KEOKUK:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

The WEEKLY GATE CITY to pub lished every Monday at this Office, is one of the oldest papers in lows, and extended circulation has a very widely throughout the Des Moines Valley, North Missouri, and Western Illinois,

For the Gate City Sowing to the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind.

Two things are necessary to a good Government, and they are equally necessary to its strength and stability-one is just laws, the other is their enforcement. A good Government has its firm basis, not in laws but in righteousness and justice-in the etchal principles of right alleged to be Constitutional, have utterly from which buman laws derive all their failed to preserve the peace. The Govauthority and sacredness. Being thus es. ernment, proceeding according to these tablished, its laws are, of course, just; measures, brought itself to the verge of the outward relations of human life; they most fearful war. The mighty lesson recognize and protect the natural rights from these facts is, that unjust and inof men; they harmonize with conscience; human laws tend directly to work the desand their rigid enforcement answers to truction of a Government and nation .- to his countrymen? the sentiment of justice implanted in the The enactment of such laws is sowing to the human breast, and meets a felt want. the wind; and the enforcement of them, The Government commands the reverence the bringing on of the whirlwind. The of its subjects; it is supported by the only hope for the Government and nation moral forces of the human heart; and is is, in righteousness and justice. * * strong and stable because it is just.

If, then, it is necessary to the strength and stability of Government that just laws should be rigidly enforced, what was here, recently, being informed that a shall we say of unjust laws and their en- rebel preacher, named Rush, had succeedtorcement? Suppose the existence of ed in getting charge of the Public School barbarous and inhuman laws-they are here, and was promulgating the doctrines nothing unless enforced-is a Govern- of rebellion among the people, and dement strengthened as the result of en- priving the loyal and respectable citizens forcing them or the contrary? We ask of the privilege of sending their children this question in order to call attention to to school, and thus monopolizing the puband expose the prevalent error that a lic money (?) for the benefit of the disloy-Government is strong and safe as long as al ones, he (Col. Moore) went to the Trusits laws, however unjust, are enforced tees and politely informed them that they with promptness and rigor. Many have were going it with too much of a rush, said, "abide by the Constitution and com- and they would have to "drive slower," promises to the letter, and all will be well that he had come to the conclusion that enough." Many have had the ridicu- "school couldn't keep" any longer, unless lous notion that the great necessity of they could find some better man than Mr. peace for the nation is the uttter des- Rush: that rebels could neither teach nor truction of "the under-ground railroad," preach in Athens while he was "bull of on the one hand, and the merciless exe- the tan-yard." It is needless to describe cution of the fugitive slave law, on the the way the preacher rushed out of town, other. The humane and liberty-loving nor is it necessary to say that he has not spirit which has offered some resistance been heard from since. to the enforcement of this law, they have regarded as one chief source of our Waterloo, who fought on the rebel side in troubles. In like manner, the crime of the battle here, has been circulating a pethe Kansas-Nebraska bill having been tition among the rebels of the vicinity to committed, the further crime of enforcing Jeff. Davis, requesting the appointment it with unrelenting severity was regarded of himself (Hunter) to the Postmaster- defence of a noble cause. These sacrifices as a necessity of Government. As submis- ship at St. Francisville. He has the sigsion to the injustice, on the part of many, natures of all the prominent rebels in the was not willing and cheerful, it was county on the paper, among which are thought that it must be compelled, and those of the clerks of the Circuit and this war, but its causes; and now let it be the spirit of insubordination crushed out, County Courts of Clark county, and O. or there was an end of all government .- P. Childers, Justice of the Peace. It is determined, relentless war. We must not A false step having been taken, the Gov- to be hoped that Col. Moore, or some only have the courage to die, but the courernment was shut up to the hard alterna- other Federal officer, will get hold of the tive of either backing down or of seeking to recover its lost strength and stability County Court if he thought President to recover its lost strength and stability County Court if he thought President to recover its lost strength and stability County Court if he thought President to recover its lost strength and stability County Court if he thought President ards, or work in earnest, and their property. Any pretended Union with his appearance, and determined to with his appearance by heartlessly pursuing its way to the bit. Davis would pay any attention to the peter end; though, in so doing, running tition, the Clerk replied that he certainly against the moral sentiments and the remonstrances of its best and worthiest acy. subjects. So, many thought that the Dred Scott decission must be respected as authoritative and binding, however the season to night. The White House wicked and inhuman, or there was an end was thronged with a brilliant company of of all justice in the land. Here, then, citizens and civil and military officers of we have one illustration and the refutation of the error under consideration. - though not wearing that ruddy glow that he had when he first came to Washington ed. But let this question be settled for-The end of the fugitive slave law was peace and the Union. The end of the was pleasant and sociable. Mrs. Lincoln should be heard no more. When the rebels Kansas-Nebraska law was peace and the never seemed in finer spirits. She was were whipped, or come back, he would in-Union. The end of the Dred Scott de- attired in a light figured silk brocade elecision was peace and the Union. These gantly flowered. Upon her head was a beautiful wreath of flowers, and her fingmeasures which, in the light of the eter- ers sparkled with diamonds and pearls. nal right, must, one and all, be pronounced to embitter rather than conciliate the Her eye is a hazel, splendid and speaktwo sections towards each other, giving secretaries Cameron, Smith and Welles no abiding satisfaction to the South, and and ladies were present, also Assistant arousing the indignation of the North .- Secretaries Scott, of the War Department, They involved the utter denial of the and Seward, of the State Department, eternal principles of humanity and jus. with their ladies. The great fact which tice, and they were, consequently, destions of Government, mighty sledge-ham- of England, France, Spain and Prussia and deadly thrusts at the nation's heart. The Government, under successive ad. Minister was especially cordial in his conministrations that adopted these peace versation with the President. The misout, grew, in consequence, weaker and and numerous. [N. Y. Herald, 17th.

THE GATE CITY. most rapid descent of the Government into the slough of utter debasement and imbecility, are connected, historically, with triple monstrosity, forced into being for the sake of saving the country. Now look at the country! These filthy aborof slavery were parts of a grand scheme, ing the lecture-stand. for saving the Union. Look at the Union! They were declared to be Constitutional, and, therefore, binding upon all where that the peace and prosperity of the country depended upon adhering strictly to the Constitution, and abiding by all Constitutional laws and obligations. But, it seems, these celebrated peace measures,

The Secesh in Northeast Missouri,

ATHENS, Dec. 20, '61. ED. GATE CITY :- While Col. Moore

A man named Hunter, a lawyer of would, as Missouri had been acknowledged as belonging to the Southern Confeder-

President Lincoln's Fist Levec.

The President gave his first levee of

Next to the President in attraction was ed utterly unjust and wicked, were sup- Gen. McClelian. The moment he enterposed to be indispensible to the permanency of the Government and Union .- al with both hands, saying, "My dear What has been the result? No one needs General, I am glad to see you and Mrs. to be reminded of the historical fact that McClellan." The President then conductthese grand peace measures were the occasions of immediate and dangerous agitations, and that, instead of giving peace and with Mrs. Lincoln with a modest grace and union, they only helped to precipitate the dignity that won her hosts of admirers .fearful war now in progress. They tend. She is of medium height and fine form.

marked the levee with some degree of imtructive assaults upon the very founda- quoted as significant is, that the Ministers mers knocking away the corner stones, did not appear at the levee; but the Min-and deadly thrusts at the nation's hours isters of Russia, Sweden, Bremen and Nicaragua were present, and the Russian measures and undertook to carry them cellaneous company was quite brilliant

reached such a depth of wickedness and Lounger, in speaking of Napoleon, says day of influence has passed. All this may sometimes fancy it is in the essence of degredation as to be justly deserving of that "he knew when to wait as well as to be very sagacious. profoundly wise, re- rosemary with which my maid brushes it. Government contracts was approved of by ful deterioration of our politics, and the when your enemy is destroying himself." North American.

Lecture of Dr. Brownson.

course, at the Smithsonian Institution last to Dr. E. B. Smith, who resides on Fifth evening, the distinguished lecturer was street near Chestnut, ran away from his the Fugitive Slave Law, the Nebraska bill, introduced by the venerable and witty master and subsequently it was ascerand the Dred Scott decision—a hideous poet and divine, Rev. John Pierpont, tained that he had taken up his quarters who happily referred to the design of the at Benton Barracks. Dr. Smith acquaintcourse, alluding to the lecturer as a man ed Chief of Police Couzins with the facts who investigated all sides of the subject and the latter on Wednesday detailed two and refused to submit himself to the drill officers to arrest the negro, he having full tions of politics prostituted to the Moloch of timid lyceum managers before mount power to do so under the law passed by

The lecture will be given in full in a fature issue, hence our readers must be content with the briefest possible synopsis. gro acting as cook in the 1st Iowa cavalry The hall, large as it is, was filled to replethe people; and it was represented every- tion, galleries and all, with men and women of every shade of opinion.

His subject was "The National Crisis." He believed this to be a nation, because it is so recognized by foreign nations, has them courteously, with the exception of existed, as such, for nearly a century, has a national flag and motto, has exercised bly, and in a bullying manner declared he the functions of a nation, and discharged the nation's obligations; and not that it ter. The facts were also laid before false. was a confederated league to be dissolved at will, as was held by those who had appealed from the last reason-from the arapplications of the principles of right to ruin; and, instead of peace, we have a gument of ballots to the argument of bullets. He wished to know whether this was the Capital of the nation or the Capital of the District of Columbia? - whether he was here at home, on native soil, speaking

> While he believed ours to be one people, one race, with one tongue and a com- longed, was a loyal citizen, and upon this mon destiny, he also believed that States to civil society; but because individuals meantime the facts would be laid before have such rights, it does not follow that Gen'l Curtis. there is no such a thing as civil society Yet he would say, so long as he did not abuse his liberty or rights, "this is mine; touch it not at your peril." He believed in State pride; there was no spot so dear surrounded them and attempted to rescue to him as the State in which he was born. the negro. The officers held on to him All that is local should be administered stoutly, however, and strenuously resisted by the State government; all that is gen- the efforts of the soldiers. Meantime an eral by the National Government, which is appeal for aid had been made to General the supreme Government. Union is one Strong by the police officers. Aid was of many; unless there is unity there is no quickly granted, and the soldiers who had are no more. Be it a compact-it was a contract in solido, one that could not be ny was also sent forward to lay the facts without a breach of faith, which is rebellion, a crime. He here alluded to the totake the negro back to the Barracks.— agreed to surrender Mason and Slidell to larging their works. They are fortifying faith-breakers of our nation, who had He was placed in the guard-house and the Great Britain, and that they were to be at Sykeston, Mo., sixteen miles from old folks from the homestead

He would have averted the war, but now t was upon us. There were worse things than war. Slavery in the South had sought to rule. Young America in the North had become reckless in following the lead of Fernando Wood and the New York Herald-the nation was becoming effemithan four years ago. War would purify our political atmosphere, and give us nation of heroes. The highest on the list of humanity were ever the martyrs in religion; next ranged the soldiers dying in do more to rejuvenate and invigarate a nation in three or four years, than a century of peace. We need the correction which war is bringing us. He did not lament war; not merely mimic fray, but stern,

And damned be he who first cries hold, enough!" Let us show that we can preserve a nation, and beautify and adorn it.

This war was brought on by slavery Which shall we sacrifice, the nation or slavery? The war should not be prosecuted for the destruction of slavery, but if it stood in the way, let slavery perish, but the Union must be preserved. He would fight for his liberty, and what he wished for himself he would give to others, be he white, black, red, yellow, or copper-colorsist. on their full rights, with no nigger thrown into the scale. As far as our forces advance, we should advance to govern and protect both black and white within our lines. He would then have, not a despotic Government, but a strong Government, which should yet become in a fuller sense than ever before, the pride and glory of

The people clamor so loudly for the adoption of a manly policy that no man in Congress can be ignorant of their wishes. They bear all the burthens of the war patriotically, and without a murmur. Yet there is no corresponding spirit manifested by the Representatives. let us hope it may speedily be added that We talk of revenue and we are pointed to the same leader has held Somerset. a loan. We ask for provision for the fu- How the War Pays its Own Expenses ture and we are pointed to more loans .-We speak of the magnitude of the condefray the cost, and we are pointed to battle, and we favcy that extravogance of outlay restores our repetation. We waste long and weary months in preparations which seem to have no purpose, and when we ask what is to be the result, facility with which we are raising loans. When the banks are asked for a fresh fifty millions, they demand some practical policy, and are soothed to sleep with empty

Attempt to Recover a Contraband.

At the first lecture of this popular | Several days ago, a negro boy belonging the last Legislature establishing the Metropolitan Police. The two officers proceeded to the barracks and found the neregiment, Col. Fitz Henry Warren. The police officere endeavored to find the regimental officers, but failing in so doing, made known their errand to two or three company officers, all of whom treated one lieutenant, who blustered considerawould have nothing to do with the mat-Gen. Strong, and he and his Adjutant (McKenny) were disposed to afford every facility to the police officers, although Gen. Strong had some doubt how to act in the premises, inasmuch as the negro had reported that his master was a secessionist, and he (Stroug) was acting as a subordi-

nate under Gen. Curtis. The police officers assured Gen. Strong that Dr. Smith, to whom the negro berepresentation permission was given to have rights which the Federal Government the officers to take the negro, with the unnever gave and cannot take away - as derstanding that he would be brought to have individuals anterior to the obligations town for safe keeping, and that in the

The policemen then arrested the negro Before they had fairly left the barracks, the lieutenant aforesaid, at the head of about 60 men, came suddenly upon them, union-only juxtaposition. We still have attempted to rescue the negro were coma Union that shall subsist when you and I pelled to disperse. The negro was then brought into town and Adjutant McKenbroken without the consent of others, before Gen. Curtis. This latter was no sooner done than the officers were ordered silly rumor that the Government had sought not only to set up an establishment officers returned to the city, it being in given up on Tuesday next. There is not Charleston. for themselves but also attempted to drive ferred that proof positive was required of the slightest word of truth in the report. Dr. Smith's loyalty. The latter accord- No such proprosition has been entertained ingly obtained the written endorsement of In fact the Government has determined Adj't Gen'l Kelton, Capt. Leighton, and that the British complication shall be secother influential parties, and yesterday ondary to the rebellion. That is the affair morning, armed with these loyal vouchers, of most vital importance, and nothing in the officers proceeded to the Barracks. On our foreign relations will be permitted to arriving the.e, however, they were in- avert from it the attention of the Governformed that the negro had escaped during ment. Even the settlement of other affairs nate. Our position was more auspicious the right, and gone, none knew whither. will be made subordinate to it. -[St. Louis Repub.

Gen. Albin Shoepff -- His Antecedents

[Franfort Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.]
When Gen. Shoepff came to this country he was without means. Nothing better offering, he asked for and procured a situation as porter in one of the New York City hotels; and many a lady who reads the Gazette this morning has had her trunk carried up and down stairs by the present Brigadier General, whose second victory we are hourly expecting the wires to flash over the country. After a time he went to Washington, where he conage to kill. He wanted no war carried on tinued as porter in one of the hotels, till upon peace principles. Either give up the his unvarying politeness brought him unsee whether he would rise if he had a tempts to destroy such roads and lines, or chance, Mr. Holt gave him a situation in of the guilty parties, who do not commuthe Patent Office. At first his duties nica e such intention to the proper au- DROSPECTUS were very humble—carrying bundles, arranging modles, and the like; but he was gradually tried on more important labors. and it was still found that whatever he did was well done. A position was then arranged for him more suitable to his newly discovered abilities.

Mr. Holt continued to take great interest in him and missed no opportunity for could not have prevented it, on account of promoting his advancement. When he

He continued to be employed on important busines in the War Department Lieut, Col. Von Trebna, not Von Weber, till educated officers for the volunteers be- as reported. Schoepff is still in statu quo, gan to be domanded, when the New York and no immediate engagement expected. hotel porter was appointed a Brigadier General, and sent to protect the State of his benefactor from invasion. Mr. Holt has already the proud satisfaction of knowing that the man he took from hotel drudgery in Washington, won Wild Cat;

at Fortress Monroe we have advices from longs to the widow of the late Geo. Long. test and the immense sums necessary to Port Royal to the 11th. Affairs there apdefray the cost, and we are pointed to loans, loans, loans, loans. We lose battle upon the islands about Port Royal have been seized and are now held by the Union troops, and the cotton upon these islands is being picked by the contrabands under the direction of our officers. About two million dollars' worth of cotton has alwe are only answered by pointing to the ready been secured; and this sum will al- Col. Geary's camp also retired to Leesburg.

A lady who, though in the autumn promises. When the newspapers urge of life, had lost all dreams of its spring, activity in the field or practical legisla- said to Douglas Jerrold: "Leannot immore corrupt continually, till, finally, it "Only Waiting."—Curtis, in his tion in Congress, they are told that their agine what makes my hair so gray; I

BY TELEGRAPH.

Afternoon Report. OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND. GENERAL SCOTT COMING HOME.

Wahington, Dec. 22. Lord Lyons, yesterday, made his first fficial communication to the Secretary of State, who at once set about the preparation of a reply. The contents of the dispatches are known only to those two, the President and, probably, Gen. McClellan. The general opinion among outsiders is that they do not present an ultimatum, but leave room for negotiations. As regards the statement that the Cabinet is which the Herald of Saturday makes bold-

ville Union and American learns from an Particulars are not yet received. authentic source that President Davis has under consideration a matter which would, in all probability, result in the resignation of Gen. Wise, and all the officers in his Legion, in which event, Jenoings Wise. his son, would resume his post as editor of the Enquirer and oppose the Administration with all his power. This would be a most unfortunat circumstance at this juncture, when a single turn of the wheel may bring endless disaster to the South.

The Government, to-day, received in telligence brought by steamer from Europe from Gen. Scott, stating that he intended to take passage in the next steamer for the United States. The General does not state the object of returning, but he undoubtedly brings information to our Government of important movements abroad. It must be a serious matter, or Gen. Scott would not return so speedily, for it is well known that he had made arrangements to remain for a long time. A gentleman occupying a high position in Paris, writing to a friend in this city, says the impression was very general in the best informed circles in France and England that a rupture between England and the United States was inevitable.

[Special to Herald.] The city has been excited to-day, by a

DOWN ON THE RRIDGE BURNERS St. Louis, Dec. 23.

Gen. Halleck issued an order in which he says any one caught in the act of burning brides, destroying railroads or telegraphs, will be immediately shot, and any one caught in or accused of this crime For the benefit of the German Protestant Church will be examined by military commission and if found guilty shall suffer death .-Where injuries were done to tailroads or telegraphs the commanding officers of the nearest post will immediately press into service, for repairing damages, the slaves of all secessionists in the vicinity, and if necessary, the secessionists themselves thorities, and give aid and assistance in arresting and punishing them, will be resecordingly. Hereafter the towns and counties in which such destruction of public property takes place, will be made to pay expenses of repairs, unless it be shown that the people of such towns or counties the superior force of the enemy.

The Federal force was 370 men, led by

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 23.

A fire broke out at 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the extensive drug store of Hegeman & Co., No. 161 Broadway.—
The building and contents were destroyed. Messrs. H. & Co. occupied the store and basement. Loss between \$40,000 and \$50,000—insured. The building is insored for its full value—\$20,000—and belongs to the widow of the late Geo. Long.

Condition of the Rebels.

Point of Rocks, Md., Dec. 22.
Eight o'clock, p. m. — Everything all right on the upper Potomac. Jackson has retired to Leesburg with his entire force, having failed in everything, even to procure his salt. The rebel battery opposite

Col. Geary's camp also retired to Leesburg.

OUR TERMS. By the arrival of the steamer Illinois ed for its full value-\$20,000 and be-

most pay the expenses of the expedition. Impatience and discontent are rampant among the rebels. Then have a remainder the results of the rebels. in Virginia.

Owing to an important typographical error, it becomes necessary to say that the recent report of the Select Committee on the contempt of the nation and the world.

It is a fact that the most rapid and frightful deterioration of our politics, and the world. Stop," replied Napoleon, "never move things, but—we don't see it.—[Phila. ed dramatist, dryly, "that it is the essence referring to the Wart.

Nath A Austerlitz was approved by sagarous, protoundly wise, rerosemary with which my main brushes. Government of the nation and the world.

What do you think?" "I should rather the exception of that paragraph
the afraid, madame," said the distinguishtee, with the exception of that paragraph
things, but—we don't see it.—[Phila. ed dramatist, dryly, "that it is the essence referring to the Wart. the West.

From St. Thomas.

Spanish forces.

New York, Dec. 23. St. Thomas advices of December 7th say the Iroquois was at that port and would sail on a cruise on the 7th instant. The

United States ship, Shepherd Knapp, was also in port. Porto Rico advices of Dec. 9 say that a Spanish steamer, loaded with troops, had arrived and left for Mexico. Several companies garrisoned at Porto Rico had volunteered and sailed in her. Gen. Prim was

A SKIRMISH.

expected en route to take command of the

Fort Monroe, Dec. 22., via Baltimore, Dec. 23. - A skirmish took place to-day at New Market Bridge. Four companies determined to yield to the demands of at Newport News, sent out at 9 o'clock England even to the point of surrendering this morning, were also attacked by the Mason and Slidell, rather than fight her, rebel cavalry and infantry. Col. Max. Weber's Regiment was ordered to re-inly, and the Times insinuates, it is utterly force them, and went to their aid. Col. Wardrop's Regiment also went to Hamp-A Richmond correspondent of the Nash- ton Roads. Three or four were wounded.

New York Market.

New York, Dec. 28.

Flour-Market quiet; sales at \$5 25@5 40 Super State; \$5 621@85 70 Extra State; \$5 25@5 40 Super Western; \$5 65(a)5 80 Common to Medium Extra Western; \$5 85(a 5 90 Choice Shipping Brands Extra R. H. O.

Wheat-Market quiet and without change; sales at 80@81.

Corn-Market quiet; sales at 64c. Pork-Steady; sales at \$12 25@12 75 mess, 88 25@8 75 prime,

Beef-Quiet and firm. Whisky-Quiet, at 191c.

From Cairo.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

Cairo, Dec. 20. Two scouts who left here some time since, have returned from Kentucky and report that the rebels have placed batteries of rifled cannon along on the Tennessee river to sink our gunboat .Conestoga, which makes occasional trips up there .-Also that a large contraband trade is being carried on from Illinois with the rebels via Cave-in-Rock, on the Ohio river. Also, that ten thousand picked men from Virginia are to reinforce Columbus by Christmas.

The rebels show great activity in en-

The weather here is very cold.

QUICK TEMPERED :- A servant girl. n leaving her place, was asked by her master as to her reason for leaving. "Mistress is so quick tempered that I cannot live with her." "Well," said the gentlenan, " you know it is no sooner begun than it is over." "Yes, sir, and no soonr over than begun again."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT.

Thursday Evening, December 26th, AT BURROWS' HALL,

ADMITTANCE 25crs IPConcert commences at 80 clock. [de24d2

J. O. VOORHIES, (SUCCESSOR TO S. F. VOORHIES.) DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, Ho-No. 58 Main-st., - . KEOKUK.

his entire stock of the s. Caps. Furs. 4... will continue the business at the old stand. No. 38 Main st., where he is prepared to trenisheverything in his line at the very towest Prices rose cash. J. O. VOORHIES. If Cash pand for Furs. Wool and Pelis. [de25d]

garded as particeps criminis and treated NEW YORK LEOGER FOR 1862.

The Ledger has been more prosperous—has made more money during the past twelve months—than any other paper, daily or weekly, published in New York or any other letter in this country. The great reason why the Ledger has been so much more successful than any or all other papers is that we have not hesitated to spend money freely in a curing the services of ait the great and popular writers of the country.—While other papers have been compelled to economize—to cut down the size of their sheets, and print on a poor quality of paper, we have on the other was transferred to the War Department he took Shoepff with him. An important survey in Virginia chanced to be needed, and Shoepff was intrusted with it. This brought him under the eye of Gen. Scott, and his military education and acquirements were for the first time brought to light. Thenceforwaad his rise was certain.

He continued to be employed on important survey in Virginia chanced to be needed, and Shoepff was intrusted with it. They confirm the recent rumors of the rebels tearing up the railroad to the collect railment and gratification of our readers. We have never offered any humbur premiums to secure subsciblers. For the reason that we have preferred to put merry for premium, to expert the paper shave been compelled to each of each of the sheet, and print in a poor quality of paper—we have on the other hand leen cambled to keep up to the highest point of excellence, in every respect, and to avail ourselves of at the improvements and gratification of our readers. We have never offered any humbur premiums to secure subsciblers. For the reason that we have never offered to put merry for premiums to the recent rumors of the rebels engaged at the late Mumsfordsville fight, were three skeleton, not full regiments, aggregating 1,400.—

The Federal Rever and Bowling of his many. Besides, line out of every ten paper shave been we have on the other hand leen cambled to keep up to the highest point of excellence, in every respect, and to avail ourselves of any time from the size of the highest point of excellence, in every respect, and to avery readers. We have never offered any humbur premiums to secure authorized to the edwin the size of the highest point of excellence, in every respect, and to our every respect, and to the eight to be excellence, in every respect, and to excellence, in every

that sort of thing is sure to die. They are not conducted on sound business principles.

The following are the names of some of our leading-contributors for the new year—1862. What other paper ever presented such an array of distinguished and popular names?

Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, Win. Culten Bryant, A. Oakey Hall, John G. Saze, Geo. P. Morrison, N. P. Willis, Geo. D. Prentice, Sylvanus Cobb. fr., Emerson Bennett, Wim. Koss Wallace, T. S. Arthur, P. Hamilton Myers, Col. Walter B. Dunlap, Mrs. Siguarney, Mrs. Sonihworth, Fanny

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be preferred as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of the money by mail.

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