



Where's the Difference?

It appears to us that there is something inconsistent in the course of our exchanges that delight in traducing the Administration, and casting upon it the blame of every reverse to our arms. If the Administration is to be charged with every reverse, it should be credited with every success; yet we have the first entry of the latter kind to see in any of the papers alluded to.

As an offset to the President's Emancipation Proclamation, Jeff has issued the following: And whereas, the President of the United States has, by public and official declarations, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite strife within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, in these independent States shall continue to refuse assent to a foreign power after the first day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeal to the law of nations, the dictates of reason, and the principles of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be detested by the commission of these crimes only by the terms of just retribution.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Ruler, attest that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of redressing, by necessary severity, the wrongs which their citizens are the victims of. I issue this proclamation, and in doing so, I assume the authority of Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order—

First, That all commissioned officers in the command of said States be declared and declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they, and each of them, be whenever captured reserved for execution.

Second, The private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said States be considered as instruments used for the commission of crimes perpetrated by their officers, and as free agents; that they, therefore, be treated when captured as prisoners of war, and not as slaves; and that they be sent home on the usual parole that they in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

Third, That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

Fourth, That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States, when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

Where the negroes have no chance of escape, it is quite likely that they will behave themselves, but in portions of the country, contiguous to the Union armies, the Proclamation will scarcely deter them from crossing the line of Jeff's dominion, or taking up arms against him; and it is possible that this very proclamation, which is intended to hold them in check, may aggravate them, and inaugurate them to bloodshed.

RETRIBUTORY PROCLAMATION.—We notice that Jeff. Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, has issued a Proclamation declaring Gen. Benj. F. Butler to be a felon deserving of capital punishment, and ordering that he no longer be considered or treated as a public enemy, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that in the event of his capture the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging.

The said Jeff. Davis further orders that no commissioned officer of the United States taken captive shall be released on parole, but, after exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

The reason assigned for the issuing of the foregoing is, that Gen. Butler, shortly after taking possession of New Orleans, hung one William B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, for hauling or cutting down the United States flag in that city, after the proclamation of Gen. Butler, forbidding such conduct. We don't believe the proclamation of Jeff will trouble Gen. Butler very much, other than to make him more severe on the seceders.

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But we believe all we read in these journals "As Union as it was, Constitution as it is" intense, we would consider the President and his Cabinet a more high-handed set of rebels than Jeff. Davis and his crew; but we are glad that we are not compelled to believe everything we read, as well as sorry that there are so many perverters of truth still alive. The grand secret is, some of these journals fear that the nice smooth track on which they hoped to run the President by their liking into office, two years hence, has been curbed considerably, and the grade made rather steep, by late actions of the Chief Executive, and all that is now left them as a solace is the privilege of traducing the character of the man who has despoiled their schemes. But they have no need to fear anything on this score. If Gen. McClellan be the man to lead or govern the arms of the Union, he will be returned to his place again. If others are better qualified than he, it will soon be known. We believe the President honest. Nothing dishonest in the conduct of the war has yet been proven against him. We care not what charge against a man may be, if it is unsupported by evidence, it will fall harmless to the ground, or return to please the originator. In every case where the President has found incompetent men in command of any portion of the army, he has at once removed them, without stopping to inquire their political predilections, and he began with his own party by removing Fremont. Why was it that there by no how, on the part of these journals, when Fremont was relieved of the command of the Army of the West, and again of the Mountain Department; when Gen. Banks was relieved of his command in the Valley of Virginia, and Hunter was recalled from South Carolina? Where's the difference?

It is stated by the London Morning Herald, that twenty-four French guillotines were shipped to a confidential friend of President Lincoln in the city of New York. We may yet see the Jacobin days of France upon this continent.

Interesting Incidents of the Battle of Kingston.

NEWBURN, Dec. 17.—From the best information obtained from the rebels, it is safe to say that the rebel army in the State of North Carolina is in a state of demoralization. The North Carolina troops are particularly unreliable. Most of the troops under Gen. Evans are from South Carolina. On the morning of the 15th inst., the rebel forces under Gen. Jones, numbering about 2,500 men, infantry and cavalry, took their departure from Winchester, leaving only a cavalry picket in the town. They moved up the valley towards Woodstock, where they were met by a Union force of 800 men. Among this force was the Maryland rebel brigade, and we learn that they left a terrible bad character in Winchester, having broken open and robbed the stores before they left. Their extreme destitution condition was, however, some excuse for their depredations. The people being almost in a starving condition, the departure of the rebel troops was hailed with joy, even by the rebel sympathizers.

On Monday morning last the rebel pickets, which had been left behind, suddenly disappeared, having got wind of the approach of some Union troops. They, however, did not let the people know the cause of their departure. The next morning, Tuesday, a block of 800 men, cavalry, under command of Col. Keyser, arrived at Winchester, and took possession of the city, to the great joy of the Unionists, as well as the gratification of the rebel sympathizers, who were ready to welcome any one who would assist them with the necessities of life. Sugar was selling at 75 cents per pound, salt \$1 per pound, butter \$1 @ 100, pepper \$5 per pound, molasses \$6 per gallon, unbleached muslin per yard, and a cloth to permit the passage of artillery, were all in great demand for this duty, aided by four men. His instructions were to dash or creep through the rebel troops, and as quickly and secretly as possible obtain the necessary supplies. Several small parties of the enemy were dashed through without molestation, the rebels suspecting the Sergeant to belong to their own side, when one of his men reported a party of fifty or fifty rebels just ahead in one of the narrow lanes. He could not make his way through. The Sergeant promptly replied, "I have been ordered to go to that bridge, and I'll be— if I don't," and he did, and returned to his company to receive the congratulations of his commanding officer for his success.

The reports of the incident among the rebel ranks were received with melancholy frequency. It is stated by prisoners that Gen. Evans, commander of the rebels at the battle of Kingston, was in an elevated state of mind during the entire day of the battle. In short, he was drunk. Captured rebels speak in bitter terms of his misconduct. In the advance under Gen. Foster were men who had suffered at the hands of Evans' forces when he commanded at the Bull Bluff massacre, Oct. 21st, 1861.

The rebel who fired the bridge over the Neuse was shot while in the act of applying a torch to the pile of cotton saturated with turpentine. He held the torch in one hand, and a bucket of turpentine in the other, and as he advanced he fell, the turpentine caught fire, and he was consumed in a few minutes. He gave one appalling shriek as he fell, as it were, into the boiling cauldron he had prepared for others.

The fight on the bridge was a bloody and desperate one. It was a volley of shot and shell, and the rebels, who were obliged to retreat through the bodies of their dead and wounded into the stream, expecting that to be the surest way for their ultimate recovery, as they were certain the bridge would be in their hands in a few minutes. The bridge is an uncovered wooden structure with five piers, and is about one hundred and fifty feet long.

The rebels are adepts at expedients sometimes. Before firing the Neuse bridge, they placed planks about breast high across the bridge, and the bridge, the ends resting on the uprights. On these planks they placed a large number of loaded muskets, which they intended should be discharged as the breasts of the Yankees by the heat of the burning bridge. It was with knocking these pieces from their position that one of them exploded, causing the death of Col. Gray, of the Ninety-sixth New York Volunteers. If the fire had reached these muskets as the Unionists approached, a volley of musket fire would have discharged that must have produced a deadly effect.

Among the trophies captured by Company K, of the Third New York Cavalry, was a barrel of prime old apple brandy, worth about \$300. It was in possession of a man named James, and intended as a present to Jeff Davis. A prisoner, who had been in all the battles on the Peninsula, says he never heard so sharp and incessant firing as he did during the battle of Kingston. The Burnside rifle was used with great effect. The artillery practice of the rebels was the theme of admiration from many of our soldiers, who calmly viewed the course of their shots, and took the best means to avoid their effects.

Morrison's Battery attached to the Third New York Artillery, is reported to have been most actively engaged during the fight. It did great execution, and was complimented by the commanding officer of the Third, who was on the field, and personally superintended the placing of each battery.

Lieut. Morrison, of the Ninety-sixth New York, was wounded at the time Col. Gray was shot, while advancing with his company to the bridge. When the order was given for the Ninety-sixth New York to fire on the enemy, who were discharging a deadly fire from the further end of the burning bridge, the color-bearer got a bullet through the head, and fell, and the intrepid Colonel advanced quickly, and, saying, "A rebel colonel should be in advance of his colors," made but a few steps when a musket ball put an end to his existence.

Important from Winchester.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26. We have some interesting intelligence from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from Winchester, which is once more under the flag of the Union. About the 15th inst., the rebel forces under Gen. Jones, numbering about 2,500 men, infantry and cavalry, took their departure from Winchester, leaving only a cavalry picket in the town. They moved up the valley towards Woodstock, where they were met by a Union force of 800 men. Among this force was the Maryland rebel brigade, and we learn that they left a terrible bad character in Winchester, having broken open and robbed the stores before they left. Their extreme destitution condition was, however, some excuse for their depredations. The people being almost in a starving condition, the departure of the rebel troops was hailed with joy, even by the rebel sympathizers.

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Advertisement for Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment, featuring three stars and the text 'THE GREAT REMEDY'. It lists various ailments it treats, such as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, lumbago, stiff neck, and sprains. It also includes a testimonial from a patient who was cured of a severe case of rheumatism.

Advertisement for Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, listing various medical treatments and their locations. It includes 'Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment' for rheumatism and neuralgia, and 'Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment' for sprains and bruises.

Advertisement for 'A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.' It describes a remedy for various ailments, including rheumatism and neuralgia, and claims to be a 'great discovery'.

Advertisement for 'TO HORSE OWNERS!' It promotes 'DR. SWEET'S INFALIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES' as a cure for various horse ailments, including lameness and sore shins.

Advertisement for 'DR. SWEET'S INFALIBLE LINIMENT' and 'Soldier's Friend'. It lists various ailments it treats, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, and lumbago. It also includes a testimonial from a patient who was cured of a severe case of rheumatism.

Advertisement for 'LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER'. It claims to be a 'SURE CURE FOR' various ailments, including cancer, scrofula, and skin diseases. It includes a testimonial from a patient who was cured of a severe case of cancer.

Advertisement for 'CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD'. It describes a case of a young man who was cured of a severe case of rheumatism by using Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment.

Advertisement for 'A BLIND MAN CURED'. It describes a case of a blind man who was cured of his blindness by using Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment.

Advertisement for 'A BAD SORE LEG CURED'. It describes a case of a man who was cured of a severe case of a sore leg by using Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment.

Advertisement for 'EVERY HORSE OWNER'. It promotes a remedy for various horse ailments, including lameness and sore shins.

Advertisement for 'CANCER CURED'. It describes a case of a man who was cured of a severe case of cancer by using Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment.

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Advertisement for 'ALTOONA TRIBUNE POWER-PRINTING OFFICE'. It lists various printing services, including newspapers, books, and pamphlets. It also includes a testimonial from a customer who was satisfied with the quality of the printing.

Advertisement for 'LOCAL ITEMS'. It lists various local news items, including the death of a man and the discovery of a treasure.

Advertisement for 'A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT'. It describes a gift of a book or a picture, and includes a testimonial from a customer who was satisfied with the gift.

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