

The Watchman.

ELLENFONTE, THURSDAY, NOV. 21.



"Here shall the people's rights maintain, Unswayed by party or unshaken by gain; Plunged but to truth the fiery and iron, No favor swings us and no fear shall own."
Democracy—"A sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no latitudes; it consents to no danger; it opposes no weakness. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and prosperity. It is the sentiment of Freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land."

C. T. ALEXANDER, Editor and Publisher.

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.

For the convenience of our farmer friends we have been in the habit of taking their produce in payment for subscription, and we are glad to find that this arrangement suits them so well. We therefore continue to afford them opportunity to pay their bills with such marketable produce as they can best spare. Next week, being court week, we expect our friends to make an extraordinary effort to pay their subscription, if they should visit town.

Day Breaking

The complete success of the expedition under command of Commodore Dupont and General Sherman in the capture of Beaufort with but a trifling loss of life is intensely gratifying to the friends of the Union, not only on account of the intrinsic importance of the position, but because it brings the war home to South Carolina, the principal instigator of this unwholesome and indefensible rebellion. If the people of any State in the Union are to suffer the ravages of war it is but just that they should fall the heaviest upon South Carolina. No punishment can be too severe for the inhabitants of this State. During a period of thirty years her people have been at heart disloyal to the Union, and plotting to precipitate the civil war which now promises to devastate her own territory. Her citizens fired the first gun against the flag of the Union. Her action dragged other States into Secession and rebellion, against the wishes of the majority of the people—and there is, therefore, something intensely gratifying in the retribution which has overtaken South Carolina, apart from the effects which may be anticipated from the expedition in subduing rebellion and accomplishing the restoration of the Union.

The success of Commodore Dupont and General Sherman has indeed been complete. The consternation of the rebellious States may be imagined at suddenly waking up to the fact that the war is brought directly home to their own soil and firesides, and that they imagined that the fortifications at Manassas and Richmond interposed an impenetrable barrier to a Northern invasion. "Plant and cultivate your crops," said Mr. Howell Cobb sometime since to the people of Georgia; "for the war has been transferred to Virginia, leaving you free to pursue your ordinary avocations." The precipitate of a rebellion selfishly congratulated themselves that, after dragging Virginia into the Confederacy, she would shield them from the calamities of war and bear the brunt of the struggle. And now that the Federal army has penetrated into the very heart of Secessiondom, the same selfishness will lead the troops from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and every State accessible by sea to abandon Virginia and hasten home to protect their own sacred soil. Thus the invasion of the cotton States by the Federal army must weaken and dishearten the rebel army in Virginia, and compel the confederate leaders to abandon the plan which they have no doubt entertained up to a very recent period, of crossing the Potomac above and below Washington, and advancing into Maryland when sixty thousand rebels were to take up arms and unite with them in driving the Federal Government and army from Washington.

Reinforcements will undoubtedly be hurried to South Carolina by our Government, until a large and effective army is concentrated there sufficient for active operations. Other expeditions have already sailed or are about sailing to points in the South. The whole face of the campaign is rapidly changing. Instead of concentrating their forces to meet the Union troops at one or two important points as the rebels have thus far been enabled to do, their attention will be distracted to various localities, and their forces consequently divided. At no time since the commencement of the war, have affairs worn so encouraging an aspect to the Union cause. Day appears to be breaking. The long list of blunders and reverses it is hoped, has been distasteful, the tide of success is about to flow Northward. The cheering news from South Carolina and Kentucky is the dawn of a new day, leading to the confident anticipation that before Winter is succeeded by Spring, we may see the end of this rebellion, and the restoration of the authority of the Government from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Administration and the Abolition Pressure.

A combined assault is now being made by the Abolition press of the country upon the Administration for the purpose of forcing it into the policy of negro emancipation. Notwithstanding the resolution of Congress, the modification of Fremont's proclamation and the repeated pledges of the Government to the Union men of the Border States that the war is waged for the sole purpose of suppressing rebellion, and not to interfere with the domestic institutions of any of the States, the emancipationists are busily pressing the Government to adopt a totally different policy, and not without hopes of ultimate success. If there is any one quality which this Administration lacks, it is firmness of purpose. So long as it shows signs of wavering upon this vital question, it may expect to see the country agitated and its own quiet disturbed by the conflict of opposing elements. Indecision and weakness only affords a prelude to agitation. It is true that the Administration has hitherto acted with apparent sincerity upon the basis of the Congressional resolution; but so long as individual members of the Cabinet utter sentiments in direct conflict with the public acts of the Government, so long as newspapers high in the confidence of the ruling powers prate about the military necessity of emancipation, so long as ambiguous words are followed by ambiguous acts, the public must be pardoned for thinking that the Government lacks that firm decision and unity in its councils necessary to conduct the country through a crisis like the present. If the President hopes to unite the conservative masses of the North and the Abolitionists by means of a half-and-half policy he commits a great blunder. He must make up his mind to encounter the inveterate hostility of the Abolitionists, or to declare in favor of negro emancipation, and thus alienate the conservative masses, constituting a large majority of the Northern people. The President has only to take a firm and decided stand on this question to show who are the friends of the Union and who are its enemies—and at the same time relieve his Administration and the country from the agitation which is prosecuted at the expense of our best interests.

The Government is bound in good faith not to adopt the policy that the Abolitionists are endeavoring to force upon it. Good faith to the Northern conservatives, who are giving the Administration their heartiest support, and good faith to the loyalists of the South requires a strict adherence to the terms of the resolution adopted by Congress. These are struggling to restore the authority of the Government and to re-establish the Union with the rights and institutions of the several States unimpaired—not to destroy the form of government under which they have lived and prospered, and evolve from the war a totally different Government from that formed and established by the fathers. By adopting the advice of the Abolitionists and declaring the emancipation of the slaves, we change the entire character of our institutions. We declare that slavery is not a local institution, dependent upon the will of the States in which it exists, but an institution under the immediate jurisdiction and control of the Federal Government. Much is said about the paramount law of public safety, and the military necessity of emancipation. The safety of the Government may in times like these be the supreme law; but it does not follow that the Government can be saved by destroying its nature and character.

The power to save does not involve the power to destroy. What is our Government? It is not the Administration, for that is temporary. It is not the men who control its machinery, for they are constantly changing. But the Government is founded upon certain principles contained in the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land. If we destroy this Constitution in the struggle for its preservation, we are not saving the Government, but making a new one. Suppose that in violation of the Constitution the Administration should issue a decree of universal emancipation, as a radical Republican desire, and that the Union is finally restored by force of arms, what would prevent each Southern State from again enslaving the negroes? Nothing but the assumption of the power by the Federal Government to dictate to the States the nature of their domestic institutions—and if the Federal Government may say to this or that State "you shall not hold slaves," it may also say, "you shall not build canals or railroads," "determine any of your domestic concerns." In fact the Federal Government would become omnipotent; the States be wiped out, and in the place of a Union of equal States we would have a grand consolidated Government. This would be the destruction of the Union and not its preservation. When men talk about restoring the Union by emancipation and urge the doctrine that the safety of the Government is the supreme law, they do not mean the safety of this constitutional Government, but of another Government they wish to erect upon its ruins. Destruction not preservation; another Government, not this Government is the object and end to be accomplished by negro emancipation.

The time is not far distant when the decision of this question cannot be postponed by the Administration. It must either yield to the pressure of the Abolitionists, and thereby chill the enthusiasm of the conservatives or take a bold and unequivocal stand for the Constitution, the Union and the laws.

The Seizure of Mason and Slidell.

The capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board the British mail steamer, by the officers of the San Jacinto, has given rise to much discussion as to the legality of the act under the law of nations, and its probable consequence. It was an exercise, on our part, of the right of search, always contended for by Great Britain, and denied by the United States. This question was the occasion of the war of 1812, which terminated without either Nation abandoning the doctrine for which it contended—the United States still denying, and England still maintaining the right to search neutral vessels and to seize suspected persons. Should the seizure of Mason and Slidell, on board a British steamer, involve us in a war with England, those rebel emissaries would accomplish the object of their mission more effectually than if they had been permitted to proceed on their course without interruption. The public mind, regarding the fact that the public mind suffered much disquiet on account of the manifest sympathy of the English Government with the Southern rebels—and fears have been entertained that England would seize the first favorable opportunity for recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and even declaring war in its behalf.

It is argued that England cannot complain, because the United States has acted upon the doctrine of search, for which she has always contended. But when a Government wishes a pretext for war it is easy to find one. England may insist that our Government shall practice the doctrine which we have always maintained. She may hold us to our doctrine with as much justice as we can hold her to her doctrine. The weight of authority is clearly on the side of the right of a government to intercept dispatches intended for its enemy in time of war; and the reason is much stronger for the seizure of hostile emissaries on their way to a foreign country to solicit aid and assistance. If the British Government is not disposed to pick a quarrel with the United States, it will not complain of the seizure of the rebel emissaries, but see a justification of that proceeding in many incidents in its own history.

There is a parallel case in the action of the British Government in the Irish rebellion of 1848, when the person of Terence Bellew McManus was forcibly taken from an American ship, the brig N. D. Chase, of Boston, under protest of the officers, in the harbor of Cork, where he had taken shelter under the Stars and Stripes, at a time, too, after she had cleared the port and was virtually on her voyage, having been lying off the harbor for six days, waiting for a favorable wind.

General Sherman's Proclamation.

Gen. Sherman's proclamation to the people of South Carolina is just what it ought to be—dispassionate, calm, determined, and worthy of the representative of a great nation determined to suppress insurrection without attempting to alter our form of government while endeavoring to re-establish it by force. Gen. Sherman tells the citizens of South Carolina that he comes among them with no feelings of personal animosity nor desire to destroy their property or interfere with any of their lawful rights, or social and local institutions, beyond what the necessities of the case may require. But at the same time he tells them plainly and distinctly that "the obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others." This we conceive to be the true doctrine. The object of this expedition as of all other expeditions of the Government is to crush the rebellion against the Constitution and the Union and to restore the authority of one and the integrity of the other. The rebel army in their precipitate flight from Port Royal left behind them a large amount of property consisting of munitions of war and negro slaves, both of which fall into the possession of Gen. Sherman and may be used by him in the manner most conducive to the attainment of the objects he has in view. If the cannon and ammunition can be used against the rebels, no one will question that they may be legitimately seized and employed; but if they are not wanted, the cannon may be spiked and the ammunition destroyed. No commander is expected to encumber himself with munitions of war that he does not want. So with the slave property. If they can be turned to good use against the enemy well and good. If not, Gen. Sherman is so bound to encumber himself with them than with useless cannon. He may employ a limited number with great advantage, while it would be a serious impediment to his operations to undertake to feed and protect a large number of negroes should they seek his protection—and might cripple his movements as to occasion disaster and destruction. At the same time, for political as well as military reasons, the instructions of the Secretary of War expressly forbid a general arming of the negroes.

Mr. SAVAGE, United States Vice Consul at Havana, who arrived at New York from Key West on the 10th inst., reports that 1,500 rebels were discovered by the Federal patrol on Santa Rosa island, some 20 miles from Fort Pickens.

The commander of the fleet sent a force who shelled the rebels off the island with great loss. The supposed object of the enemy was to get together a force of 5,000 or more troops, and then make a forced march on Col. Wilson's camp for another night attack. The above report is brought by the steamer Cosmopolitan arrived to-day from Havana.

The Governor of Utah Territory.

A SIGNIFICANT SIGN.

John W. Dawson, Esq., late editor of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Times and Union, has been appointed Governor of Utah Territory. There is a significance in this appointment, owing to the views which Mr. Dawson has frequently expressed through the columns of his paper. In his Valedictory address to his readers a few weeks ago, Mr. Dawson, among other things, said:

"William Lloyd Garrison, of the Boston Liberator, are you willing, for the sake of the Union, to take from the head of columns your treasonable ensign—the Constitution of the United States—a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell; and to run up in its place, as the motto upon which you will fight the battle for the Union—the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws?"

"Are you, Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Gerrit Smith, and the thousands of men who follow your lead, and glorify as a martyr John Brown of Ossawatimie, ready to declare with sincerity of heart, that this war is not a Godsend war for the abolition of negro slavery, but to maintain the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, and that you will henceforth be silent against the wrongs of the slave and the atrocities of slaveholders, until throughout all the land the Federal laws are freely obeyed?"

"Will you, Henry Ward Beecher, for the sake of the Union, make your church and your pulpit no longer the theatre of political gatherings and political harangues, by which the people are inflamed to take up arms in this war as a holy crusade against the Slaveholders of the South? Are you prepared to say, and to verify by your acts, that the preservation of the Union and the Constitution in their integrity is more important to the people of the United States, and to the true interests of humanity than the abolition of negro slavery in the United States? and will you consent that the Independent shall become a sincere coadjutor of your pulpits in furthering the same great end of Union, irrespective of its relations to the wrongs and the emancipation of the slave?"

"Will you, Horace Greeley, and your editorial brethren, everywhere, cease to use your widely circulated columns for the same purpose for which Henry Ward Beecher now uses his pulpit and the Independent, and make your papers no longer the source whence the ultra men of the South derive their most potent arguments to justify their pariah blood against the Government that has nursed and protected them?"

"Further, are you, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and the men of the Republican party of every shade of opinion, who elected you to your high office, content for the sake of the Union to forget and bury in oblivion the disputed dogmas of the Chicago Platform, and join heart and hand with the Douglas men, Bell men and Fremont men, in a common effort, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States? and to this end, are you willing to cease to inquire, in your appointments to public patronage, whether men are for you or against you in your election, but to ask, 'Are they honest? are they capable? are they faithful to the Union, the Constitution and the laws?'"

"Followers of John C. Breckinridge, are you as you enter the ranks of the men of the Union, ready to cease asserting your construction of the law of the Right of Secession, and the dissolution of the Federal Union, and the national territories, until the undisputed authorities of the Federal Government under the Constitution?"

"Do you, men of the Whig party, who with John Bell and Everett at your head, bore the banner of 'The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, the great conflict of 1860, do your hearts, notwithstanding the defects of your chief, still respond to the motto you bore in the battle field, and are you willing by that sign, and by that alone, to conquer a peace for the Union?"

"Democrats of the North, whom the dauntless and lion hearted Douglas led thro' his last great but disastrous campaign, under the banner of 'Popular Sovereignty,' are you willing, while your hearts are bleated under the defeat and death of your heroic and patriotic leader, to say, as you muster in hundreds of thousands of stalwart men in the army of the Union, that you will rise above party as he rose above it, and under the command of Abraham Lincoln, his cabinet and his generals strike manifold blows to maintain the sovereignty of the nation under the Federal Constitution, until the dying injunction of Douglas shall be realized, and all the people of the United States shall 'obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States?'"

"Finally, ye loyal men enrolled for the Union, are you ready to criminate and re-criminate? Are you ready to cease denouncing as traitors loyal men who, perceiving, as not to go above the streets breathing out threatenings and slaughter? Will you be frown upon and put down, by your precept and example, mob and mob law and mob leaders, and maintain the freedom of speech and the press so that every man faithful to the Government may freely speak and write the truth as he understands it? Are you ready to admit, by so doing that our great strength as a government lies in keeping the issue between freedom and despotism pure and simple? and that peace and unanimity of sentiment brought about by a despotism, where the bulwarks of civil liberty are broken, are simply the quiet of death before corruption begins its work? And are you determined to carry on this war in the spirit of justice, humanity and mercy, not as a war of sects, but as a war to abolish slavery, nor to blot out or subvert the sovereignty of States, nor in the spirit of conquest to subjugate their people, but to compel them, by the stern power they have rashly invoked, to lay down the weapons of their rebellion, and return to their allegiance and to the exercise and enjoyment of their political rights and powers as equal States in the Federal Union?"

These are patriotic sentiments and we have a right to conclude, from the Administration's appointment of their utterer, that it sanctions them. They afford but small comfort to the Abolition fanatics.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

Mr. EVERETT.—The Boston Daily Advertiser learns that it is doubtful whether, in consequence of the state of his family, Mr. Everett will be able to present to undertake the mission to Europe, which has been tendered him by Mr. Seward.

JOHN BELL.—A Nashville, Tennessee, correspondent thus writes of the fallen John Bell.

His lot (here) is that of a complete political isolation. He stands unrecanted to the present, and parted with the past. The leaders in the false cause that brought about his fall had no honor, no sympathy for him, while those that once clung to his political fortunes have grown indifferent, and lose their tract of him. And thus he lives an unenviable, lonesome, hopeless existence, embittered, beyond all doubt, by the consciousness of having, by one false step, inflicted a stain upon his record that obscures all glory of his past, and can never be fully wiped out.

To appreciate all this, it must be known that John Bell, his public renunciation of loyalty to the Union to the contrary notwithstanding, has neither heart nor hand in the great Southern rebellion. He goes with his section, not because he thinks it is right, but because it is his section. He pronounces himself a Rebel—however, not one of choice. He believes, or at least expresses his opinion that the "war of subjugation" undertaken by the North wrong, but, on the other hand, loses no opportunity in declaring the Southern revolution unjustified.

Whenever he visits places of public resort, he takes occasion to denounce the Jefferson Davis dynasty in unmeasured terms. His past public services secure him immunity from the consequence this offence would entail upon any other person, but render him at the same time unpopular among the thorough-going rebels. The late confiscation of some of his steamboat property has greatly irritated him, not sufficiently, however, to make him more forthcoming with the administration at Richmond.

A HORRIBLE CONFESSION.—It may be recollected by many of our readers that about four years ago, an account was published of the burning of the house of the Perkins family at Millburn, N. Y., at night, when all the family, including father and mother, grandmother and eight children, eleven in all, perished in the flames! A Scotchman, by the name of Walter Mitchell, who lived in the neighborhood at the time, and who had a dispute with Perkins as to the property, was suspected of the murder, but no proof could be found against him. He left soon after for the West. Before the burning of the house he warned Perkins of the premises, and threatened if he did not leave to burn the house over his head. This Mitchell recently died in Illinois, and on his deathbed confessed that he committed the horrible crime! He stated that he threw into the house a bottle of liquid, which set fire to it and stupefied the inmates—that Mr. Perkins aroused himself and came to the door, when he knocked him back again, killing him.—This is a most revolting story, disclosing depravity which was too horrible to describe. If there be in the infernal regions one place deeper and hotter than another, this eleven fold murderer will surely find it.

NARROW ESCAPE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—On Sunday evening last, a party of gentlemen were making a tour of Goat Island by moonlight on the party, Mr. Percy Clarke, indiscreetly ventured too near the edge of the rock forming a portion of the Central Fall.—At this point the earth above the rock is insecure, and Mr. Clarke, while passing forward to catch a closer view of the torrent, the earth gave way under his feet, and he was precipitated upon the rock below. In the partial darkness, as the moon was at that moment obscured by passing clouds, it was almost impossible to distinguish Mr. Clarke's position and for a moment it was thought that he had been swept over the fall. All was confusion, and in the wild roar of the cataract it was difficult to hear his cries for help. At his moment Mr. Howard Paul, of London who was one of the party, sprang forward, and instantly removing his coat, prostrated himself upon the bank and clinging to the roots of a tree, threw one end of the garment to the unfortunate gentleman, and succeeded at the risk of his own life, in rescuing Mr. Clarke from his perilous and fearful position. When discovered he was hanging to an abutting crag or fragment of rock which forms the precipice of the Central Fall, within a single foot of the immense sheet of falling water which roars and tumbles a distance of one hundred and fifty feet below.

A COOL AVENGER.—A mysterious murder took place in a train of the Grand Trunk Railway, between Detroit and Ridgeway, on the night of the 24th ult. While the cars were under full headway, a gentlemanly appearing individual came up the aisle, and without saying a word drew a revolver and fired three times at a stranger sitting on the seat with a Mr. MeLoed. Of course he was instantly killed. The murderer then inquired of Mr. MeLoed if he was a friend of his, to which he replied that he was always the friend of a dying man. The revolver was then laid down, and the conductor coming along, asked what he did that for. He said: "There lies my revolver with three more balls in it; take it and do what you please with it." The assassin called himself Mr. Donald, and said both himself and the man he had killed were Scotchmen. He appeared to take the matter very coolly, producing a cigar and lighting it as if nothing had happened. The conductor and another person took charge of him afterwards, while on the cars. What became of him in the end is not stated.

THE Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis, whose leanings are decidedly Secessionist, avers that the report made by Prince Napoleon of the condition of affairs in this country had the effect of bringing France and England to a determination to respect our blockade, and abandon all intentions, at least for the present, of recognizing the "Confederate States."

More Cheering News.

THE REBEL MINISTERS MASON AND SLIDELL CAPTURED.

THEY ARE SEIZED ON A BRITISH VESSEL.

FORRESS MOORE, Nov. 15, via Baltimore.—The United States San Jacinto has just arrived from the coast of Africa, via the West Indies, where she has been cruising some six weeks. Old Point was electrified by the tidings that she had on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who were going abroad as Ministers of the Southern Confederacy to France and England. They were taken from an English steamer, in the channel of the Bahamas.

Captain Taylor reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Cienfuegos, the escape of Slidell and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding thence to the Bahamas, it was understood that they had taken passage on the 7th inst., on the British mail steamer Trent, plying between Vera Cruz, by the way of Havana, to St. Thomas and Southampton. While the San Jacinto was in the narrowest part of the Bahamas channel, about twenty-four miles to the westward, they met the packet, and as usual in such cases, first shots across her bow and brought her to. Two boats were then sent to her, under the command of Lieut. Fairfax, who boarded the packet and arrested Mason and Slidell who were personally known to him. They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However they were soon after removed without further trouble and conveyed to the San Jacinto.

Mr. Eastis and McFarland were also brought on board, and they are all now on their way to New York. The packet had no other than her own flag—that of Great Britain. The remainder of the passengers, including the ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were left, therefore, free to pursue their journey. The official dispatches will be made to include several accounts of the capture, together with the protest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason against their being taken from a British ship.

The captain of the English steamer raved and swore and called the United States officers "piratical Yankees," etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, the Rebel Commissioners to Europe, has been the cause of much speculation. Some of the sympathizers with the rebels openly denounce the act, and say it will involve the country in a war with Europe. But there is no fear of that. If these two arch traitors had been permitted to reach the shores of England in safety, it would have been a lasting disgrace to our Government, and we would have been treated with contempt by every little petty power in Europe. What disposition will be made of the prisoners is not known, but if the public sentiment here had its way they would be both strung up to the yard arm of the San Jacinto. The arrest of these two king rebels is looked upon as one of the most important events of the war, and it is believed that it will strike greater terror to the hearts of the rebel hordes at the South than did the landing of the Armada at Beaufort. There is no doubt but that the rebel leaders in order to keep up their flagging spirits, would be led to believe that the Southern Confederacy would be acknowledged by France and England as *sobis* as these two men reached there.

The last frail hope has now departed, and the great master spirits of the rebellion are now our prisoners. If a few more such men could be captured the rebel army would disperse without another blow being struck. Both of these men were ultra, bitter men in the Senate of the United States, and there gave uncontrolled utterance to their extreme opinions.

Mr. Mason was, until the last session of Congress, and through nearly the whole of the Winter session, and up until he left for good, with his colleague, Mr. Hunter, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He has been for many years an enemy of the old Union and Government, and in favor of separation. His manners have always been most offensive to Southern Union men, and particularly so to Northern Senators and Representatives and people.

Mr. Slidell was still more reckless and extravagant in his notions. In Washington City, being a man of great wealth, he gave splendid entertainments, and gathered about him the extreme Southern men of the Federal Capital.

The Secretary of Mr. Slidell, accredited by the Confederates to France, strangled by a son of Massachusetts, a descendant of Gov. Buxton, though long a resident of the State of Louisiana, and was, for two terms, elected to Congress from one of the Districts of New Orleans. Mr. Eastis is also a son-in-law of Mr. Corcoran, the distinguished Washington banker, and was married not long since.

Thus the last frail hope of the rebels is departing. The two great master spirits are our prisoners, and if a few more such men could be captured the rebel army would disperse without another blow being struck. A gentleman who recently escaped from the valley of Virginia, says that a great change has come over the people within the past few weeks. Those who were loudest in their clamors for secession a few weeks ago are now in favor of peace on any terms. They blame South Carolina for the whole trouble, and hundreds of them are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to desert the rebel flag and take up arms in defence of the Union. The rebel troops are generally poorly clothed, and it will be impossible for them to stand the rigors of a winter campaign.

SOME THRESHING.—A farmer having a son in Camp Randall at Madison, Wis., wrote an urgent request to the young man to come home and help do his threshing. Said young man replied:

DEAR FATHER.—I can't go home at present. I should be very glad to help you, but Uncle Sam has got a 4—4 night bigger job of threshing to send than you have, and I'm bound to see him out of the woods first.

The average of bank exchange in New York, says the World, of that city, have increased over a million each day for the past three weeks in consequence of the arrival of trade.

GREEN Apples are quite plenty in our market, and are selling at \$1.00 per bushel.—Cheap enough.—Council Bluffs (Iowa) Eagle.