

The Watchman.

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BELLEFONTE, JAN. 30th, 1862.

A telegraphic dispatch of last night says that a battle had been fought on the upper Potomac, in which the Confederate troops were worsted. Also, that Jeff. Thompson, a celebrated rebel leader, had been captured in Missouri. Also, that only one of the vessels of the Burnside Expedition had been wrecked, instead of five, as recently reported.

How true these dispatches are, time alone will tell.

LATER.—Since the above was penned and just as we go to press, later news has been received to the effect that the Burnside Expedition had reached Hatteras, after experiencing "a succession of storms of unparalleled severity." Four vessels belonging to the Expedition were lost, among which was the steamer New York, which had on board about \$200,000 worth of arms, ammunition, etc. The crews were all saved.—When the steamer which brought this news left Hatteras for Fort Monroe, the weather was favorable, and Gen. Burnside had succeeded in getting over the bar one half of his vessels and nine thousand men.

The news from the South states that Gen. Beauregard is to take command of the army at Columbus, Ky., while Gen. Gustavus H. Smith takes his place on the Potomac.—There had been a disastrous fire at New Orleans.

The Man for the Crisis.

A number of our readers may have been at the National Capital once—perhaps some of them have been there frequently. But whether or no, let us imagine for an instant, that we are there now, lounging away an idle hour or so in the gallery of the Senate or House, an indifferent or interested spectator, as the case may be. We have noticed perhaps, during the short time we have been in the city, that an unusually large number of great (?) men have assembled to do business for the nation this year; and among them we find the eloquent man, the energetic man, the enthusiastic man, the sagacious man and the political reformer, with his prominent title. They are all to be seen here, with "fresh strong" thews and sinews and eager for the "race which is set before them," and each man firmly believing that the theoretical hobby which he backs, must come in the winning horse at the end of our grand annual political races.

But we look around in vain for one man—the man that is most needed in our present emergency. Alas! we do not find him! He is not sitting in our Legislative Halls. Where is he? We want him. We anxiously wait his appearance to save us in this hour of fearful peril. From what dim region, unknown to fame, shall he spring forth to meet the full glance of the expectant eyes of our nation? Will he not be raised up to us in this great crisis? Among the many to whom the people have entrusted their interests in this all important hour, there are all the constituent parts of a glorious patriotic whole. But where—where would such again—the man who is to unite all these different elements, and mould them through the fiery strength of an unerring will, into one strong, unflinching purpose?

Where is the man upon whom the eloquent man, the enthusiastic man, the sagacious man, and the political reformer, may all unite? Whose grander intellect and nobler voice shall overshadow the petty satellites whose contemptible wrangling has wrought such discord in the councils of our once happy and heaven-favored nation?—Where is the man whose large patristic skill shall expand this narrowness of bigotry into liberalized feeling toward all of human kind; whose noble example shall sway the hearts of the timid and undecided—who, by throwing all his efforts and influence into the wavering balance shall win the battle for their hitherto unchampioned rights? Let us seek him out for the people and our much abused country; the work is ready for his hand; we but wait his coming, ere we look upon the fruition of that success which he will surely bring; for verily, as God is God he will be raised up for the people.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.—By the steamship City of New York, which left Queenstown on the 9th inst., we learn that news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached London on the preceding day, and so immediately re-established confidence, that Console at once advanced from one to one and a quarter per cent. In England, therefore, "the long agony is over." The joint preparations for the worst, made by Lords Palmerston and Russell, on their own responsibility, without consulting the pleasure of Parliament have been thrown away. His estimate of that much expense as \$5,000,000 was thus most needlessly incurred—by no means a desirable outlay, at a moment when the Financial Minister will have to announce to Parliament a deficit of nearly \$20,000,000 on the year's revenue. In all probability there will be a change of Ministry in England before the end of March—if not earlier. The adjustment of the Trent difficulty will clear the way for the displacement of Palmerston and Russell.

The United States Senate, it is said, has purged itself of traitors—Now let them oust the blackguards—if they can do it, and leave a government.

General McClellan.

The Commander-in-Chief is entitled not only to the support, but to the sympathy of the people. The Journal of Commerce says, never was an American in a more responsible, and therefore, a more painful position; for great responsibility always brings with it great anxieties. If any one imagines that his is but the duty of ordering on an immense army to certain victory, that he only waits his time and chooses the occasion on which he may say go, and they go, do this, and they do it, the error is very great. The generals of ancient times who marched with millions of soldiers into barbarian countries, had indeed little anxiety about the result of their battles.—They were as morally certain of success as man can be certain of anything in the future and the order to advance was the equivalent to the decree of victory. No such easy conquests await the military movements of our Commander-in-Chief. He has a task before him that we say without hesitation was never equalled in grandeur by the work entrusted to any military chief. The force to which he is opposed is no rabble, but a well organized and a skillfully directed army.—It is officered by men of unquestionable skill and it is animated by a spirit which is fiercely ardent and active. McClellan has the armies of the Union to direct against these forces. They required discipline, and he gave it, they needed arms, and he has done what he could to hasten the supply, they needed morale, and he has infused it into the entire body. Slowly, under his care and judgment there has grown up a grand array out of a disarranged mass; an army out of a mob. But with that army the work to be done depends now on the skill of the General. He well understands the future which awaits him, if by any mistake on his part, he shall sacrifice the cause in which they are enlisted. While victory will reward him with such laurels as were never bestowed in this country, defeat will consign him to the merciless hands and pens of a free thinking, free writing and free printing nation. The experience of the past year has shown him what it is to fall into this persecution.—But we know well that he is above that fear in all that he now does. We do not believe that the idea of self has operated to vary his judgment one hair's breadth in the course he has pursued. We have reason to believe that we understand something of General McClellan's character, and have perfect confidence that neither life nor reputation weigh with him as a feather in the balance, when a question of the national good comes before him for decision. Such a man, in such a position, is surely entitled to the profound sympathy of the people, and deserves their hearty support. Let it be given cheerfully, earnestly, and wherever his lead shall be, the nation will follow in the confidence that, if victory can be, he will obtain it.

Where is Covode.

When the Republicans were trying to render national principles and national men unpopular in the North and striving to divert attention from their own sectional and revolutionary cause, they opened the windows of a farcical heaven and poured sand and vituperation like hailstones from a dismal cloud upon every department of the Government. There was no treason in words then. Among those who labored for the sectional division of the government, slander had become a profession and had had its leaders, illustrious among whom were the corrupt John Forney, John Covode, John Hickman, and every other political John, Jobber and Jayhawk in the land.—False charges were trumped by packed committees, bogus testimony was elicited all upon one side, with nothing to prove, and proving nothing, and the country was put to a great expense to publish that national curiosity and ridiculous burlesque upon testimony, commonly called the "Covode Investigation." Now when frauds of the most unjustifiable character are dropping out of almost every transaction, these men have nothing to say. Where now is Forney the fussy little Hickman, little bully Grow and honest John Covode? We certainly ought to have another \$80,000 report published and circulated at the public expense.—Sunbury Democrat.

For goodness' sake let us lose sight of the negro and strive to ameliorate the condition of the white man. The St. Louis Republic says, "it touches upon the abolition fallacies and forcibly asks, 'Where are those general uprisings of the slaves, so confidently prophesied in certain quarters, as the inevitable result of a civil war? Where are those servile butcheries that heated imaginations conjured up as the probable result of our domestic conflict? Where is that universal unrest for the blacks, which was expected to deplete the Southern States of the 'brave sons of toil,' and lead them to a safe refuge in the North? There have been no insurrections, and there are likely to be none. May not, therefore, the Abolitionists, who have been mistaken in this idea, be equally mistaken in many other notions that they are so constantly and pertinaciously forcing upon the public? The holiday season is over when custom allows the slaves of the South almost unrestricted liberty, and yet we have heard of no gigantic revolts such as have been promised as following the occupation of the southern country by the Federal troops. Isn't it a pity to try to wreck a country out of pretended consideration for a race who have no appreciation of such sacrifices for their benefactors?'

What the "Douglas Democrats" Think of Forney.

The Pittsburg Post of the 24th inst., the leading Democratic newspaper in Western Pennsylvania, and a firm and consistent supporter of Mr. DOUGLAS in the last Presidential election, administers a scathing rebuke to John W. Forney for his impudence in presuming to speak for the friends of Mr. Douglas in the columns of the Philadelphia Press while he is in the way of the R-poll can carry. The Post gives a sketch of the career of "Forney" shows that up to the time when he quitted with Mr. Buchanan he was the most obsequious and pliant tool of the "slave power" of the South; that that Douglas never trusted Forney, and that the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, for which Douglas contended was used by Forney as a mere pretext; that he remained in the councils of the Douglas Democrats only to betray them; and that, from the malignant opponent of Simon Cameron he became that man's tool, and was through his influence, rewarded for his treachery by being elected Clerk of the Senate of the United States. The Post continues:

"We have thought it necessary to remind our readers of these few points in this traitor's career, because he still has the assurance to speak in the name of the 'free Democracy.' His game now is to arouse as much as possible against what he styles the Breckinridge Democracy of Pennsylvania and after harping upon that string for a sufficient time, a union of the Douglas Democracy with the Republicans is to be proposed. Forney's paper has been at it in this game for more than a week, and after it is properly ventilated, we are to have another convention of such Douglas men as himself and John Hickman to propose and except such terms as he commands. It is the old dodge, but it will not succeed. John W. Forney has run his game; he never can transfer another Democrat to the ranks of Abolitionism. We too are for a Union of Democrats, regardless of former differences in regard to dead issues, and we are for extending the safety of Democracy to every man who is in for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of Union; but no affiliation with that poisonous thing Abolitionism; no communion with those who have betrayed the safety of Democracy for their love for the Union. The restoration of the Union at all hazards and at all costs no matter what what suffers in bringing it about."

We are glad to see that the genuine friends of Douglas are so fully aware of the game which this insidious demagogue is attempting to play for the benefit of his Republican masters. If Forney can succeed in detaching enough Democrats from their organization to again defeat the Democratic party he would be in a position to claim a magnificent reward for his services, and this is what he is driving at. In the language of the Post, his power for mischief in the "free Democracy" is gone, and gone forever; they know him and name so well—as those he has so shamefully betrayed—the Douglas Democracy of Pennsylvania."

Horrible Tragedy.

A MAN AND A BOY MURDERED.—Our community was shocked by a high state of excitement on Wednesday morning last, by the announcement that a foul murder had been committed in the vicinity of Bluff Springs, in this county. A German man named John Berger has for some years resided in a small house near the South Mountain, with no other person in his family, except a colored boy named William Grant.—The first indication of foul play was the discovery between 9 and 10 o'clock by a neighbor, that the house occupied by this German was on fire. The alarm was given and several persons arrived when the old man was discovered lying on his back at the door of a small cave, a short distance from the house, in which he had kept his provisions, clothing and other articles. He was quite dead—having been struck through the head. The ball entered his forehead and lodged just above the eye. His brains were scattered over his clothes. His sun and United States Rifle was standing some distance away having been lately discharged. Among the ruins of the house, (which was in a fully consumed) was found the burnt and blackened corpse of the colored boy so much disfigured as to render any attempt at investigation impossible. The only possible incentive to this murder must have been robbery. The old man attended our market regularly and was supposed to have some money. These accounts with him say that he has some \$200 or \$1500 in the cave. About \$15 were found in the cave scattered among some potatoes. Suspicion attaches to two traveling Germans who were seen in the evening, and a party started in pursuit, but had not got to this time succeeded in capturing them. Coroner Smith held an inquest on Wednesday morning—\$100 in accordance with facts. The Commissioners of this county offer a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers.

Mr. Berger has no relatives residing in this part of the country, but it is supposed that one or two sisters reside in Baltimore.—Carliste American and Democrat.

By the arrival of the steamer City of New York from Liverpool, we learn that the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell had reached England and caused the greatest satisfaction; but some of the journals complain of the ungracious manner in which the Washington Cabinet proceeded. Others accord due credit for the act and the graceful manner with which the settlement was effected. Mr. Russell in his letter to the Times, predicted that our Government would refuse to surrender Mason and Slidell. The pirate Sumner had arrived at Cadix with the officers and crews of three Federal merchant vessels and solicited permission to enter the port. The American Consul protested against her being permitted to enter, but it was granted on condition that the prisoners should be placed under the protection of Spain. It was rumored that the American Consul would leave on account of this proceeding.

THE WAR.

A roar, like some wild maelstrom's breath, Or angry demon's wail— A transverse stream of leaden death, Poured through the smothered hall— The red rain maddening river sands And the meadow's gray floor— God only knows who falls—who stands— Till the wild strife is o'er.

A prayer—but not a prayer for life— Rises up and higher, For mother, sister, sweetheart, wife, For brother, son, or sire— But not for life. They came to die For home, if need must be— "God bless my dying," brave hearts cry, As death strikes ruthlessly.

Brother meets brother in the fight; Each strikes with vengeance, joy! Who meets in her prayers at night, Asks blessings on each boy And sire meets son, and son meets sire— What wonder widows weep, Knowing that thus, with hearts on fire, Their loved ones went to sleep.

O! freeman once, now felon, shame! O! traitor—free no more— Ye who have rebelled your country's fame And named the name she bore, A country's curse in the air That you have done this day; A country's curse that cannot be Washed, but in blood, away.

Brothers, fight nobly for the flag That still floats o'er our land, As proudly now as when it saw The British on our strand; Guard as our fathers did of yore, Its radiant starry waves, And never say this fair land be A land of human slaves.

Fight nobly, brothers! though the fight May make a nation mourn; The way is dark, the end is light— From night the day is born; God bless you, brothers! may the blood, Each crimson drop you shed, Wake in their sons the spirits of The heroes long since dead. Ralston, Lyeonington, Pa.

The War News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. General Cameron visited the Senate chamber to day and took leave of the Senators. Doubts are entertained as to the success of the financial bill of the House Ways and Means Committee, of which the points have been photographed. Secreary Chase fully approves of the bill.

High winds prevailed last night in this region, and their effect is seen in the rapid drying of the mud along the roads and about the camps on the other side of the Potomac.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24. This morning's papers contain full accounts of the battle at Mill Springs. It was a fair open battle. The rebels fought well, and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side. According to the rebel accounts their forces consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries and some cavalry, all together about ten thousand men. They fought in the bush, whacking style from the ravines, and behind trees and bushes, and rocks.

The front of the battle, developed on the Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio and Tenth Indiana. For nearly two hours the roar of musketry was kept up. Shortly after 11 o'clock Colonel Haskins succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme right, when the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota charged with the bayonet, and with triumphant yells which broke the rebel ranks, and the route began. They fled pell-mell to their camp—striking the road with muskets' blankets, overcoats and knapsacks and abandoned two pieces of cannon. Gen. Zollicoffer was shot through the heart, at the head of his staff, by Col. Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky.

It appears that Zollicoffer lost his way in the bushes, and succeeded in getting before Colonel Fry, who was accompanied by some staff officers; the two parties mistook each other for friends, and approached within a few yards of each other, when finding their mistake both halted and prepared for a hand to hand conflict. One of Zollicoffer's aids shot at Col. Fry, but only grazed his horse's head. Col. Fry immediately drew his six shooter and brought Zollicoffer from his saddle at the first fire. The rebel staff deserted their chief's body which was taken to Sumner's the day after the battle.

An Erie Tennessee writing to the Cincinnati Enquirer says all the credit and honor of this battle is for the Tenth Indiana, Ninth Ohio, Fourth Kentucky and Second Minnesota regiments, for they did all the fighting single handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and never wavered from their fixed determination to gain the victory.

LETTER FROM HON. JOS. HOLT ON THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL OF WAR.—In a letter from Hon. Joseph Holt to Lieutenant Governor Stanton, he uses the following expressive language respecting the appointment of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, viz: St. Louis, Jan. 16 1862

"The selection of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of War has occasioned me unalloyed gratification. It is an immense stride in the direction of the suppression of the rebellion. So far as I can gather the popular sentiment, there is every reason to believe that the appointment is justifying our expectations; but that rejoicing would be far greater did the people know as I do the courage, the loyalty and the genius of the new Secretary, as displayed in the intensely interesting struggles that marked the closing days of the last Administration. He is a great man intellectually and morally—a patriot of the true Roman stamp who will grapple with reason as the lion grapples with his prey. We may rest well assured that all that man can do will in his present position be done to deliver our poor, bleeding country from the bayonets of traitors now lifted against its bosom. Sincerely yours, J. Holt.

A CALIBRE DEAD.—Mr. James E. Calhoun a son of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, died in this city on Friday last, consumed by a cancer which marked a lawyer of great ability, an old resident in our midst, and a young man who had endeavored himself to a host of friends.—San Francisco Morning Call.

Correspondence Between Gen. Halleck and Price.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22. The following correspondence has taken place between Generals Price and Halleck. The material points of Price's letter are as follows:

HEAD QUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD, Springfield, January 12. GENERAL.—I have received information that, as the Major General commanding this department, you have either ordered or allowed the arrest of citizens in pursuit of their usual and peaceful vocations; that men, officers and privates belonging to this army have been taken prisoners on the Kansas border, and conveyed to Ft. Leavenworth, and as such, and for no other established offense or crime, have been shot. In some cases I have learned that my discharged soldiers have been subject to the same treatment whenever and wherever they have shown themselves and that they have been by military coercion forced into a servitude unknown to international and civilized usages in such cases. I have obtained information that individuals and parties of men especially appointed and instructed by me to destroy of railroad culverts and bridges by tearing them up burning, &c. have been arrested and subjected to general court martial for alleged crimes which all I was of warfare heretofore recognized, by the civilized world have regarded as distinctly proper and lawful. I have learned that such persons whenever tried, if convicted of the offense as stated, are viewed as lawful subjects for capital punishment. These statements cannot believe to be correct, but let us understand each other on the subject.—Do you intend to continue the arrest of citizens engaged in their ordinary and peaceful pursuits, and treat them as traitors and rebels? If so, will you make an exchange with me for such as I may or will make for similar cases? Do you intend to regard death, whenever and wherever they may be captured, or will you extend to them the recognized rights of prisoners of war by the code of civilized warfare? Do you regard the destruction of important roads and transportation facilities for military purposes as the legal right of a belligerent power? Do you intend to regard men whom I have especially appointed to destroy roads, bridges, tear up culverts, &c. as amenable to the enemy's court martial, or will you have them tried as usual by proper civil authorities, according to the statutes of States.

(Signed) STERLING PRICE, Maj. Gen. Com. Dept.

The following embraces the main portion of Gen. Halleck's reply: HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22. GENERAL.—Your letter dated Springfield, Jan. 12 th, is received. The troops of which you complain on the Kansas frontier and at Ft. Leavenworth, are not under my command. In respect fully to the property of the enemy's court martial, or will you have them tried as usual by proper civil authorities, according to the statutes of States.

Do you intend to regard men whom I have especially appointed to destroy roads, bridges, tear up culverts, &c. as amenable to the enemy's court martial, or will you have them tried as usual by proper civil authorities, according to the statutes of States.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen. Com. Department.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. Washington correspondents of the New York papers say a rebel deserter, who came into our lines last evening, corroborates the report that the rebels have fallen back from Missouri. He says about ten regiments have gone South, but the main body of the rebel army has not changed its position. They have nearly abandoned the idea that General McClellan intends to attack them this winter. The rebel line of defense extends upwards of sixty miles. They expect the most sanguinary battle to take place at Centerville, for they have that place for miles around almost impregnable fortified. He says it was reported for several days that McClellan was dead and there was great rejoicing for the rebel generals have a perfect dread of meeting him in battle.

The oath of office was to day administered by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, to Associate Judge Swayne, who took his seat.

The National Intelligencer of this morning has an able article on the Trent affair, which is attributed to the pen of Gen. Cass, in well formed circles.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER.—The New Hampshire Gazette published at Portsmouth, claims to be the oldest newspaper in America. It was established in 1756, and is therefore over one hundred and fifteen years of age.

Extracts from Southern Papers.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24. The Norfolk Dispatch says in reference to the Kentucky news, "We do not believe there is a word of truth in them. The fact is, as the reader will perceive on reading the money article from the New York Post, that stocks were going down at such a rapid rate owing to the failure of the Burnside expedition, and the licking they recently got at the hands of Jeff. Thompson, that it was necessary to stem up in some way or other to keep down rebellion at home and so they resorted to this—their regular plan of operating on the stock market and keeping their spirits up. We suspect that Zollicoffer has given them a licking, as he commenced the attack according to their own account, as contained in one of the dispatches; and it is not likely that so prudent a commander Zollicoffer would have opened the ball on them and then suffered them to beat him so easily. The whole year is busy, and smells strongly of Wall street stock operations."

The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat of the 21st inst., says "In anticipation of an invasion of the North Carolina coast, it is contemplated to call out the militia of several eastern counties. The call has not yet been made public, but the Raleigh Journal says it will embrace thirty-three counties."

"P. S.—We learn that the militia have been ordered out since the arrival of the Yankee Bu-nside expedition at Hatteras; and it appears from the Raleigh Register of Saturday, that a draft has been made in Wake county. The Register says there is quite an excitement there in regard to the draft which has been made for one third of the enrolled militia. Substitutes, we expect, will be in demand."

A flag of truce took down three released prisoners, and brought back several ladies and gentlemen to go North.

The Norfolk Day Book contains the following dispatches: SAVANNAH, Jan. 22.—The Republican of this morning learns from a gentleman from Florida that Cedar Keys was captured by the Federals on Thursday. Heavy firing was heard in that direction on the same day.

MOBILE, Jan. 22.—The schooner Wilder, from Havana, was captured on the 20th, 3 miles from Fort Morgan.

MOBILE, Jan. 21.—Capt. Cottrell's company had a sharp contest yesterday, at the mouth of the Lagoon river, over the schooner Wilder. No loss of life on our side. The enemy lost the ship's crew and a number of men, but succeeded in taking possession of the schooner and her cargo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. The rebels at last admit their defeat in Kentucky.

The Norfolk Day Book says, under the head of further particulars of the Somerset disaster is not so bad as first reported by our side. Six thousand Confederates attack fourteen thousand Federals.

The Petersburg Express sends us the following: Gen. Cameron departed for the front at seven o'clock on Sunday morning. The enemy was supposed to be but fifteen hundred, but was afterwards found to be fourteen thousand strong. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed early in the action, and the rebels were wounded. Col. Carroll took command of the forces, and recrossed the Cumberland river. Our loss was three hundred. The enemy lost four or five hundred. Ruddle's and M. Chang's batteries were broken up. We captured seven miles. The enemy were repulsed three times and fell back to their fortifications. They then outflanked us. We retreated to our headquarters, were surrounded and crossed Cumberland river under fire at eight o'clock on Sunday night.

We lost all our horses, tents and equipments, and eleven guns spiked or thrown in the river. Col. Powell, Butler, Babo and Cummings were wounded. Major Fox was wounded in the hip. Zollicoffer's body has not been recovered. Our forces are still falling back.—They amounted to six thousand.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27. The Richmond Dispatch, of Friday, shows that the rebels are much perplexed at their defeat in Kentucky. It says: "We regret to say that the report of the Federal victory in Kentucky, conveyed to us on Wednesday night from Northern sources, is more than confirmed by intelligence received here at the War Department. It appears that our defeat was more decisive than even the Northern accounts had led us to believe."

The editor says: "This disaster in Eastern Kentucky, and the apprehension it has excited for our safety, and our connection with the Southwest through Virginia and Tennessee, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and the possible interruption of our intercourse with Southern Virginia, Wilmington and the Weldon Railroad by the Burnside expedition, directs attention to the vital importance of completing our connection between Richmond and Danville, and the North Carolina Railroad."

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24. The remains of Gen. Zollicoffer and Baile Peyton, Jr., are undergoing the process of embalming at Somerset, so as to be delivered to their relatives.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—ITS MISSION.—Since in the words of the Philadelphia Press, "the exclusiveness of the Republican organization must be surrendered to a great necessity," the Democracy, as now constituted, will be apt to absorb all those elements which oppose emancipation and with the Union as preserved as our fathers made it. For such a party there is a great mission. As says the Boston Post: "It alone can assure the South that we are not at war upon their institutions, and thus assist the President in that policy that will retain Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia. It must oppose Charles Sumner and his silly notions of statesmanship and the Stevenses and the Lovejoys of Congress, with their revolutionary and revengeful propositions; it must resist the New York Tribune and its squalid attacks upon our young and accomplished Commander in Chief; it must check those noisy whippersnappers that go about only to shake down the temple which our fathers have so nobly built."

It is believed that the falling off in the consumption of tea, coffee and sugar under the high tariff of the present Congress, will diminish the demand, and consequently the supply, that the revenue to the government from that source will be less than it was before.

Greely calls Bennett "a lying old braggart," and Bennett retorts by calling Greely a "galvanized squawb." They both probably tell the truth.