

SECULAR DEPARTMENT

J. TOVELL Editor.

SUMMARY.

We are in receipt of Lincoln's Message to the U. S. Congress. It is a document of very little literary or importance in itself.

As a mere literary performance or as a State paper its merits are of the very lowest kind. The critic would find cause for the severest strictures upon its lifeless and verbose style, its constant repetitions, its dull circumlocutions, and its utter want of taste and perspicuity.

The statesman would look in vain for point or candor, or able argument, or comprehensive views in all its long sentences and heavy paragraphs. With these we have nothing to do, as all its importance and interest to us rest on other grounds.

Notwithstanding all its palpable defects, this message has a marked talent of a certain kind, and is worthy the combined effort of Lincoln and his Cabinet to produce at such a time as this. It is a complete Yankee production, and will pass with them as a proof of remarkable shrewdness.

It will keep alive their fanaticism, flatter their vanity and still leave them in the happy belief that they are the greatest people on earth, who rule this continent, prescribe terms to the nations of Europe, and even dictate to the Almighty himself.

The message was intended for effect in Europe not less than at the North. In fact that is the idea lurking in the whole of it, shown in the first paragraph and borne in mind all the way through. But Europe has got an inkling of the true state of the matter. It has heard the bray beneath the lion's skin and is no more to be terrified. It may afford them amusement, or even excite pity, but can never again inspire dread. The message will have no effect in Europe—absolutely none.

He tells his vassals, that "a nation which endures factions domestic divisions, is exposed to disrespect abroad; and one party, or both is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them."

The following we take to be an intimation to foreign powers that Uncle Sam can take care of himself and will promptly resent any interference on their part, on behalf of the South:

"Since, however, it is apparent that here, as in every other State, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties, I recommend that ample and adequate measures be adopted for maintaining the public defense on every side. While under this general recommendation, provisions for defending our coast line readily occur to the mind. I also in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defense and preservation. I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War, expressed in his report upon the same general subject."

He proposes that the general government shall take charge of the duties that have been heretofore performed by the States where they happen to live. The design of this evidently is, to furnish a pecuniary inducement to such a State as Kentucky, for instance, to encase itself as much as possible of the burden of taxation by consenting, to the widest possible extent, the property of such citizens as adhere to the cause of the South. Its effect, of course, if acted upon, would be to deflect what the Lincoln government, though afraid at present to avow it, is bent on accomplishing—the abolition of such of the slave States as shall remain in the Union. This proposition surely ought to open their eyes.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst., Salisbury, of Delaware, in the Senate, offered a preamble and resolutions in relation to the affairs of the country. The resolution proposes Fillmore, Pierce, Tenny, Everett, Dallas, Irving, Binney, Reverdy Johnson, Crittenden, Pugh, and Richard W. Thomas, Commissioners on the part of Congress to confer with a like number of Commissioners from the Confederate States, for the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution. They report to Congress. The last resolution says, upon the appointment of the Commissioners, and pending the meeting of said Joint Commissioners, active hostilities shall cease, and not be resumed unless the Commissioners are unable to agree.

Sumner, of Massachusetts, objected to the resolution. He said that Buchanan should be added to the list. The resolutions were laid over informally. Wombell offered a resolution, which was adopted, that Breckinridge, the traitor, should be expelled.

In the House, Cox, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the President be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present war. Alexandria dates of the 3d, say, on Sunday 15th sick arrived at Mansion House from Darnestown. Two died between the canal and Hospital.

The Washington hospitals have over five thousand sick and wounded, and cannot take any more. The Washington Star, of the 4th, says doubts exist whether the Confederate Capital is now at Richmond or Nashville. Much feeling is manifested about Powell, of Kentucky, and Bright, of Indiana, taking their seats in the Senate. Their loyalty is doubted, and they will not be privileged to attend secret sessions where the movements and strength of the army will be discussed.

The correspondent of the Post says it is reported that they will be expelled from the Senate. Fred. Stanton claims his seat as Senator from Kansas. Several correspondents refer to a flare-up between Lincoln and Cameron. Lincoln ordered Cameron to suppress a portion of his report advising the employment of slaves in the Federal army, and other objectionable portions. Cameron refused, and said a number of copies of his report had been sent to the publishers, and he would not alter nor countermand. Lincoln assumed the responsibility, and struck out the objectionable passages. The Cabinet is in convention and Congress is agitated at the course of Lincoln. Greely is not about; his speech of the

Linnola and Cameron affair being refused transmission by the Government censors while other dispatches were allowed. The Tribune, of the 4th, says the correspondent of the Standard, writing from Washington, gives the following as Seward's recent declaration, which the correspondent heard Seward utter—"The effective part of the war, on our side, is over. There may be more fighting, but the less of it there is, the surer we are of a speedy peace. Every battle saved, which can be honorably avoided, is a gain to the cause of the Union. The real danger over, foreign affairs will all be well."

Commander General W. Lopez of Bolivia has ordered the execution of 200 persons engaged in the recent revolutionary movement. Among the executed are ex-President Cardeno, Gen. Hermosa, a number of Priests, and four Colonels. Advice from St. Thomas states the Captain of the privateer Jeff. Davis was on board the steamer Trent when Messrs. Mason and Sillid were arrested.

The capture of Messrs. Mason and Sillid by Capt. Wilkes is approved by the Secretary of the Navy, who adds: "and if too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these gentlemen on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances and of its patriotic motives, be excused; but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of a similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade." Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution on the first day of the session approving the course of Capt. Wilkes. So the government is fully committed to the capture.

Mr. Colfax of Indiana, offered the following resolution: Whereas, Michael Corcoran, taken prisoner at Manassas, has, after suffering various indignities, been confined by the rebel authorities in a cell as a convicted felon, be it therefore Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to similarly confine James S. Mason, late of Virginia, and now in custody at Fort Warren, until Col. Corcoran shall be treated as the United States has treated all prisoners taken by them on the battle field.

Mr. Odell, of New York, submitted the following: Whereas, Col. Alfred M. Wood, of the 14th regiment New York State militia, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, has now by the rebel authorities been ordered to confinement in a felon's prison, and by the same order, is to be treated as a prisoner convicted of any infamous crime, therefore Resolved, That the President of the United States, be respectfully requested to order John Sillid to the same character of prison, and to the same treatment, until Col. Wood shall be treated as the United States has used prisoners taken in battle.

Both resolutions were adopted unanimously amidst great applause. The Savannah News of the 7th inst. learns that Pienyane Butler had arrived on the coast. The Charleston Courier of the same date has Havana news of the 24th Nov. Capt. Kemell the agent of the steamer Trent had entered a protest before the proper authorities at St. Thomas, against the act of the Captain of the United States war vessel, Shah Jacinto, in arresting the Royal mail steamer Trent, on her passage homeward; and sent a special messenger on the steamer La Platte with a report of the Mason and Sillid affair to the Home Government.

Russell in his last letter to the London Times asserts that Lincoln and his Cabinet are not indisposed to a peaceful arbitration, and are probably considering a proposition accepting or asking for the intervention of European Powers. It is reported that several steamers have been insured in London for the run from England to New Orleans and back at twenty guineas. Indications again point to an early engagement on the Potomac, perhaps simultaneously at Leesburg, Evansport and Centerville. Evidence appears that a battle is anticipated on the peninsula. War rumors are fever high, perhaps there will be a fight and perhaps dot. Suttlers are moving their stores to the rear of the army, which is considered an unfailing sign of trouble. T.

STRIKE. The Typographical Society of this city have struck for a large advance of wages, which the Publishers have decided they are not able to pay, as they are paying more for paper and ink now than ever before, and the subscription price of their papers being the same. Will our friends make enquiries for us and send us four type setters, at the regular price of 33¢ per thousand ems—Come on old type setters—come on and brighten up and help out. Fifty printers are wanted in the city now.

"PETER FUNK" PATRIOTS. The Richmond Examiner dispurses to the merchants thus: It is said that there are no merchants in our volunteer army. While it has been considered the peculiar glory of that army to represent in the material of its organization, all ranks, classes and professions of Southern society, united in the true democracy of patriotic emulation, the non-representation of the very small representation of merchants and tradesmen in its rank and file needs explanation. It is easily found. So many of them are kept at home by aversion. The money-making, fleehing and paring vermin of "army worms," "lape worms," and the whole variegated tribe of avaricious "patriots" have no taste for the perils, which they reap the profits of the war. They want to suck the blood of the community at home. "Peter Funk" is not in the war. He is everywhere in Richmond. He represents more than one class of the community. He is not only in the shop-stops, but in the warehouses also. He not only flourishes behind the tradesman's counter, but with jingling watch-chain and important accents of voice sits in the public places of the Government, and proclaims there the patriotic sentiments of his heart.

Our remarks are not particularly applicable to the profession of "merchants," a few of whom, even amid the temptations of a Mammoth in Richmond, have shown a disinterested patriotism, and contributed in the most sincere generosity to the support of the Government. The censure extends and applies to the many false and blatant patriots, who are loud in their professions of public spirit at the street corners, or, perhaps, in the public places of honor and trust which the people have ignorantly bestowed upon them, while at the same time they are covertly and adroitly filling their pockets with gains wrung from the necessities and miseries of the war. The "patriotism" of these "Peter Funk" patriots, whether exercised in a small scale behind the counters of trade, or on a large scale as public officers, is dollars and cents and cents and dollars.

We are not depicting an ideal. We are describing men living around us. We are referring to facts which we have already exposed in these columns. The case of a late candidate for Congressional honors, whose patriotic guttural are familiar to the frequenters of the State House, will be fresh in the memory of our readers. Here was a man soliciting a public trust, and already, beautiful of great wealth, making himself instrumental as President of a Coal Company to enlarge his gains out of the necessities of the people by a wanton and avaricious advance in the price of the indispensable article of fuel for the winter. What care had such a man for the poor? What spirit could such a man have brought to those noble, self-sacrificing and severe exercises of patriotism that the country, in its great crisis, demands of its public men?

We ask any candid man to watch the issues of the public expressions of patriotism in the streets and stores and offices of Richmond, to convince himself how frequently, as dust in the balance, they are outweighed by dollars and cents. Avarice is fast becoming the crying sin of the war. It piles its vocation, not only in the market, but watches its chance and clutches its prey in the perquisites and peculiar opportunities of public office. Its vile lust seems to be invading every class of society in Richmond, and to have even extended its petty municipal authorities in the bad and wretched race for gain.—Richmond Examiner.

THE GRAND MARCH OF SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE. Southern Manufactures. The result of Lincoln's war and blockade is to make the people of the South dependent upon themselves for almost every article which Northern manufacturers have heretofore supplied. We scarcely open a paper that we do not find mention made of some manufacturing enterprise springing up.

Virginia. A Richmond correspondent of the Savannah News, writing on the 4th, says: I have just made an interesting visit to the famous Tredegar Works here, where they are making cannon and shells. About six cannon are completed weekly. Some are of enormous size, and would throw a ball weighing one hundred and five pounds. There are four styles of cannon cast here, viz: the Columbiad, the Dahlgreen, the Port gun, and Field piece—the latter afterwards rifled, and having a ball with a lead head to it. At the Tredegar Works, I am told, were made the guns comprising the masked battery which did such execution in the fight of Great Bethel. Lincoln, of course, knows all about these Tredegar Works, for they have been making guns for the United States for many years. Cannon and shot and shell are being manufactured at Nashville, Clarksville and Memphis, in this State, and at several other points in the South.

The Portsmouth correspondent of the Richmond Examiner says a pistol factory has been started in that city by a Southern mechanic, a native of Portsmouth, Mr. Thomas Godwin. He is the inventor of a nine barreled rifle revolving pistol, far superior in range to Col.'s, which are being turned out in great profusion. They are deadly weapons at a distance greater than the army muskets. He will soon commence the manufacture of rifles, and a variety of other arms.

A Springfield factory has been established in Richmond, which is turning out type equal, if not superior to that manufactured at the North. A printing ink manufactory has been established in Richmond, Va. A percussion Cap Factory is in operation in Richmond. North Carolina. At Fayetteville, N. C., a large factory for the manufacture of army muskets is now in successful operation. The mills of Messrs. Oaks & Wiewall, Lincoln, N. C., are turning out the various kinds of writing paper—commercial note, letter, cap, and fat cap—ruled and unruled, blue and white. We have a specimen of their "cap," which is the Salisbury Watchman, which is very good. South Carolina. The Anderson (S. C.) Gazette says: A. O. Norris, Esq., of this place, who is largely engaged in the tanning business, having broken his Scotch bark mill of Northern manufacture, and being unable and unwilling to order one from Yankee land, sent the old mill to the enterprising firm of John Alexander & Co., of Columbia, with directions to make one similar to the original. We are gratified to state that the new mill was received by Mr. Norris a few days since, and having been subjected to a fair trial, has given entire satisfaction, and is, indeed, a perfect success in every respect, being far superior to the one of Yankee manufacture, as it is able, with all ease, to grind ten or twelve cords of bark per day. Thus have the necessities of the case demonstrated the capabilities of our Southern workshops for turning out admirable work; and we heartily commend the Congressmen Hon. Works of Columbia, under the charge of Messrs. John Alexander & Co., to the attention and patronage of our Southern people. A citizen near Columbia, S. C., has invented a machine for making bagging and rope out of oak splits that is far superior to hemp, and of trifling cost, which will supersede the use of hemp altogether.

will soon be turning out work equal, if not superior, to that we have heretofore purchased at the North. In Edgefield a large factory for the manufacture of saddle trees of every description is in successful operation. These trees were imported from the North. A factory for the manufacture of military buttons is in operation. One of our mechanics has invented a machine for the moulding of bullets and backshot out of cold lead, with great rapidity. It has been five months in successful operation. Another has invented a machine for the manufacture of common friction matches, and it is hard at work. A citizen in the vicinity has invented a machine to make shoe pegs by the barrel. He can supply the whole South now.

We hear that the Tennessee Sewing Machine Co. will soon be able to supply machines at reasonable rates. Also a factory for the manufacture of potash. One large gun factory is in operation, and another one is in course of building. Also a factory for the making of starch, horse pickers, etc., etc. Also a factory for the making of shovels. Also a large factory for the manufacturing of Metallic Burial Cases; this is already working a large number of operatives, and doing a large business.

The South western Publishing House (Graves, Marks & Co.) have achieved the independence of the South for the Word of God. They have secured a set of plates for printing pocket Bibles and Testaments to supply the army, and Southern Sabbath schools. This is the only House in the South that can manufacture a pocket Bible. This House is now issuing a complete series of Southern school books; by Southern authors. The series already published embrace a full set of Spellers, Definitions and Readers, upon a new plan, and superior to anything ever imported; also an English Grammar, by Prof. Warrall, of Ga., and other school books will follow, until all that our schools need will be supplied.

The Methodist Publishing House has brought out a pocket Testament, also, for the Tennessee Bible Society. Let the war and the blockade continue two or three years longer, and the South will be emancipated, redeemed and disenthralled, and when peace is declared will stand forth a proud and independent nation among the nations of the earth. We hope soon to hear of a store of calico and woollen mills going up.

Memphis has a large foundry for the casting of cannon shot and shells of every description, and how many other manufactory has she put in operation since the war, we know not. Will J. inform us? Mississippi. Phillips & Co. have an extensive Agricultural Implement Manufactory in operation at Jackson, Mississippi—Plows, hoes, harrows, etc., etc. They are now filling a large contract for Gun Carriages, Caissons, etc., for the Government.

WE MUST LOOK FOR REVERSES. The people of the South are in the best possible state to be cast into the depths of despondency by a signal reverse or two. Our course, hitherto, has been one marked with success, and we have schooled our feelings to the notes of victory; but we must not forget that in all wars of any duration recorded on history's page, victory and disaster have coquetted with both sides. In the revolution of 1776, we were often defeated, scattered, chased, our plans broken, our troops sick and naked, our officers at outs, our exchequer empty; and, besides, in a hopeless minority, a weak colony scattered over a wild and immense territory, fighting a powerful and compact nation. History shows we had about as many defeats as victories. But we had a will, unconquerable, indomitable, undimayed by reverses. Whipped one day we were counting on better fortune the next.

But the South has had no reverses; God has been with us most dearly. Now, reader, if we lose some great battle, if some of our coast cities are sacked, if the enemy overrun a State by dint of numbers, will you allow yourself to be discouraged? No; make up your mind to discontinue, but resolve to rise above them.—Banner of Peace.

A gentleman who was in Cairo, when the troops who had been in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson returned, says they swore worse than the "army in Flanders," and declared that Jeff's boys had cost the United States \$2,000,000 in spoils, besides several thousand dollars' worth of property captured. They also said that he had dodged their three times, after being hemmed in, without half an effort.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes: "An arrangement is about to be entered into by which all the British minors who have enlisted in the American army, are to be returned to their respective homes. Many of these youngsters have volunteered from Canada, and as Lord Lyons is not now in the very best of humors, he has demanded that they shall be returned. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of State have graciously consented to accede to his request.

By the arrival of the steamer City of Washington, which left Liverpool on the 6th of November, we have information of how the late correspondence between Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons relative to the arrest of British subjects in this country was received. It made a very unfavorable impression. All the leading London papers assail Mr. Seward and our Government with great bitterness. It is reasonable to conclude that the arrest of Sillid and Mason from a British steamer will not improve the temper of these journals or of the British Government.—Cincinnati Enquirer, 19th, Nov.

THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER.—Christian men in our armies should labor themselves with redoubled diligence to counteract the spirit of license which camp life is so sure to engender. There is abundant room for prayer and the offices of sincere devotion in all the departments of military duty. A man will be a better soldier if he is also a good Christian. The prayer meetings which the noble Havelock used to hold among his men rendered their arms and his arm with wondrous vigor. It was the praying Puritans who made the armies of Cromwell invincible. It was the same trust in God that gave our Revolutionary army such strength in the day of battle, and which went before them like a visible presence in all their sufferings and toils.—There is no reason why our armies should not be pervaded with this same Christian spirit, and Christian trust.

The Trodegar Iron Works of Richmond, are engaged in casting great iron plates, to be used on the ship Merrimack, which, it will be remembered, was scuttled at the Navy Yard and afterwards raised by the order of our Government, together with the Pennsylvania. The former is a first class forty gun frigate, but two years old, and when iron-clad will be one of the most formidable vessels in American waters. The latter will be converted into a floating battery for the defence of Norfolk.

Mr. Williams, the enterprising paper maker, has put up a large powder mill, which will make all the powder our Tennessee soldiers will shoot away during the war. Messrs. Bennett & Co. are manufacturing fine cannon, shot and shell for the defence of the State. A shoe manufactory, on a pretty extensive scale, has been established by Messrs. Hollis & Co., who

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The bill also provides for sixty days' furlough, with transportation home and back to twelve months when re-enlist for the war or two years longer. There was nothing unusual from Fortess Monroe, but the people to-day about Norfolk are expecting a battle soon. There is a report by passengers of a skirmish last Sunday by Ashby's command and the Federals. Eighty Federals were captured and fifteen killed and twenty Majors taken. The report is given as received.

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There is nothing new from Columbus. A scouting party went within twelve miles of Paducah on Monday and captured 340 hogs and 75 cattle from the Federal army. (From the Charleston Mercury. A HYMN. God save the South! God save the South! Her shores are not forsaken. God save the South! Now that the war is high. Now that we are so sorely tried. Changing our battle cry—"Freedom or Death!"

God be our shield! All come or aided. Strengthen and arm us. What though they're three to one? Forward, each side and on. Strike till the war is won, Strike to the grave!

God make the right stronger than might! Let our words triumph as ours. Let their pride. Lay them their legions low. Let it break the rainbow bow. Let the great spoiler leave God's on our side.

How brave our soldiers, summing all of us. In the strife. One of the South, make it. Till the lands all break! Fight for dear home's sake, Freedom on a stake.

Relax before, O my father of glory! Let our names ring through name Watercourse here. Why, then, be ours the name. The name that be studied from shame. Making a free in heaven. Freedom to war.

War in the hills! There be the grills. Who follow the freeman To prevent the slave. O'er the sea and inland, Shall the battle blade? Till the sea be laid Low in the grave!

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AUGUSTA, Dec. 10.—The Charles for this morning says the Lincoln is a steamer on Saturday. A schooner was seen passing on with a floating battery or dock in tow. The Mercury says the Yankee is getting bolder. A small body was at Port Royal on Sunday.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10.—Congress has the President has approved, an act to the President to enlist for the sea-men, not exceeding two thousand exigencies of the naval service for fence of the sea-coast, rivers and may render necessary. An act was also passed adroitly tucky as a member of the Confederation on an equal footing with other States Confederacy.

Boeck was in the chair to-day, vens being unwell and absent. Cobb is on the Peninsula. RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—The Evening morning learns that a bill was passed secret session of Congress granting a of fifty dollars to privates and non-commissioned officers who shall serve continuously three years, or during the war, to be paid at the end of their first term to those re-enlisting.

The bill also provides for sixty days' furlough, with transportation home and back to twelve months when re-enlist for the war or two years longer. There was nothing unusual from Fortess Monroe, but the people to-day about Norfolk are expecting a battle soon. There is a report by passengers of a skirmish last Sunday by Ashby's command and the Federals. Eighty Federals were captured and fifteen killed and twenty Majors taken. The report is given as received.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 11.—One of Lincoln's gun boats is aground below St. Louis. Ice is running in the Mississippi. Gen. Halleck issued a savage proclamation on the 6th. He will shoot rebels captured as spies. Many Unionists from South Western Missouri are in St. Louis in a deplorable condition, they say caused by Price's army. The Democrat recommends that they be quartered with rebel families in St. Louis.

There is nothing new from Columbus. A scouting party went within twelve miles of Paducah on Monday and captured 340 hogs and 75 cattle from the Federal army. (From the Charleston Mercury. A HYMN. God save the South! God save the South! Her shores are not forsaken. God save the South! Now that the war is high. Now that we are so sorely tried. Changing our battle cry—"Freedom or Death!"

God be our shield! All come or aided. Strengthen and arm us. What though they're three to one? Forward, each side and on. Strike till the war is won, Strike to the grave!

God make the right stronger than might! Let our words triumph as ours. Let their pride. Lay them their legions low. Let it break the rainbow bow. Let the great spoiler leave God's on our side.

How brave our soldiers, summing all of us. In the strife. One of the South, make it. Till the lands all break! Fight for dear home's sake, Freedom on a stake.

Relax before, O my father of glory! Let our names ring through name Watercourse here. Why, then, be ours the name. The name that be studied from shame. Making a free in heaven. Freedom to war.

War in the hills! There be the grills. Who follow the freeman To prevent the slave. O'er the sea and inland, Shall the battle blade? Till the sea be laid Low in the grave!

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TESTAMENTS. We are prepared to furnish Pocket Bibles and Testaments at the following prices: Page Size Bibles, in cloth, 50¢; Plain, Morocco, 75¢; Plain, quaiin, 1.00; Full Gilt Testaments, in cloth, 1.50; Plain, Morocco, per volume, 2.00; Plain, quaiin, per volume, 2.50. Names stamped in gilt test costs extra.

BANK NOTE LIST. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. F. WHELAN, BANKER. Bank of Tennessee, New Orleans Bank, Bank of Georgia, etc.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURR. CORRECTED WEEKLY. Sugar, Coffee, Tea, etc.

The Philosopher's Stone. Said the eccentric John Randolph, in the American Senate, and it is contained in these words: "Pay as you go."

On the first day of January, 1862. To drop every subscriber who has not paid in advance for '62. If the name is not dropped the first or second week, it will be because the Clerk has not had time to go through the books.

THE PAPER. The character of the paper during the past year is

