

THE WEEKLY LANCASTER GAZETTE

THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

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The Lancaster Gazette

CLARKE, KOOKEN & SUTPHEN,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE
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Sundays and Public Holidays.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
The Gazette will be published every Thursday on
the following terms:

One year in advance \$1.00
For less than one year at the rate of 10 cts
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All advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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will explain at the time.

The above terms strictly observed in all cases.

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We are prepared to execute all descriptions of
JOB WORK, such as CARDS, CIRCULARS, POS-
TERS, BALL TICKETS, and every other variety of
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, with new and super-
ior type, and on short notice.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge of the County Court—P. VAN TRUMP. Residence Lancaster, Ohio.
Probate Judge—JESSE LOHNER. Office in
Public Building.

Prothonotary—TALL BLOUGH.
Sheriff—JAMES MILLER. Office at the Jail.
Clerk of Court—JOHN C. RAINEY. Office, Pub-
lic Building.

Judge of the Peace—WILLIAM ROBINSON. Office, Public
Building.

Recorder—O. E. DAVIS. Office, Public Building.
Recorder—A. SEVERT. Office Public Building.

Surgeon—E. L. HANNUM. Office Public Building.
Comptroller—J. B. BERRY. Office, Public Building.
Comptroller—JOSEPH SHARP. Office, Public Building.
Supt. of Schools—J. B. BERRY. Office, Public Building.
Supt. of Schools—JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM. Office, Public Building.
School Directors—WILLIAM WHITNEY, JOHN
WILLIAMS and URIAH C. RUTTER.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

News from Indianapolis.

ENTHUSIASTIC UNION MEETING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12.

There was an immense Union meeting at
Massie Hall tonight. New and strange
faces all came up to these Union meet-
ings. Dr. R. Brown took the chair, and
the gas club sang "Kally Round the
Flag," till the echo went out into the
dark night. Major J. N. Siles, of the
63d Indiana, said, "God would defend
the right, and he would do it, if we did
right. It is for the people of the North-
west to do that they started out to do,
and not be deterred by the clamor of
those who stand at home to find fault.
He believed that party spirit was one of
the great troubles of our country. It had
brought disaster upon us. What troubled
the copperbottoms was this: First, the
proclamation; second, whether the negro
would be made into a soldier? We use
mules, and if mules could carry a
musket he would use them. We have to
get some one to take the place of the
stay at home copperbottoms, and we will
take negroes, for a loyal negro is better
than a white traitor. The Government
wants more men. They would take the
negro as a matter of necessity.

They blow hot and cold in the same
breath—one day tell us the negro is lazy
and worthless, and the next that he will
do our best and reduce the price of labor.
This was a war of aristocracy against the
people. It is not the people who are dis-
loyal, but the copperbottoms whom the
people send here in good faith, and whom
these miscreants would basely betray;
Why, Satan, in all his diabolical never
created such villains as these copperbot-
toms have shown themselves to be.

Gen. Nathan Kimball said he was glad
to see the bright faces of the people.—
He came from the battlefield and he had
been pained and grieved to see to since
he came home what looked like a fire in
the rear. He enlisted to fight for the
Constitution and the Union. He would
fight for that and nothing else. There
were men at home giving aid and comfort
to the cowardly villains who would
destroy our Union. He was a Democrat,
but this was our country, and no party
should be put in the way of our country.

There were men who pretended to be
Democrats who would betray us to the
rebels. They were trying to bring the
Democratic party to that issue, but they
would fail. He had met the rebels in the
field, but the most depressing thing was
to fight was want of moral encourage-
ment at home. If you love the Union,
write no public notice to give aid and
comfort to the rebels. If you do not
like the Administration, wait a little, and
vote another Administration into power;
but as you love the brave boys who have
gone into battle for you, do not do any-
thing to discourage the Government. They
say the war is not what it was. Why is
it not? Has the rebellion been crushed?
Are they not in arms? Are the rebels
not using every means to strengthen
their armies? The war is what was,
and what must be put down. Would
you now desert those who have left
their homes and friends, to please these
villains? (Cries of "never, never.")

He had been with the 14th Indiana on
many a bloody battlefield. He would
never desert those brave boys who had
so proudly borne that glorious flag in so
many battles. He warned the Copper-
bottoms to pause before they went any
further. This war would end in a trium-

phant peace, and then, said he, "you
miserable villains will call upon the
rocks and mountains to fall upon you."
Indiana he loved as his wife and child.
She was his mother. He was proud of
her. Her banner had waved proudly
through all the war, and now stood on
the summit of fame; but above the banner
of Indiana was the flag of the United
States, the glorious stars and stripes.—
While there was a single rebel State,
there would be no truce. It would
be to recognize these rebels, and find
them lead and powder. An armistice
would be a league with the devil. The
copperbottoms could not see the Union,
but only saw the negro. He would free
the negro to restore the Union, or he
would stay the negro to restore the Union.
He would say he would put the negro
to fight negroes. He didn't go in
to the army to talk politics, but to crush
the rebellion; and it that they were going
to do.

He warned those who encouraged de-
sertions that the army they would demor-
alize would return to crush the traitors
who led them off. He knew nothing but
the Constitution as it is and the Union
as it was, and he would fight for it all
ways. This might there was a brighter
prospect for the success of our arms than
ever, and for this reason, that the better
our prospect the more desperate be the
traitors at home. He had gone into
battle nine or ten times. "The Union and
Constitution" was the motto of his brigade,
and they had always pressed forward to
victory.

He called upon his hearers to cease
party cries and only look to the salvation
of their country. If the Legislature would
only say, "Fight on, my countrymen, win
the victory; retain home and receive your
reward," how good the boys would feel.
The Copperbottoms say it is an Abolition
war. Why it was the rebels who were
fighting the Abolition war, for the re-
bels had proclaimed it by the first gun
at Fort Sumter. They had destroyed
their property by their own act, and now
whined about the Abolition war, and were
joined in the cry by a lot of sneaks
at home, who, if there was no war, would
never be in the Legislature, but would
have been permitted to stay quietly at
home, where the sneaks belonged. Are
you prepared to give these rebels their
independence? Then you will have an
armistice. Will it end the war? It never
will. Will the acknowledgment of a
Southern Confederacy end the war?—
It never will. Will the acknowledgment
of a Southern Confederacy end the war?
Never; as soon as any division
takes takes place the army will follow
their chiefs, and you never can be
loyal to a Southern or a Northern Con-
federacy. There is but one way to get
peace, and that is to crush the rebellion.
If, instead of talking treason, these men
would pray to God to give us a united
nation, to aid us to crush the rebellion,
then the Great Father would smile upon
us, and give us new hope. Will you
give up those who laid down their lives
in this sacred cause? Never. The peo-
ple are right; the demagogues are wrong.
They are sowing the wind. They will
reap the whirlwind, and it will scatter
their ashes to the wild winds of heaven.

So long as he had life he would give
his health and all to his country.
The 7th, 10th, 19th and 14th Indiana
would follow him in this great cause.
He asked with horror if it was possible
that there were creatures loving in the
dark to stab liberty. He would tell them
that the Knights of the Golden Circle were
doomed while a volunteer lives. They
will die sneaking traitors. They say they
love the Constitution, and it was a lie
upon its face. Wherever that bend comes
forth then the army would craves to strike
the rebels to crush them. It would come
like a might torrent, and sweep them all
away. He called upon his fellow-citizens
to unite and save his country. Give the
army their support, wipe out the rebel-
lion, and then attend to other matters
afterward. He would go back, if his
Heavenly Father spared him, and tell
his brave boys from Indiana that the
people would not desert them. Then
would Indiana's banner go up; but as
high as it went up, higher still would go
up the flag of the Union.

"My countrymen," he said in conclu-
sion, "I love you; if I did not, I would
not fight for you. I put my trust in God,
and the justness of our cause. I therefore
do not write discouraging letters to you
sons; cheer them up, for they need it.
They left you with high hopes; do not
crush those hopes with cold words. Tho'
the clouds may hover darkly over us,
the bright future is beginning to dawn."

Gov. Morton said that G. N. Kimball
represented the Army of the Potomac.
We had heard from the Army of the Cum-
berland, and he was glad to know that
our army was not demoralized.

Col. Hathaway, of the 73d Indiana,
said he was a Democrat of fifty winters.
What he would say would be the words
of a Democrat. This is a crisis in our
history. We to learn the future by
reading the history of the past. We
found that as soon as the old republic
forgot the people and followed ambitious
leaders, they sank into ruin. Those who
introduced treasonable resolutions here
were no Democrats, but traitors to their
country. Mr. Hendricks used to know
him and particularly when he was a can-
didate for Governor. He had read his
speech at the 8th of January Convention
and because he would not endorse that
speech the demagogues denounced him—
because he was not in favor of the North-
western Confederacy Mr. Hendricks did
know him now. He was not party man
and never would be until this accursed
rebellion was crushed. Whoever is not
prepared to sacrifice party for his coun-
try, is no true patriot. He read from
Spenser Buskirk's speech, in which he
said they were a band of brothers. Yes,
they were a band of brothers—called the

Knights of the Golden Circle. There was
another band of brothers on the lakes.—
They stole horses, goods and chattels.
One of them was caught, and set up a
plea that his moral education was de-
ficient; and society was to blame. Now
this gentleman has not this plea, for the
great and lamented Douglas has taught
him differently. An op for he loved
a man that met him in battle he respect-
ed, but a man who sneaked in darkness
to stab him and his cause was too con-
temptible to live, too mean to die. They
made so much fuss about the negroes,
Why the negroes raised corn for the re-
bels, dug their ditches, lined their breast-
works, and manned their guns. We will
take them and do all these things with
them. Was there any harm in that?
There were too many traitors, and too
much treason was talked on the streets.
This must be stopped, for if you are not
for us you are against us. He was in
the war to do his duty to his country,
and that was all the ambition he coveted.
He took with him his son, and he would
lay life, property and all upon the altar
of his country.

Letter from Ft. Donelson, Tenn.
FR. DONELSON, TENN.,
Feb 5th, 1863.

Editors GAZETTE:—I have just visited
the scene of one of the most desperate
conflicts of the war. On the morning
of the 3d. Generals Forrest and Wheeler
made their appearance before Fort Donel-
son and demanded its surrender. Col.
Harding commanding, replied that he
would "surrender when he had to." For-
rest then surrounded the Fort, displayed
his force, and again demanded its surren-
der; but the sight of his overwhelming
numbers failed to produce the desired ef-
fect. He was again informed that he
must fight to get Ft. Donelson. The
force occupying the Fort consisted of nine
companies of the 83d Illinois, numbering
about six hundred men, and Blood's bat-
tery. At two o'clock the attack com-
menced on all sides except the river.—
Part of the 83d stationed out from the
Fort were soon driven into the village in
which the Fort is located. The rebels
on got between the Fort and the river
so the little band was surrounded. They
advanced to the edge of the river and
took possession of houses from which
they poured a continual volley into our
boys. Several times they charged up to
our men, but were sent back in confu-
sion. A force of three hundred advanced
up a ravine, and had just reached the
top from which the men were to charge,
when Colonel Harding with forty men
dashed upon them, when part of them fled
and the rest dismounted and ran into
houses. Col Harding dashed up with
unloaded guns, under fire from every
window, mashed down the doors, and
clearing away all resistance with the bay-
onet, entered like tigers. The poor re-
bels cried for mercy and were marched
out as prisoners. A siege gun mounted
in the centre of the village was manned
by men of the 83d and supported by a part
of the regiment; it was charged upon again
and again, but the boys were invincible.
The gun fired forty-two rounds, the last
two being fired with coals, the fuses
having been expended. The Adjutant (who
advised the men working the gun to
leave it or they would be captured. Every
officer of the 83d regiment carried a
musket and used it heartily. One of
Blood's pieces was captured, the horses
being shot so he could not move it when
he retired into the village. Thirty-five
of the 5th Iowa cavalry were captured be-
fore the fight, while out scouting. They
were all paroled except the Captain.

Forrest had three batteries and six
thousand cavalry. He withdrew at dark,
just as the arrival of a gunboat, which
shelled the woods in front of the fort.—
The field was cleared of dead and wound-
ed last night, and the result of the fight
shows a loss to us of 11 killed and 25
wounded, and 35 men and one cannon
captured. Loss to the rebels 115 killed,
twenty-two wounded and forty prisoners.

In my hurry I have given a few dis-
jointed ideas of the fight as I got them
from those engaged, except that I can-
not describe the invincible courage of the
83d Illinois. Their "bull headed" per-
sistency has not been surpassed during
the war, and they need not wish to ex-
change reputation with any regiment in
the service.

Major General Granger's corps is nearly
all up here. Forty-five boats are here
waiting for the rest before proceeding to
Nashville. It is expected we will meet
with resistance; but we have six particu-
lar friends of the rebels, which I have
no doubt will persuade them to let us
pass. Among the gunboats is the Al-
fred Robb which I saw captured up the
Tennessee.

The snow is four inches deep. The
recruiting part of the 17th patiently ex-
pect to reach the regiment before their
term of service expires. J. E. L.

The Soldiers' Right to Vote.
No party denies this right, therefore
there is no necessity to argue the point;
but there is a party which hopes to get
the control of the Government by keep-

ing its own adherents at home to vote,
and which will do all it can to prevent the
vote of the soldiers being counted in the
result. We see this in the case of the
elections last fall in those States which
provided for taking the vote of their sol-
diers. In every case where the vote of the
soldiers affected the result, the Democrat
candidates have undertaken to contest
it, and if that party controls the organi-
zation of the House, it is probable that
it will exclude the Representatives whose
majorities were cast by the soldiers.

If the patriotic, who go into the field
to fight for the country, are deprived of
their rights as citizens, it will throw the
Government into the hands of the disloyal
at home. It would be as absurd for the
loyal to go to fight the Southern rebel-
lion, and leave the supreme civil author-
ity to lapse into the hands of the rebel
allies at home, as for a garrison to make
a ally and leave the citadel in the hands
of traitors. If the soldiers are deprived
of their vote, all that is required for de-
livering the country into the power of the
enemy is that the war shall be great
enough to call the loyal majority into the
field to fight. Such a system would be
nothing but treachery to the army. It
certainly would be folly on a stupendous
scale for a million of patriotic volunteers
to take the field, and incur the risks of
battle and disease, to fight the enemy,
and leave the traitors at home to surren-
der the country and then to the enemy.

The army was betrayed, and the safety
of the country periled, by depriving the
volunteers of their votes in the elections
of last fall; and if there were any way
to take the voices of the three-quarters of
a million of patriotic men now in the field
for that election, it ought to be done. It
would be a brazen exhibition for a man
who remains at home in his country's dan-
ger, to come into our representative bod-
ies and claim a seat on the ground that the
votes of the patriotic, who have offered
their lives to their country, should be
thrown out. Men disposed to make that
exhibition of themselves, ought to have
the opportunity.

The safety of the country demands that
the loyal who do the fighting, shall have
their legitimate voice in the Government.
There are no practical difficulties in the
way. The vote of the volunteers can be
taken with greater safeguards against
fraud than are secured in general elections
for every voter's name is already enrolled
in his regiment, and in case of a contested
election, the organization of the regiments
furnishes means for canvassing them with
exactness, such as are not provided in
the general vote. Provision should be
made by law for taking this vote with all
due safeguards, and with such formalities
as will secure the confidence of the peo-
ple. An Election Board should be ap-
pointed to supervise it. It is to much to
be left to any one officer, especially as
any one is liable to be a candidate.

To the Democracy of Indiana.
Having a deep interest in the future
glory and welfare of our country, and be-
lieving that we occupy a position, in
which we can see the effects of the polit-
ical struggle at home, upon the hopes
and fears of the rebels, we deem it our
duty, to speak to you openly and plainly
in regard to the same.

The rebels of the South are leaning on
the Northern Democracy for support, and
it is unquestionably true, that unjustifiable
opposition to the Administration, is "giv-
ing aid and comfort to the enemy."—
Whilst it is the duty of patriots to oppose
the usurpation of power, it is alike their
duty to avoid captious criticisms, that
might create the very evils which they at-
tempt to avoid.

The name of Democrat, associated with
all that is bright and glorious in the his-
tory of the past, is being sullied and dis-
graced by demagogues, who are appeal-
ing to the lowest prejudices and passions
of our people. We have nothing to ex-
pect from the South, and nothing to hope
without their conquest. They are now
using their money freely, to subsidize the
press and politicians of the North, and
with what effect the tone of some of our
journals and the speeches of some of our
leaders too plainly and pointedly testify.

We see, with deep solicitude and re-
gret, that there is an undercurrent in In-
diana, tending toward a coalition of the
Northwestern with the South against the
Eastern States. Be not deceived. Pause
for the love you bear to your country, and
reflect. This movement is only a rebel
scheme in disguise, that would involve
you alike with themselves in the crime
of rebellion, and bring to your own hearth-
stones the desolation of the French Revolu-
tion. Separation on either side, with
peace in the future, is impossible; and we
are compelled by self-interest, by every
principle of honor and every impulse of
manhood to bring this unholy contest to
a successful termination.

What! Admit that we are whipped?
That twenty three millions of Northern
men are unequal to nine millions of the
South? Shame on the State that would
entertain so disgraceful a proposition!
Shame upon the Democrat who would
submit to it, and raise his cowardly voice
and such dastards, with their offspring,
are fit "mud sills" upon which should be
built the lofty structure of their South-
ern aristocracy! And with whom would
this unholy alliance be formed? With
men who have forgotten their fathers,
their cause, their country and their God
—with guerrillas—cotton burners—with
those who fore every male inhabitant of
the South capable of bearing arms into the
field, though starving wives and babes
are left behind! Men who persecute and
hang, or drive from their lives, every
man, woman and child, who will not fall
down and worship their Southern god.
And yet, free born men of our State, will
sympathize with such tyrants, and dare
to even dream of coalition! Indiana's
proud and loyal legions, number at least
seventy thousand effective men in the

field, and as with one great heart, we know
they would repudiate all unholy combina-
tions, tending to the dismemberment of
our Government.

In this dark hour of our country's tri-
al, there is but one road to success and
peace, and that is, to be as firmly united
for our Government as the rebels are
against it. Small differences of opinion
amount nothing, in this grand struggle
for a national existence. Do not place
even one straw in the way, and remem-
ber, that every word you speak to encour-
age the South, nerves the arm that strikes
the blow, which is aimed at the heart's
blood of our brothers and kindred.

ALVIN P. HOVER, Brig. Gen'l.
Wm. T. SPICER, Col. 24th Ind.
Wm. E. McLELLAN, Col. 43d Ind.
Geo. F. McGINNIS, Col. 11th Ind.
Jas. R. SLACK, Col. 47th Ind.
HELSEA, ARK, Feb. 2, 1863.

The tax law as passed by the Fed-
eral Congress, having been put into
operation, many of the GAZETTE readers
have requested us to publish such por-
tions of it as relate to the ordinary busi-
ness transactions of the day, and in order
that we may not be misunderstood, we
copy from the act itself, as follows:

STAMP DUTIES.
Section 94. And be it further enacted,
That on and after the first day of Octo-
ber, eighteen hundred and sixty-two,
there shall be levied, collected, and paid,
for and in respect of the several instru-
ments, matters, and things mentioned,
and described in the schedule (marked B)
hereto annexed, or for or in respect of
the vellum, parchment, or paper upon
which such instruments, matters, or
things, or any of them, shall be written
or printed, by any person or persons, or
party who shall make, sign, or issue the
same, or for whose use or benefit the
same shall be made, signed, or issued, the
several duties or sums of moneys set
down in figures against the same, respec-
tively, or otherwise specified or set forth
in the said schedule.

Section 95. And be it further enacted,
That if any person or persons shall make,
sign, or issue, or cause to be made, sig-
ned, or issued, any instrument, document,
or paper of any kind or description what-
soever, without the same being duly
stamped for denoting the duty hereby im-
posed thereon, or without having there-
upon an adhesive stamp to denote said
penalty, such person or persons shall in-
cur a penalty of fifty dollars, and such
instrument, document, as aforesaid, shall
be deemed invalid and of no effect.

Section 99. And be it further enacted,
That in any and all cases where and ad-
hesive stamp shall be used for denoting
any duty imposed by this act, except as
hereinafter provided, the person using or
affixing the same shall write thereupon
the initials of his name, and the date upon
which the same shall be attached or used,
so that the same may not again be used.

Section 100. And be it further enacted,
That if any person or persons shall make,
sign, or issue, or cause to be made, sig-
ned, or issued, or shall accept or pay, or
cause to be accepted or paid, with de-
sign to evade the payment of any stamp
duty, any bill of exchange, draft or order,
or promissory note for the payment of
money, liable to any of the duties im-
posed by this act, without the same being
duly stamped, or having thereupon an
adhesive stamp for denoting the duty
hereby charged thereon, he, she, or they,
shall, for every such bill, draft, order, or
note, forfeit the sum of two hundred
dollars.

SCHEDULE B.
AGREEMENT OR CONTRACT, other than
those specified in this schedule; any ap-
praisal of value or damage, or for any
other purpose; for every sheet or piece of
paper upon which of the same shall be
written, five cents.

Bank check, draft, or order for the pay-
ment of any sum of money exceeding
twenty dollars, drawn upon any bank,
trust company, or any person or persons,
companies, or corporations at sight or on
demand, two cents.

Bill of exchange, (inland) draft, or
order for the payment of any sum of
money exceeding twenty and not exceed-
ing one hundred dollars, otherwise than
at sight or on demand, or any promissory
note except bank notes issued for circu-
lation, for a sum exceeding twenty and
not exceeding one hundred dollars, five
cents.

Exceeding one hundred dollars and not
exceeding two hundred dollars, ten cents.
Exceeding two hundred dollars and not
exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars,
fifteen cents.
Exceeding three hundred and fifty dol-
lars and not exceeding five hundred dol-
lars, twenty cents.
Exceeding five hundred dollars and not
exceeding seven hundred and fifty dol-
lars, thirty cents.
Exceeding seven hundred and fifty dol-
lars and not exceeding one thousand dol-
lars, forty cents.
Exceeding one thousand dollars and not
exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, fifty
cents.
Exceeding fifteen hundred dollars and not
exceeding twenty five hundred dollars,
one dollar.
Exceeding five hundred and not exceed-
ing five thousand dollars, one dollar and
fifty cents.

And for every twenty five hundred dol-
lars, or part of twenty five hundred dol-
lars, in excess of five thousand dollars,
one dollar.
CONVEYANCE.—Deed, instrument, or
writing, whereby any lands, tenements,
or other realty shall be granted, as-
signed, transferred, or otherwise convey-
ed to, or vested in, the purchaser or pur-
chaser, or any other person or persons,
his, her or their direction, when the
consideration or value exceeds one hun-
dred dollars, and does not exceed five
hundred dollars, fifty cents.

When the consideration exceeds five
hundred dollars, and does not exceed one
thousand dollars, one dollar.
Exceeding one thousand dollars and not
exceeding two thousand five hundred dol-
lars, two dollars.
Exceeding two thousand dollars and not
exceeding five thousand dollars, five
dollars.
Exceeding five thousand dollars, and
not exceeding ten thousand dollars, ten
dollars.
Exceeding ten thousand dollars and not
exceeding twenty thousand dollars,
twenty dollars.

And for every additional ten thousand
dollars, or fractional part thereof, in ex-
cess of twenty thousand dollars, twenty
dollars.
Mortgage of lands, estate, or property
real or personal, heritable or movable
whosoever, where the sum shall be of any
definite and certain sum of money lent at
the time or previously due and owing or
forborne to be paid, being payable; also
any conveyance of any lands, estate, or
property whatsoever, in trust to be sold
or otherwise converted into money which
shall be intended only as security, and
shall be redeemable before the sale or
other disposal thereof, either by express
stipulation or otherwise; or any personal
bond given as security for the payment of
any definite or certain sum of money ex-
ceeding one hundred dollars, and not ex-
ceeding five hundred dollars, fifty cts.
Exceeding five hundred dollars and not
exceeding one thousand dollars, one
dollar.
Exceeding one thousand dollars, and
not exceeding two thousand five hundred
dollars, two dollars.
Exceeding two thousand five hundred
dollars and not exceeding five thousand dol-
lars, five dollars.
Exceeding five thousand dollars, and
not exceeding ten thousand dollars, ten
dollars.
Exceeding ten thousand dollars, and
not exceeding twenty thousand dollars,
twenty dollars.
And for every additional ten thousand
dollars, or fractional part thereof, in ex-
cess of twenty thousand dollars, ten dol-
lars.

Power of Attorney to receive or collect
rent, twenty five cents.
Power of Attorney to sell and convey
real estate, or to rent or lease the same,
or to perform any and all other acts not
herebefore specified, one dollar.
LEGAL DOCUMENTS.—Write or other
original process by which any suit is
commenced in any court of record, either
law or equity, fifty cents.

The time in which the penalty will be
exact for failure to apply stamps has
been extended to the 1st of January 1863
in consequence of the inability of the
Department to supply them. Deeds,
notes, &c, executed between the 1st day
of October, 1862, and the 1st of January,
1863, are not exempt from stamp duty,
but must be stamped when they can be
obtained, otherwise the instruments will
become invalid if legal proceedings be
had thereon.

The English Press on the Battle at Mar-
tinsburg.
From the Times, Jan. 21.
It had fighting—continued through
several days, with a heavy loss in killed
and wounded—constitutes a great battle,
the engagements between Martinsburg
and Nashville may rank among the chief
military events of the American war. If
decided success is required to give such
a conflict historical importance, that ele-
ment is wanting to the action in which
the rival armies were engaged during the
last days of the old year and the first of
the new. But something has been gain-
ed. The determination with which the
Federal troops continued to advance and
attack after their serious repulse on the
29th of December, when the operations
began, speaks well for their qualities as
soldiers.

From the description of their endurance
through the severe fatigue of five succes-
sive days of action in the face of a skill-
ful enemy, we should infer that the Union
troops in Tennessee are composed of bat-
ter men than the regiments recruited
from the great Eastern cities. They seem
to have shown more of the "real grit"
of the Western American than has been dis-
played in the campaigns in Virginia.

Certainly the attack made by the Uni-
onists was not the patent blunder that
Barnside made at Fredericksburg, nor
were the Confederate position unassail-
able. After the five days conflict they
were abandoned, the Southerners fighting
to the last, and retiring unbroken, with
apparently inferior loss, still able to car-
ry off the prisoners and artillery they had
captured.

From the Daily News, Jan. 21.
The stake for which Rosecrans con-
tended was indeed great, and the resolute
manner in which he persisted in fighting
is worthy of all commendation. Had he
been defeated he must have been utterly
ruined. Nashville was his nearest depot,
and even there it is doubtful whether he
could have maintained himself; for not
only would Bragg have been enabled to
cut him off from the North, but the Con-
federates, by restoring communications
with the East, would have been able to
draw any quantity of re-enforcements
from Richmond and Virginia.

Nor is this all. The defeat of Rosecrans
would have left Bragg free to act
against Grant in the Southwest, and this
portion of Grant's army which is now en-
gaged before Vicksburg would have been
taken in the rear by the Confederates.—
As matters now stand, the whole of Ten-
nessee is in the hands of the Unionists.

But Rosecrans knew the men under
his command. The armies of the West
are filled by the *élite* of the American
people. Those who have traveled in that
country know that the Great West is fill-

ed with the most enterprising of the emi-
grants from the most intelligent and ac-
tive of the Eastern States.
They are the strong yeomen of Illinois
and Wisconsin. They have a fervent
passion for liberty, and come what may,
they are determined that the great outlet
of the Mississippi shall remain in their
hands. It is to be remembered that
throughout this war these Western armies
have suffered few if any defeats. Even
Burgessard when opposed to them was
not able to stem the torrent which threat-
ened him. It is certainly a remarkable
circumstance that Rosecrans should have
persisted in the struggle for three days;
but his resolute prudence is justified by
the fact that in the end the Confederates
were compelled to retreat.

From the Indianapolis Journal.
Gen'l Milroy and Other Indiana Officers
on the Army Resolutions.
WINCHESTER, E. VIR.,
January 30, 1863.</