

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the Home Journal, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer...

THE CROSS MARK.

A cross mark (thus X) upon a subscription paper is intended as a notification for him to pay up for the same within a reasonable time...

BREVETTES.

Colorado and Nebraska will have to expunge the word "white" from their constitution to be admitted.

The leading colored men in Washington contemplate a mass meeting to rejoice over the passage of the suffrage bill.

Minister Bigelow notifies the State Department that the French will entirely and finally evacuate Mexico in March next.

The passage of the District suffrage bill has caused no excitement in Washington, either among white or colored citizens.

A private cable dispatch received at New York states that the Empress Carlotta died at Miramar on last Friday night, 14th inst.

Ex-Governor Andrew declines the appointment tendered him as special consul to prosecute Government claims in England.

A Washington special says the Senate Finance Committee will devote the Christmas recess to the preparation of a tariff bill.

Rev. George W. Males, of the Methodist Church South, one of the pioneers of Methodism in the West, died in Cincinnati last Sunday.

A collision between the local authorities and Governor Fletcher's militia is reported to have occurred in Lexington, Missouri. Gen. Hancock has sent an officer of his staff to investigate the matter.

The House Investigative Committee for the District of Columbia, have perfected and will bring in early next week a bill to repeal the charter of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

A Convention of the Radicals of Kentucky will probably be held in Frankfort, on Wednesday, the 13th of February. The democracy hold theirs in the same city on the 22d of that month.

Secretary Stanton has presented the colored Episcopalians of Washington with a check for \$10,000. The value of the gift is over \$10,000.

The Boston Post of Thursday says, editorially: "It is stated that Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, has declared himself in favor of impartial suffrage as advocated by the Boston Post and Democratic papers."

Gen. Sweeney, of Fenian fame, has gone to Savannah, Ga., to join his regiment, the 10th regular infantry.

The Committee of Ways and Means is said to favor the sale of \$10,000,000 of the Treasury reserves of gold.

Several important seizures of liquor were made in Baltimore, during the past week, for evasion of the revenue laws.

Hon. Jacob Thompson was a passenger on board the French steamer St. Nazaire, at Havana, December 24th, en route for Vera Cruz.

Up to the present time four separate petitions for the impeachment of the President have been presented. They are all from the West, and bore an aggregate of about two hundred and fifty names.

The North Carolina Legislature, on the 14th inst., passed a bill granting pardons to soldiers of the Confederate and Union armies, for offenses against the criminal laws while under military rule.

There does not seem to be any disposition in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to report against the confirmation of General Dix as Minister to France, and he will probably be confirmed.

It is rumored that it is contemplated to establish in Washington an official gazette, which will contain exclusively all the government announcements and advertisements, and thus avoid the squabble among the Washington newspapers in regard to official advertising.

There is a village in Pennsylvania called Longaoming.

English detectives think they see a Fenian trick in the Ocean yacht race.

A victim of the John Brown raid has received a pension from Virginia.

The garrotting "season" appears to have begun in Liverpool.

Historic advertisements in the Richmond papers to appear there December 21 and 25—tickets \$5.

Senator Roberts, of Texas, addressed a letter to his constituents on the 14th inst., advising that the people exercise their highest duties in maintaining law and order and show themselves worthy of a better fate than now seems to await them. He says in them: "Be hopeful, and push forward industrial pursuits, develop the country and try to mend your own fortunes."

Roberts, the Fenian President, has written to Col. Lynch: "I regret to tell you that I do not believe that you are to be hanged." He believes Col. Lynch's execution would result in the capture of Canada by the Irish. This is carrying patriotism to an excess that Colonel Lynch will scarcely appreciate.

A host of Pennsylvania politicians were in Washington, last week, looking into the Senatorial contest in that State. The most active of the number are the friends of Mr. Cameron. An impression was created in some quarters that Thad. Stevens intended to withdraw from the canvass, but that has been explicitly denied by Mr. Stevens.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Another year is about passing away. The revolution and progressions, whether in the direction of liberty and happiness, or despotism and wretchedness, are becoming historic. At such a time it would seem appropriate to review our history, for it is said History is Philosophy, teaching by example.

A few short years ago our ship of State was gallantly riding the waves in mid-ocean, the admiration of the world—her friends vainly imagining that she was able to outride a thousand storms, little dreaming that she would ever suffer wreck. But since only a few short years have sped by, and we behold her already among the breakers, rushing headlong to destruction.

Our Constitution was long regarded as the perfection of human wisdom. So long as the Government was controlled by men who revered this compact of our fathers it was safe. But there arose a party in the North whose religion was blind fanaticism, whose patriotism was expressed by calling the Constitution of the country "a covenant with death," and "a league with hell," and whose watchword was hatred of the South. This party, clothed with the livid of heaven, while serving the devil, gradually gained the ascendancy in the Northern mind, which, having obtained it, seized the Federal Government, prostituted it to the use of its vile fanaticism, which was universal of the constitutional rights of the Southern people and States. Common interest and common dangers unite different communities. Such community of interests and dangers united the Southern States. The South, despairing of justice and right in the Federal Government, organized a Government for the protection of her endangered interests.

But our enemies, not content to let us alone in the pursuit of happiness in a separate nationality any more than in the Federal Union, marshaled their myriad hosts, swept over the land like a deluge, destroying our interests and the Government organized for their protection.

The Confederacy, fighting to the death, perished on the field of battle, with sword in hand, hurled defiance at its enemy. It is dead, but every page of its history is covered with glory—a glory to which all lands do homage—a glory that will live as long as the human family loves liberty and honors its defenders—a glory that can never die while Manassas, the Wilderness, Shiloh, Chancellorsville, and a hundred other fields made classic by Southern valor, are remembered—that will be as immortal as the names of Stonewall Jackson, Lee, Beauregard, Davis, and their compatriots. This glory belongs to the whole South. Together, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Georgia, Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi and Marylanders, fought blood and died with Virginians around the tomb of Washington. Together we indelibly marked our names on the annals of the world, from the Ohio to the Gulf, and even on the prairies far beyond the Father of Waters. Together they sat around the same campfires, talked of their distant homes and loved ones; together they marched on for the starry banner of the South; together they fell together they sleep in death. Inspired by the noblest of their cause they fought as only heroes fight, and though death they will outlive the fiery Greek, the iron-hearted Roman, the impetuous Frank and the sturdy Briton, in the galaxy of fame.

Almost every family in the South mourns its dead—sometimes the father of the family—often the brother and son.

The South not only mourns her dead, but her living are impoverished. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande almost every family was called upon to sacrifice. In many instances, all their earthly possessions—their slaves, their stock, their grain, the comforts of the poor man's home and the luxuries of the rich were all swept away; and, but of all too often, the torch was applied to the home-plot, and the inmates were turned out homeless and penniless wanderers.

The South lost everything but her honor. She "surrendered to superior numbers and resources." She submits to the decision of the sword; and in compliance with that decision she is ready and waiting to resume all the obligations of citizenship in the Union; to labor for its prosperity, perpetuity and glory. But the party which drove her out of the Union will not now let her return into it; and it is trying still further to de-poll us of our rights.

Almost uncomprehendingly we suffer. If we were disposed to forget that we are Southerners our enemies would not let us. They still treat us as enemies and not as friends and brothers. They make us cherish the memory of our past. They make us remember our sufferings—the loss of our loved ones—the loss of all our earthly comforts—they make us think of our comrades on their long and weary marches under the "tattered" banner—they make us think of our dead who are scarcely allowed to sleep in peace.

The war is over. But the Union is not restored. The sound of arms is no longer heard in the land, but whites-winged Peace yet finds no place for her feet—she has not even an olive branch in her mouth. The war is over. But the South still bleeds.

The war is over. But our enemies are forging new chains for the South. Such is the Situation as the year 1866 takes its place in history.

Important Arrival.

A distinguished gentleman and a very old one, has arrived in Winchester, and can be found with Messrs. Whipple & Krume. He registers his name as Santa Claus, and if report be true, he is older than Methuselah. He has brought with him a great many delicious articles, such as candies, nuts, oysters, sardines, perfumery, and music, &c., and invites the young folks and the ladies especially, to come and see him at his headquarters—that is, at the house of Messrs. Whipple & Krume. He also desires to see the old men with whom he was acquainted some 20 or 30 years ago. He will not remain long, and asks to have a cordial greeting with all at Messrs. W. & K's.

Correction.

The statement made heretofore in this paper in reference to the case of State vs Keith & Mathews, on a proposition to change the venue was a mistake, so far as that the application was made by the defendants, but it was a suggestion of the court. We make this correction in justice to the defendants.

The Atlanta Intelligencer says that the pork-packing business is now being extensively and successfully carried on in that city, for the first time. About fifty men are employed in a pork-packing establishment there, and five hundred hogs had arrived by one train.

ONE of the Louisiana Radicals recently declared in a speech to his fellow Radicals at Washington, that the right of suffrage in the South ought to be restricted to negroes and whites of unimpeachable "loyalty."

We learn from the New Orleans Picayune, says the Nashville Banner, that this is the individual who, when the Federal fleet was in front of that city, raved like a lunatic about the disgrace of "submitting to the vile Yankees," and wanted to raise a body of volunteers to board the ships of war, or set fire to them, or do some other impossible thing. Certainly the "loyalty" of that person, in the Radical sense of the term "loyalty," cannot be considered unimpeachable.

But, after all, inquires the Picayune, where are we to go to find this "unimpeachable loyalty?" In Mr. Cutler, who was a zealous member of the Southern Rights, or Secession Association, until expelled from that organization; and who raised a Confederate company which he baptized the "King Cutler Guards," after his own sweet patriotic name? Or in Mr. Fish, whose name stands eighth on the roll of the Southern Rights Association? Or in Michael Hahn, who squandered a profusion of Confederate rhetoric in the presentation of Confederate flags? And if not in these, where shall we find that sacramental quality of "unimpeachable loyalty?" Our own experience leads us to answer—nowhere. Certainly not in Tennessee. If our list of white voters were to be reduced to those whose Unionism never wavered; who never rendered allegiance to the "so-called," who never presented Confederate flags, or took Confederate oaths, or subscribed to Confederate loans, or helped to raise Confederate companies, or enlisted in the Confederate service, or held Confederate offices, we should not have more than half a dozen voters in the city of Nashville, and our legislative halls would present nothing but a beggarly account of empty seats. Yet to such a condition would the anarchists and incendiaries exposed by the Picayune reduce the State of Louisiana. In their address to Congress, they say:

"We do not ask for vengeance on our enemies though they would destroy us; we ask for justice only; we ask you to give us a government in this State, in which only the loyal, both white and black, shall participate, and we do solemnly declare that in our opinion there can be no peace, no security, no real liberty in Louisiana, until such a government shall have been established. Willing as we are to forgive the past offenses of those who have sinned against the government, we are now sincerely repentant, we are at the same time opposed to any compromises with its known enemies. We do not believe in submitting constitutional amendments to rebel legislators, who glory in having served in the defunct Confederacy. We protest against the continuance of the present so-called State government of Louisiana. We ask you to abolish it, and substitute one composed of those who require no executive pardons before they enter upon the duty of their offices."

Do these things, and the loyal people of Louisiana will ever hold in grateful remembrance the members of the 39th Congress.

The loyal people of Louisiana, like their sympathizers in Tennessee, are by all odds the most modest of mankind. Give each of them an office, with free access to the treasury and the entire control of political affairs, and the disfranchised rebels are welcome to the nest.

Head Center Stephens.

The Dublin Nation of November 24, says: "As might be expected, the Government is not idle or unobservant at this critical time. Circular after circular has been issued to the constabulary directing them what precautions to take for the safety of their barracks, impressing on them the necessity of attending closely to their drill in field movements, and commanding them to be especially vigilant in their watch after 'suspicious characters,' and their look out for James Stephens. The Dublin garrison is taken out once a week to be exercised in strategic movements in the neighborhood of the city. Some reinforcements have arrived during the week. And it is currently rumored that a large number of warrants for 'suspicious persons' are in the hands of the Dublin Police, who await a word from the Castle to put them in execution."

Since the foregoing lines were written, we have found that a rumor of the arrival of James Stephens in Dublin has begun to circulate throughout the city. Of its truth or falsehood we know nothing, but the rumor is certainly afloat, and among parties affecting to be well informed.

A FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

We take pleasure in informing lovers of the weed, that they can find at Mr. W. B. Farmer's the finest assortment of Pipes ever brought to this market, and a superb article of Smoking tobacco. He has also a great many Notions and Christmas trunks for the young folks. Billy's ways keeps good pipes, good tobacco, both for smoking and chewing purposes, besides the best Baltimore Oysters, of the Kensett brand, and if you don't believe he sells every thing in his line low, try him.

The Three-Fifths Rule.

The origin of the three-fifths law was the result of a compromise between the Southern and Northern States, and as was always the case in every compromise between the South and North, the South was the loser. The three-fifths rule was considered by the South as a concession, at the time, to Northern aggressiveness, and if our reading of the history of the early days of our government be correct, Mr. Madison—the great apostle of constitutional freedom, so expressed himself. The proposition of two-thirds had been negatived, when in the spirit of compromise Mr. Madison proposed two-fifths, which was agreed to. That it was a liberal concession on the part of the slave owners of the South was certainly true, because considered as the wealthy class of our section of the Union, the burden of taxation was greater upon them than upon the same class in the North. The per capita tax was alike in its effect upon the poorer class, whether North or South. Alluding to this, a correspondent of the New York Record says:

If the tax were one dollar per head it was the same to the poor person in the North and the South, for each would pay the dollar; but not so with the wealthy man. If he were a princely merchant in the North, and owned no slaves, he paid the dollar on his own head only and on each person of his family, if he had such. But how was it with the opulent planter in the South, his wealth constituted in a large part of slaves, on every five of them he would pay three dollars, besides the dollar on himself and each one of his family. It is plainly seen why that compromise was held in the light of concession on the part of the Southern States. Do those people in the North whose aspidochelons is ever ready to vilify the Southerners, have a thought of those early days when the fathers of these Southerners shed their blood and expended their wealth with generous prodigality in the common cause of independence? No! If they have such a thought, they are not honest enough to acknowledge it. They are too base in their hatred of those brave and high-toned people to give utterance to an honest aspiration.

The three-fifths rule, in its origin, had no reference to representation; it pertained only as a feature of the mode of proportioning requisition for funds upon the States.

The Cause of the Stagnation of Business and Dull Times.

"Dull times," "nothing doing," "business at a stand still," "industry not remunerative," "such are the observations hourly made everywhere, and the question is, why so? The circulating currency is near one thousand million of dollars, three times greater than before the war, and no obligation requiring those who furnish it to redeem it in coin on presentation. The depressed business condition of the country can not, therefore, be laid to a want of money, for there is a superabundance of it somewhere in the country. The cause of the dull times is not in the want of money to carry on with ease and facility the business of the country, but in the oppressive burdens all branches of business are compelled to sustain in the shape of taxes. That is the mill-stone that is hanging to the neck of labor, industry, trade and commerce. Profits are nearly all taken by the tax gatherer, and everything consumed is thereby rendered so high as to compel everybody to do with as little as possible.

Under such a condition of things there can be no stimulus to industry, except up to the point required simply for self preservation—to keep the mill from ceasing work altogether—and to prevent production from languishing into complete indifference. Prosperity is out of the question, when a large part of the results of labor are eaten up by taxes. Discouragement takes the place of cheerful hopefulness, and diminished consumption makes trade dull, times hard, business stagnant.

Economy in public expenditures, the raising by taxation no more money than is absolutely required for an economical administration of the government, and the payment of the public interest should be rightly insisted on by the people. They should demand of Congress and of the executive departments of the Government a curtailment of expenses, and the abolition of all useless expenditures. There is no doubt that the expenses of the Federal government can be reduced so that not more than one-half the taxes now raised need be levied. That would be a great relief, and under it business would again revive, and prosperity receive a fresh start. Let it be tried.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

COMMUNICATED.

The Mary Sharp College entertained the public with a concert on Thursday night.

Music on the piano by Prof. Guilford, singing by about a dozen young ladies.

The piece was a Cantata, or Christian song, in eight or nine parts, composed by Mrs. A. C. Graves and set to music by Prof. Guilford.

The Cantata is a beautiful poem, and the musical performance was highly creditable to all parties.

The preface, or history of the Cantata, read by Mrs. Graves, was an eloquent tribute to the memory of departed friends who deserve every thing that was said of them; and the reading by Mrs. Graves was the highest order of elocution. We have never heard a lady, nor even a gentleman, read as well as Mrs. Graves does.

We suppose we will give no offence by saying that the young ladies not only sang well, but they looked well.

We have no idea of forgetting the inimitable violinist—Richard was himself again.

An appreciative community will not soon forget this and the many other instructive entertainments for which it is indebted to the President of the Mary Sharp and his accomplished lady.

POLITICS AND THE MINISTRY.

A Methodist Preacher Elected to the United States Senate, and Protest Against His Acceptance.

The Arkansas Legislature, a few days since, elected Rev. ANTHONY HUNTER, a Methodist minister, to the United States Senate. Rev. W. C. JOHNSON, editor of the Memphis Christian Advocate, thus refers to the fact, and protests against his acceptance:

The Little Rock Gazette speaks in high praise of Dr. Hunter, and deservedly so, as a traveling preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who has been well known through his labors in Arkansas for more than a quarter of a century; and likewise says that it was the wish of the entire people of the State that he would accept the position to which he has been elected by the Legislature.

Conceding that Dr. Hunter possesses in a high degree the intellectual and moral qualities becoming in a United States Senator, we do most earnestly hope, that he will respectfully decline this office. This is our hope, because already he holds, and should fill a higher and better office, the duties of which are imperative on him and most important to be performed, in view of the welfare of the Church and of society in his State. Legislators and Congressmen certainly ought to be Christian men, but not Christian ministers. These ought not to come down from the pulpit to occupy even the highest stations of earthly honor and responsibility.

Besides, even if it were allowable, the work of the church at this time ought not to suffer loss by the absence of one of her chief ministers, when it is not probable that he would be allowed to take his seat in the Senate, even if his State were recognized by it.

So we hope, in view of principle and policy, that the State of Arkansas will excuse Dr. Hunter. The church cannot spare him for work which could be well performed by some other one of her worthy citizens.

MARKET REPORTS.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.

DEAR JOURNAL.—The grocery market this week has been very good, with prices a little firmer. The near approach of the holidays gives great impetus to all branches of business. Every one wants something extra to carry home to his wife and little ones. How anxiously the "little responsibilities" will be expecting Santa Claus to visit them next Monday night, and who can disappoint them?

I deem it unnecessary to give quotations for the leading groceries this week, as there is but little, if any, change from last week.

Fire Crackers are worth \$4 25 per box. Common stick candy, 25c per pound. Mixed candies 28c per pound. Raisins 80c per bushel. Almonds 40c per pound. Oysters (dressed) \$9 per dozen. Saffrons 25c per box. Oranges \$12 50 per barrel. Cocoa Nuts 15c each. Macerated 80c per kit. Corn is selling readily at 80c per bushel. The dry goods market is excellent, all being very busy.

The cotton market opened to-day at 25 1/2, but closed very firm at 26c net, with an upward tendency.

Our Banks are taxed to the utmost in assisting our cotton merchants in purchasing and making advances on the cotton brought to this market. Last week, in one day, there was sold over 900 bales. Our warehouses are all full. River very high. Plenty of steamboats.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.

The markets are heavy and business restricted by the want of shipping facilities South.

Cotton farmer; 28c for low middling and 31c for strict do.

Flour (dressed); superfine 80¢; extra Spring \$10 1/2.

Wheat 82 1/2¢; 84¢.

Corn dull at 80¢; 81¢.

Oats firm at 24¢ 25¢.

Beacon, clear sides, 10c.

Lard 15c.

Whiskey \$2 25¢; 27¢.

Dressed hogs 80¢.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.

Cotton active, with sales of 230 bales of good ordinary to low middling at 29¢ 31¢.

Flour, superfine, \$9 50.

Prime wheat \$8 70.

New corn 65¢ 70¢.

New mess pork \$20.

Green hams, 10c.

Shoulders 6c.

Hogs 6 1/2¢; 6 3/4¢.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.

Cotton market higher; sales 3,800 bales low middling, 30¢ 31¢.

Receipts last four days 15,358 bales.

Exports 11,500.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.

Flour firm; superfine \$9 50.

Corn steady at 55¢ 60¢.

Oats 50c.

Whiskey \$2 25.

Hogs in good demand; sales of 6,000 at \$7 50¢; 75¢ net.

Lard dull at 11 1/2¢; 12¢.

Beacon 13 for shoulders and sides packed.

Sugar cured hams 18c.

Gold 137¢ 137 1/2¢.

Petition to Sell Land.

B. Franklin vs. Grant et al.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1867, I will proceed to sell the land, described in the pleadings, at the Court House door in Winchester, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the claim of B. Franklin.

JOHN G. ENOCHS, Clerk.

GREAT BARGAINS!

ALL persons having lands condemned by the Tax Collector for the taxes of 1866, and bid in by said Collector, and turned over to the County, can redeem the same by calling on the undersigned in a reasonable time, paying taxes, cost, and 50 per cent. on the same. Or the same can be settled with my deputy, D. R. STANLEY.

JOHN G. ENOCHS, Clerk.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$487,897, and for the fiscal year to date \$158,700,939.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN ILLINOIS.

The State ticket, at the late election, is officially reported at 55,770.

SELLING OUT!

SENATOR WADE ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—The following letter was read at the recent meeting of the American Equal Rights Association:

JEFFERSON, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1866.—Susan B. Anthony, Secretary American Equal Rights Association—Madam: Yours of the 9th inst. is received, and I desire to say in reply, that I am now and ever have been the advocate of equal and impartial suffrage to all citizens of the United States who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who are of sound mind, and who have not disqualified themselves by the commission of any offense, without any distinction on account of race color, or sex. Every argument that ever has been or ever can be adduced to prove that males should have the right to vote applies with equal, if not greater force, to prove that females should possess the same right; and were I a citizen of your State, I should labor with whatever ability I possess to engraft these principles in its constitution.

Yours very respectfully, B. F. WADE.

—The President has sent to the Senate a thousand military nominations.

—Thurlow Weed has joined the Democratic Manhattan Club in New York city.

—A military force is being stationed in Canada near the line at St. Albans.

—The courthouse at Sneedville, Hancock county, Tennessee, was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

—There is a rumor in New Orleans that Ortega intended instituting suit against the United States for false imprisonment.

—An ex-Alderman of Memphis, named Arke, shot and killed Dan. Moran at a Fenian ball in Memphis on the night of the 17th inst.

A private cable dispatch received at New York, states that the Empress Carlotta died at Miramar on Friday night.

SELLING OUT!

SELLING OUT!

WHOLESALE ONLY!

GREAT CHANCE

FOR

CITY AND COUNTRY

MERCHANTS!

A. LOUIS & CO.

36 North Market Street,

NASHVILLE, TENN.,

HAVING DETERMINED TO MAKE a change in business, offer their large stock of

FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, NOTIONS, Etc.,

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