The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 24, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

No new movement of Burnside's army at the latest dates.

NO CABINET CHANGES.

A special dispatch from Washington to New York, dated Monday last, states that there will be no change in the Cabinet—that all who sent in their resignations will withdraw them.

THE *Monitor* says the letter published in the *Globe*, purporting to be written at Alexandria and signed "Fair Play," is an *insult* to the citizens of that place. Why an *insult?*—Is it an *insult* to the citizens of Alexandria to contend for their political rights? "Fair Play" asks that Democratic Delegates be *elected* according to Democratic usage, and we are told by the *Monitor* that such a demand is an *insult* to Democratic voters. The *Monitor* goes upon the principale that the few must rule the many—that the Democratic party of the county has no right to dictate to a half-dozen would-be leaders. If anybody pays much for the would-be State Delegates, somebody will be badly cheated, for it is as certain that the two delegates will be *elected* by a Democratic County Convention before the meeting of the State Convention as that Frank Hughes wont be elected United States Senator.

WE daily hear reports of our brave boys from this county being amongst the killed and wounded at the late battle, but we are not able to give names with any certainty of being correct in all of them. Calvin Luther Corbett is reported killed, and Luther Sangaree is reported to be badly wounded.

THOUGH dark clouds are hanging over us, we still hope for victory, a crushing victory over the enemies of a free government. The trial is severe, yet we have faith in the strong arm of the loyal people of the North.

THE Rebels admit a loss of 3500 in killed and wounded at Fredericksburg.

LIBERAL OFFER.—The publishers of the Sunday School Times are prepared to furnish specimen copies of their paper, with very liberal inducements to Superintendents, Teachers and others, who will aid them in extending its circulation during the coming year.—This opportunity should not pass unimproved. Now is the time to act.—Address J. C. Garrigues & Co., 148 S 4th Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

A BRAVE SOLDIER SLEEPS IN DEATH.—Major Frank Zentmyer, of the 5th Regiment, P. V., fell in the battle at Fredericksburg. We knew Frank personally,—a braver soldier never faced an enemy. His death is lamented by a large circle of true friends.

David Zentmyer, a younger brother of Frank's, was badly wounded in the same battle.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Robt. Duncan, of Penn township, met with a serious accident at Saxton on Thursday last. When the passenger train stopped he stepped off in front of a train in motion, and was run over. The right ankle was badly crushed, and the left leg was cut off below the knee.

TUESDAY, the 23d, was the time of the winter solstice; when the sun in its annual revolution, arrived at that point in the ecliptic furthest south of the equator. The days now commence to lengthen and the nights to shorten.

FIRE.—Part of the roof of the residence of the family of Mr. Pope on Railroad street, near the gas-house, was discovered to be on fire Thursday afternoon last. The flames were extinguished before any considerable damage was committed. The fire was supposed to have originated from the sparks of a locomotive.

THE remains of Nicholas Decker, of Juniata township, who died from a wound received at Antietam, were brought home last week and interred in Yocum's graveyard on Saturday, with the honors of war.

WE are gratified to learn that John B. Miles, Captain of Co. C, 49th Regt., has been promoted to the position of Major.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature will meet on the 6th of January.

☞ A happy Christmas to all.

PHOTOGRAPH Pictures are now taken so neatly, and are so cheap, as to leave no excuse for a neglect to gratify a relation or friend by leaving one's portrait in their hands. But photographs, singly or alone, will soon tarnish, warp, and lose their natural beauty.—Hence, the necessity of a Photograph Album, which is the crowning feature of the whole. It constitutes a "Family Record," for the display and proper preservation of the Card Photographs of the family, or of friends and others, which for beauty of design and completeness of execution, has never yet been equalled. They are adapted to the pocket of the traveler, or the parlor and centre table of every home; and are so useful as well as so pretty, that wherever one is introduced, more are sure to follow. They are, indeed, becoming a household necessity, as the Album in which a family group are all gathered together in this way, soon assumes inestimable value.

Especial attention is called to the various styles which can be found at Lewis' Book Store. They are unsurpassed for durability and elegance of finish, while the prices are such as to bring them within everybody's reach. Each Album is furnished with a title page and a neat index in which to enter names.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A full stock of presents for the holidays, received at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. Old and young can be accommodated. Large and small Bibles, Hymn Books, Miscellaneous Books, Photograph and other Albums, a large stock of interesting books for the young folks. Games, Toy Books, a heavy stock of Pocket Books, Purses, Portemonnaies and Wallets, Jewelry and fine pocket Cutlery, Shawl Pins, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons and fifes, fine Toy Paints, Dominoes, and Checker Boards, and a great variety of other articles suitable for presents for the Holidays.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oceulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles, Ambrotypes* and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28 Cm.

A SAD ROMANCE.

[From the Washington Republican.]

On Saturday afternoon, a patient at the Thirteenth Street Baptist Church hospital, named John G. Hilt, of Company K, First Michigan, became temporarily insane, and in this state walked toward a window apparently for the purpose of gazing out, (which is nothing unusual for those patients who are able to move around.) Suddenly however, a crash was heard and it was soon discovered that he had leaped through the window to the ground below, a distance of about twenty feet. Those in attendance were soon by his side, and had him immediately conveyed within, where every attention was paid him. No serious injury is believed to have resulted from the fall, though his face was badly cut by the glass.

The circumstances which are said to have led to this unfortunate event, are at the same time melancholy and interesting. It being necessary sometime since to amputate his arm in order to preserve his life, he wrote to the young lady to whom he was engaged, informing her of the fact, and stating that inasmuch as he was now maimed for life, and therefore, as he conceived, unworthy of her love, he would not insist upon her fulfilling the engagement.

She instantly replied, in feeling terms, that though dear to her before, he was now more than ever, having so nobly and cheerfully suffered in his country's cause, and added, that had both arms been lost in the patriotic cause, he would even be the *more* endeared to her, if such a thing were possible.

Her fidelity, after his sad misfortune, which he seemed to think rendered him unworthy of her love, completely unnerved him. Up to this time he had borne his sufferings with great cheerfulness and soldierly fortitude, but he has lately been very much depressed in spirits, and subject, occasionally, to the loss of his reason.

We are glad to learn that he was doing well yesterday.

☞ While one of our chaplains of the army was repeating this line of the Lord's prayer, —"Give us this day our daily bread," a soldier added, with a loud voice—"fresh."

TOBACCO IN ILLINOIS.—The Vincennes *Sun* says that about fifteen thousand acres, in addition to the usual number, were planted in tobacco on the eastern border of Illinois during the last season, and that the yield is more than the average crop. One acre of this land, says the *Sun*, will often produce two thousand pounds of cured tobacco.

THE LOSS.—The Oil City *Register* states that the whole amount of oil lost by the late ice gorge, is not less than 30,000 barrels, valued at $350,000. One hundred and fifty boats were lost. The whole amount awaiting shipment was 60,000 barrels, the half of which was saved.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Battle of Fredericksburg.

Despatch from Gen. Burnside to Gen. Halleck.

Particulars of the Engagement.

1,152 Killed, 9,000 Wounded and 900 Taken Prisoners.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, December 19.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. A., Washington:

General:—I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's:

During my preparation for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defences in front; and I also thought I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and hoped by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest, and in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor. To do this we had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a new road lately made by the enemy for the purpose of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his position along the crest would have become very untenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack in his front in connection with a movement in the rear of the crest.

How near we came to accomplishing our object future reports will show.—But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay of building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected; as it was, we came very near success.

Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days, long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry, after which we recrossed to this side of the river unmolested, without the loss of men and property.

As the day broke our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing in the face of the enemy, I owe everything. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them was never excelled, and would have carried the point, had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathy, but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfort and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary and yourself, and that you have left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me the more responsible.

I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand divisions corps, and my general and personal staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation.

I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary and yourself requested me not to be in haste for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticipated when I last saw you.

Our killed amount to 1,152, our about 9,000, our prisoners about 900, which have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us.

The wounded were all removed to this side of the river before the evacuation, and are being well cared for.—The dead were all buried under a flag of truce.

The surgeons report a much larger proportion than usual of light wounds, 1,650 only being treated in the hospitals.

I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition, thanking the government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them.

I remain, General, very resp'y,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Maj. Gen. Com'g Army of Potomac.

THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK,
and
PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE
For 1863.

The January numbers will be issued early in December, and it is important that all who wish to become subscribers to either of these interesting and valuable monthlies, should subscribe soon. Subscribers to the *Globe* can secure either of these monthlies at club rates. Godey's Book for $2,00—or Peterson's Magazine for $1,25.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

WAR NEWS.

Department of North Carolina.

The Battle of Kinston—General Foster Takes a Town, Five Hundred Prisoners, and Eleven Pieces of Artillery—Defeats General Evans.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 19.—Gen. Foster's forces have taken Kinston, N. C., capturing 500 prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A Richmond paper of the 18th contains a telegram announcing the capture of Kinston by General Foster, who defeated the rebel General Evans.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 16th, contains a dispatch from Goldsborough, stating that 2,000 rebels fought the Abolitionists, on the day previous, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; that after driving the Abolitionists back once, General Evans was compelled to retire, leaving the vandals occupy the town. There is no report of the loss given. The town was greatly injured by the Union bombardment.

FROM ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—General Curtis has received a despatch from General Herron to the following effect:

Hindman is believed to have crossed the Arkansas river with his infantry, while Marmaduke remains on the north side with his cavalry. Hundreds of men from Hindman's army are daily joining that of General Herron. Many of them are Missourians, who express great disgust with the rebel campaign in the West and avow the conviction that it further prosecution is hopeless.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 20.

All was quiet to day, with the exception of two shots fired from our hill-side batteries to disperse the gathering bands of rebels on the plain opposite.

The enemy strongly picket the river along our front, but maintain a peaceful condition with our own on this side.

Several members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War in the Senate and House are here to day, examining into the cause of the recent repulse and evacuation of the Southern side of the Rappahannock.

They are guests of General Sumner to-night.

The reports of our losses in the late battle make the number less than has been reported—less than 1400 killed and 7000 wounded—a large portion of whom were but slightly wounded.—We lost 800 prisoners and took about as many.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Despatches from the Rebel Gen. Lee.

The Richmond papers contain the following:

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, Dec 16.—As far as can be ascertained this morning, the enemy has disappeared in our immediate front, and recrossed the Rappahannock. I pre sume he is meditating a passage at some other point.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General Commanding.

The following official report of Gen. Lee was received in this city early yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Dec. 16.—To the Hon. Secretary of War, Virginia—SIR:—On the night of the 14th the enemy commenced to throw two bridges over the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg, and the third about a mile and a quarter below, near the mouth of Deep Run.—The plain on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries.

Positions were therefore selected to oppose his advance after crossing; the narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, affording opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the bridges had to be watched by skirmishers. The latter, sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite to the city. But at the lower point of crossing, where no shelter could be had, our sharpshooters were themselves driven off, and the completion of the bridges was effected about noon on the 14th.

On the afternoon of that day, the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had demolished the houses on the river bank, as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter, and, under cover of his guns, he effected a lodgment in the town. The troops who had so gallantly held the position in the city during the severe cannonade during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night, as were also those, who, with signal tenacity, had maintained their post at the lower bridges. Under cover of darkness and of a dense fog, on the 15th, a large force passed the river and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left.

On the morning of the 15th, his arrangements for attack being completed, about 9 o'clock—the movement veiled by a fog—he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing.—General Jackson's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad. General Longstreet's left extending along the heights to the Rappahannock, above Fredericksburg, and General Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted in the Extension plain on our extreme right. As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, Gen. Stuart, with his accustomed promptness, moved up his section of horse artillery, which opened with effect upon his flank and drew upon the gallant Pelham a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours.

In the meantime the enemy was fiercely encountered by General A. P. Hill's division, forming General Jackson's right, and after an obstinate combat, repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and hotly contested, two of General Hill's brigades were drawn back upon our second line. General Early, with part of his division, being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had seized, and pursued him into the plain, until arrested by his artillery. The right of the enemy's column, extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of Gen. Hood, of Longstreet's corps. The enemy took possession of a small copse, in front of Hood, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with loss. During the attack on our right, the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg, and massing them in front of Longstreet's line.

Soon after his repulse on our right, he commenced a series of attacks on our left, with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Col. Walton, and a portion of McLaw's division, which occupied these heights. The last assault was made after dark, when Col. Alexander's battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery; whose ammunition had been exhausted, and ended the contest for the day. The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by his numerous heavy batteries on the Stafford Heights.

Our loss, during the operations, since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to about eighteen hundred killed and wounded. Among the former, I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brigadier-General Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left. Among the latter, that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brigadier-General Maxey Gregg, who was very severely, and it is feared, mortally wounded during the attack on our right. The enemy, to day, has been apparently engaged in crossing for his wounded and burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position, in line of battle, but, with the exception of some desultory cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack. About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEN. R. E. LEE.

CHAS. MARSHALL,
Maj. and A. D. C. (Official)

Further Accounts from Richmond.

The body of Gen. Maxey Gregg, killed at Fredericksburg, arrived in Richmond late on Monday night, and was placed in the office of the Provost Marshal. It was placed in a coffin, and remained until Tuesday afternoon, when the City Battalion and Public Guard, with full band, escorted it to the Petersburg depot, on the way to South Carolina.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday, says that at the Fredericksburg depot a sorry spectacle was presented. Several flat cars, laden with wounded soldiers, were there waiting for ambulances to carry them off. About four hundred were there distributing some food to the poor fellows who had been worn through by the terrible rain of the night before and were lying about in the cars, or lay lookin like human beings, many of them having eaten nothing since the day before, and were laid down dead. The state of affairs is lamentable.

The Fredericksburg cars, which arrived at nine o'clock yesterday morning, brought down two hundred and fifty of our wounded, and forty of the wounded Abolition soldiers. About 5 o'clock yesterday evening another train arrived over the same road, with three hundred of our wounded, and a train was expected last night with the remainder, and also an indefinite number of disabled Yankees.

The central train also came in yesterday with ninety disabled Abolition prisoners, and they report 1500 of their comrades at the Junction, making their way into this city under guard, exclusive of the wounded Confederates who were expected and had not arrived up to 11 o'clock last night. About 2050 of our wounded have been brought to Richmond. 1500 have been brought in on Sunday and Monday.—The arrival last night would finish all those whose condition required the advice of a surgeon.

FINANCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Revenue of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Summary of the Receipts of the State Treasury, from the 1st Day of December, 1861, to the 30th Day of November, 1862, Both Days Inclusive.

Lands	$ 5,230 61
Auction Commissions	10,090 40
Auction duties	23,577 56
Tax on bank dividends	183,519 59
Tax on corporation stock	425,465 74
Tax on real and personal estate, including half-mill tax	1,752,049 98
Tavern licenses	225,146 53
Retailers' licenses	271,255 83
Sample licenses	285 00
Peddlers' licenses	1,317 51
Brokers' licenses	7,957 83
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses	3,273 61
Distillery and brewery licenses	10,879 94
Billiard room, bowling saloon and ten pin alley licenses	3,722 17
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses	18,431 16
Patent medicine licenses	1,511 95
Pamphlet laws	274 37
Militia tax	20,009 21
Millers' tax	1,063 24
Foreign insurance agencies	33,328 23
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.	61,079 27
Tax on certain offices	12,567 96
Collateral inheritance tax	131,301 66
Canal tools	5,866 63
Sale of public property	1,023 17
Tax on enrollment of laws	5,055 00
Premiums on charters	5,855 75
Military loan of May 15th, 1861	387,850 00
Tax on loans	213,957 19
Interest on loans	9,946 04
Premiums on loans	32,962 05
Tax on tonnage, "commutation of"	350,000 00
Banks paying interest on the public debt equivalent to currency	140,768 30
Escheats	2,355 44
Free banking system	5,027 33
Pennsylvania Railroad Company bond No. 5, redeemed	100,000 00
Accrued interest	8,855 86
Refunded cash ordinary	207 32
Refunded cash military	29,566 42
Annuity for rights of way	10,000 00
United States Government	695,749 52
Fees of the public offices	2,639 59
Tax on brokers and private bankers	15,286 13
The unknown, "cases of conscience"	1,388 56
	$5,211,747 63
Balance in the State Treasury, November 30th, 1861, available	$1,551,605 72
Depreciated funds in the treasury, unavailable	41,032 00
	$1,592,637 72

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of revenue	$5,211,747 63
Balance in Treasury, available and unavailable	1,592,637 72
Total	$6,804,385 35

Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Summary of the Payment of the State Treasury from the 1st Day of December, 1861, to the 30th Day of November, 1862, Both Days Inclusive.

Expenses of Government	$ 43,804 03
Military expenses, ordinary	1,015 98
Pennsylvania volunteers in the late war with Mexico	36 00
Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of April 12, 1861	7 62
Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of May 15, 1861	469,548 68
Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of April 11, 1862	1,217 26
Military expenses for defence of the State and Union per act of April 16, 1862, and paid out of the appropriation of May 15, 1861	20,697 04
Pensions and gratuities, ordinary	5,288 51
Pensions paid under the act of May 15, 1861	400 54
Charitable institutions	128,955 36
Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania	21,295 66
North Western State Normal School in Erie Co.	5,000 00
Philadelphia School of Design for woman	2,000 00
Common Schools	257,199 44
Commissioners of the sinking fund	427,881 57
Military loan per act of April 12, 1861, redeemed	160,000 00
Interest on loans	2,296,235 51
Guaranteed interest	11,250 00
Domestic creditors	166 22
Damages on the public works and old claims	1,833 14
Special commissions	375 00
State library	2,915 19
Public buildings and grounds	6,655 51
House of Refuge	37,179 81
Penitentiaries	76,575
Lockouts	711 75
Free banking system	4,113 77
Amendments to the Constitution per resolution of April 21, 1856	155 43
Abatements of State tax	30,597 83
Mercantile appraisers	746 97
Counsel fees and commissions	392 93
United States Government direct tax	350,000 00
Miscellaneous	17,515 33
	$1,599,569 25
Balance in the State Treasury, November 30, 1862	$2,172,844 10
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable	41,032 00
	$2,213,876 10

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditures	$1,599,569 25
Balance in Treasury	2,213,876 10
Total	$6,801,385 35

THE CAUSES OF THE REBELLION.

We have from time to time placed before our readers what we conceived to be the true causes of this rebellion. Although every whippersnapper you may meet of secession proclivities, will tell you that the South are contending for its *rights*, and these rights are all compressed, in their imagination, within the limits of a nut-shell, viz.: the negro; yet they cannot *see* the life of them show wherein the *Government of the National Union*, before the rebellion broke out, had ever interfered in any way with that species of property, except to protect it, and to aid in recovering it for them wherever it has escaped into the so-called free States. Every guarantee was offered by the Congress in session just before Mr. Lincoln took his seat, by an amendment to the Constitution, that no interference should ever take place in regard to slavery in any State or Territory, where it was legalized, unless at the request or by the consent of the State interested. The same or a prior Congress had also resolved, that any Territory making application to be admitted as a State, should determine for itself whether or not slavery would be permitted therein—and in one of the last speeches made by Mr. Seward, in the Senate, before taking his seat in the Cabinet, he distinctly declared that those with whom he acted, would not oppose the admission of any new State, with a slavery constitution, if the people of the Territory thus seeking admission, asks for it—that the only Territory now within our borders, in which slavery can exist, is New Mexico, and there it has existed by legal authority ever since it was taken from Mexico, and during all that time but twenty-four slaves have been found within its limits.—The leaders of the South, finding that their excuses for secession were thus exhausted, then put forth a new plea, requiring stipulations that all territory *hereafter* to be acquired, shall have provision made for the benefit of slavery. This the anti-slavery men refused, knowing that even if the proposition was made in good faith, it was only intended to give encouragement to further raids, such as Walker and others had been engaged in, on Nicaragua, Cuba, and other territories of our neighbors in the tropics, for the purpose of making new slave territory. For the natural increase of slavery, in the States and territory suitable for it, now within our limits, two hundred years would be requisite to fill it up, according to the ratio of increase, predicated upon the census returns of the several past decades; whilst the territory which can only be occupied as free soil, will be filled up in one hundred years or less! The proposition was rejected, as it was known it would and should be, and hence the "Peace" Congress failed to effect anything at its meeting which was held during the session of the last Congress of Mr. Buchanan's term. But it was well known that no terms were desired to be made.—South Carolina had resolved on her course, and her Senators refused to attend that Congress, because she had determined on seceding—every one knows with what insolence she treated the other Southern and border States, and boasted that they would be dragged after her—and those of the followers of Calhoun, being now joined by the office hankers in other States, who snuffed in the breeze their official decapitation, were determined if they could not *rule*, they would *ruin*—their plans had been laid, their agents appointed; their tools in the Cabinet had done their part in providing for the occasion, and no better opportunity could possibly ever occur, to carry out the pre-determined purpose of the founder of the plot, the Cataline Calhoun, who, in his interview with the gallant Commodore Stewart, the now senior officer of the navy, declared that when they (the South) could no longer control the Government, they would secede; that they would use the Democratic party to retain power as long as they could, antipodes as the Southern principles were to those of the Democracy; but whenever they could no longer have the ascendancy, then would a disruption commence.—The Democratic party was rent in twain by these conspirators because they knew that Douglas, who, in a full convention would have received the nomination, would not play into their hands, and therefore they broke up the nominating convention, divided the vote between Douglas and Breckinridge, which necessarily elected Mr. Lincoln, which gave to the South the excuse they wanted to rebel. That slavery, however, was not the *cause*, but the *means*, by which the rebellion was to be accomplished, there is no manner of doubt. Calhoun, as we have frequently shown, found, after his nullification attempt, that the object could not be obtained through the medium of the tariff, and gave the word of command to his subordinates to fall back upon and agitate the slavery question, which they promptly embraced, and have kept up the agitation ever since. That it was *not* slavery that produced the rebellion, we have the assurance of Jeff. Davis' government, stating through their ministers to Europe, Yancey, Rost and Mann, to Lord Russell, the British secretary for Foreign Affairs, in which it was expressly declared by them, that—

"It was from no fear that the slaves would be liberated that secession took place. The very party in power has proposed to guarantee slavery forever in the States, if the South would but remain in the Union. Mr. Lincoln's message [his first message to Congress in July, 1861,] proposes no freedom to the slave, but announces the subjection of his owner to the will of the Union; in other words, to the will of the north. Even after the battle of Bull Run both branches of the Congress at Washington passed resolutions that the war is only waged to uphold the (pro slavery) Constitution, and to enforce the laws, (many of them pro-slavery,) and out of one hundred and seventy-two votes in the Lower House, they received all but two, and in the Senate all but one vote. As the army commenced its march the Commanding General issued an order that no slaves should be received into or allowed to follow the camp."

The statement made by Yancey & Co., is a matter of history, and embraces facts undeniable, and shows that the rebellion was not on account of the loss of their slaves.

The object then is to be determined by other matters of history—and the germ of it is also to be found in the language of Mr. Calhoun, and his party ever since, who have contended for a stronger, a monarchical or aristocratical government. This was openly avowed to Mr. Russell, the London Times correspondent, when in South Carolina, and though not so frankly advocated in other States where republican principles were more deeply rooted than in that oligarchical State, yet the sentiments of the leaders of the party were well known and freely avowed when opportunities suitable occurred—and the poison has been steadily working for years. We know that leading, influential and wealthy men in our State have felt no hesitation in expressing the wish that our form of government should be changed—that there is too much power given to the poorer classes, who control the elections, and that the wealthy require a *stronger government*—one that they can manage, as is the case now in South Carolina, where no one who is not an owner of a certain number of slaves, and of a prescribed number of acres of land, has any rights in the election of the rulers or in the making of the laws under which he lives, any more than the free negroes of the State possess. Although the doctrine of *"down with the mudsills,"* is not openly avowed elsewhere, as it is in South Carolina, if ever the day shall arrive when this country shall be divided into two or more nationalities, (and if ever the principle of secession is acknowledged, there is no telling where the process of disintegration shall end,) the democratic republican principle upon which our Government is formed, will, as sure as fate, be forever swept away, never to be recovered, and the hopes of freedom will be forever blasted, the wide world ever.—*Bal. Clipper.*