

The News.

The past has been a glorious week. On Friday, Gen. Thomas attacked Hood, in front of Nashville, and achieved a glorious triumph. This he followed up, on the succeeding days, driving him each day, and at last accounts was far south of Franklin. Hood's army is about 10,000 men. Their wounded fill all the houses along the line of retreat. Our forces have captured 9,000 prisoners, 3,000 of them being wounded. There are four Major-Generals in the lot, and any amount of Brigadiers and officers of lower grade. Out of 65 guns which Hood had, Thomas has captured 60. Hood's army is retreating in the utmost confusion, and is almost ruined. The Federal loss is about 3,000. The rebels acknowledge a loss of 5,000 at the battle of Franklin, which makes their loss, in this adventure, over 17,000.

Forrest attacked Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro', during the battle between the armies of Thomas and Hood, and was badly whipped, with heavy loss—estimated at 16,000. The reported capture of Savannah was premature, but Sherman doubtless has possession of the city ere this. He had it completely invested, had taken Fort McAllister by storm, and had opened communication with the fleet below the city. He had also opened communication with Gen. Foster, and the two Generals had had a personal interview. The railroads were cut in every direction around Savannah, and no aid could reach the garrison. Sherman had demanded a surrender, which if not complied with soon, he would open his batteries on the city. The entire garrison of Fort McAllister was captured.

Sherman's march through Georgia was merely play. He took it deliberately, and his men are fat and in fine condition. They lived on turkeys, chickens, and sweet potatoes, gathered up in the richest portion of Georgia. They had no fighting on the route. They completely destroyed over two hundred miles of railroad, and vast stores of provisions which were necessary to the support of Lee's and Hood's armies. They brought over 7,000 negroes, and thousands of mules and horses, which are to be put in a place of safety.

Gen. Stoneman has routed Breckinridge, in East Tennessee, near the Virginia line, killing, wounding and capturing many of his troops, and taking nearly all his artillery. A large expedition of iron-clads and transports, loaded with troops, has left Hampton Roads, and sailed southward. Its destination is not known, but it is supposed to be Wilmington.

Reports from the interior of North Carolina, say that preparations are being made for the reception of Lee's army, which is about to leak out of Richmond and Petersburg. The Confederacy is fast going under, and cannot hold out much longer. Its Congress has made a pitiful appeal to foreign nations for recognition. England has flatly declined, as the other nations will doubtless do.

An order has been issued, calling every officer and soldier who is absent from his post, back to duty. The President has also issued a proclamation, declaring that, in consequence of credits allowed on the last call for 500,000 men, only 250,000 had been placed in the service; therefore, he calls for 300,000 more men, to be raised by volunteering, by the 15th of February next; after which time, the quota will be filled by drafting.

There has been a tremendous excitement over the release of the St. Albans raiders, at Montreal. Gen. Dix has ordered the people to organize on the border, to prevent further depredations; and if any are committed, he says shoot the perpetrators down in the act; or, if any escape, follow them into Canada, and do not release them until they are delivered at his headquarters. The Canadians are volunteering and hastening to the border, to prevent difficulties. The release of the raiders is as severely denounced in Canada as in this country. Bribery is charged upon the Judge and Chief of Police who released the murderers. The Chief of Police has been compelled to resign, and the Judge is to be proceeded against. Orders have been issued for the re-arrest of the raiders, and a number of them have been caught. A few such excitements would stir up a mob with John Bull.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!—No sensible man will leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them.

If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 50 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 58 cents, and \$1.40 per box or pot.

We Second the Motion.

The following, from the Leavenworth Conservative, is sound. Printers have no more right to be exempt from their share of the public burdens than men of any other calling; but when such burdens are felt by every class of community, and can be lightened without any detriment to the public good, it should be done. Everybody reads the papers—cannot do without them—and printing is necessary to all classes, in public matters or private business. It does seem to us that printers are taxed exorbitantly, and in every conceivable form. Congress did endeavor to make certain exemptions, but the revenue Commissioner, under some technical construction of the law, has put the screws down to their very tightest. The result is, if printers do not want to ruin themselves financially, they are compelled to increase their prices; so that readers of newspapers are put to an additional expense, business men pay heavier for necessary work, and Government has to pay higher prices for printing that cannot be dispensed with, and which increase, of course, has to be made up by additional taxes upon the people. We say, take off some of the pressure!

TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.—We respectfully dedicate this article to our Hon. Senators and Hon. member of Congress, feeling assured that they will give the matter referred to, their immediate and earnest attention. We do not propose to go into an elaborate discussion to convince you that what we ask ought to be granted, it is unnecessary. Now to the point. We want twenty per cent. import tax on the importation of paper, repealed. We regard this tax as directly closing the channels of knowledge; you are cropping the wings of information by imposing an enormous tax upon that, without which, our nation would soon become a mass of ignorant, unlettered beings, who would soon boast of being equally as learned as the celestial, or the rat-eating subjects of the Great Zeymo of Japan.

The present monopoly upon paper is unbearable; the advance from eight cents to thirty cents per pound, is beyond reason. The import tax amounts to an embargo, and permits our manufacturers to demand whatever price their avarice and combinations may suggest. The articles used in the manufacture of paper are many of them very cheap. Straw is entering largely into the trade at a mere nominal price. We shall thunder in your ears all the particulars, if you don't give the subject your attention. We hope that every paper in Kansas will remind our Representatives of the importance of this repeal.—Conservative.

BROAD-CAST SEED SOWER.—Messrs. Bell & Ryerson have purchased the right to this new and valuable agricultural implement, and have commenced the manufacture of a large number. It has the merits of simplicity, strength, and efficiency. It is cheap, and can be managed by a boy. It does its work thoroughly, and is not apt to get out of order. It just the thing to economize time, and help to make up for the deficiency in the supply of laboring hands. Call and examine the machine. The advertisement of Bell & Ryerson appears in this issue.

COUNTY SEAT.—We learn that the County Seat question is again being agitated in this County, and that Wathens is about making a strong effort to take the prize from Troy. We have long observed that in very many of the Counties in Kansas, there is a bitter feeling against the County seat, when the opposite sentiment should prevail. There must be some cause for this, besides local jealousies. We believe we can comprehend some of the causes, and shall take early opportunity to refer to them.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER.—This is undoubtedly the best paper for the farm, garden and household, in America, and has become an universal favorite. No one who has ever taken it, will ever willingly be without it. It treats upon farming, stock, fruit, flowers, and household affairs, besides giving a large amount of general news, and interesting literature. Read the prospectus, and see what offers are made to subscribers.

The Topeka Record, speaking of Kansas papers increasing their subscription prices, says that of the Chief has been raised to \$3 a year, when not paid in advance. The price, to-day, is precisely the same as it was the first week the Chief was issued, nearly eight years ago. Our terms have always been \$3 a year, when not paid in advance, but have not been strictly enforced in all cases.

NEW YORK LEDGER.—This paper has established a reputation, and requires no blowing to recommend it to the public. It employs none but first-class talent, and has a circulation never before attained by a literary paper. It deserves it. The prospectus, in another column, tells its story in a few words, and says all that is necessary upon the subject.

A THOUGHT.—The poet so truly says: "We ordered home man's best delight to make, And sweetest all the toil of human life; This is the fitting dignity and prize." He should have added, and to make nice white bread and biscuit, which she can only do by using the Chemical Saleratus.

Gen. A. L. Lee, we see by the papers, has arrived in Washington. We are confident he has no well-filled carpet-bag, the loss of which would ruin many a poor man in Kansas.

The papers report good sleighing in Colorado. We see that Livingston's men have "slayed" a large number of Indians.

Declaring Their Independence.

We are glad to see that the newspaper publishers are asserting their independence of the monopoly known as Printers' Union, in all the principal cities. Not that we want the journeymen printers to receive less than just wages for their services; but long success has made the Union members arbitrary and dictatorial. They had forgotten the rights of employers, and undertook to be the bosses instead of subordinates. Time was, when a printers' strike stopped the issuing of city dailies. That time is past. Publishers have been long preparing the way for their own independence, and when the "sign was right," they took the management of their offices into their own hands. The printers "knocked off," but to their places were supplied with workmen, who had long been privately training for the event. Newspapers have got the upper hand of the Unions, in Boston, New York, Rochester, Chicago, and other cities, and the reform is spreading. The Unions have become secondary to the publishers, and their organ, "The Printer," is beseeching of them to act with common sense, lest they go under altogether.

By the following, from a recent number of the St. Louis Democrat, it will be seen that the publishers of that city have resolved to control their own offices:—

ON A STRIKE.—The printers are on a strike, and the proprietors are consequently embarrassed to get out their regular editions. We have made the issue with printers on a question of wages. Since last summer we have been compelled by the rules of their Society known as the Typographical Union, to pay sixty-five cents per thousand for composition, while in other cities in the United States the highest price paid is fifty cents per thousand. The wages in the job rooms and other departments of our office have been correspondingly exorbitant and disproportionate. We concluded to stand this no longer. We asked the printers to reduce their bill of prices, offering to pay as much as was paid in any other city in the State. This offer the printers have rejected. They have therefore been discharged from all our offices.

We shall publish our paper notwithstanding the Printers' Union, and intend to whip it out as it has been whipped out in every other city in the country where the proprietors have resisted its exorbitant demands. The public must have patience with the appearance of our paper for a few days. We shall soon have a complement of hands, and go on after the old sort.

Gen. Pleasanton's official report of his pursuit of Price, has been published. We look in vain for any mention of the mighty exploits of Jim Lane. The reason is, Pleasanton didn't see it. The Lane papers are barking at Pleasanton. They pretend that it is because he did not, in a report of his own operations, go off into a long eulogy upon Gen. Curtis and the officers under his command; but the thing that really hurts, is his treating Lane with silent contempt.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.—The Post is the oldest literary paper in America, if not in the world, and it appears to gain new life and energy as it grows in years. There is certainly not a more interesting or useful paper, in every Department of news and literature, to be met with. The prospectus of the Post, for 1865, and also of the Lady's Friend, published by the same gentlemen, will be found in our paper.

FRAGAS IN HOLT.—We are informed that a man named Pope, of Holt County, Mo., recently returned from the rebel army, and that one night last week, a party of men went to his house to disarm him. He fired upon them, killing one man, John Baldwin, instantly, and then made his escape. Pope's house and out-buildings have since been burned to the ground.

A criminal term of the District Court was held in this County, last week.—There were ten cases tried, and but two convictions obtained. A white man was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, for horse-stealing, and a negro for three years, for killing a neighbor's horse. Served him right—he had no business to be a nigger!

Col. Jennison has been placed under arrest, for disobedience of orders. We believe he was never distinguished for anything except doing pretty much as he pleased. We have not learned whether his present offence is military, political, or personal.

The public have been told, long ago, that the rebel General Hardee was killed in one of the battles in the vicinity of Atlanta. Now, we are told, he commands the rebel forces at Savannah. About how many lives has this hardy General?

It is authoritatively announced that Governor Crawford, during his term of office, will reside in Topeka. Let all the State congratulate Topeka. A Governor is elected at last, who will reside and spend his money in Topeka!

CHRISTMAS.—It will be here Sunday, with old Santa Claus, Kris-Kingle, Bell-Snickle, and all the rest of them; and we have a turkey gobbler promised us. A Merry Christmas.

Gen. Cheatham told some of the Federals that Hood had orders to go to Nashville, or to Hall. His back is turned on Nashville, and his face Southward. Whither is he bound?

The Magazine and Papers.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The January number of the Lady's Friend is already on our table, and fully bears out the high reputation of this new monthly, which is now entering upon the second year of its existence. The leading steel engraving, "Hush! it is Asleep," is a beautiful picture, and will doubtless go right to the hearts of the ladies. The Fashion Plate—a double one, as usual—is very handsome indeed, admirably engraved on steel, and richly colored. There is a colored design of a Work Table Companion, a very useful lady, as she seems, in red, yellow and blue; and numerous other engravings of the Fashions, Work Table Department, &c. The music of this number is a piece entitled "I Stood Within our Cottage Hall." Among the literary contents, which are even unusually excellent, we may specify "A Great Match," by Emma B. Ripley; "Little Mat;" "A Story of a Household," by Mrs. Hosmer; "False," by P. H. Chase; "Cupid at the Cape," by Miss Donnelly; "Through the Paper-Mill," by Virginia F. Townsend; "James Smith's Story," by Julia Gill; "Castle Linnloch," by Aunt Alice; "Mrs. Gordon's Prescription," by C. M. Trowbridge; "Sister Lil," by Mrs. Tucker; "Loved and Hated," by Ida Mason; Editorials, &c. &c.

Price \$2.50; 2 copies \$4.00; 9 copies \$16.00; 21 copies \$35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cents. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

GLEASON'S LITERARY COMPANION.—This valuable Literary Weekly will commence a new volume January 1st, 1865, with new type and an entire new dress throughout. The "LITERARY COMPANION" is an elegant, moral and refined miscellaneous Family Journal. Its columns are devoted to Poetic Literature, Wit and Humor, Prose and Poetic Gems. An unrivalled corps of writers and artists have been engaged for the coming year, and several new and popular features will be introduced. Each number will be beautifully illustrated. In size the "Literary Companion" is some fifteen hundred square inches, forming a mammoth weekly of sixteen octavo pages, and containing nearly twice as much reading matter and of a more refined character than any other weekly paper. Terms, 1 subscriber, one year, \$5; 2 subscribers, one year, \$8; 4 subscribers, \$9; 8, \$16; 10, \$20, and one gratis to the getter up of 10. One copy of "Gleason's Pictorial," and one copy of the "Literary Companion," one year, \$3.50. Sample copies sent on receipt of 5 cents. Published weekly by F. Gleason, 22 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DOLLAR WEEKLY.—On the first of January, 1865, Mr. Gleason will commence the publication of a valuable pictorial and literary weekly journal, entitled as above. The paper will be of sixteen octavo pages, and will contain as much reading matter (and in some cases more) than any three dollar weekly, besides being beautifully illustrated each week. The terms will be only one dollar a year to one subscriber, and ten subscribers ten dollars, with a copy gratis to the getter up of a club of ten. Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of a three cent stamp. The paper will also be for sale at all the principal depots in the United States at 3 cents per copy. Address F. Gleason, 22 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

GODKIN'S LADY'S BOOK.—This pioneer Lady's Magazine, for January, opens out superbly. It contains two splendid Steel Plates, a Superior Colored Fashion Plate, and fourteen full page engravings of fashions, besides minor engraving. The steel engravings are "January and May," and a magnificent Title Page. A new Romance, by Marion Harland, is commenced in this number, entitled "A Hasty Speech, and what came of it." There is a large variety of Tales, Poetry, and other interesting and useful matter. Lose no time in sending on Clubs. The terms will be found in our advertising columns. We furnish Godley to our subscribers, single numbers, at the lowest Club terms—\$2.50.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—Determined not to be behind its contemporaries, Peterson opens out for January in grand style. In engravings, beside a Colored Fashion Plate, are "Parity," "The Reprimand," and "Clara's Hero." Mrs. Ann S. Stephens announces one of her brilliant Historical Romances, entitled "The Last Plantagenet." There are a number of short Tales, Poetry etc. which go to make up a number of the Magazine that has never been surpassed. For club terms, see prospectus, in another column. We furnish it to our patrons for \$1.50 a year.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—This sterling periodical maintains its well-earned reputation. The January number has reached us, and we find no discount upon either engravings or reading matter.—One of the Editor, T. S. Arthur's, instructive stories is commenced in this issue. There are besides other tales, poetry, and well-filled Departments.—The prospectus of this Magazine will be found in our columns. We furnish it to our friends at \$2 a year, which is 50 cents less than the regular price.

CARPET-BAG!—In Lane's bill for the

payment of Kansas and Missouri Militia, for services in the Price campaign, he provides for a Commissioner to audit the claims. Does he hope, while one swindle is yet so fresh in the minds of the people, to perpetrate another, on a larger scale? He had a bill passed, once before, and a Commissioner appointed to audit military claims. Sid. Clarke was the Commissioner, and he lost his carpet-bag, containing all the claims, and did not find it until he had bought up the chances of the claimants for little or nothing—thus swindling the defenders of the State. If Lane's bill passes, he will control the appointment of the Commissioner, and the militia will be robbed again. These men ought to be paid, and Government ought to pay them; but we hope some honest man will get up a bill for that purpose, and frame it so as to guard against Jim Lane's thieving auditing Commissioners.

Wolsey says: "Let all the ends thou aimest at, be thy God's, thy Country's, and Truth's." The rebels are living up to the advice—they are aiming at their country's end.

How Sherman's Movement was Planned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. Now that Sherman's campaign attracts all eyes, a fact which I neglected to mention in an account of a recent visit to Grant's headquarters, acquires special interest. General Sherman has not only been up to the very moment of abandoning Atlanta, in the closest consultation with General Grant, but the details of the movement now in progress were the subject of the most careful deliberation and discussion. One of the last messages that passed over the wires, before the interruption of telegraphic communication, was one of several thousand words in cypher, from Grant to Sherman, embodying the final councils and directions of the Lieutenant General.

In the same connection it may be added that many indications point to a co-operation with Sherman by the navy. General Grant's unwillingness to furnish troops for the movement the Navy Department desired to make on Wilmington has lately been the subject of comment in some quarters. Perhaps a desire to have the naval resources ready for another operation may afford a very satisfactory explanation.

Fax Volucrum. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Nine men out of ten that one meets here to-day echo the remark of bluff Ben Butler, "Now is the time to hold out to the deluded people of the South the olive branch of peace!" The Chronicle of this morning has a double-headed leading article, declaring that the great obstacle to peace is removed, and that as the North and the South cordially agree that slavery must be abolished, "Let us have Peace on the basis of the extermination of slavery!" And if distinct propositions of peace are made—either in the President's message or proclamation, or through commissioners—the good people of Washington will not be mistaken in their to-day's conjecture.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—It is well to look back at land marks. Abraham Lincoln's "To whom it may concern," is one of them. History will embalm it. It is the ultimate of our civil content.

EXECUTIVE MANSION. Washington, July 18. To whom it may concern. Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

While the New York Tribune doubts, very significantly, the peace rumors which are floating about, it nevertheless expresses the following (also significant) opinions, viz: "We believe, therefore, that the time has come for detaching the Southern masses from the fortunes of the rebellion, and that overtures looking to that end will soon be made by the President, either through his forthcoming Message or otherwise, as circumstances shall seem to render expedient."

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO GENERAL GRANT.—The people of Philadelphia have collected the sum of \$30,000, with which they propose to purchase a residence for General Grant. Including this, the presents this favorite has received during the war have not cost less than \$60,000, which fact, perhaps as well as any other, shows the estimation in which he is held by the American people. Let us hope, in return, that he will, as the Rev. John S. C. Abbott suggested, give the nation Richmond and Petersburg as a Christmas gift.

Coles County, Illinois, of Copperhead notoriety, redeemed itself at the recent election, giving an average majority for the Union ticket of 689 against 307 majority for the Copperhead candidate for State Treasurer two years ago—a gain of 996. Gen. Oglesby runs far ahead of the ticket, receiving 719 majority. This is the verdict of Coles County upon the murder of Union soldiers by Copperheads in Charleston last spring.

Friday last was the eighty-first anniversary of the evacuation of New York city by the British army in 1783. Evacuation Day was formerly made the occasion of great rejoicings, but now salutes were fired and the veterans of 1812 paraded—nothing more.

It is said that a wealthy Democrat at Washington had three rooms fitted up, intending to invite ex-President Pierce, Fillmore and Buchanan to occupy them next March, when they should visit Washington to see McClellan inaugurated.

The incendiary Plot in New York—Hang Every Mother's Son of the Incendiaries.

The universal Yankee nation is agitated. Such an excitement has not overtaken that people for many years. "A black valise," like water unto a mad dog, throws all New York into fits. It is worth the liberty, and before long it will be worth the life, of a man to be reward or occupier of a black valise. "A reward of twenty-five thousand dollars is offered by the city," and proprietors of hotels, in public, have unanimously vouched that many hotels were fired on the 25th and 26th instant, and that a reward of \$20,000 be offered by the N. Y. H. K. S., or society for safe-keeping of New York hotels, from the incendiary devilment of wicked rebels. Admiral Paulding has forbidden any man visiting the navy yards. The very fires of hell are said to smoulder in a black valise—phosphorus, turpentine, Greek fire, fulminate of mercury, and another combustible, which some northern rebel has invented that resembles common coal. No man is safe with a black valise—that stock has greatly fallen and has injured the value of black leather trunks, boots, bridle reins, harness; all things resembling a black valise are regarded as suspicious. This is the people that have started out a conquering, and are now frightened into duck fits by a showing apparatus. Of course it was a "red incendiary plot!" Didn't they fire on Fort Sumter, where floated the "old flag?" A morality that does not restrain violence to the emblem of "the best government," &c., will hardly be proof against the sin of burning hotels. Nothing can be clearer than the proof of Mr. Davis's complicity with the burning or attempt to burn some half dozen hotels in New York. We have never read anything more truly Yankeeish than this whole affair. We are very glad to see that all Southern refugees are required to register. If General Dix will hang them, he will do a service to our cause; they are a set of cowardly sneaks, who, having deserted their country, are not above burning hotels. Hang every mother's son of them!

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of the State of Kansas commenced its Annual Session in this city, on Tuesday last. It closed its labors on Wednesday. A goodly number of Representatives, from the various subordinate Lodges in the State, were in attendance. Its proceedings were conducted in a manner satisfactory to all.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. W. Grand Master, F. Steck, of Wyandotte; R. W. Deputy G. Master, L. Emple, of Burlington; M. W. G. Warlen, Bro. Sholes, of Lawrence; R. W. G. Secretary, S. F. Bardett, of Leavenworth; R. W. G. Treasurer, J. B. Davis, Leavenworth; R. W. G. Chaplain, H. D. McCarthy, Leavenworth; R. W. G. Marshal, C. Dengler, Leavenworth; R. W. G. Conductor, W. C. Wells, of Paola; R. W. G. Grand, F. P. Baker, of Topeka; R. W. G. Grand, to G. L. of U. S., C. A. Logan, of Leavenworth.

GRANT'S ARMY BUILDING WINTER QUARTERS.—The Petersburg Express announces that the army have commenced building winter quarters about that city, and are pushing them ahead rapidly. It says: "These quarters extend from a point near the river beyond the Weldon railroad, some distance in the rear of their fortifications. These preparations have been postponed as long as practicable, with the hope, no doubt, that the army would be wintered in the comfortable houses of Petersburg and Richmond. Grant has eventually discovered the futility of such hopes. The wooded country in this section has long since been thinned out by the demand for fires, and the building of winter quarters will, no doubt, close out all the remaining timber of any value."

How Belmont "Exhausted" his Vote. New York, November 9. Editor Tribune: At the present time of writing, 4 r. m. "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Isn't it glorious? The best joke of yesterday was the challenging of Belmont. He had waited an hour and a half in his carriage to vote, and finally, when his vote came, a poor Dutchman challenged him, on the ground that he had betted out, contrary to the statute. Belmont, with all his brass, could not swear to the contrary, and drove away without voting. The Republicans are wild. The greatest old torchlight procession ever heard of we shall have Friday night.

BELMONT ALIAS SCHOENBERGER.—Belmont, the German Jew, who was the Democratic party machine in this country in the interest of the Rothschilds and European monarchists, does business under a sort of bogus name, according to the Brooklyn Times. That paper asserts that Belmont's real name is Schoenberger, and the name Belmont is a French translation. He seems to be ashamed of his German origin, and rightly enough the loyal Germans are ashamed of him. He is the man who, aided by the Rothschilds, does more to keep up the price of gold in this country than probably any dozen other men. It is about time Americans were ashamed of him, as well as the Germans.

A HORRIBLE CONVERSION.—The rebels make no secret of their infamous treatment of Union prisoners. The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress says: "Since the establishment of the prison at Andersonville, Ga., last spring, 12,000 Yankee prisoners have died and been buried there. The prisoners at no time exceeded 40,000. Their graves are marked with numbers, and a registry is kept in the prison, representing the name, regiment, and State."

The President's Message, as printed in the Congressional Globe, contains this sentence in reference to the leader of the rebellion: "He would accept nothing short of the severance of the Union, precisely what we will not and cannot give." The Message, as printed in the New York and Western papers, omits the italicized portion.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that parties selling Drake's Plantation and Hostetter's Bitters must take out a liquor dealer's license.

Sign it, Everybody.

CRUSH THE SWINDLE.—MAIL MATTER SUPPRESSED.—We are informed that the contractors for carrying the Government mail across the Plains, refuse to transmit all printed matter, except so much as suits their convenience. This an outrage upon the people upon and along the different stations, and to the people of the Territories. By the Fourth section of an act of Congress, approved March 25th, 1864, The people of all the Western Territories are excluded from the cheap rates of postage upon all printed matter that is enjoyed by every other locality of our country.

The passage of the act was instigated and worked through Congress by designing men, for the purpose of speculation. The contract price is fully ample to remunerate the contractors to carry all matter. To remedy this outrage, petitions will be put in circulation, memorializing our Congress and Senate to amend the law, so as to compel the contractors to comply with the demands of the people.

Large amounts of papers and other reading matter are now massed at St. Joseph, and tons of it is fast accumulating.—Leavenworth Conservative.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—We have not heard how the State elections have gone; but without regard to this, or any other matter connected with partisan issues, we may be allowed to set forward our preference for the filling of the most important office to be filled by election in this State. We have had, ever since we have known the man, a desire to see Gen. Thomas Ewing, elected as our next U. S. Senator. We place his name at our head to-day, and hope to keep it there until he is elected to that office.

1st. He is well known in the State as one of the ablest men we have. 2d. He has not been found mingling with petty partisans in strife for office; his nobility of mind cannot stoop to that.

3d. He has been a firm supporter of the country's cause, and has nobly worked in defence of our nationality.

4th. We have no fear but that he would faithfully represent the interests of the whole people of Kansas.—Council Grove Press.

We sincerely hope that the Democratic Legislature of New Jersey will send McClellan to the United States Senate. In the first place it is a great disappointment to a man accepting a nomination for election as President to be defeated, and his party owes it to such a man to ease the fall, by the strongest possible expression of confidence and respect it has in its power to give. Again, in the case of Gen. McClellan there is the greatest possible contrariety of opinion as to his intellectual strength; one party holding that he is not above mediocrity, and the other regarding him as the most exalted intellectual accomplishment and power. Now the Democratic party can settle that question by putting its favorite into the Senate, and we trust it will do so.—Cleveland Herald.

IDAHO DEMOCRATIC.—Idaho has elected a Democratic Delegate to Congress by over 1,000 majority. The Virginia Enterprise says:

"Idaho is overrun with thieves, gamblers, highwaymen, guerrillas and murderers. It is the home of the outlaw, the paradise of crime, the lair of the escaped convicts of every State. Outside the confines of the lower regions, better materials for the formation of a Peace Democratic party cannot be found than in Idaho. The lines were fairly drawn between the honest men and rogues of the Territory, and the latter were found to outnumber the others. Hence we are by no means surprised to learn that Idaho has gone Democratic."

In a speech at Providence, R. I., last week, General Burnside said: "I believe our armies have made secure lodgments at most important points in the South, and it only needs patience and confidence on the part of people to bring about the desired result; by establishing the authority of government at all important points. Small marauding parties will exist for years, but the main armies will soon be broken up, and then will commence the establishment of free schools and free labor, the result of which will be in a few years cheering to all lovers of liberty, civilization and religion."

COMING TO ITS SENSES.—The Louisville Journal—whose proclivities have been semi-secession—on the day after the election, very sensibly said: "Whatever may be the result of yesterday's election, let us all resolve to stand by the Union, and by the man upon whom the choice of the majority has fairly fallen."

IT HAS BEEN A LONG TIME, HOWEVER, coming to the conclusion. THESE LIKE A GOOD FIGHTER.—The Cincinnati Commercial says: Gen. Sherman, by making war in deadly earnest upon the rebels, has secured their respect. Gentlemen who were captured by Forrest the other day on the Tennessee river, say the rebels are almost enthusiastic about Sherman. He has whipped them so well this summer, and has made so many fiery tracks through Dixie that they, believe in him."

It is reported that the Government will again be urged, this winter, to master out of service a large number of Brigadiers and Major Generals, whose appointments have been secured by political service, and who have never been peppered under rebel fire. Such action, if adopted, will necessarily carry out of service a multitude of aids, adjutants and others, who hold staff positions.

THE RESULT.—The Boston printers' strike has resulted in breaking up the Union, throwing many men out of work who can hardly afford to remain idle, and establishing a great deal of ill feeling toward the craft on the part of the publishers, whose business the strikers attempted to control. The result is exactly like that in New York.

Hon. N. P. Talma died at Battle Creek, Michigan, on Wednesday, the 2d inst. He was for many years prominently connected with party politics in New York, was United States Senator, and more recently Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin.