments of the South the new demands of slavery, during the last twenty years, brought on the war, say the rebel sympathizers in the North, they ought to be hung for exciting (in strict conformity to the Constitution and the laws) the South to rebel—Jeff. Davis endorses them to the echo.

The points of concord and agreement might be extended almost indefinitely.—They are manifold and undisguised. The man who will reflect calmly for a single moment cannot avoid seeing and understanding them. Let loyal people weigh and consider!

Another Endorsement. The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, a paper of the most undoubted loyalty, and with which, in the main, we have few differences, follows in the track of the *Albany Journal*, and endorses the patriotism of Gov. Seymour's late message.

There is but one difference between the two, Vallandigham carries out his views to their natural result, and makes no pretense of supporting the war, while Gov. Seymour seeks to dodge the logical conclusion of his own arguments and declarations, and makes a feint of supporting the war against rebellion.

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Trains and stores. Contrary to our expectations the train, including regimental and quite a number of brigade commissary stores, were ordered back the New Creek road as far as Williamsport, as a body of cavalry was expected into Petersburg very soon.

By the way, I forgot to state that Colonel Mulligan passed us about 4 o'clock, this morning, with his regiment of wild Irishmen, a battery of four 6-pounders and two 12-pounders and about 300 cavalry; his men seemed to be in good spirits and bound to Moorfield.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon several of our boys that had been on picket came in, (they had not been relieved.) They stated Quartermaster Brown was in town, and also Q. M. Sergeant E. E. Husted; that they had got all the commissary stores together and put them in a church, which was then used as a storehouse by the brigade commissary, H. L. McKee, and was nearly full.

The rebels that went into Petersburg, came by the same road that we went out. It appears that they came across from near Romney, with the determination to cut us off, but we were too fast for them.

There was quite an accident happened in coming from Petersburg, about 7 miles from Burlington. It appears that the Suttler and several of the clerks in the Commissary Department were riding ahead, when all at once they thought they would go back to the train.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the ninety-fifth section of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, be so amended that no instrument, document, or paper made, signed or issued prior to the first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall, for that cause, be deemed invalid and of no effect: Provided, That no instrument, document, writing, or paper, required by law to be stamped, signed or issued, without being duly stamped prior to the day aforesaid, or any copy thereof, shall not be admitted or used as evidence in any court until a legal stamp or stamps denoting the amount of duty charged thereon, shall have been affixed thereon, or used thereon, and the initials of the person using or affixing the same, together with the date when the same is so used or affixed, shall have been placed thereon by such person.

Last Day of the Sorghum Convention. The President, Mr. Clough, introduced Mr. McPherson, President of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, and John Walden, of Farmer's College.

Prof. Wormly, of the Sterling Medical College, spoke of the different kinds of sugar known to chemists, the difficulty of producing crystallized sugar from Sorghum, and related many scientific and chemical experiments.

From the statements of members good hopes are entertained that a good quality of sugar may be manufactured from Northern Canees. After the reading of the several reports, the Convention proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year in the State Sorghum Board.

The adjournment was made to meet in Convention at the time and place designated by the incoming Board.

Your committee report that in their view the best variety of seed for all purposes is the Sorghum or Chinese, especially for syrup; for granulation, we recommend the Imphee called the Com-see-ana, which they think is identical with that now called Otchetian. As a very early variety they propose the kind of Imphee called Nee-an-xana, though this last variety is not desirable.

The Providence Post, very sagely asks: "If the President can legally abolish slavery in Georgia, he can legally establish it in Rhode Island."

NEW FALL GOODS

Major Terry of the 24th. Major Terry, of the 24th Ohio, who was killed at Mansfield, had who had two brothers in the service besides himself, one of them being in the 2d Cavalry, was a resident of Mooreville at the time of enlistment. He exhibited great energy, perseverance and determination in getting up a Company of Volunteers, having been subjected to all such the same difficulties which were overcome by Captain Waller. He participated through every obstacle and was finally assigned to the 24th Ohio. He bore his full share of the fatigues and dangers of that regiment, being the senior Captain, and his vacancy occurring was promoted to Major. His death it was understood had been promoted to Lieut. Col.

Queer Place for It

The old stagers, who call themselves the representatives of the Democracy in Ohio at this time, had an 8th of January supper at Columbus, to keep themselves in the "regular succession." Speeches were made by Judge Bartley, Judge Thurman, Jewett, late candidate for Governor, Medary, Manypenny, Olds, McGregor, Critchfield and others, all charged to the brim with the most implacable enmity to the General Government, and most of them excessively bitter on Gov. Tod. The rebellion, it is safe to presume, was scarcely deemed worthy of notice. Taking the brief report in the Statesman as indicating the scope of the speeches, much that was said would have been vigorously cheered in Richmond. How singularly, then, in the midst of the rest comes the following: "The Army and Navy. Hon. Wm. J. Flagg, of the Ohio House of Representatives, made a war speech in response to this sentiment. Surely a war speech at such a gathering and in the midst of such performances as preceded and followed it, was not in order!

Will have it!

The World, for a week or more past, through its special writer, Washington, has been having Burnside resign his command of the Army of the Potomac, whether or no. Its latest mention has it stated positively that he has resigned and that Gen. Hooker is about to take his place. Whether he has resigned or not, we have not a doubt but that the politicians and military men represented by the World, not only labor to effect the resignation of Burnside, but also to have it.

Very Likely.

The Providence Post, very sagely asks: "If the President can legally abolish slavery in Georgia, he can legally establish it in Rhode Island." If Congress can divide Virginia without the consent of the Virginia Legislature, provided in the Constitution, so it can divide the New England States, and so it can divide the present six.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1863.

...the following letter from the battle-field at Murfreesboro, written before the final conclusion in favor of the Union army. It will have a melancholy interest to the many friends of Capt. Waller in this city. Lieut. Wadsworth of Captain Waller's old company, doubtless participated in the terrible conflict un-

ON THE BATTLE FIELD, NEAR MURFREESBORO, TENN., JAN. 2d, 1863.

Dear Mother:—I sit, under the painful obligation of informing you of the death of Capt. Bush Waller of your city. Col. Jones and Capt. Perry having fallen yesterday, Capt. Waller assumed command, and his body was pierced with a rifle ball while rallying and encouraging his men to victory. I have his body near me now and will endeavor to send it to his friends. If I cannot do so it shall be interred side by side with the brave men and officers of this regiment who have fallen.

I do not know that I will be able to mail this, but will hand it to Lieut. Wadsworth, who will do so if he survives the battle. Yours truly, J. N. DAYDEN, 2d Lieut., 24th Ohio Regt.

From the Battle at Murfreesboro.

We have been favored with the perusal of a long letter, dated Nashville, Jan. 2d, written by John C. Zollinger of the 24th Ohio. The writer was not in the battle, being in charge of the wagon train of the regiments and having his hands more than full with the duties therewith. Of the death of Lieut. Vankirk, he says: "He was killed a short time after our Regiment got into the engagement. The Commander of Co. A was wounded and he was ordered to take command of the Company. He had just taken the command and had right dressed the Company when he fell, pierced by a bullet through the head. The enemy was so close upon us and in such large force that his body had to be left upon the field."

In speaking of the difficulty of saving the trains, after referring to the fact that the Lieutenant in charge of them, ordered them back, and that Gen. Rosecrans shortly after ordered them forward again across the river, and stating that he was only just in time to save his wagon, he says: "I was about a quarter of a mile from the river, when I saw the rebel cavalry form for a charge just across a corn-field in the edge of some woods. They had some artillery with them, which they opened on us. After throwing a few shells they made the charge. Our cavalry was formed ready to receive them, and two companies of Infantry were stationed along a rail fence close by. We could have made much work among the rebels as they came up, but when they were about half way across the field, our cavalry broke and ran. Our Infantry threw down their arms and ran for dear life. I did not think that we had such cowards in the army, but I afterwards found out they were stragglers from different Regiments, which eased my mind somewhat, as I was ashamed to have it said of our Western boys that they run without even firing a gun."

THE LATE MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR TO THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

The late message of Governor Seymour to the Legislature of New York, is the most important document in opposition to the Administration and the war for the Union, which has appeared in the North since the rebels first fired upon Fort Sumter. Written with great care, carefully elaborated in the body which is devoted to National affairs, it will constitute a body of texts for every one who is either in sympathy with the rebellion, or who is determined that in the end of the struggle, whoever else is humbled, the rebels themselves shall not be. Whoever had a doubt as to Gov. Seymour's fitness, his sharpness, his ability to weave in with truth, errors of the most dangerous tendency, can no longer doubt after a careful perusal of his message. Fair in seeming, false in fact, will aptly and correctly characterize it in all the more important portions. With a semblance of supporting the war, with an assumption of opposing armed rebellion, it argues against war and excuses if not justifies rebellion. With infinitely more of ability and with an attempt at a loyal disguise, it enunciates sentiments alike in substance with the worst utterances of Vallandigham. Its assaults upon the Administration, its arraignment of the North will be applauded to the echo in Richmond, while its pretense of sustaining the war will either be accepted as pretense, or denounced as utterly inconsistent with the body of the document.

In speaking of the causes of the war, Gov. Seymour says: "There are now no causes for discord which have not always existed in our country, and which were not felt by our fathers when they formed the Union." True, most puissant Governor—true, every word. Wherefore, then, did the South take up arms and bring common ruin upon all? If without a cause they rebelled, levied war, and set the whole land in a flame—will popular Government be protected, by conceding to them the fruits of that rebellion? Will human rights be secured, by establishing a precedent, that "arms, rebel arms, shall secure what is denied to the ballot?" But the Governor adds to the sentence above quoted—"They had the greatness, the magnanimity and virtue to compromise and adjust them." True again. But they went to the very verge in concession to the "peculiar institution" of the South and those who were interested in it—confessedly so in the minds of the Fathers of both sections. The qualified representation of slaves—their exemption from taxation—the temporary continuation of the slave trade, were most important concessions to the slave States. They were understood and accepted as such. So long as the slave interest was content with them there was no war of sections.

But the South was not content with them. They made new and unheard of demands. In 1820, as proclaimed in the South, they gained a victory by the admission of Missouri and the implied recognition of slavery in the territory South of 36 1/2 deg. 30 min. For a time sectional disagreement was stayed. Then came Texas, with four prospective Slave States, then the war with Mexico, then the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and all the ill flowing therefrom and all the demands growing out of it. The Compromises of the Constitution, the compromise of 1820, the compromise measures of 1850, each and all of them in the interest and to satisfy the demands of the South, were all thrown overboard by the South, ignored, repudiated, denied, and new and monstrous demands were made in their stead. Compromise, was well, but must it always be on the

...the Judiciary completely lodged the Executive about, so that he could not commit any encroachments upon the South. In either event, at such a juncture, a compromise was testament to the concession that what the ballots of the people had failed to secure, the threats and gathering signs of war in the South had forced. It would have been an actual and fearful blow to republican institutions. Compromise at such a time, under such circumstances, was clearly inadmissible, unless the supremacy of the people was to give place to the potency of armed rebellion. With such a precedent once established, where would popular Government ultimately have ended?

But more than this—the leaders of the South refused any and all compromises. The extreme Senators, when contemplating and awaiting the withdrawal of their States, and making a clamor over encroachments upon the South, refused to vote for compromise. They thus defeated a measure in the Senate. Senator Johnson has repeatedly declared, and who knew better than he?—that compromise was the very thing they would not have, the very thing they did not want.

But we have not time to-day to extend. We have only made the message the occasion for the statement of a few facts and positions, which, although palpable and patent to every one who has been at all observant of political affairs, are utterly ignored by all, who, like Gov. Seymour, in their professed opposition to sectionalism, are so extreme as to lift the sins of one section, however black and inexcusable they may be, and charge them all upon their own. We have no such enlarged charity, as will see no crime in rebellion, but all crime in the legitimate exercise of constitutional rights, in opposition to claims and demands, which were accompanied with threats of rebellion.

Sympathizing Logic.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer puts it to that paper that the President's Proclamation promises good in withdrawing "from the agriculture of the South the sinners that have maintained thus far its armies. Withdraw the labor necessary to raise the food for the people and the army of the South and the rebellion is at an end."

These are sharp direct statements, from a person who acknowledges the "power and ability" with which the Enquirer is conducted, but how are they met? O! says the Enquirer, the President advises the slaves to remain peaceably with their masters and work for them for wages—therefore there is nothing in the position of its correspondent. But would the Enquirer have them withdrawn? Would it have the rebellion weakened by the abstraction of slave labor? No reader but knows it would not. What paper has been more blatant about "contrabands," the expense of keeping them, &c.? Why not be honest and meet the case on its own ground. Then if the President had not given the advice it did, how the Enquirer would have gloated over the President's direct effort to promote insurrection! But then will not the effect of the President's Proclamation be to abstract labor from the South? Who does not know that it will. Wherever our forces are in contact with rebellion, there a stream of labor will flow from them, vide Fortress Monroe, Port Royal, New Orleans, &c., &c.; vide, the regiments of colored troops being enlisted, over which the Enquirer howls so vigorously?

The logic employed to answer its correspondent, ignores all its own positions, all its

...the direction, conduct, or execution of any important military operation, or separate general command, or enterprise in this war to any who is not a cordial believer and supporter of the same principles and purposes first above stated.

The Republican Senators of the United States, entertaining the most unqualified confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the President, identified as they are with the business of his Administration, profoundly impressed with the critical condition of national affairs, and deeply convinced that the public confidence requires a prompt regard to the above propositions and principles, feel it their duty, from the position they occupy, respectfully to present them for the executive consideration and action.

Correspondence of the Register.

From the 8th Ohio—Watching in the New Year—Reflections on the Old Year—The Pleasures of Home—Reflections in Camp—Co. E, properly Squad E—Capt. Grigg and Lieut. Craig in Camp, &c.

CAMP OF THE 8TH OHIO, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Jan. 1st, 1862.

EDA. ROOSTER:—The fearfully bloody year 1862 has gone—gone never to return, and according to my time-piece the fourth hour of the first day of the new year has come, while I yet sit alone in my little cloth house, as it were, keeping vigil through the long, lonesomely-silent night. For some unaccountable reason, sleep has been a stranger to my eyes, and as I sit musing on the mighty events of the past year and contemplate the almost innumerable host of souls that have gone to their long accounts within its limits, I cannot (hard hearted as soldiers naturally become) help but shudder at the thought. As I sit musing and alone, isolated as it were from home and all its kindred ties, a stream of grey, vapory clouds sweep across the moon-lit sky as the crescent-goddess of the night declines toward the horizon, and a chill, nipping morning air heralds the approach of New Year's morn. Those of our friends who still remain at home, surrounded by almost everything that their wishes call for, cannot imagine the feelings of restless loneliness of the "Yankee soldier far from home," especially through the holidays now past and gone. It seems odd indeed to us that we have thus spent almost two years in solitude and seclusion, and still being deprived of the privilege of enjoying the holidays at home; but on a second consideration we console ourselves that it is, emphatically speaking, a "military necessity" to make these small sacrifices. But nevertheless, numerous are the wishes and remarks made by our comrades concerning the holidays, with their pleasures, such as parties, theatre, places where the "light fantastic toe is tripped," and numerous other places of amusement. They grow frantic almost contemplating the old and familiar household plays of snap-dragon, tag-rabbit and kissing under the mistletoe. They enlarge upon the loving, good-natured, easily-to-be-fooled affectionate mothers, and the not-quite-so-easily-cajoled fathers. They become wild in foretelling the wonders, the joys, the madness, the madness of the holidays, the describable dinners, the immortal pudding, the innumerable tarts and profusely luxuriant dessert; their frenzied enjoyment, their carousings and their inexhaustible pleasures pursued from dusk till dawn, and the riot in short, they run riot in description, unthinking that with every fresh enumeration of delights their thoughts sink lower into despondency. But since "Hope wears a golden chain," we will say, wait patiently and choose the subject.

quarter of a mile from the river, when I saw the rebel cavalry form for a charge just across a corn-field in the edge of some woods. They had some artillery with them, which they opened on us. After throwing a few shells they made the charge. Our cavalry was formed ready to receive them, and two companies of Infantry were stationed along a rail fence close by. We could have made easy work among the rebels as they came up, but when they were about half way across the field, our cavalry broke and ran. Our Infantry threw down their arms and ran for dear life. I did not think that we had such cowards in the army, but I afterwards found out they were stragglers from different Regiments, which eased my mind somewhat, as I was ashamed to have it said of our Western boys that they run without even firing a gun.

When the cavalry broke young Zollinger made for his train, the last wagon of which was stuck in the river, the balance having all got safely over. By the diversion created by shell and musketry from our forces this side of the river, he was enabled to save even the last wagon, though for a time in great danger. One shell struck a tree, which he had left only a half a minute before, and the missiles flew around him like hail.

At night (we presume the 31st Dec.) the trains were parked near the position of the 24th, and in going to seek that Regiment he passed through the 101st, which he says was terribly cut up. Co. B was on picket and he could not learn what Sandusky boys were missing. When he reached the 24th, they were falling in to go back to their old position, and numbered only 80 men out of 400—the lowest estimate of the killed and wounded was 125. The Adjutant of the Regiment had a horse shot from under him. The Lieut. Colonel had his horse killed from under him while riding at a gallop. He was thrown or fell into a large hole and hurt severely. Of the wounded he named Capt. Jennings and Sergt. Keimlin of Sandusky; also John Nicolai. He said Gen. Hancock was in the field all the time, riding from one point to another encouraging the men, pithily adding, the soldier's best compliment to his General—"He is as fearless as a lion." At the time the letter was written all was doubt in reference to the result of the battle, but all that was happily changed the day after the letter was written.

Col. Gibson at Fredericksburg.  
A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes:

... had two horses shot under him and came near being captured three times. Once a rebel officer demanded his sword, but at that moment a squad of our cavalry dashed up, and the Colonel and those who had fought their way out with their swords, of which the Colonel held a Col. in each hand. He was the first to reach the top of the "blood-draw" on the pike, and he created the tide and brought hundreds of our men to the field of battle, and reorganized the brigade before night.

... and Advertiser has ... We learn that ... the roads in the vicinity ... a temporary check ... the valley. The want ... of the roads, near at hand ... needs to suspend ... of the brief period ... of the ... and ... that there are ... in the valley ... upon him ...

them there was no war of sections. But the South was not content with them. They made now and unheeded demands. In 1820, as proclaimed in the South, they gained a victory by the admission of Missouri and the implied recognition of slavery in the territory South of 36° deg. 30' min. For a time sectional disagreement was stayed. Then came Texas, with four prospective Slave States, then the war with Mexico, then the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and all the ills flowing therefrom and all the demands growing out of it. The Compromises of the Constitution, the compromise of 1820, the compromise measures of 1850, each and all of them in the interest and to satisfy the demands of the South, were all thrown overboard by the South, ignored, repudiated, denied, and new and monstrous demands were made in their stead. ... compromise, was well, but must it always be one way? Must concession always be made to one section and to one interest? Is the bond always to be the rule for one section, and concessions beyond the bond always be granted to the other? Here is the very point of difficulty, the South, or slavery in the South, always cried "give, give!" Every concession only brought a new demand. How could conflicting interests and sentiments be harmonized in that way? Should nothing be fixed? Had the demands for slavery in 1854-5 been resisted, by all the public men, Mr. Seymour included, who had pronounced against them, either in positive words or in effect in 1847 to 1852-3, the South would have acquiesced—and would have seen the hopelessness of rebellion. It was the endorsement in the North, of the new and utterly inadmissible demands of the South, by men like Governor Seymour, as just and proper, which stimulated the South to the rebellion, by inducing them to count upon active co-operation and support in the North, when they should inaugurate war. Had they not had that support, they never would have rebelled.

But still more forcibly to show the utterly inexcusable nature of the rebellion and the baseness of all the pretenses by which it is justified, in whole or in part by Jeff. Davis and Gov. Seymour, one fact should be remembered. Admit, though we utterly deny that such was the fact, that President Lincoln and those who elected him, contemplated encroachments upon the South, they were utterly powerless to effect them. The Supreme Court remained the same as when the Dred Scott decision was made; and Congress was opposed to the President. The South was effectually protected from any encroachments, while the Legislative and Judicial Departments of Government were in the hands of their friends. How utterly causeless then any pretense of fear, any pretense of danger! Yet Gov. Seymour and those who act with him ransack all the repositories of fact and fiction to find excuses or palliation for the rebellion. Gov. Seymour even says: "The dominant leaders of the party which had succeeded at the election of 1860, rejected all terms of compromise and conciliation as inconsistent with the results of the election and attempted to govern and control an agitated and convulsed country strictly by the opinions and sentiments of a minority." The declaration is utterly untrue. Compromise was opposed on very different and infinitely higher grounds. A general election had been held, under the Constitution and in conformity to law. Those who were elected had professed from the beginning, that they proposed no interference with slavery in the States, or where shielded by the Constitution. If their pretensions were true, it was incumbent on a successor of the Government to do the

ened by the abstraction of slave labor? No reader but knows it would not. What paper has been more blatant about "neutral-lands," the expense of keeping them, &c.? Why not be honest and meet the case on its own ground. Then if the President had not given the advice it did, how the Enquirer would have gloated over the President's direct effort to promote insurrection! But then will not the effect of the President's Proclamation be to abstract labor from the South? Who does not know that it will. Wherever our forces are in contact with rebellion, there a stream of labor will flow from them, vide Fortress Monroe, Port Royal, New Orleans, &c., &c.; vide, the regiments of colored troops being enlisted, over which the Enquirer howls so vigorously?

The logic employed to answer its correspondent, ignores all its own positions, all its own arguments, all its claims, and without that it could not answer him at all. This is sympathizing logic!

Wish It Might be True.

Special dispatches from Washington to the New York Tribune say: "Senator Wright of Indiana has been summoned home by war Democrats, members of the legislature of that State, to become a candidate for re-election. His friends assure him that his late castigation on the floor of the Senate of the Seymour faction has won for him the support of the Republican minority of the Legislature, with which, if he will consent to be a candidate, enough loyal Democrats will act to handsomely elect him."

We have no confidence in the election of Senator Wright, but would hold up both hands for it with all our heart. We feel tolerant of the widest differences in regard to details, provided there is undoubted, unyielding and lively devotion to the war for the Union. The patriotism of Senator Wright is above all doubt and his election to the place he now holds by appointment, would be a triumph indeed!

Senatorial Campaign on the State of the Country.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.  
The following is the paper drawn by Senator Collamer and Presented to the President on the 18th of December last, by the committee of nine, of which he was Chairman. Whatever else was said at the White House on the occasion referred to or at the subsequent interview by members of the Committee, was upon their individual responsibility, and for the most part in response to inquiries from the President. It is proper to say that the injunction of secrecy has been removed.

A meeting of the Republican members of the Senate of the United States, at which they were all present but two, after full consultation came unanimously to the following conclusions—one present not voting: First, The only course of sustaining this Government, and restoring and preserving the national integrity, is by a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war—the same being a patriotic and just war on the part of this nation, produced by, and rendered necessary to suppress a causeless and atrocious rebellion.

Second, The theory of our Government and the early and uniform practical construction thereof is, that the President should be aided by a Cabinet Council agreeing with him in political principles and general policy, and that all important public measures and appointments should be the result of their combined wisdom and deliberation. This most obviously necessary condition of things—without which no Administration can succeed—we and the public believe does not now exist, and therefore, such selections and changes in its members should be made as will secure to the country unity of purpose and action in all national and essential matters. Third, It is the present duty of all patriotic citizens to support the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

of amusement. They grow frantic almost contemplating the old and familiar boyhood plays of snap-dragon, forfeits and kissing under the mistletoe. They enlarge upon the loving, good-natured, easily-to-be-done affectionate mothers, and the not-quite-so-easily-angered fathers. They become wild in foretelling the wonders, the joys, the gladness, the madness of the holidays—the indescribable dinners, the immortal puddings, the innumerable tarts and profusely luxuriant dessert; their frenzied enjoyments, their caressings and their inexhaustible pleasures pursued from dusk till dawn, and the rest. In short, they run riot in description, unthinking that with every fresh enumeration of delights their thoughts sink lower into despondency. But since "Hope wears a golden chain," we will say, wait patiently and change the subject.

Co. E, as usual, is still "right side up with care," what few are left, scarcely enough to merit the title of company, but more properly "squad E."

Our number has been augmented by the safe return of Capt. Gregg and Lieut. Craig. The latter arriving unexpectedly to us a few days previous to the former, bringing with him a fine appearance; also a large box containing a package of some kind for every man from home, the receipt of which we frankly and thankfully acknowledge, knowing by them that though far away we are still held in remembrance. The sight of the eagerness with which each one seized the package bearing his name, would have been ample pay for the senders. Through the kind management of Lieut. "When-are-you-going-back," we very fortunately received those—"goodies" in time to make a Christmas dinner and invite the old members of the Company, who have lately joined the Regular army, to dine with us.

We have had nothing of importance, since the terrible battle at Fredericksburg, to break the dull monotony which now universally prevails the camp.

Vague rumors are and have been afloat, that on account of the weakness of the 8th and 4th Ohio Regiments, they were shortly to be ordered to some camp in Ohio for the purpose of refilling their now sadly decimated ranks. We would be indeed happy to know that such would soon be the case—"But we can't see it," and as the incredulous soldier says, "to good to be believed."

Captain Gregg arrived some three or four days since, looking at least ten per cent better than when he left us. Guess this going home for a few days, won't set any good old soldier back any—hope not.

Lieut. Craig sends his respects, accompanied by the thanks of the entire company, to the "Gideon Band." May long life and success attend each member of the above named organization.

With our best wishes to all concerned we close,  
Yours, &c.  
J. H. J., Co. E, 8th O. V.

The Detroit Advertiser & Tribune calls attention to the singular fact that the Democratic papers which favor paying half the war debt of the rebels have such a terrible concern about paying Missouri to get rid of the curse of slavery. What screamers to protect the Northern people from taxes, they must be, when they would impose three or four hundred millions upon them, spent in rebellion against the Government and the Union!

What a wicked radical Gen. ... body will have to account for, for the ... of the army of the ... the Democratic ... upon him ...

any thing of startling interest in the proceedings of the Legislature. The work of the session has hardly begun yet. As soon as the reports are received from the printer, the Legislature will be at work and U. S. Senators will attend the business of the session will be commenced.

...a letter from T. ... of the 101st Regt., giving ... killed and wounded of the ... "Camp in Field, ... 10th." He con- ... the condition ... follows: "All our sup- ... speak in praise of the 101st ... in my opinion as a whole ... than the same number in most ... especially so with reference ..."

... Loss at Murfreesboro. ... from Nashville, sum up the total loss ... in the series of battles ... Murfreesboro, as follows: Officers killed, 100; wounded, 400; total, 500. Wounded officers, 370; enlisted men, 7,400; total, 7,770. Missing, 4,000. This makes a total of 12,472. Part of the figures are estimated, and the missing given only approximately.

Coming Events. ... multiplying rapidly. We may ... from North Carolina, and ... news full of encouragement. ... no doubt determined again to give Gen. Rosecrans battle, and have largely reinforced their army now opposed to him. How heavily the Union army has been reinforced we do not know, but we trust it has not been neglected.

If Gen. Rosecrans is not called upon to meet an overwhelming force, we have no fears of disaster. No commander in all the Union army to-day stands ahead of him, in the proofs furnished of capacity, heroism and fertility of resources. Gen. Grant is getting ready for some movement, though what and where it is is unknown. Com. Farragut is endeavoring to recapture Galveston and overcome the recent disaster to our fleet there.

With so many important matters impending, it cannot be many days until news of stirring events goes over the wires. We are fully hope all will be well for the Union and the cause of the Union.

Notable Fact.

Will the reader bear in mind one very important fact in regard to the outcry raised about arbitrary arrests, by order of the Administration, under martial law. All the anathemas and curses heaped upon the Administration, and that such arrests were made at all and not that the parties arrested were not sympathizers with the rebels and ready to give them aid and comfort! If all who have been arrested and imprisoned had been notoriously and confessedly disloyal, they would have made the same outcry.

... account of the part borne by the 6th Ohio in the late battles at Murfreesboro, as given in a letter of J. E. Orrin, to his mother, dated "Field Hospital, Murfreesboro, January 10th, 1863:

"The big battle commenced here Dec. 29th, our brigade being on the advance as skirmishers two nights and one day. The morning of Dec. 31st we were relieved and sent to the rear, where it was calculated that we would form the last reserve in case of a general engagement on the left that day. Well, we had built fires and were standing and sitting around, listening to the fighting which seemed to be a mile or so off to our right, when all at once, the wounded men and stragglers commenced coming from the scene of the battle, in such numbers, as to lead us to believe our men had met with a reverse and were falling back, which was true.

Gen. Thomas' division, in the centre, had been partially surprised, and a portion of it badly whipped, leaving the Grand Army of the Cumberland cut in two through the centre, and in bad condition generally. Our division was formed, facing the woods to our right, with the 6th Ohio advanced into the woods a short distance and the 24th a short distance in the rear, supporting the 6th. The stragglers continued to appear in hosts, and we stood there anxiously looking, and expecting the rebels every moment. We were not long in suspense, for very soon the 6th was engaged very hotly with a large body of them who made their appearance on the front and the left flank nearly simultaneously. After standing it with very heavy loss for about 25 minutes, the gallant 6th began to fall back, slowly, and we received orders to do likewise, the rebels appearing in about four or five times our numbers. We fell back steadily to the turnpike about 300 yards from the woods, where the rebels formed and attempted to charge across the field to the pike. Then was the time for us and we put it to them with artillery and infantry, until it became too hot for them and they broke and ran back for cover. They attempted this same thing three several times, and were each time driven back with terrible slaughter. They were finally driven from this position by our artillery, and began to appear in heavy force on our front, proper.

Well, our positions were all changed, and we moved forward, this time the 24th facing the enemy. We halted and commenced firing on the enemy through a cotton field into a neck of woods which extended across our front and joined a corn field, which was also occupied by the rebels' artillery and infantry.

We held this ground about 30 minutes and fell back, in an oblique direction, about ten rods; the left wing of our regiment on one side of the pike and the right on the other. It was here that our division suffered the most. The rebels appeared on both flanks and front, leaving us, as it were, in one corner of a triangle, and exposed to a murderous cross fire from both sides. Our Colonel was here mortally wounded, and I had fired about 30 rounds when I was hit. Major Perry was also killed very soon after the Colonel was borne from the field. They were two as brave and true men as ever strode a battle-ground.

I was shot through the thigh, the ball entering on the inside of my left leg about an inch below the groin, and coming out on the opposite side just above the hip bone, rendering a very ...

... Co., our dear! If he had been arrested in the North for open and avowed sympathy with the rebels, what a poster they would have raised!

One of the Dead. The following letter explains itself—and thus the crime of rebellion works out its guilt!

Nash, Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1863.

Mrs. Merritt—Dear Madam: It becomes my painful duty to notify you of the death of Andrew Meikle, a member of Co. G, 101st Regt., O. V. I. In his death you have lost a son of more than ordinary promise, one on whom you could look with pride, and in whose death you can know that the country has lost a true patriot and brave soldier. We mourn his loss, for in him there has gone out as pure a spirit and as unbounded love towards his fellow soldiers as ever lived. We all feel to mourn with you and to mingle our tears with those of his dear friends so far separated from him in his last hours. He was wounded Dec. 31st, in the groin, but survived until Jan. 4th, when he died. His friends McKision, Jones and Ford buried him in as suitable a grave as could be made and have set Evergreens over the brave boy's grave as an emblem of the never failing love and respect we all bore him.

In case you should send for his remains, I will do all in my power to assist your son in procuring them.

Yours in sorrow, JOHN MESSER, Capt. Comd'g Co. G, 101st O. V. I.

The President's Letter to Gen. McClellan.

The following letter from the President to Gen. McClellan, is so important in connection with the former movements of the Army of the Potomac that we give it entire, though the substance has hitherto appeared in our telegraphic dispatches:

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862.

MAJOR GENERAL McCLELLAN—My Dear Sir:—Your dispatches complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend, pain me very much. Blenker's division was withdrawn from you before you left here. You know the pressure under which I did it, and as I thought acquiesced in it, certainly not without reluctance. After you left I ascertained that less than 20,000 unorganized men, without a single field battery, were all you designed to be left for the defence of Washington and Manassas Junction. A part of these men were to go to Hooker's old position. Banks' corps, once designed for Manassas Junction, was divided and held up on the line of Winchester and Strasburg, and could not leave it without again exposing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This presented, or would present, when McDowell and Sumner should be gone, great temptation for the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and reach Washington. My explicit direction that Washington should, by the judgment of all the Commanders of Corps, be left entirely secure, had been entirely neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDowell. I do not forget that I was satisfied with your arrangements to leave Banks at Manassas Junction, but when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was substituted for it, of course I was not satisfied. I was constrained to substitute something for it myself, and now allow me to ask, do you really think I should permit the line from Richmond via Manassas Junction to this city, to be entirely open, except what resistance could be presented by less than 20,000 unorganized troops? This is the question which this country will not allow me to evade. There is a curious mystery about the number of troops with you. I telegraphed you on the 6th, saying that you had over one hundred thousand with you.

I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement, taken, as he said, from your own returns, making 100,000 then with you and en route. You now say you will

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 18, 1863. The words from New Jersey—The Democrats Agree and the War.

"We cordially endorse the following, which we take from the leading Democratic paper in New Jersey. The real genuine Democracy of the country were never at heart for the war, and never believed that it would lead to a good result."

The Enquirer's "leading Democratic paper in New Jersey" is the Newark Journal. The article quoted by the Enquirer commences: "One great mistake into which we think Governor Seymour has fallen, in his ... is the assumption that the real Democratic sentiment of the country has ever been in support of the war in which we are engaged."

It contains the following sentence: "We know, by a daily acquaintance with correspondence, for the past two years, with Democrats in all parts of the country, that the great majority of those whom we had been accustomed to look up to as steadfast and unwavering in their political faith, have remained throughout decided and generally outspoken anti-war men."

"Against the General and State Governments, the purse and the sword, they were utterly powerless. Their mouths were either closed by the threat of dungeons or the outrages of protected mobs. They were obliged to bide their time, and in the late elections they have vindicated their true sentiments. And no one can doubt that the great Democratic party is to-day a pledged anti-war party."

In conclusion the Journal expresses the opinion that Governor Seymour "has not come fully up" to the mark of Democratic doctrine.

This the Enquirer calls "The Truth from New Jersey." This the Enquirer "cordially endorses."

In this connection we will have to call the attention of the Editor of the Enquirer to one of his little articles, from which we are impressed, it might be inferred that he was at one time in danger of saying something that might be construed into an appearance of urging a vigorous prosecution of the war!

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 21, 1861.]

"If there is a Democrat living in the North who has a lingering hope of bringing those seceded States back into the Union by peaceable means, let him give it up. They can only be brought back by the overwhelming power of the Federal Government. We have been reluctant to come to such a conclusion, but must now look the matter sternly in the face. CAST TO THE WIND ALL HOPES OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION, AND RELY ONLY ON THE SWORD. It must now be our destruction as a Government and a people, or that of the seceders and Confederate States Government. We cannot hesitate, NOBODY BUT A TRAITOR CAN HESITATE TO CAST ALL LIFE AND PROPERTY INTO THE CONTEST. THERE MUST BE NO MAWKISH SENSIBILITY ON THE SUBJECT. THE REALITY OF WAR MUST NOW BE MET AND ENDURED IN EVERY SHAPE IN WHICH IT MAY PRESENT ITSELF."—Cin. Com.

Cleveland & Toledo Railroad.

The New York Times, after announcing the dividend declared by the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company, says:

It is estimated on the Street that some of the leading managers of this line, who are also in the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashland Road, are buying largely in the stock of the Cleveland & Toledo Road. Should the control of the line pass into their hands at the next election of Directors, it would be the combination of interests would be, as, under good management, would pay the Toledo Stock on a basis of a much higher rate of income than 6 per cent, possible, and ultimately among the best paying securities of the West. As an independent link in the Lake Shore connection, it is to be as complete a monopoly in dictating terms of business to and from the West as the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashland. In venturing these remarks we are not apposed at the moment, of the probability of taking the Cleveland & Toledo line out of its present management at the April election, but only give the Street impression as the basis



Pittsburgh.

DEAR LOCAL ITEM.—Friend Keeler of the Fremont Journal chronicles his own robbery, which occurred recently—and fixes the cost of the item at \$170, (that being the amount of money and notes which were stolen from him.)

CONDITION OF THE 123d.—A member of Co. G, of the 123d, writing from New Creek on the 5th, says: "Paroled prisoners keep coming in (from towards Moorfield). Quartermaster Brown, of Norwalk, was taken and paroled: The rest of the horse, pistols, spurs, and rubber overcoat. Geo. Golden, of Co. G, was also taken and paroled." He also says: "George (Scoby) is well and with the regiment. The opinion is that the 123d is captured; but I think not."

We shall probably publish the entire letter Monday, but the pressure this morning will not admit of it. Above, however, are the items of most interest here,

DEATH OF CAPT. ENOCH WELLES.—The news of the death of Capt. Enoch Weller, of the 24th Regiment, lately promoted to Major of the Regiment as was reported, was first received in this city yesterday morning. He is reported by special dispatches to the Cincinnati Commercial to have been in command of the Regiment at the time of his death. The 24th was in the thickest of the fight at Murfreesboro, no less than twenty-three balls having passed through the flag, the eagle being shot off the staff and the staff itself struck by two balls. The news of Capt. Weller's death caused the most painful sensations which have yet been experienced in this city. He was known to almost everybody here. Active, energetic, full of life and vigor, he had been so often and so much connected with the public matters of this city, that his loss is felt by nearly all. At one time he was Foreman of the Ogontz Fire Co., then Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Constable, City Marshal, and at the time of enlisting Deputy Sheriff, and member of the City Council. The energy, perseverance and industry he displayed in raising a company, was astonishing. He at first raised a company of three months' men. They were disbanded, and then he set in for a company for three years. Terrible delay ensued in the assignment of his company and his men were scattered. But he persevered through all and went to Camp Chase with only a portion of a company, when from first to last he had enlisted more than two hundred men. Several times he might have had a full company, but for delays, beyond his control. When at camp he united with a fragment of a company from Columbiana Co., of which he became 1st Lieutenant.

All through the service in Western Virginia, Capt. Weller served with credit and distinction, and much of the time was in command of another company of the Regiment. Thence he went with the Regiment to Kentucky and Tennessee, and passed through the bloody field of Shiloh without a scratch, though bearing himself with a bravery which knew no fear. Some time afterwards, he visited home on furlough, considerably broken in health, but undaunted in spirit and only chafing at delay, and rejoined his regiment at the earliest moment.

Through all and in all of hardships, peril and endurance, there was no braver and better man in the army than Captain Enoch Weller. After having passed through so much, and after being so many brave men, he was the only one who was not killed.

No other eye is so lasting in its effects. No other eye improves the texture of the hair. It has been Analyzed by Dr. Chilton, Chemist to the Croton Water Board of New York, and certified by him to be as harmless as Croton Water. His certificate may be seen at the establishments of the proprietor.

Manufactured by J. CHRISTIANO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price, 25, 50, and 75 per box, according to size. dec13-daily 41m

Christiano's Hair Preservative is very valuable with his eye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 25 cents, 50, and 75 per bottle, according to size. dec13-daily

A SLIGHT COLD, COUGH, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or "sore throat" in its first stage; but which in the beginning would yield to a simple remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

The efficacy of Brown's Bronchial Troches is demonstrated by testimonials from Physicians, Surgeons in the Army, and eminent men wherever they have been used.

They were first introduced in 1850. It has been proved that they cure the best of Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, in Children, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hoarse Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, arising from colds and other causes.

Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Your Teachers are too well and favorably known to need commendation.

Hon. CHAR. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

My commutation with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenges which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat, for which the Troches are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer.

I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Great service in subduing Phlegm.

Rev. DANIEL WISE, New York.

The Troches are a staff of life to me.—Prof. EDWARD MORSE, Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c. Dr. G. F. HIGGINS, Boston.

I recommend their use to Public Speakers. Rev. E. H. CHAVIS.

They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.—T. LUCAS, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

Sold at 25 cents by all Druggists. sp11-daily

The Confessions and Experience of a Poor Young Man.

A gentleman having been cured of the results of early error and disease, will, from motives of benevolence, send to those who request it, a copy of the above interesting narrative, published by himself. This little book is designed as a warning and caution to young men and those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Pains in the Head, &c., &c., supplying at the same time the means of self cure. Single copies will be sent under seal in a plain envelope—without charge—to any who request it, by addressing the author,

CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N.Y. nov24-5b3d1k

Wrote about Brandreth's Pills.

New Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, '62.

Ms. G. THE ROCK HOLLOW, Editor Sing Sing Republican.

Dear Sir:—I would state that I was induced to use BRANDRETH'S PILLS through the recommendation of John B. Swift, of Croton, Westchester county, who was entirely restored to health by their use. He was sick for some two years, very nervous and dyspeptic; and he tried everything but was not relieved. Finally he took one Brandreth's Pill every day for a week, and a dose of six Pills every day for three days, and then took one pill every day, with occasional doses of six. In one month he was able to go to work, and in three months was well, gaining 40 pounds in weight.

Yours truly, EDWARD FURDY.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

Edward Furdy, being duly sworn, says that he resides in the town of New Castle; that some years ago he was very sick with a sore on his leg, which had been running for over five years; that he was also much distressed by a pain in the chest, and he became very nervous and dyspeptic; that after trying various remedies and many physicians, he commenced using Brandreth's Pills, six to eight three times a week, and at the end of one month the sore in his leg healed, and at the end of two months he was entirely cured of nervousness, dyspepsia and pain, and has remained well ever since.

—HOWARD FORD.

Given to be read at the 10th day of October, 1862.

S. MALCOLM SMITH, Justice of the Peace.

Sold by W. A. Graham, Adams & Fay, and J. H. Mackenzie, New York, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. nov17-daily

THE CONFESIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE, FOR THE BENEFIT AND AS A WARNING AND CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN WHO SUFFER FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, PAINS IN THE HEAD, &c., &c., SUPPLYING AT THE SAME TIME THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. BY ONE WHO HAD SUFFERED FROM THESE AFFECTIONS FOR SEVERAL YEARS, THROUGH NEGLIGENCE AND IMPROPER MEDICINE. BY THE AUTHOR.

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per cent premium.

Government stocks from U. S. 4's, 1861, 50¢ per \$100 Treasury Note \$1 00.

Local Notices.

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

We are now receiving a very fine and superior article of DEODORIZED COAL AND CALUMIN OIL, which we warrant pure and free from adulteration. For sale by the barrel or gallon at very low rates.

dec16-mad1k W. A. GRAHAM'S DRUG STORE.

COUGHS.—The sudden changes of our climate are sources of BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, and ABRUPTIVE AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, for the Cough, Croup, or Irritation of the Throat, be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually ward off. FRANK SERRAVALLO and SERRAVALLO will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. dec11-daily

TEACH THE CHILDREN TO USE HUDSON'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH PASTE.—It is pleasant to use, innocent if swallowed, and will not only add INFINITELY to their good looks, health and happiness now, BUT AS LONG AS THEY LIVE. Sold by W. A. GRAHAM, J. H. EMERSON, and by Druggists, Dentists and Perfumers generally. sp11-3m

DR. A. H. AGARD having survived the wreck of "matter" and the crush of smouldering offices in ruins, is again ready to attend to professional calls wherever his friends may need his attentions—both in town and country. He may be found at his residence, No. 42, Columbus Avenue opposite the Post Office.

If you are in want of a genteel suit of Clothing, call and see Miller & Robrahm. If you are in want of Shirts, Collars, Gloves or any other article in that line, call at Miller & Robrahm, Columbus Avenue. If you are in want of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, call on Miller & Robrahm, Moss Block.

50 CENTS FURNISHING GOODS.—Received by MESSRS. KRAMER.—A choice lot of Travelling Shirts, Silk and Merino Wrappers and Drawers, latest styles of Shirts and Collars; Lisle Thread, Cotton and Merino Hosiery; Silk, Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves; Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Brasies, Neck Ties, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

W. V. LATHAM, July 24, 1862.

War Claims.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PAY & PENSIONS.

Secured and promptly collected for soldiers and their heirs. Pensions secured to the widow, mothers, children or orphan sisters, in addition to Bounty Money and back pay of all deceased soldiers. Invalid Pensions and back pay for discharged soldiers. Discharges obtained for sick or disabled soldiers on furlough. All claims growing out of the previous wars; against the Pay, Commissary, or other departments of the Army, Navy, or Government, promptly collected.

We publish "THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND," a paper of much interest to soldiers and their heirs. Send us your name and stamp, and we will send a copy free; or 12 copies, one each month, for 25 cents.

Apply to us in person or by letter, with stamp, and your business shall have prompt attention. Fees low, and no charge until after we have accomplished what we undertake.

C. G. BRUCE, Office Lyman's Block, near the Court House, Cleveland, Ohio. sold-daily

SHERRIFF'S SALE.

Charles Russell vs. E. H. & Abigail (Address of all) the Court of Common Pleas of Erie County, Ohio, in the above entitled case, and to me directed, I shall offer for sale, at public vendue, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Sandusky, in said County, on Monday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1862, at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to-wit: Village lots Nos. seven, eight, and twenty-nine (29 and 30) in the village of Birmingham, Erie county, Ohio, known as the Russell House, consisting of the house, barn and sheds connected with the said premises.

Russell & Brainerd, Attys.

D. S. WORTHINGTON, Sheriff. 45424, 06 Sheriff's Office, Jan. 6, 1862.

Traveling Shirts.

Desirable Patterns.

The Enquirer says that the danger of financial ruin to the Confederacy is imminent. High prices, resulting from an enormous issue of treasury notes, are an enemy more formidable than Yankee armies. It recommends a tax bill to produce \$100,000,000.

The Enquirer publishes the emancipation proclamation with details from New York papers of negro jubilation over it throughout the North.

Jeff Davis was serenaded in Richmond last Monday night and made a long speech, claiming a rebel victory at Murfreesboro equal to that of Fredericksburg, and the probability that out of it will come disaffection of the North-west, which is ultimately to separate that section from the Eastern States.

The death of the fugitive rebel Gen. Jackson of Missouri is confirmed. It occurred at Little Rock, Dec. 7th.

Washington specials.—Secretary Chase has prepared a finance bill for the Senate Finance Committee, to whom it was referred. The bill is designed to afford temporary relief to the Treasury and provides for the issue of Treasury notes and bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000.

It is reported that the minorities of the Judiciary Committee of the House intend to make a report condemnatory of the President's emancipation proclamation as being unconstitutional and inoperative.

The House Naval Committee reported today upon the resolution directing them to inquire into the cheapest, most expeditious and trustworthy mode of placing vessels of war upon Lake Ontario and other great lakes, &c., including the enlargement of the Erie Canal locks.

The conclusion of the report is in these words:

In view of the foregoing consideration, the Com. are of the opinion—First, that the cheapest, most expeditious and trustworthy mode of placing war vessels upon Lake Ontario and the other lakes, should a peaceful unfurnished at any time arise, is to place them in the first instance upon these waters. Second, that it is not necessary, nor is it expedient, for the purpose aforesaid, to enlarge the Erie Canal locks, adapted to the passage of vessels of war, from other waters to the lakes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Special to Tribune.—The French Minister, in an interview, granted to-day, to Wm. Cornell Jewett, declared that the policy of the Emperor of France in proposing mediation was wholly friendly to the United States, and was inspired by a desire to see the Union re-established upon a basis of mutual concession; that Napoleon was sincerely interested in the prosperity and progress of the American nation, and that, for the sake of that nation, he in harmony had made a friendly call upon the European powers to join him in proposing to both parties at war in America to sheath the sword. That France had no desire to be herself an arbitrator between the contending States, but that if the mediation of other nations was accepted, or we ourselves should meet in convention, he would make a tender of her friendly offices; that in this spirit only was it proposed by France, that England and Russia should join her in suggested mediation, and which could take place only with their consent, and the expressed desire of the American Government; that Napoleon thought that the war and the causes that led to it could not now be settled without. He was also of the opinion that a conciliatory spirit, under a suspension of hostilities, would lead to peace.

Mercier declared that he wished it understood that the large expedition to Mexico was meant only to repair the honor of France, injured by military defeat, and it had no connection with or regard to the American war. Indeed, that the American people could not point to any act of France of a character to justify the charge that she was hostile to their Union or their reign or interest.

M. Mercier finally showed to Mr. Jewett and gave him permission to make use of the following passage in a recent dispatch to him from Drouin de L'Hays: "I explain frankly and in such a manner as to be well understood by the American people around you, that the Government of the Emperor would always be happy if it could contribute to the peace of the world and the prosperity of the American people."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1863

The Columbus papers of yesterday morning announce the departure on Monday of about forty sutlers and purveyors, by order of Gen. And. J. Murfreesboro, to care for the wounded of the Ohio Regiments.

Our correspondent "G. B. R." writing from near Nashville on the 25d ult., says: "I see by the papers that 'Uncle Jeff.' has been sojourning with the citizens of Murfreesboro, and that he has taken up his quarters with our goodman host, Mr. Manny, upon whose plantation we were encamped for some days last August. I hope the aspiring fire-eater found his sweet potatoes palatable: we can recommend them with the greatest confidence, as we pretty effectually sampled the crop."

Some \$125,000 of the money gambled away by Paymaster I. N. Cook, we learn has already been recovered. The gamblers of Cincinnati, it is said, have been compelled to disgorge \$50,000 lost in gambling houses in that city, and \$1,500 in addition to cover expenses. \$50,000 or more I expected to be recovered of parties implicated elsewhere, so that the amount recovered will reach from \$175,000 to \$200,000. The Cincinnati *Chronicle* gives the opinion that Cook himself has saved quite a handsome sum, which he has entered as lost to gamblers, and expresses the wish that he may also be compelled to disgorge if possible.

There seems to be no longer a question but that the Union forces have won a most decided and important victory at Murfreesboro over the rebel army under Generals Bragg and Johnson. It was only won, however, after the most determined fighting of the war and at a terrible loss. Almost for days after the commencement of the fight victory inclined to the rebel side, but was finally turned, to our own after the most persevering bravery of our troops and the undoubted generalship of their commander. How complete or how crushing the victory really is, we are still left in doubt, and must remain so until we learn our real loss in prisoners and in the destruction of stores, &c., by the rebel cavalry. The first fruit of it will be, however, to set Gen. Rosecrans free, if he is properly strengthened by additional troops and furnished with ample supplies, to follow up his advantage and strike a still more crushing blow.

Thank God, for the victory already gained, the inauguration of the new year, which we trust will witness the overthrow and complete downfall of the accursed rebellion.

From The Association—The Weather—Christmas—The Doves of Heaven—and sound of War—Return to Christmas Musings—Promotions from the 6th.

CAMP NEAR NASHVILLE, Dec. 25. To-day all the feelings of the world are at home or homestead. The calloused instinct may be well kept down 364 days; but to-day, no man who has been brought up within the pale of Christianity but turns toward the natal spot with longing and blessing. In caring, deprived of the humanizing and social virtues, we nevertheless keep up a somewhat bleak form of "ye Merry Christmas," and everybody is garrulous with reminiscences and seasonal jokes. Many of the fellows have substantial remembrances from friends at home in the shape of Express packages, redolent of roast chicken and cake, and they spread their Christmas dinner with a gusto and enjoyment that would delight the eyes of the benevolent provider. The war is forgotten for one day; under the Proclamation of One "out-ranking" even Rosecrans, of "On earth peace, good will toward men," the soldier character is laid aside, and we are all citizens of a country acknowledging the influence of the natal day of the great founder of the principle of free governments. What though, instead of the gathering of families around the hearth stone, or the home tables spread with the fragrant preparations of the past week, we group in tents, around our monotonous beans and crackers, companions in the picket and scout, or comrades, when the air is pregnant with a leaden rain of danger, all the world has a holiday, and we are happy by sympathy.

No bacchanal swaggering through crowded streets, or maudlin and discordant songs in the reeking air of taverns, but here the cool, heart-felt recognition of the Sabbath of the year, with the old home-music singing changes from the memory-haunted long ago. This is the day for reading old letters, when the poignant sorrows and thrilling joys that marked events in the calendar, are softened down, the silent influence of the Christmas infusing the light of a calm peace, all-pervading, and clothing the tear-marked passages in the year's history with the tender page of resignation.

The weather is appropriate to the occasion. The little river that flows along the boundary of the camp is free from the barriers of the new King Winter, and its darkened waters dance to the distant Cumberland land with no impress upon them of the "Northern C," that seal your "ice-bound coasts." Great coats are voted superfluous; the sentinel, watchful only of the Officer of the Guard, swings his piece in the air, or shouts his congratulations to a comrade on the distant hill, in his blouse.

But lo! "a change comes over the spirit of our dream." "Horsed on the sightless couriers of the air," the wringing boom of cannon and the low beat of musketry proclaims that the fellows on the right are taking their Christmas in a different vein. It approaches nearer and in the divisions on the opposite hills of Mill Creek, the alarm-drum "hurries on the air," a pretty good indication that the rebs. are not observing Christmas in the orthodox style. Boom, boom, boom; will the ragamuffins persist till they get the whole camp up? and then for a night-scamper over these "eternal hills;" for if we do get out after them we will not "give o'er endeavor" until they are safe-housed in their fortified camps. All day yesterday we lay with knapsacks packed.

Four months ago this Regiment left Camp Lima 1050 men strong, and was numbered as the 99th O. V. I. After four short months of service, and "never having lost a dozen men in battle, the Regiment now numbers 300. Do you ask what has become of them, (I only know), We cannot find them, but in every hospital that started with us, poor, emaciated, broken down wretches, whose own mothers would not know them, a id worse than this, there are some of them who lie by the railroads and rivers of Kentucky and among the cedar groves of Tennessee.

But they are at rest; "life's fitful fever" they sleep, awaiting that reveille that shall awaken them in the Morning of the Resurrection! Do you seek the cause of this? The only one I know is, that curse of our armies, diarrhoea; and that other scarcely less one, of raw troops over-marching.

But enough of the dark side. We have reason to expect that the majority of those left behind will again rejoin us; and recently, after a long orphanage, our Colonel has joined us. And of Col. Swaine it can be said, that if we have waited long, yet we have not waited in vain. A gentleman by nature, a soldier by education, he fought his way to a Colonel's commission through the bloody field of Shiloh.

And now, Mr. Editor, just let me add, in conclusion, that long ere you read this the Grand Army of the Cumberland will be on its way toward Murfreesboro. Already the order has gone forth—"Prepare to march at a moment's notice," and in the morning we strike our tents. The order reads like work: It says: "Ambulances and ammunition wagons to accompany regiments. Commissary stores and sick to go to Nashville, and baggage trains to the rear," &c., &c.

But I must close. Away across these Tennessee hills I send you the old time greetings of a "Merry Christmas!"

Rolla.

Slightly Combing.

On Monday Dr. Edson B. Olds had his grand escort from Lancaster to Columbus, and his grand welcome by the Franklin County Democracy! We have divers and sundry original reports of the affair. The *Ohio Statesman* puts the procession which escorted Dr. Olds into the city at between two and three miles in length. The *Cincinnati Enquirer* has three dispatches in reference to the affair. First dispatch says "it was the greatest demonstration ever before seen in Columbus. The procession was more than two miles." The "Second Dispatch" (a little stronger) says: "He was escorted through the city by about two hundred horsemen and fifty carriages!" "The demonstration was an unprecedented success, and an indication of the emphatic disapproval of the course of the Administration, is only equaled by the late elections." The "Third Dispatch" (stronger yet) says: "The crowd was variously estimated at from eight to twelve thousand—we should think fully ten thousand."

Per contra, the *Fact* says, "six carriages (beside the band) and thirty horsemen" formed the procession of "Franklin County Democracy" which went out to welcome Dr. Olds. The *Journal* puts the entire procession which accompanied him into the city at "two hundred and thirty-seven persons all told," by actual count. The special dispatches to the *Cincinnati Gazette* sum up the ovation as follows: "The whole a..."

Gen. Grant recently issued an extraordinary order, expelling all the Jews from his department. It may be that some Jews needed expelling, but such a sweeping order was most certainly indefensible. Then we doubt not, if the order had been carried out, just as contemptible a set of speculators and comorants would have remained behind, after the expulsion. The Jews proper, by no means embrace all the greedy, army followers in Gen. Grant's Department, though they may have a fair representation among them. But to include them all, many of them honorable, respectable, upright and patriotic citizens, in a sweeping order, does not strike one as at all proper. We are glad that President Lincoln has directed the suspension of the order and that the sweeping expulsion will not therefore take place. If it is necessary for Gen. Grant to expel speculators from his Department, and those who cheat and defraud the soldiers, let him do so, whether they be Jew or Gentile.

Where the Gold came from.

In noticing the departure of the State Fund Commissioners for New York to pay the interest on Ohio bonds there, the *Nashville Journal* remarks:

The interest, amounting to almost \$400,000, our solid Commonwealth pays in Gold. Every county branch bank furnished the "yellow boys," said Summit, E. N. Bill, President. This is noble, and shows that amid the financial wrecks that drift from every quarter, Ohio is sound in her finances—a result that is in no small measure due to the vigilance and efficiency of her Board of Control.

The last *Chester Co. (Pa.) Times* comes to us with the announcement that it has ceased to be, having been merged into the *Republican* of the same county. The *Times* was a progressive paper, conducted with more than ordinary ability and care. Doubtless many more papers will be compelled shortly to follow the same road.

The Wire Lands Historical Society.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Society will be held at Paris on Wednesday, March 11, 1863. The Committee of Arrangements are Messrs. A. Brightman, D. Clark, G. H. Woodruff, W. G. Mead, A. Manly, J. B. ... M. M. Heister, and Dr. A. C. Eaton. The subscribers to the Fourth Volume of the ... are desired to make that, in consequence of the great advance in printing materials, a larger number of subscribers will be required to insure its publication than at first contemplated, and the several ... Canvassing Committees are particularly requested to cross their lists of subscribers as much as possible. Reports of the number obtained are desired in time for the March meeting, that the work may be promptly given to the press and published for distribution at the annual meeting in June. By order of the Board of Directors. D. H. PRASE, Secy. Norwalk, Dec. 23, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALMORALS! RECEIVED THIS MORNING AT H. Converse & Son's. A NEW STOCK

The Gen. Porter Case.

The Gen. Porter case, is published entire in the New York Tribune, and the essential parts of it also in the Cincinnati Commercial. It is an elaborate and searching review of the whole case, and renders a different present than the one reached by the Court, a moral impossibility. That Judge Holt was actuated by partisan feelings or prejudice in the conduct or review of the case, no man of common sense can for a moment believe.

The Zanesville Disaster.

The Courier, giving an account of the recent terrible disaster in the falling of the roof of the Market House in that city, only touched us last evening. The accident occurred at about 7 o'clock in the morning, just the time when the largest crowd of people were in attendance. The fall fortunately chiefly occurred on the north side, where that morning but few of the stalls were occupied. As far as ascertained, the Courier of Monday evening gives a list of the killed and wounded. Mrs. Smith and Christian Reidell were killed instantly. Mrs. Gray lingered until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday and Miss Nelson died in about twenty minutes after being taken out of the ruins. Beside these, John Stevens, Mrs. George Miller, Mrs. Stitts, Geo. Taylor and John O'Hara, were reported as probably mortally wounded. Beside these, the Courier gives a list of thirty-one others more or less severely injured, some slightly and others severely.

Grand Movement in the West.

There remains scarcely a question but that a grand movement on Vicksburg is organizing and that stirring news may be expected from there very shortly. We most ardently hope that the result will be entirely satisfactory to the Union cause. No more severe and crushing blow to the rebellion can be struck than the opening of the Mississippi to its mouth. This we believe now to be felt at Washington as well as at Richmond. The recent capture of Arkansas Post and other minor captures above there, are important, in connection with the movement on Vicksburg.

Resignation in the 123d Ohio.

By a letter in the Huron Register, dated Jan. 15th, we learn of the resignation of Captain Parmenter, of Co. C, 123d. What was the occasion of his resignation we do not learn. Lieut. Martin, of the same Co., was reported sick, and the Chaplain had returned to the regiment after being absent for some time on furlough.

A Very Moleman.

A little Illinois paper, the Kankakee Union, "butterfat" of the most advanced kind, takes up a column to show that President Lincoln is in favor of negro equality—meaning negro voting, holding office, &c.—by quotations from Lincoln's debate with Douglas, which declare that the Declaration of Independence included negroes in—"ALL MEN." Twenty years ago there was not a man North or South who did not hold the

Very Cool!

Headquarters of the 1st Ohio Cavalry  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE 1ST OHIO CAVALRY,  
IN CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, TENN.,  
Jan. 6th, 1862.

I have the honor to report the part taken in, and the work performed by my Brigade since our departure from Nashville, until the close of the battle of Murfreesboro. I left Nashville on the morning of the 20th of December with three regiments of my Brigade, viz: the 1st, 3d and 4th Ohio Cavalry, the 3d Kentucky remaining at Nashville. My force numbered about 950 men. We marched out on the Franklin Pike, the 3d Ohio having the advance; when within two miles of Franklin, drove in the rebel pickets, skirmished all the way towards Franklin, finally drove the enemy out, and pursued him some two miles. From best information received, the enemy were 900 strong, all cavalry, part of Wharton's Brigade. We killed 4, wounded several, took 10 prisoners, several horses and mules, and destroyed their camps, with some tents standing thereon. We retired from Franklin, moved over on the Wilson Creek Pike and picketed said road.

On the 27th, sent the 1st Ohio and most of the 4th Ohio, under command of Col. Milliken, on the Wilson Creek Pike towards Triune. They drove in the rebel pickets, capturing 6 of them; received some 50 of the enemy's shells without any loss on our side, then retired to camp. I had likewise sent a battalion of the 3d Ohio to Franklin to reconnoitre, which drove in the rebel pickets, who had returned in force after my command, leaving it the evening previous. Quite a skirmish ensued, in which 3 rebels were killed and several wounded. After skirmishing some two hours, and the force being too strong to drive, the Battalion retired to camp in good order, without any losses having occurred.

On the 28th, moved with the command to Triune, without anything occurring worth mentioning.

On the 29th, proceeded towards Murfreesboro, moving between the Franklin road and the road called Roby Jack road, on which road Gen. McCook's corps moved on. I divided my Brigade into three columns, the right (1st Ohio) moving on the Franklin road, the 3d Ohio in the center and the 1st on the left, the columns being about 1 to 1 1/2 miles apart; throwing out a front of skirmishers, connecting one column with the other, and connecting on the left with the main column. We thus proceeded for five miles, when the center column encountered the enemy's pickets. They drove them in, the different columns steadily advancing. Shortly after, both the right and the left encountered pickets, driving them in before them. After proceeding one mile further we came upon the enemy's cavalry, (Wharton's Brigade,) engaged them for three hours, more or less; sometimes the right wing, then the left, then the center; receiving several charges, which were repulsed, driving the enemy some two miles, when the Brigade concentrated, withstood a heavy charge from the enemy and then drove him back under his guns, which were only a short distance from us. We then retired some two miles and went into camp—some few casualties having this day occurred. The enemy was badly checked admirably by the hard. We had encamped that night near the Brick Church, on the road from G.

my cavalry, who coming round in long columns, with the evident design to flank me. I resolved to retire slowly towards the main body of our Army, the enemy pressing hard on me; we kept him at bay with our skirmishers. I retired in this way for a mile, when I formed a line of battle with the 1st and 3d Ohio, when the enemy charged on them with their cavalry but were repulsed. About this time the enemy began to throw shells into my lines pretty lively. The first shell that landed mortally wounded Major Moore of the 1st Ohio.

I now fell back again, formed a new line, received the enemy's charge, repulsed them and made many rebels bite the dust. The shells coming pretty thick again, I retired further, when I made another stand, supported by Wittich's regiment, received the enemy's charge, and repulsed him again. I then withdrew my whole command through a large strip of woods to another open lot, passing by a line of rebel infantry marching parallel with my column, not over 200 yards distant, so that we were nearly surrounded, as the enemy's cavalry were working around our right all the time. While these infantry, artillery and cavalry were following us closely, they had enough cavalry to spare to send around us.

When we arrived on the open ground, Gen. McCook's aid told me that the whole of his ammunition train was close by on a dirt road running by that point, and that I must try and save it. I soon formed my command in line when the enemy made his appearance in a position occupying two-thirds of a circle. They prepared to charge upon us, likewise throwing shells, at which the 2d East Tennessee broke and run. The 4th, after receiving several shells, which killed some of their men and horses, retired from their line. The 1st had been ordered to proceed into another lot to form to receive a charge from another line of the enemy's cavalry. The 3d moved to the left in the vicinity of a white house. About the time the 1st was formed the enemy charged upon the 4th, which being on the retreat owing to the shells coming pretty freely, moved off at a pretty lively rate. The 3d moved further to the left and were somewhat sheltered by the house and barns. The 1st charged upon the enemy, but did not succeed in driving them back.

On retiring from said charge, the gallant Col. Millikin and a Lieutenant were killed, and another Lieutenant severely wounded. At this juncture, the 1st and 4th retiring pretty fast, the enemy in close pursuit after them, the 2d East Tennessee having the lead of them all. Matters looked rather blue now. The ammunition train supposed to be gone up, when the 3d Ohio charged upon the enemy and driving him back, captured several prisoners and recaptured a good many of our men and saved the train. I was with the three regiments that retreated and among the last to leave the field. I tried hard to rally them, but panic was so great that I could not do so. I could not get the command together again until I arrived at the North side of the creek, then I found that only about one-third of the 1st and 4th regiments were there, and nearly all the 2d East Tennessee. These I marched back when joined by the 3d. We had several skirmishes with the enemy's front and rear, and the best and bravest of its officers and men

unprincipled politician, Lieut. Dolson Vankirk—a youth whose heart was full of patriotism and love for the welfare of his country, and felt that all our future prosperity and happiness as a nation depended on the preservation of our Government, as we received it from our forefathers, was one of the first to go forth and defend it against its foes of the South. He has ever been yielding in putting down this rebellion, undergoing all the privations of home and affectionate friends; and enduring hardships by exposure of all kinds; storms, hunger, long and tiresome marches, but without a murmur, for, as a true patriot he considered no sacrifice too great for the preservation of our once happy country; and when the time came when he with his fellow soldiers met the enemy in battle on the 31st day of December, 1862, on the field near Murfreesboro, Tenn., like a brave and true patriot he met them. He was in command of Company A, and, while cheering his men on to victory, a ball struck him in his right temple, killing him instantly.

Thus fell Lieut. Dolson Vankirk, in the bloom and beauty of life, a sacrifice for the welfare of his country. Let his memory ever be cherished as one of the noble sons, who fell for the freedom and preservation of American Independence. And for myself, and in behalf of the members of Company G, 65th Regiment, O. V. I.—his widowed mother and friends have our warmest sympathy—and may God ever be near and bless his dear mother in her old age; and although her loss is great, yet she may well be proud of her son who has given his life for his country.

Yours,  
ORTON SMITH, Capt.

of Company G, 65th Regiment, O. V. I.

The Retirement of Battle—Col. Wiley and the 11st Ohio.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald himself severely wounded in the battle of Stone river, on the 31st of December, gives an interesting account of the part borne by his own regiment and brigade in the bloody conflict of that day. He speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry, coolness and bravery of Col. Wiley, who was in command of the regiment. Col. Wiley has proved himself a true soldier. A young lawyer, with a most promising future before him, of acknowledged talent and ability, he responded to the first call for three months volunteers, and has been in the service nearly all the time since—until now he is the honored and trusted Commander of the 11st Ohio, one of the best regiments in the service. "Old Wayne" has need to be proud of him.

The following, which we clip from the correspondence of the Herald, shows how men become inspired with the excitement of battle. The 11st Ohio had just been ordered to march in the advance by the 9th and ordered back:

Just as we lay down, proud of what we had done, Col. Wiley waved his hat in the air, while a glow of earnestness and enthusiasm tingled his cheek, and shouted to the 11st Ohio, "You're the braveest of them all, but never let fire! and if we get down upon the ground, and are ordered to charge, I want you to charge, and to charge you'll get the best of it!" Said

L. R. GOUGH!



**In Hospital.**

The following soldiers have recently been transferred from Louisville Hospital No. 4 to Cincinnati: Oliver H. Butler, Co. G, 101st Ohio; John H. Mohler, Co. K, 101st; Robert B. Black, Co. C, 65th; Oliver Jacobs, Co. E, 49th; Andrew Evans, Co. A, 101st; Wm. Day, Co. F, 65th; Owen Rader, Co. C, 40th. Mark L. Knowlton, Co. K, 101st, and Wm. H. Jeffrey, Co. C, 65th Ohio, were in Seminary Hospital at Covington.

**The Army of the Potomac.**

The late attempted movement of the Army of the Potomac, was a most laborious and toilsome one on the part of the soldiers, though altogether ineffectual. The storm, the mud, the hardships, all combined made it very trying to the soldiers, while doubtless resulting in the death of not a few. From the medley of reports, guesses, &c., made by correspondents and reporters, it is hard to conclude as to what, other than the unprecedented and terrible storm, was the cause of its failure. If, as seems to be generally reported, the movement was delayed for several days, by orders from Washington, and those orders induced by representations made by officers high in command in the Army of the Potomac, the storm was not alone responsible for the failure. We have entire faith in the Army of the Potomac, and believe it will yet vindicate itself as containing some of the best soldiers in the service. At the same time there can be no question but that it contains a body of officers who are constantly at work to demoralize and destroy it. We hope all that class of officers will be unanimously dismissed from the service or compelled to act the part of true soldiers.

**Cleanings from the Mills.**

Quite a number of Sorgho cultivators in Lorain county unite in a call published in the Elyria Democrat, for a Convention of growers and manufacturers, to be held at Elyria, February 10th.

The funeral of Capt. Allen, of the 8th Ohio, at Elyria on Sunday last, the Democrat says was attended by the largest concourse of people that ever assembled on such an occasion in that place. The faithful attendant and friend who followed the Captain from the battle field and cared for him in the Hospital, Edgar K. Irish, was present at the funeral.

The Elyria Democrat chronicles the death of A. F. Hamlin, on the 22d inst., of throat disease, contracted while on duty as a musician in the Hoffman Battalion, on Johnson's Island.

The Cleveland Leader mentions the capture of S. D. Day, one of the original Wood Type firm of W. T. & S. D. Day, by the rebels at Holly Springs. He was speculating in cotton. He had better have stuck to the wood-type.

The Detroit Advertiser mentions the recovery of a package of money of \$400, lost in that city in August last. It was recovered through a Catholic Priest, who was informed of it through the confessional. It was in demand Treasury notes and was worth \$150 more than when originally lost.

On Friday last, at Pittsburg, Pa., a charge of seduction was heard before a magistrate, and the report says that all parties appeared to be satisfied. As the man accused was leaving the office, the girl deliberately shot him, watched him until he was dead, and then gave herself up to the officers.

The Plain Dealer publishes the following as "Mulum in Parvo":

A poor man's thought: "How the Union is to be saved." 1st. Let slavery alone. 2d. Tell the Southern States to come back into the Union, and if they don't, we'll knock hell right out of them. Please insert."

my of the Potomac. During the forenoon, however, the weather cleared up, the clouds disappeared, the bright rays of the sun once more shone out, and the balance of the day was mild and pleasant. As all are well aware, who have ever been in Washington during a long rain storm, the streets are exceedingly muddy. Nor are the sidewalks wholly free from the volatile covering. The crossings are completely submerged, making it necessary for the pedestrians to wade, not unfrequently, over-shoes deep—making it peculiarly unpleasant for ladies who venture upon the streets habilitated with the present long, fashionable, street-sweeping, mud-catching dresses.

Congress is busily engaged with the financial project of Mr. Secretary Chase. Notwithstanding members of Congress debate and differ in regard to it, there is no question but the argument in favor of it is making resistless headway among the people. I have it from sources of reliable authority, that a large number of strong capitalists are preparing to invest their means in banks of circulation and deposit on the Secretary's plan. Among these, are many who have been, and still are, connected with existing local institutions. The absolute necessity for a convertible currency makes it a paramount one, equally as great for the Government as for the people—for those in as those out of the army. The public men who meet this imperative demand with promptness and resolution, will be most justly entitled to the highest gratitude of the country.

The heavy rains and tempestuous weather of the past three days, and as a consequence, the almost impassable condition of the roads, have rendered the advance of the Army of the Potomac beyond the Rappahannock, almost impossible. The transportation of the pontoon bridges and heavy artillery to the points designed, has been delayed in consequence. These causes have prevented Gen. Burnside from surprising the rebels at the point he designated as a crossing. But the storm is over, the sun again shines; it and the cool drying wind will tell favorably upon the roads soon, when it is hoped a successful and telling movement will be made against the enemy. Whether any portion of Lee's army before Fredericksburg has been moved to Tennessee or anywhere else, is a matter of conjecture. Public opinion in this city is divided relative to it.

The \$100,000,000 recently authorized by Congress, to be used in paying soldiers, will do more to invigorate and encourage our brave men in the field, than anything that could possibly have been done. Requisite amounts of this sum has been placed in the hands of the Paymasters and they have gone to distribute it. It will carry joy to the soldiers and relief to their families and their homes.

The telegraph wires flashed the news to this city last evening, that Senator Wade was re-elected to the Senate by the Ohio Legislature yesterday. This news is intensely gratifying to every friend of the country, the Constitution and the Union. He is a loyal man—a Union man—unquestioned and unquestionable. Such men are needed in all public positions now, and especially in the Senate of the United States. The news of his re-election is a cause of rejoicing here by every friend of liberty and the Constitution, as it unquestionably will be by good, true and loyal men every where in the loyal States. Senator Wade is a man of great moral courage. He is also a man of convictions. That scene in the Senate, so memorable and vividly remembered, will never be forgotten, where he cowed that rebel, that braggart Toombs, and that haughty, imperious, aristocratic rebel and traitor, Mason. Since rebellion raised its black hands against the nation's...

the rebel sympathising press in the North. The comment, however, is a favorable one on the action of the Court, when it is remembered that the loudest denunciations of the decision come from that portion of the New York press which is openly and notoriously in earnest sympathy with rebels. A more forcible approval of the sentence could not be desired, either by the Court, or those who maintain that our armies cannot succeed unless military subordinates implicitly obey the orders of their superiors.

**Union.**

**Correspondence of the Register.**

Camp at Readyville—Col. Hazen ready for the Rebel—The 3d Ohio Cavalry—Brilliant skirmish—A Sandusky Officer, &c.

CAMP NEAR READYVILLE, TENN., Jan. 20th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—To while away a stormy evening, I will endeavor to give you a short history of our operations for the past ten days. This town—if town it can be called, as it only consists of about four houses and a blacksmith shop—is garrisoned by the old 19th Brigade, now the 2nd, consisting of the 41st Ohio, 6th Kentucky, 9th Indiana, 100th Illinois, and a Battery of Artillery, under command of Col. W. B. Hazen of the 1st Ohio, who is a soldier every inch of him. He has selected a fine position for defence, and has it well fortified; says he thinks he is well prepared to give any hostile visitors a warm reception, and as it has the reputation of a fighting Brigade, I have no doubt of it.

On the 10th inst., the 2d Battalion of the 3d Ohio Cavalry, consisting of Cos. E, F, A, and D, under command of Capt. McClelland of Co. E, was ordered to report to Col. H. at this place, which they did, and here we are, forming the advance of the Grand Army of the Cumberland, and only eight miles from John Morgan's Brigade, with whose pickets our patrols occasionally have a game of ball. Our scouting parties have had several skirmishes with parties of the enemy; and by the way, yesterday quite a brilliant little affair took place, in which an officer who hails from Sandusky played a prominent part.

About noon picket firing was heard to the front, and a detail was made from Cos. E, F and A, consisting of 41 men, under command of Lieut. Hausey of Co. F, and Lieut. Ed. Clark of Co. E, who proceeded to ascertain what caused it. They found that some rebel cavalry had advanced within range of our pickets, who fired on them, causing them to retreat. Our party followed in the direction of Woodbury, and when about six miles out came on the enemy's pickets, driving in. At this time it was discovered that a rebel force was charging up the pike in our rear. Lieut. Clark immediately wheeled his men into line, delivering a fire with his carbines, and immediately after ordered valres to be drawn and a charge to be made, which was done in fine style, scattering the Rebs in all directions, killing two, wounding one and taking two prisoners. By this time the enemy had appeared in front and on the flanks. As those in the rear were disposed of, a retreat was ordered, and the party holding the enemy in check returned to camp with their prisoners, all safe. Our loss, two horses wounded, Lieut. Clark's being one of them. He appears to be unfortunate in this respect, having had two horses wounded at the battle of Stone's River, his making the third. The rebels were commanded by Col. Hutchinson of Morgan's Brigade, and the trap was laid to trap our patrols, but failed, and the bitter got bit. Col. Hazen compliments the party very highly for the good management and success of the affair.

Truly yours, FAIR.

by a vote of 41 yeas to 17 nays. The Democrats and a majority of the Republicans present voted for them.

The Senate spent the afternoon in committee of the Whole.

Rumor in the city to-day has it that Columbus Delano has been appointed to the foreign mission of the first class.

**The 49th Ohio.**

Col. Bill Gibson's regiment, the 49th Ohio, has maintained itself with great credit on every field, (and they are not few) on which its pluck and valor have been tested. It won great applause at Shiloh, and now at Murfreesboro it has again distinguished itself to such a degree as to receive the highest commendations from every commanding officer, even to the Commander-in-Chief Gen. Rosecrans himself. The following extract from the official Report of the 2d Brigade, (First Division of Gen. McCook's corps,) referring to the 49th, says:

"The 49th Ohio sustained its high reputation; and though it lost ten officers, it faced the foe at every point. Capt. Gray, a ranking officer, had charge of a portion of the regiment on the 31st, and proved himself brave, prudent, and competent for any command."

Adj't Norton was especially heroic, and excited general admiration by his inflexible courage and great activity. Both these officers merit, and I hope will receive promotion."

We are gratified to learn that Capt. Gray, of whom such honorable mention was made, has already received the promotion he so well deserved. The Governor has issued the commission promoting Capt. Samuel E. Gray, of Co. A, to the rank of Major in the 49th Regiment. It so happens that this promotion gives to Major Gray the command of the regiment. For, Col. Gibson being now in command of a brigade, the command of the 49th devolved on Lieut. Col. Drake. He was killed at the Murfreesboro battle; and Major Porter, next in rank, was wounded, taken prisoner, and paroled on the battlefield. Major Gray is, therefore, the present commander of the gallant 49th Ohio. This noble regiment will lose none of its efficiency under his command. As an appreciation of his gallantry, the Governor has kindly ordered his commission to date from the day that he so gallantly won his laurels on the battle-field of Murfreesboro. Major Gray is from Findlay, Hancock county.

Lieut. Chance has also been promoted to a Captaincy, in the place of Captain Keller, killed. Captain Keller was a brave and noble man. He went from Bucyrus.—O. S. Journal.

**Shooting Negroes at Harpeth Shoals.**

The New Albany Ledger, thus reports the shooting of the negroes captured on the steamers at Harpeth Shoals. We had supposed the first reports were untrue, but this account would seem to fully confirm them. Such monsters deserve a worse fate than that inflicted on the negroes:

The most atrocious and cold-blooded affair of the present war, is the shooting of 18 of the negro cabin boys and cooks on the steamers lately captured at Harpeth Shoals. These men and boys were tied and taken to an open field near the Shoals, and immediately shot down in cold blood. Two of the negro servants on the Sidell, got in between the wheel and stern of the boat and threw themselves down into the water, holding on to the rudder. They were discovered by the rebels, and several soldiers were ordered into a skiff, and rowing close up to the unfortunate negroes, discharged the contents of their muskets at them, literally blowing their heads into atoms.

The life of the chambermaid of the Train was saved by Mr. Hurley, the clerk, claiming her as his slave, whom he was removing to Kentucky. And even with this pretext he had the greatest difficulty in saving her from death at the hands of the bloody-minded commander of the rebels, Colonel Wade.

It is stated that the Barings of London have \$5,000,000 on deposit belonging to the citizens of the South, who are now either in Europe or on their way thither.

Specials to the Cincinnati Gazette report Hon. C. P. Wolcott, late Assistant Secretary of War, dangerously ill at New York.



we deem good authority, that the resignation of Col. Zahn of the 3d Ohio Cavalry, tendered in November last, has been accepted.

Communication was had yesterday with Johnson's Island by water and ice jointly—a hunting boat being used in the water, and drawn and pushed over the ice. It was not the most safe and secure way imaginable, but resulted in no accident—not even a wetting.

RANK INJUSTICE.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Columbus on the 28th, says:

Capt. Montgomery Noble and 2d Lieut. O. L. Peck, of the 101st Regiment, are dishonorably dismissed for being absent without leave and failing to report.

As to the case of Capt. Noble, we know nothing. Lieut. O. L. Peck reported at Louisville, and reported according to the terms of his leave. His dismissal is therefore an act of rank injustice—and he ought forthwith to be restored. More than this, he has been on duty at Louisville, serving on a military commission, since he reported there.

BURGLARS IN Tiffin.—The Tiffin papers mention several burglaries committed in that place within the past few days. Several business houses have been broken into and goods stolen. Louis Emrick has been arrested and confessed to one of the burglaries, but the Tribune thinks he is not the only one engaged.

ARRIVED.—The bodies of Lieut. Col. M. S. Wooster of the 101st Ohio, and Lieut. A. R. Hilyer, came up on the mail train of the S. M. & N. Road last evening. The remains of the former would be taken to Newark, and those of the latter will be interred at Monroeville, his late home. Both were gallant and brave officers, and died of the effects of wounds received in battle.

FROM MURFREESBORO.—The brother of Simon Huntington of Kelley's Island, who died January 19th, of wounds received in the battle of Stone river, reached this city yesterday noon. He came in advance in order to reach the island if possible and make arrangements for transporting thither when they arrive, the remains of his brother. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington are to come on with their dead son from Cincinnati. They will probably reach here to-day or to-morrow.—We did not learn whether young Mr. Huntington succeeded in getting to the Island yesterday or not.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR WELLER.—LETTER FROM LIEUT. WADSWORTH.—Lieut. D. C. Wadsworth, of the 24th Ohio, in a letter of the 17th, to a gentleman in this city, thus refers to Maj. Weller and the manner of his death: "I suppose you have long ere this heard of the death of poor Major Weller, who died Jan. 2d, 1863, in one of the most determined charges that the rebels ever made." He was shot through the heart and spoke not a word, but raised his hand with a whirl, as much as to say—"Go in, boys." He was the bravest of the brave—he seemed to know no danger, and would ride his horse against the advice of all his friends.

Speaking of Col. Jones and Lieut. Col. Terry, who were killed Dec. 31st, in connection with Major Weller, Lieut. Wadsworth says: "Such men as these you may thank for the victory of the late battle near Murfreesboro. They could be killed, but whipped never." The reader may add that Lieut. Wadsworth was one of those who were killed at the battle of Stones River. The brave honor the brave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COUNTERFEITING.—Nature with so much skill as to defy detection, is successfully accomplished daily at the office of Dr. E. J. WAYS, No. 40 Columbus Avenue, opposite Post Office. Teeth of manufacture not only restore to the sunken feature—the natural expression, but perform efficiently the purposes of mastication.

CAUTION!

Patent Volcanic Dental Agency, No. 13 Brooker St., New York. This certifies that Dr. E. J. Ways is duly authorized by us to manufacture the Patent Volcanic or Coralline and Plates for Artificial Teeth, under the trade-mark Patents. The public are cautioned against employing Dentists who have no license to manufacture such Plates and Plates, as patients using such dentures made by impostors, are equally liable for damages with the master or reader. AMERICAN HARD RUBBER CO., N. W. FRANKLIN, General Agent.

The only Dentist in this city who is authorized to use this material, is Dr. E. J. WAYS. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Jan 23-dw1m

TO NEUROUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment, without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means or cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 184 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. d4wtob7

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA—REDUCE, LESSEN AND EXPEL THE PRINCIPLE OF DISEASE. Dr. THOMAS R. J. BRANDRETH, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, says: "That twenty-seven years' experience with this medicine, confirms his belief that in very few cases would the Physicians' services be required, if Brandreth's Pills were promptly used in the early stages of disease."

J. J. COON, publisher of the "Banner," at Remington, Vt., says: "Brandreth's Pills cured me of Dyspepsia when every other means had failed, and I was actually given up by my physicians and friends."

The same testimony is given by N. BISS, Esq., the well-known citizen of Williamsburgh, and thousands of others. But their merits are well known; in full doses there is no over-purgative; in smaller doses they act as a gentle stimulant, during costiveness and purifying the blood. They are every day curing thousands who were deemed incurable until this blessed medicine was used. Principal office, THE CANAL STREET, New York. Sold by W. A. GRAHAM, Adams & Fay, and J. H. ENRICH, Sandusky, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. nov12-dw1y

The Confessions and Experience of a Poor Young Man.

A gentleman having been cured of the results of early error and disease, will, from motives of benevolence, send to those who request it, a copy of the above interesting narrative, published by himself. This little book is designed as a warning and caution to young men and those who suffer from NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, LOSS OF MEMORY, PARALYSIS, DEAF, &c, supplying at the same time the means of self cure. Single copies will be sent under seal in a plain envelope—without charge—to any who request it, by addressing the author, CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. nov26-fb3d4v

The Safest and Best Preparation that can be used upon the Hair for imparting to it a natural shade of brown or black, is CHRISTOPHER'S HAIR DYE.

It corrects the bad effects of other dyes, nourishes the Hair, to easily applied, performs its work satisfactorily, and its presence, to the observer, remains an IMPENETRABLE SECRET. Manufactured by J. CHRISTOPHER, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, \$1, \$1.50 and \$3 per box, according to size. Jan 13-dw1y

CHRISTOPHER'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE. Is very valuable with his dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair. Price 50 cents, \$1, and \$3 per bottle, according to size. nov12-dw1y

Hatcheler's Hair Dye THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

WILLIAM A. HATCHELER'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; restores the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid black or brown, and restores the hair to its natural color by all druggists, &c. For the Genuine in regard to WILLIAM A. HATCHELER on the four sides of each box. FACTORY, No. 21 Broadway, New York.

WHEN YOUR COVERS, OR YOUR TRUNKS, OR YOUR BAGS, OR YOUR VALISES, OR YOUR CLOSETS, OR YOUR DRAWERS, OR YOUR CLOTHES, OR YOUR LINENS, OR YOUR SHIRTS, OR YOUR COLLARS, OR YOUR GLOVES, OR YOUR HOSIERY, OR YOUR UNDERWEAR, OR YOUR OUTERWEAR, OR YOUR SHOES, OR YOUR BOOTS, OR YOUR CAPS, OR YOUR HATS, OR YOUR GAITHERS, OR YOUR BELTS, OR YOUR SCARVES, OR YOUR MITTENS, OR YOUR GLOVES, OR YOUR SOCKS, OR YOUR TIES, OR YOUR HANDKERCHIEFS, OR YOUR LINENS, OR YOUR CLOTHS, OR YOUR LINENS, OR YOUR SHIRTS, OR YOUR COLLARS, OR YOUR GLOVES, OR YOUR HOSIERY, OR YOUR UNDERWEAR, OR YOUR OUTERWEAR, OR YOUR SHOES, OR YOUR BOOTS, OR YOUR CAPS, OR YOUR HATS, OR YOUR GAITHERS, OR YOUR BELTS, OR YOUR SCARVES, OR YOUR MITTENS, OR YOUR GLOVES, OR YOUR SOCKS, OR YOUR TIES, OR YOUR HANDKERCHIEFS, OR YOUR LINENS, OR YOUR CLOTHS, OR YOUR LINENS, OR YOUR SHIRTS, OR YOUR COLLARS, OR YOUR GLOVES, OR YOUR HOSIERY, OR YOUR UNDERWEAR, OR YOUR OUTERWEAR, OR YOUR SHOES, OR YOUR BOOTS, OR YOUR CAPS, OR YOUR HATS, OR YOUR 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... together last ... more than ... the lines are doubt ... but whether other ... in the same predicament

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... election in Pennsylvania, ... by the presence in the ... of an armed ... Philadelphia and gath ... for the Express purpose of ... of the Legislature to ... Among ... that the Demo ... used to vote different ... of this kind, who would ... from 1861 to 1862 ... popular rule ... by the special cham ... the right to promulgate treason in ... in the North, without infer ... the military or arbitrary arrests ... for the mob, was to prevent the ... members! Such an election ... deliberative body of ...

... it seems has been in ... Albany, though not with the ... House is evenly divided, ... that elects the Speaker must ... the other side napping or ... or more of their votes. But ... Governor, hence it is ... right to the organization ... Who ever heard of such a ... the case was reversed? No man ... foundation, and should have ... on the pretence of such a ... at Al ... the Bow Democratic force, ... introduced at Harrisburgh.

... Northern Secessionists.

... better are the men who are stirring ... of Liberty against New England ... than the original seces ... in the South? Not one whit—not ... for they favor seces ... while mouthing devotion to the "Confi ... and the Union as it was." ... of hypocrites was never be ... since Judas kissed his Mas ... to the Jews to seize and cruc ... Davis led all rebellion ought ... of such co-workers and sym ... He and his kind have at least ... a show of honesty, while ... in the North, are basely and ... and treacherous altogether.

... Old Statesmen indignantly denies

... Democratic organization ... of an "anti-war ... it would puzzle Solo ... of a position it does ... Vallandigham ever for the ... Never. Were ... Never. Was Bay ... Lane of Oregon? ... of Kentucky? Not much! ... value of a penny. ... indefinitely extended. ... are now the guides and lead ... Democratic organization." Let ... these men and the others ... will avail something

... Daily Journal notes the arri

... in Marion, on Saturday last, ... of twenty months, of Col. ... Ohio, who was severely ... Frederickburg. The Journal ... to a Brigadier Gen

... in their own special channel. They are the bane of private as well as public life. Always on the off side, always interfering, to detract from the success of any thing with a but or an if. In a minority, or working for a distant object, they can pull together with those of widely different views; but the moment they approach success, or when it becomes vitally important that unity and union of effort should be secured to insure success, they fly off at a tangent and become utterly impracticable. Then this thing and that thing and the other thing, of no consequences as far as results are concerned, become of unutterable importance in their view, and must be especially regarded in words and acts, or they incontinently betake themselves to lubber lifting.

Of this class are all extreme men, though they by no means make up the entire class. Since the commencement of the monstrous Southern rebellion, the country has been more than ever cursed with these impracticables. They have been found everywhere and in everything. In politics, in finance and in military affairs they have been alike conspicuous. Not a few of them have been found in Congress, and it may be in the Departments, and certainly in important military commands. Yet all the while the main thing needed was some policy and action. The finances needed to be conducted on some settled system, and not governed by temporary necessities. Yet because of the impracticables, no system has yet been matured.

At the moment the Treasury could no longer be carried on by loans and specie payments preserved, Secretary Chase's recommendations should have been adopted, or something better devised. Instead of that he was left to get through the summer with no financial system in operation. And even now, the impracticables in Congress threaten to defeat his and the President's joint and earnest recommendations, though they commend themselves to the common sense of the people as the best, if not the only financial policy which can be adopted under the circumstances.

Prominent Generals have been unable to accomplish results and have expressed inaction, because all things were not ordered to their minds. Nothing could be done in their view, because all they planned to do could not be done. The President proclaimed emancipation in insurrectionary States and Districts, as a war measure, and impracticables grumbled and complained because he had not made it general and put it on the basis of right and justice. It had been settled that the revolutionary States were really not out of the Union, but "Old Thad Stevens," must thrust the heresy into Congress that they are out and have really accomplished secession. Secretary Chase alleged that he had done his utmost to pay the army and navy, and gave good reasons for the truth of his avowment, and one of his friends, Hon. John A. Gurley assaults him, in effect, by a speech in the House—meanwhile the Northern sympathizers of Jeff. Davis look on and rejoice.

We are heartily sick and tired of the whole class of impracticable men, whether they be of the Wendell Phillips school, who would rush things to ruin on the higher law, or the Thurlow Weed stripe, who would defer to the Seymour-Vallandigham kind of vigorous prosecution of the war men, until they found themselves tied hand and foot and delivered over to Jeff. Davis and the rebels. Action, action, straight-forward action is what is needed to accomplish results. If that is had there must be union and unity, and they can only be secured by the abandonment of peculiar individual ideas and the thorough hearty support of what seems most nearly to be the course

Davis, in Richmond. The author will have new honors conferred upon him in all secessiondom. Yet loyal men in Ohio are called upon to sanction it! Why it could not have been delivered to the army of Gen. Rosecrans, beyond Matrossboro!

The utterer would then have learned, that the spirit in the revolutionary army which foisted Arnold, yet remained alive in the Union Army to-day! The veriest traitor in all the army of Gen. Bragg would have been safer in the public advocacy of treason among those brave men who had just passed through the baptism of blood, than would Vallandigham in the delivery of his prepared plea for rebellion and treason.

Rebel Barbarism.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who was on the steamer Hastings proceeding from Nashville to Louisville, with wounded and sick soldiers aboard, when she was captured a few days since by the rebel guerrillas, gives a graphic description of the outrage. We copy below, commencing at the point where the boat had rounded up to land in obedience to orders, after having been fired into by the guerrillas:

On my return to the front of the boat, I was met by Colonel Wade, who with a horrible oath, ordered Dr. Waterman, surgeon in charge of the wounded, to take his d—d wounded Yankees ashore, as he would burn the boat, and us too, unless the order was obeyed. I instantly appealed to him in behalf of the wounded. During this time his followers had come on board, and took full possession of every thing.

Here I should like, if I could, to picture out to your readers, and the world at large, the awful scene of pillage and plunder that ensued. All but two or three of them were demoralized by the drink obtained previous to our arrival from the bar of the Trio. I will not attempt to pen-pictre the scene, language fails, and words are beggars, in attempting to do so. Near one hundred of the thieving, plundering gang, was engaged in rifling every thing from the clerk's office to the chambermaid's room. For a few moments the stoutest hearts were appalled, and consternation had seized upon all. On passing around, appealing to them to desist, I met their Assistant Adjutant General, in whom I recognized an old acquaintance, who instantly promised to do all in his power to save the boat, and stop the plundering. He spoke to Colonel Wade, and he ordered them off the boat; but alas, that overshadowing curse of both armies was there, in full possession of human hearts, that might have been more humane, had not the demon-spirit of rancor hardened their natural sympathies, and unchained their baser passions. In their maddest thirst for plunder, they trampled on and over our poor wounded men, taking their rations, blankets, overcoats, canteens, and even money out of their pockets. Never was there such a scene witnessed. For a time confusion reigned supreme. During the time Dr. Waterman and myself had come to terms with Assistant Adjutant General Burford, in regard to the passengers. The officers, able and disabled, were to be paroled together with the wounded men, but he insisted upon burning the boat. We then asked him to spare one boat, and allow us to go on to Clarksville. This he consented to do, upon my entering into a written agreement that the boat should hereafter carry no other supplies, or do any other work for the Government, other than sanitary work.

Still another steamer came down while they were detained, was captured, plundered and burned. Fortunately it had no wounded or sick soldiers on board. At this juncture the gunboat Sledge bore in sight.

Her appearance was a signal of joy to our men and of alarm to the rebels, who immediately mounted their horses, ready to run. We hailed Van Horn, and told him to anchor in the middle of the stream, and not come between our boat and the range of the guerrillas' guns.

To our utter astonishment, instead of getting ready to cover himself with glory in the saving of so much property, and several lives, he simply fired his revolver, and then ignominiously and cowardly waved his white handkerchief, in token of surrender. The rebels had fired several volleys at him, and done no harm, save the wounding of one of

shoes, clothes, watches and indeed everything they had about them.

Of Ohio Regiments he says:

We visited several Ohio Regiments, and found them in good spirits and ready for another fight. Gen. Rosecrans speaks in the highest terms of Ohio soldiers, and begs the Governor to promote those who have proved themselves so brave and capable. Colonel Gibson of the 49th and Beatty of the 10th, Wallace of the 15th, commanded brigades, and should have appointments as Brigadier

The Reply of Massachusetts to Tory Assaults.

The closing passages of Gov. Andrew's Message convey the calm reply of Massachusetts to the infamous assaults of her Tory enemies:

Massachusetts, limited in territory, aiming to cultivate and develop the capacities of both man and nature, given to no one distictive pursuit, but devoted to many, is at once an agricultural, commercial and manufacturing commonwealth. The individual citizen, adapting himself to the seasons and the market, is an expert at many callings. In the winter he cuts ice on Crystal Lake for Calcutta, and he goes fishing in summer on the banks of Newfoundland. He carries on his father's homestead in the growing season, and makes boots for the Boston market in the intervals of farming. He scours the Pacific in a New Bedford whaler while he is young and fond of adventure, and settles down at last the keeper of a country store on Nantucket. He goes to college for his own education and teaches school himself in the college vacation. He manufactures plows and reapers in Massachusetts, and puts his earnings into railroads in Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin. Massachusetts buys material from all who have it to sell, and sends her wares in every State. Her sons have been found pursuing their way in every opening in the West and South, while her own narrow but hospitable borders afford a prosperous home to tens of thousands honest sons and daughters of toil, from every nation in Europe.

Peaceful, rural, and simple in their tastes, her people, never forgetting the lessons learned by their fathers, not less of war than of religion, are found in arms for their father's flag wherever it waves, from Boston to Galveston. The troops of Massachusetts in Maryland, in Virginia, in the Carolinas, in Louisiana, in Texas; the details from her regiments for gunboat service on the Southern and Western rivers; her seamen in the navy, assisting at the reduction of the forts from Hatteras Inlet to the city of New Orleans, or going down to that silence deeper than the sea, in the Monitor or the Cumberland,—all remember their native State as a single star of a brilliant constellation, the many in one, they call their country. By the facts of our history, the very character of our people, and the tendencies of their education, industry and training, Massachusetts is independent in her opinions, loyal to the Union and the uncompromising foe of treason.

Geographically on one side of the continent, her soldiers come from the Golden Gate of California to encamp by Dorchester Heights, that they may serve under the white flag of the pilgrim commonwealth. We proudly count our brethren in public station and in all the honored walks of private life in Oregon as well as in Barnstable. Her sons have sent from around the world their benefactions for the relief of the families of her braves. Though no drop of the "salt of Waters" leaves our shores, or descends on any hill top which sheds into our streams, yet, narrowed by no pulley of sectional or territorial jealousy, we would gladly and proudly contribute through the national defenses, for the connection by ship canal of the Mississippi with Lake Michigan, and of Lake Erie with the Hudson.

Unionists in no double sense, we have held from the beginning that the government, greater than any class of men or of interests, has an original and imperceptible right to the deroted and hearty service of every subject of its protection and power. We deny the rightfulness of the rebellion, and we are in arms against it; and we have equally denied that the rebel States could rightfully be allowed to impose their treasonable will upon any human being whose interest or desires would make him loyal. While our wives surrender their husbands, and our fathers their sons, to all the perils of a dreadful war waged by rebellion, we have never discovered a reason why the





**DEATH OF JOHNSON'S ISLAND.**—We are that Sergeant S. A. Burke, of Co. C, 101st Infantry, died suddenly on Johnson's Island on Monday last. He was from Ryan, Williams county, and his remains were brought over on the ice Monday evening to be taken hence by his friends for burial at home.

**APPEAL FOR SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.**—In connection with the appeal—"To the Public"—on the second page by the Committee on Supplies, the Sandusky Soldiers' Aid Society give the following timely notice: "Where are our Farmers! We are sure they would not wish to be left out of the good work, but will cheerfully spare a little from their abundance—It only enough to secure the 'blessing'."

"Donations may be left at the Custom house, where the ladies will be found ready to receive, pack, and send forward all contributions. Let each one say, 'I will give something, if but a little, to cheer our sick and wounded.'"

FORWARD BY THE SANDUSKY SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

**VERY DOURFUL!**—The Toledo Blade, chronicling an outrageous highway robbery in East Toledo on Saturday night last, after telling how the party, Mr. Warner, was looked down and his face aid head beaten till the robbers supposed he was dead, and money stolen, concludes the statement Tuesday evening by averring: "Mr. W. was yesterday in a very comfortable condition." Either the Blade was altogether mistaken or Mr. Warner beats "Mark Tapley" in being "comfortable" "under difficulties" all pieces.

**Go now! Go now!**—All day yesterday, the elements were in a molting mood, and the great old bridge, "as well as the hopes of an ice man, were becoming more and still more rotten. The drizzle continued into the night, and unless we have a "Canada law," the bridge and the ice crop—in satisfaction at least—will disappear together. While the snow did endure the lucky ones and the unlucky horses made the most of Bells that had not rattled for almost a twelve months, made a terrible clatter, and no doubt many hearts kept time with the bells. But going, going, was written on all the snow yesterday, and a wet blanket thrown upon all the hopes of "delicious" sleigh rides just "to be."

**ONE OF THE SANDUSKY BOYS.**—Among the members of Company B, 101st, enlisted in this city, was J. M. Zimmerman, well known to very many of our citizens. He had only been seven years in this country, having come here from Germany. Honest, faithful, industrious and intelligent, as those who employed him all testify, he volunteered a fight for his adopted country and passed through the baptism of blood at Morrisburg and came out a hero. During the 31st of December, he got separated from the 101st Regiment, and found himself fighting in the ranks of the 19th Ohio. With that Regiment, he continued, being foremost in its great charges, following the colors when furnished him, to report his whereabouts during a absence from the 101st.

HEADQUARTERS 19th REGT. O. V. I., Jan. 4, 1863.  
This is to certify that private John Zimmerman, Co. B, 101st Regiment O. V. Infantry, joined Co. E of my command on the afternoon of the 31st of December, 1862, while

envelopes, he will send (copy) to the printer's used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 180 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**The Safest and Best Preparation** that can be used upon the Hair for imparting to it a natural shade of brown or black, is **Christodoro's Hair Dye.** It cures the bad effects of other dyes, nourishes the Hair, is easily applied, performs its work instantaneously, and its presence, to the observer, remains an IMPENETRABLE SECRET.

Manufactured by J. CHRISTODORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price, \$1, \$1.50, and \$3 per box, according to size. Jan 13-daily

**Christodoro's Hair Preservative** is very valuable with his Dye, as it imparts the most softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, \$1, and \$2 per bottle, according to size. nov 13-daily

**Bachelors Hair Dye THE BEST IN THE WORLD!**

WILLIAM A. BACHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—was created not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for Mr. GUY'S, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BACHELOR on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 51 Barclay Street, New York. Jan 10-daily

(Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond St.)

**The Confessions and Experience of a Poor Young Man.**

A gentleman having been cured of the results of early error and disease, will, from motives of benevolence, send to those who request it, a copy of the above interesting narrative, published by himself. This little book is designed as a warning and caution to young men and those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Paralysis, &c., &c., applying at the same time the means of self cure. Single copies will be sent under seal in a plain envelope—without charge—to any who request it, by addressing the author,

CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., no 376-Broadway Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—IMPORTANT TO FEMALES!**—DR. CHEESMAN'S PILLS.—The Health and Life of Woman is continually in peril if she is not careful enough to neglect or maltreat those sexual irregularities to which two-thirds of her sex are more or less subject.

DR. CHEESMAN'S PILLS, prepared from the same formula which the inventor, CORNELIUS M. CHEESMAN, M. D., of New York, has for twenty years used successfully in an extended private practice—immediately relieves pain, all disturbances of the periodical discharge, whether arising from relaxation or oppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation.

In the worst cases of *Fleur Blanche* or *White*, they effect a speedy cure.

**TO WIVES AND MATRONS.**

DR. CHEESMAN'S PILLS are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but LADIES MUST BEAR IN MIND that on that very account, if taken when the interruption arises from natural causes, they will inevitably prevent the expected events. This caution is absolutely essential, for such is the tendency of the Pills to restore the original functions of the sexual organization, that they inevitably arrest the progress of gestation.

Directions, stating when, and when they should not be used, with each box—the price, One Dollar each Box, containing from 40 to 50 Pills.

A valuable Pamphlet, to be had free, of the Agents—This sent by mail promptly, by enclosing price to the General Agent. Sold by Druggists generally.

H. B. HUTCHINGS, General Agent for the U. States and Canada, 25 Cedar Street, New York. For sale in Sandusky by Adams & Co., Fay, W. A. Graham, J. H. Smith, & Shaly by Wiggins & Lear, and in Milan by A. B. Mowry.

**"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGH, Headaches, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Sore Throat in its first stage; that which in the beginning would be a slight cold, if not arrested in time, will become a serious illness.**

Your Throat is too well and favorably known to need commendation. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind.

My communication with the world has been very much delayed by the Lozange which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat, (for which the Lozange are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer.

I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think of the matter of which

WOODS—1200 per barrel.  
LARD—Kags, 75c.  
SHEEP FEELS—Frost, \$1 each 75c.  
WOOD ASHES—\$2.10 per barrel.  
CEMENT—\$1 each 50c per barrel.  
LUMBER—Common, \$13 00; extra, \$15 00; oak \$1 00; extra, \$1 50; second clear, 1 1/4 inch and over, \$1 00; first clear, \$1 25; common dressed flooring, \$12 00; second clear do., \$12 00; medium do., \$11 00; No. 1 do., \$1 00.  
PUMPS—Red Cedar, 25c; White Cedar, 15c.

**Local Notices.**

**Coal Oil! Coal Oil!**

We are now receiving a very fine and superior article of DEODORIZED COAL AND CARBON OIL, which we warrant pure and free from adulteration. For sale by the barrel or gallon at very low rates.

dec 18-maldaw AT GRAHAM'S DRUG STORE.

**CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.**

As soon as there is the slightest weakness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Jan 11-daily

**DR. A. H. AGARD,** has again been reinstated in saug quarters in the Enterpan Block—up stairs, first door to the left directly over W. V. Latham's, where he may be found by his friends, at all hours of the day, when not necessarily absent.

**NOTICE TO PENSION APPLICANTS**—Having been appointed Examining Surgeon, by the authorities at Washington, I am prepared to examine disabled soldiers who may desire to apply for pension, at my office in Enterpan Block, Water street.

Applicants should bring with them their papers—and, when it can be done, some testimony as to when, where and how their disability was incurred. A. H. AGARD, Sandusky, O., Jan. 11, 1863.

**TEACH THE CHILDREN TO USE HUDSON'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH PASTE.**

It is pleasant to use, innocent if swallowed, and will not only add IMPERFECTLY to their good looks, health and happiness now, BUT AS LONG AS THEY LIVE. Sold by W. A. GRAHAM, J. H. EMRICH, and by Druggists, Dentists and Perfumers generally. spl 1-3m

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**ST. JOHN'S FURNISHING GOOD.**—Received by Maurice Kruman.—A choice lot of Travelling Shirts, Silk and Merino Wrappers and Drawers, latest styles of Shirts and Collars; Lisle Thread, Cotton and Merino Half Hose; Kid, Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves; Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Braces; Neck Ties, Hats, Caps, &c., &c. W. V. LATHAM, July 24, 1862.

**War Claims.**

**SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PAY & PENSIONS.**

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**BRIGHT & CABLE**  
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

Secretary Chase power to sell bonds at least price he could obtain. They also took away from holders of legal tender notes right to convert them at pleasure into 20 year bonds. To-morrow a bill will be reported that will infuse both the Committee and the Treasury Department.

Carl Schurz has received command of Sigel's corps, Gen. Sigel being placed in command of the Reserves.

New York, Jan. 20.  
The Champion, with \$657,849 in treasure, arrived at 2 o'clock this morning. Her conveyance gunboat Augusta went to Port Royal.

New York, Jan. 20.  
The Herald says a letter from its correspondent with Army of Potomac, states that the Army is under marching orders, with 31 days rations. Five pontoon bridges have been thrown across the Rappahannock some distance apart.

Lee's army is composed of eight large divisions. Jackson commands the right and Longstreet the left, comprising five divisions. These divisions are apparently stronger than ours, comprising a greater number of brigades and regiments. It is uncertain whether their total strength equals ours. A desperate struggle is evidently near.—Stirring news may be expected shortly.

A Fort Monroe letter states that the steamer Vanderbilt is coaling, probably for another search after the Alabama.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has a Port Royal letter of the 13th, stating that 6 deserters from Fort Sumter, (Charleston,) had arrived aboard the blockading vessels, and reported that most of the garrison threw down their arms, refusing to fight under the Confederate flag.

They were half famished, and their families were in want owing to the non-receipt of pay. Other troops came and obliged them to return to duty. Disaffection among the rebel troops is wide-spread. The men worked night and day, half-starved, and received no money.

The gunboat Wisnicken recently drove the rebels out of a battery on Branch Island, when they returned and put a shot into her which nearly sunk her.

Additional by the Liberator.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 19.  
Latest Markets.—Liverpool 9th.—Broad-stalls quiet and steady. Corn firm.

The following is a synopsis of the news sent by the Kaugaroo.  
The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that Napoleon, at a New Year's reception, said to Mr. Dayton that he regretted the continuance of civil war, but hoped before next New Year's day matters would be settled. This was said, says the correspondent, with a sort of smile and may be interpreted as a pious wish or prediction or even an indication of something still more significant.

To another person who the same day expressed to the Emperor the earnest hope that the battle of Fredericksburg might be the last, the Emperor said he desired so to and hoped the war would be ended by next Spring. This incident created many conjectures.

The United States Minister at Madrid protested against the sale of the Sumter, which he says will not be respected by the Federal cruisers, as she is a Federal vessel seized by the rebels at New Orleans. Instructions have been asked from the government at London as to whether a registration to be given her.

In France the unemployed cotton operatives are computed at 300,000 in absolute destitution.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, the relations between Paris and Madrid are far from cordial. The French government is most anxious to have the cooperation of England after the troops are in possession of the City of Mexico.

Queenstown, 11th, arrived this morning with two days later news.

Reports are again current that Napoleon intends to recommend an armistice between the North and South.  
Mason had an interview with the Emperor and French Minister.  
It is so asserted that England would still

From one of the Kentucky Boys.  
We are kindly permitted to make the following extracts from a letter dated "Three miles South of Murfreesboro, January 7th," written by Alex. Hosmer to his father. He describes the charge of the 26th of December, in which the 101st won a first and most honorable mention. The rebel and placed their battery of eight guns on a hill called Knob Gap.  
"As soon as we came in sight they opened us with shell and canister shot. The country for a mile was perfectly clear and continued rise to the top of the knob. General immediately ordered his brigade to batteries and charge the enemy, which they obeyed with a will. For about a mile a 21st Illinois, 38th Illinois, 16th Wisconsin, 101st Ohio Regiments, supported by the 1st Minnesota Battery, charged through mud to their knees, before a heavy fire from the rebel and infantry of the rebels. Our men never stopped nor faltered, although the rebels were falling thick and fast. When within a hundred yards of the guns they went at double-quick with a whoop and a hurra, and succeeded in capturing our heavy cannon and six prisoners. The rest of the guns the caused red — skedaddled with.

masters took. What charges would have been rung upon the robbery of the Government, the stealing of the soldiers' money and the consequent delay in the payment of the soldiers. How eloquent, how terribly eloquent they would have become over the indifference of the Government in letting the plunderers escape from merited justice! Bah! Their indignation against the Government, and their charges, are of a piece with a drunken husband who proposed to thrash his wife for staying up at night for him; or, if she had retired, to thrash her for not staying up! They have not one feeling of sympathy for the Government, but all all bows for the rebellion. The arrested gamblers, even, ought to be ashamed of them.

**Vallandigham Treason—Debate in the House.**

On the 14th, Vallandigham opened his budget in the interest of Jeff. Davis, at Washington. The whole speech was one tirade of assault upon the North and plea for the South; surrender to the rebels being the end of it all. From the special to the Cincinnati Gazette we copy the following abstract of the replies of Mr. Bingham, of this State, and Wright (Dem.) of Pennsylvania:

Now, he (Bingham) demanded that when the gentleman talked about patriotism and the truth of history, he should make up the record fairly and according to facts. A stranger to the transition of events during the last two years, if listening to the remarks of his colleague, would suppose that blood would have not been shed and that civil war would not have covered this land with the shadow of its dark clouds, but for the act of the President in attempting to enforce law-abiding citizens. According to history while the care of the State was in the keeping of the gentleman's party, war was already organized against the Republic, and our flag dishonored by a rebel attack upon it within our own waters. Yet upon this subject the gentleman chose to be silent long before the inauguration of the President, rebel batteries were erected around Sumter for no other purpose than to reduce it by force.

As his colleague had raised this question, he thought he might be allowed to show how the war originated. Of all other responsible mortals in existence, he charged here-to-day, justified by history—that the rebellion would have been powerless but for the gentleman himself and his party, who were perpetually crying in the ears of the rebels, "no coercion" while the rebels were organizing for disunion by force of arms; and when one of the conspirators in the Cabinet was dismantling our forts and another member of the Cabinet was sending our vessels to distant seas in order that the navy might not in the day of trial protect our flag. The gentleman's President, on the 4th of December, 1860, sent into Congress a message saying it was unconstitutional to coerce seceding States, and that the sword was never given to the Representatives of the people in Congress to declare war against the rebel States. If the President had not met the existing condition of affairs, and taken action against these treasonable proceedings, he would have been false to his oath to protect, defend and maintain the Constitution of the United States, and ought to have been pursued with a resolution of impeachment.

He repeated, this rebellion would not have assumed its present dimensions, but for the dereliction of the preceding President. He believed the same gentleman who now talked about the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, introduced here a proposition to divide the country in four sections, and then legalize Secession by the consent of State Legislatures. The gentleman occupying such position has no right to denounce others as opponents to the Constitution, but his colleague was still for the Union, and the same moment he demanded a Disband and Armies. He was the one who had

with a few isolated passages.  
I am a peace man; but I am not a peace man if peace is to be established upon the dismembered fragments of a broken and destroyed Union. I am a peace man, if peace can be obtained with rebels who are striking at the vitals of the Republic, upon terms which shall be alike honorable to the patriotism and courage of the North. I am no coward, and while I may desire peace, I shrink from no responsibility while rebellion stands in a menacing attitude, and while their guns are directed upon your very capital itself, and while they themselves say they will make no terms with us. I am not a peace-maker, because under these circumstances I could not be a peace man, and preserve my own honor and my country.

The gentleman from Ohio says he would have the war stopped, and that he was opposed to it. What does the gentleman from Ohio participate from the cessation upon our part of hostilities? Does he suppose that terms can be obtained from these men who are in rebellion if the North says we will grant an armistice? Why, sir, there can be nothing which could be more cheering or more satisfactory to these men who lead and conduct this rebellion than to have the North say that the war shall stop where it is, and let them have that Republic which they have been striving for, during the last two years.

Had the doctrine of the gentleman from Ohio prevailed one year ago, members of this House of Representatives would not have been in session here to-day. We should not now have the beggarly privilege of occupying seats in the American Congress to-day; but instead we would have had the chief traitor and cohorts and coadjutors occupying this hall instead of ourselves. We of the North did not bring this war and desolation on the country. We had no hand in it. When my friend from Kentucky presented his resolutions last July a year ago, and we adopted them, we declared, with but two dissenting voices, that this war was for the restoration of the Government, and we meant to fight it out. It may become a war of extermination before it is ended. It was forced upon us by the seceded States. We of the North, were not the first who made an appeal to arms. Rebellion was that which fired its guns into the American flag; rebellion first drove States from the American Union, and inaugurated a reign of terror; rebellion it was that raised the standard of opposition and sent her piratical ships upon the seas to plunder our commerce, and were we to fold our arms at these gross outrages, and sit down, crying peace, and let the war stop. Referring to threats that the Northwest would go with the South, he said, I have too good an opinion of the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the North, to entertain for a moment the idea that they would join hands with the miserable men engaged in their country's ruin, for any compromise or arrangement by which the Union is to be dismembered.

Mrs. DOUGLAS.—The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican denies the report that Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas is to marry Secretary Chase. He says: "It is understood here that the happy man, that is to be, is General Rufus Ingalls, late Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan."

THOSE DISPATCHES.—The rebel Major captured off Charleston with dispatches for Europe, is the son of Geo. N. Sanders. The dispatches were from Jeff. Davis and members of his Cabinet to leading European sympathizers. In one of the letters this sentence occurred:—"For God's sake send us aid or we perish."

The Evening Post's Washington correspondent writes: "The Government is strongly urged to make public the captured dispatches, and will do so as soon as certain special information contained in them is made use of."  
DESERTERS ARRIVED.—Deputy U. S. Marshal Patterson has brought into camp eight hundred deserters from the 32d Regiment, arrested in the land country and the adjoining States.

Word for death, and for duty—  
That death will be all mine in a noble cause—  
Oh, for the noble world—  
Breathing rage they are heard,  
Let them live to thy life, and be named "traitors!"  
Ah, it names my father,  
I am christened red king—  
It names a brave hero—a bright gallant,  
By the mountain stream,  
All honest and brave—  
While the Lord when He left, left the print of His hand  
On the face of the dead and the  
Over hills and dales and the  
That word is in the splendor in leading the way;  
On the breast of the brave,  
In the clasp of the arms,  
Stained with nothing but blood it is glowing to-day  
I have the dead soldier's room,  
But oh, how I love it!  
For he'll fall on the field that magical name;  
I sleep on the floor,  
And dream the dream through,  
Good night to this form, but good-morn to thy form.

**Not in the Original.**

Bickham, of the Cincinnati Commercial, in a recent letter from Murfreesboro, tells a good one, on the editor of the Banner of that place, the publication of which was suddenly suspended on the retreat of Bragg's army and the advance of Gen. Rosecrans. It seems the aforesaid editor left an unfinished editorial which broke off just where the Ledger tales are always continued—in the most interesting part. The editor had exhausted himself in describing the furious charges of the rebels under Gen. Breckenridge—the "war child of Kentucky," as he called him, the terrible execution of mundry rebel batteries, and wound up with declaring:

The flying continues at intervals, but the most brilliant victory of the war had been won, and the enemy are in full retreat.

Bickham incontinently concludes the editorial in this wise:

ADDENDA, BY W. D. B.

At about this moment Negley's gallant little division, and St. Clair McKon's Pioneer Brigade, broke upon the "War Child of Kentucky," and knocked thunder out of him in the brief space of a few minutes. The next day it rained so hard that operations were impracticable, and the "War Child of Kentucky," with all of Bragg's myrmidons, not altogether "demoniac," incontinently skedaddled under cover of darkness.

Just as Easy!

The Mt. Vernon Banner says the REGISTER justified the Indiana Senators in bolting "to prevent the election of two Democratic U. S. Senators." The Banner simply dodges the truth. The REGISTER protested against their action, at the first moment news of it came to hand and declared: "Facinral opposition of that kind is neither right nor proper, and cannot effect good results." That the Banner should not misrepresent is not to be expected, but will it please not represent the REGISTER as saying the very opposite of what it did say?

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