



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 of 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. DODGAS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—A resolution has been offered in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report as soon as possible, the amendments to the Constitution passed by the last Legislature, and, also, that the Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of holding a special election not later than the first of August next, to give the people of the State an opportunity of adopting or rejecting the same, in time, providing they should be adopted, to allow the soldiers to vote at the ensuing fall elections.—The resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

Among the proposed amendments to the Constitution, is one permitting Pennsylvania soldiers in service to vote in the field. Should the special election be authorized, and the amendments be adopted, it will entitle the soldiers to vote at the election next fall.

Finding out his Mistake.

Some of the leading Southern traitors—the men who planned the scheme of secession and precipitated the people into revolution—are now discovering that they have not gained very much practically, as regards their ideas of State independence and sovereignty. General Robert Toombs was suddenly awakened out of his delusion a few days since, in a manner that must have greatly astonished, as well as irritated him. Recent intelligence from Richmond informed us that he had "taken the cars in Savannah without a passport. The officer on the train, whose duty it was to examine passports, called in the discharge of this duty, upon Mr. Toombs, for his passport. Mr. Toombs had no passport, and so informed the officer, and said that he would not procure one, adding that he was General Robert Toombs, and owed allegiance to Georgia and no other Government, and that his State did not require her citizens to travel with passes and passports, and that he would not procure a passport. The officer informed Gen. Toombs that his orders allowed him no discretion, but required of him not to allow any man to pass without a passport. General Toombs, still refusing to procure a passport, was ejected from the cars by the guard. Gen. Toombs proceeded to harangue them in an excited and bitter manner, and in disloyal and treasonable language. General Beauregard being in Savannah, and hearing the facts, ordered the arrest and confinement of General Toombs, and he was taken in charge by a guard."

This was a pretty rough way of teaching Mr. Toombs a lesson as to the nature of that Government he had helped Mr. Davis to erect in the South and many like experiences to come hereafter will go far to convince him, and others in the same section, that they made a grand mistake in attempting to establish a Confederate Government on the principle of absolute State sovereignty. No such political fabric can stand. The Central authority must be supreme in all National affairs; otherwise there can be no order, no cohesion, no stability in the body politic. State rights were as nearly harmonized with a supreme General Government in the Constitution of the United States, as it was possible to effect such a reconciliation in any federative system. Every civil organization must have one head, instead of many. But Gen. Toombs thought that Georgia was equal to or greater than all the Confederate States as represented by the Central Confederate Government. In other words he evidently supposed that the political structure which he and his confederates in treason had built up, was founded on the absurd theory that the parts are separately equivalent to the whole. They must speedily find out their error. And when they are brought back to their allegiance to this Government, they will be all the better citizens for the bitter experience through which they are passing.

The State Senate adjourns from day to day without doing any business. The election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. White who is still a prisoner, takes place on Friday next. The Senate will be organized next week, and then Clymer & Co., will have to stand firm under

(For the Globe.) The last Monitor makes an attack upon James Bricker, charging him with making money off the persons recruited by him into the army. The attack is malicious either on the part of the editor, or he is the dupe of persons who have not the capacity and energy to be as successful in recruiting as Mr. Bricker appears to be. The truth is this—Mr. Bricker and others were a committee for the borough of Huntingdon to raise its quota. The mustering in fee which the Government pays to each recruit was transferred by them to the committee of the bounty fund of the borough, and to that extent it swelled that fund, and the town and the recruits have the benefit of it, and the recruiting committee make nothing by the operation. After the quota of Huntingdon was known or believed to be full, Mr. Bricker has been employed by committees from various townships in the county to exert himself to raise recruits for those places, the mustering in fee being credited to the committee of the respective local bounty fund as it was in Huntingdon. The committees of those townships have made an agreement with him to pay him out of their fund a certain sum for each recruit he gets for them, which is all the pay he gets; and which is entirely a matter of private bargain. He has been industrious and successful in getting recruits for the various places for which he is employed and therefore the Monitor and their informers have made the attack. No recruit will come forward and say that he has not got the amount he bargained for. TRUTH.

U. S. Christian Commission, } 13 Bank St., Phila., Feb. 5, '64. DEAR MADAM:—Mr. Patterson, Treasurer of the U. S. Christian Commission, will himself acknowledge the generous contribution received through you from the people of Mooreville, Manor Hill, &c.

Permit me, at his request, to drop you a note concerning the work of the Christian Commission for our nation's brave defenders. One thing about it, whatever it may be in value and amount, it would have been very little in comparison if the ladies had not given us their help.—Their noble, humane and Christian efforts have done much to supply stores and money, and the country owes them a debt of unbounded gratitude for it.

The Christian Commission is an electric chain between the hearth and the tent. It carries the benefits of home, and church, and the press, as well as it can, to our sons and brothers going to the war. Our delegates go to them, seek out the suffering ones on the battle field and in the camp, to relieve and cheer them.

They go full handed, taking with them the clothing, delicacies, &c., prepared by the ladies, or purchased with the money given, and distribute them personally to the men who are suffering for want of them.

They carry also the weekly religious newspapers in great numbers, the family papers the soldiers are accustomed to see at home, with books, and tracts, and, best of all, the Scriptures; with all these, they do all they can by personal influence and public preaching to make and keep our noble men unspotted, and to fit them for life and for death. This work everywhere meets the earnest "God bless the Christian Commission" from the soldiers, and the hearty approbation of all in authority, from the President down. It has grown in a few months from nothing to more than a million of dollars in amount, and has saved O how many lives of the noble men who have gone into the deadly conflict to save the life of the nation.

We hope the war may soon be brought to a close, and the rebellion put down; but while it lasts let us do all we can for the bodies and souls of those who fight our battles for us. Many thanks for the generous help of the citizens of Mooreville, Manor Hill, and of Huntingdon county generally. Truly yours, W. E. BOARDMAN, Sec. U. S. C. C. Mrs. J. M. LOVE, Manor Hill.

U. S. Christian Commission, } Philadelphia, Feb. 5th, 1864. Received of Mrs. J. M. Love, sixty and one-half dollars for the United States Christian Commission, being proceeds of Concert and Festival held by the people of Mooreville, Manor Hill and vicinity. JOS. PATTERSON, Treasurer, Per Wm. H. Hill.

Who Fired Colt's Army?

That the supposition of an emissary coming from the rebels to fire the building is also erroneous, is shown by the fact that not long ago a workman did come there with the piteous story that he was a deserter from the rebels, and was employed. But notice how and when the fire broke out. It was during the only half hour in the twenty-four when a watchman was not present; there being an interval of half an hour in the morning between the going away of the night watchman for that hour and the one below it, and the coming of the day watchman. It could not have been fired in the night, because then the watchmen are all about, and no one could have got into the building. It was kindled in the wing connecting the two main buildings, so that it was likely to take both and destroy the rifle as well as the pistol shops. It started where the patterns and much choice dry wood were stored, which would readily kindle. It is a great mystery how it could have caught fire itself, and no one but a rebel sympathizer could have desired its destruction.—Hartford Press.

A fellow was recently arrested at Chicago, charged with getting up a swindling circular, announcing a "Grand Gift and Prize Lottery" for the benefit of sick & wounded soldiers, the patronage of the ladies of Chicago. The circular announced 60,000 tickets for sale at \$1 each—\$20,000 to go for the benefit of the soldiers, and \$40,000 to be distributed in prizes. The fellow was making a fine thing of it.

To Soldiers and Postmasters.—Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will doubtless confer a favor on the soldiers in the field, as well as their friends at home, by giving publicity to the following: An Act to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into the mails of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Approved, January 22, 1864. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 25, 1864.

The foregoing law is published for the information of the public, and especially for the guidance of Postmasters, and is thought to be so full and plain that no one can mistake its meaning. Postmasters will, however, bear in mind that packages of clothing entitled to pass in the mails—four ounces for eight cents—must be manufactured from wool, cotton or linen, and not exceeding two pounds in weight, and must be addressed to a non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States. Consequently a package addressed to a commissioned officer, or composed of other materials than as above specified, such as boots, shoes, &c., if sent by mail, must be prepaid by stamps at letter rates, viz: three cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General. We observe that the above has been published extensively, but incorrect in regard to the sum to be paid as postage. We re-publish above an official copy the same correctly.

In a speech delivered at Boston a few days ago, General Burnside told the following incident, illustrative of the patriotism of the East Tennesseans.—During the siege of Knoxville his Commissary reported to him that there was no bread for the garrison. They must live on meat, then, was the order. But next morning, and subsequently every morning, a fleet of flat boats from Sevier county was floated down the Broad river into the Holston, loaded with corn and wheat.—"The boats had to pass the rebel pickets, but the gallant men guiding them built parapets of the barrels, and not one of the boats was lost. "It seemed as if they were guided by the providence of God," said General Burnside, "and I felt there was no danger of starvation."

Fernando Wood offered an amendment to the enrollment law on Tuesday last. "To exempt from the draft all who, from conscientious disbelief in the humanity, necessity, or eventual success of this war, are opposed to its further prosecution until an effort has been made, and failed, to end it by negotiation." The effect of this amendment would have been to exempt the entire home-traitor party, and would have suited that miserable faction exactly, but unfortunately the House "didn't see it," and Fernando's motion was voted down by 23 in favor to 108 against.

A National Tax on the Circulation of all State Banks.

Petitions are being presented to Congress from various quarters praying that the circulation of all banks chartered by State Legislatures may be taxed to such an extent as to compel them to call in their issues, and use only the national legal tender currency. This is a reform which cannot be too speedily put into operation. By a system known only to the banks, no institution in this Commonwealth pays out its own notes in its own locality. Checks on almost any bank are paid in as many different five dollar bills as are called for on the face of the check, all on different banks, which issued them, and totally unknown to the persons who are expected to receive them as money. What good reason is there to prevent these banks from circulating the notes of the Government. The Government is just as solvent as any of these banking companies, so that the bank which refuses thus to contribute to the general success, should be heavily taxed on its own issues to make up for the refusal. Now is the time for Congress to assert its power over the currency of the country. Now is the time for the Federal Government to insist upon its exclusive right to make and issue money. Let there be no delay about these assertions. With this right firmly fixed and exercised exclusively by the Federal Government, a great blessing will be conferred, financially now and forever, hereafter.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Loyal People of Missouri Moving.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.—Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee to investigate military affairs for this State, made a lengthy and very elaborate report to the lower house of the Legislature yesterday.

The Memphis Bulletin publishes a card, signed by three hundred of the best citizens of the city, addressed to the people of Tennessee upon the subject of the re-organization of the State and re-establishing relations with the National Government. It recommends immediate and unconditional emancipation as the best and truest policy, and also alternative, and calls upon all to support the same by a meeting at Memphis, on the 22d inst.

Flour is selling in Richmond for \$250 per bbl, and sugar at from \$7 to \$8 per lb.

The Enrollment Bill, as Amended.

The following is the enrollment bill, as amended. It having passed both Houses of Congress, only awaits the President's signature to become a law.

The bill, as passed by the House, provides that the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the same is divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of non-resident therein subject to draft, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished therefor; and in ascertaining and filling the said quota there shall be taken into account the recent number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States, and whose names are borne upon the enrollment lists as already returned to the office of the Provost Marshal General of the United States. Any persons enrolled under the provisions of the enrollment act, who may hereafter be so enrolled, may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute, who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States, and such persons so furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from draft, during the time for which such substitute shall be exempt from draft, not however, exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted. But no private soldier, musician, or non-commissioned officer being actually in the military service of the United States, shall be accepted or accepted as the substitute. The boards of enrollment are to count all persons liable to draft under the provisions of this act, and of the enrollment act, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officers; and all persons who shall have arrived at the age of 20 years before the draft, all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military and naval service of the United States, who have not been in such service two years during the present war, and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the second section to which this act is an amendment, which names placed in the box provided for this act; and the boards of enrollment shall release and discharge from draft all persons, who, between the time of the enrollment and the time of the draft, shall have arrived at the age of forty-five years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment. Any person drafted into the military service of the United States may, before the time for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If such substitute is not placed in the box before the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted, and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall be liable to draft in filling future quotas; and if any drafted persons shall hereafter pay money for the procurement of a substitute under the provisions of the act, to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such persons from draft during the time for which the person was drafted, unless the names placed in the box become exhausted, in which case, the names shall be returned to the wheel. Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denominations, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered as non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of \$300 to such persons as the Secretary of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. Provided, That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this section, unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his department has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

Any man or woman who shall be drafted shall have the right, within eight days after the notification of such draft, to enlist in the naval service as a seaman. No pilot, engineer, master at arms, acting master, acting ensign, or acting master's mate, having an appointment, or acting appointment, as such, and being actually in the naval service, shall be subject to a military draft while holding such appointment.

The following persons are exempted and excepted from the enrollment and draft—namely: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service. All persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft. All persons who have served in the military or naval service two years, during the present war, and who have been honorably discharged from the service, and no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt. The two classes heretofore provided for in the enrollment are consolidated.—In all cases where colored persons have been heretofore enlisted in the military service of the United States, all the provisions of this act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applicable, as well as to those who may be hereafter recruited.

The bill also contains the section for enrolling all able-bodied persons of African descent; upon which separate votes were taken before the bill was passed.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—Baltimore, Feb. 10.—"The Montgomery" (Ala.) Daily Mail, has the following significant announcement:—"Reasons of an evacuation of Richmond are gaining credit. There is a movement on foot which will create more consternation at Richmond, than anything that has occurred during the war."

The President's stable was destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th—the work of an incendiary. Six fine horses and two carriages were burned.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Expedition towards Richmond.

New York, Feb. 9.—The Tribune has the following despatch:—"Fortress Monroe, Feb. 8.—The expedition having returned, we are permitted to state the following facts:—On Saturday morning, General Butler's forces, under command of Brig. Gen. Wistar, marched from Yorktown by the way of New Kent Court House. The cavalry arrived at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at Bottom's Bridge, across the Chickahominy, ten miles from Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid into Richmond, and endeavoring by a surprise to liberate our prisoners.

The cavalry reached the bridge at the time appointed, marching in 162 hours 47 miles. A force of infantry followed in their rear, for the purpose of supporting them. It was expected to surprise the enemy at Bottom's Bridge, who had had for some time only a small picket there. The surprise failed because, as the Richmond Examiner of to-day says, "a Yankee deserter gave information in Richmond of the intended movement." The enemy had felled a large amount of timber so as to block up and obstruct the roads and make it impossible for our cavalry to pass.

After remaining at the bridge from 2 o'clock until 12, Gen. Wistar joined them with his infantry, and the whole object of the surprise having been defeated, Gen. Wistar returned to Williamsburg. On his march back to New Kent Court House, his rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed without loss to us. A march by our infantry, three regiments of whom were colored, of more than 80 miles, was made in 66 hours. The cavalry marched over 100 miles in 50 hours. This shows that it is possible to make a campaign in Virginia in winter.

The Frightful Panic at the Rebel Capital

Baltimore, Feb. 9.—The American has a special dispatch from Fortress Monroe, from C. C. Fenton, who has been up to City Point. It says:—The rebel flag of trace steamer Schultz, with Commissioner Quid and Captain Hatch, the trace officer, arrived on Sunday at City Point. Two citizen prisoners, brought down by the Schultz, were sent on board the New York.

The prisoners bro't exciting news from Richmond, which they represent to have been in a state of feverish excitement from midnight on Saturday up to the time they left, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

At midnight on Saturday the bells of the city were rung and men were rushing through the streets crying—"To arms, to arms—the Yankees are coming." During the remainder of the night an intense commotion was everywhere visible; the Home Guards were called out, and the tramp of armed men could be heard in all directions. Cannon were hauled through the streets, women and children were hurrying to and fro, and there were all the evidences of such a panic as had seldom been witnessed in Richmond.

On Sunday morning there was no abatement in the excitement. The guards were all marched out of the city to the defenses, and the armed citizens placed on guard over the prisoners. Horsemen were dashing to and fro, and the excitement among the prisoners to know the cause of all this commotion became intense. It was soon learned that a large cavalry and infantry force, with artillery, had made their appearance on the Peninsula at Bottom's Bridge, within ten miles of the city, and that Richmond was actually threatened by the Yankees. The same hurrying of troops, arming of citizens and excitement among the women and children continued during the morning.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the prisoners were about to leave in the trace boat, the alarm bells were again rung with great fury, and they left a scene of confusion and turmoil such as they had never before witnessed in the city. The rumors that prevailed were conflicting and wild. It was their impression that 8,000 or 10,000 cavalry would have found but little difficulty in entering the city, liberating the prisoners, destroying the forts and public property, and returning by the Peninsula before any sufficient force to resist them could be brought to the aid of the small garrison left to defend it.

For several days previous to this alarm, the troops in and around the city, to the number of 4000 or 5000, had been sent off to join Lee's army with great dispatch, the impression prevailing that a movement was contemplated by General Meade. In this they were right, as during the progress of the excitement on Sunday, intelligence was received that Meade had crossed the Rapidan.

On Monday morning a courier arrived at City Point bringing copies of the morning papers with the intelligence that the excitement had abated and that it had been ascertained that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickahominy and had abandoned the attack.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Union Prisoners to be Removed from Richmond—Guerrillas Defeated.

Headquarters West Virginia, Feb. 9.—Information of high importance reached our outposts to-day, and was brought in by a mounted deserter from General Early's command. The deserter says that when he left a rumor was prevalent of the removal, or preparation being made for the immediate removal, of all the Yankee prisoners from the neighborhood of Richmond. Also, that the Richmond authorities had detained the mails, newspapers, &c., going from Richmond to the soldiers in camp.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Gallatin, Feb. 8th.—An expedition, composed of detachments of the 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, 62d Kentucky, and the Tennessee State guard, in all three hundred, was organized by Brigadier General Paine, commander of this post, and made a successful raid into Putnam, Overton, White and Fentress counties. It was out eleven days, and traveled about three hundred miles, killed thirty-three guerrillas, took 102 prisoners, and captured about one hundred horses and mules; and a considerable quantity of stolen property. Among the captured is Colonel Murray, of the rebel army, and among the killed are Captain Brown and two lieutenants. Colonel H. K. McConnell, of the 11th Ohio V. I. Infantry, commanded the expedition.

From Knoxville.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Persons arrived at Nashville, yesterday, from Knoxville, report that our communications with Cumberland Gap are cut off, and that nearly all of East Tennessee is in possession of the rebels. The small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in Knoxville. The Army of the Cumberland is in splendid condition. The troops draw rations. The most of the rebel army is at Dalton. Gen. Johnson's headquarters are at Atlanta. Nearly all the Tennessee brigades, and two-thirds of the Kentucky regiments have been sent South, ostensibly to assist in holding Mobile, but in reality to prevent desertions.—The Tennesseans leave the rebel army in large numbers.

The Discontent in North Carolina.

The press of North Carolina continues to denounce in vehement language the despotic measures of the Rebel Congress. The Raleigh Progress of a recent date speaks in the following emphatic fashion:—"The present Congress is bent on fastening a military despotism on the people of these Confederate States, and the people must either submit quietly to receive the yoke, or resist the tyranny. Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and the people of North Carolina will not hesitate as to the course they should pursue. Pass the bill to enroll the whole population reported in the House by the Military Committee, and a spontaneous cry will come up from every nook and corner of North Carolina for a Convention, and unless the military shall gag the last man in the State, including the Governor, the Legislature, and other State officers, they will have it."

"We may be imprisoned for this declaration; but believing before God and man, that we are doing our duty, we appeal to the President and his Congress to pause and reflect before it is too late. North Carolina cannot and will not submit to have every able-bodied man conscripted, and the whole State turned into a military camp. We want to achieve an independence over the common enemy, but we are not willing to become the vassals of usurpers at home to achieve that or any other object. We speak the words of truth and soberness, because we know the sentiments of the great mass of the people in North Carolina. The State will never willingly submit to a despotism with Jefferson Davis or any one else at its head."

In the same vein the Salem (N. C.) Press remarks:

"Every day convinces us more and more that we are upon the eve of events which are pregnant with the fate of the confederacy. True, all seems quiet, but it is but the lull that precedes a storm. Every paper we open contains remarks upon the exodus of our citizens from their homes to avoid the recent law placing the principals of substitutes into the army. "Even men who were devoted to the cause of southern independence feel their courage grow less and less, as the prospect for placing them into the army becomes more and more certain."

Last summer, when the people held meetings in many counties, and this State, with a view to inaugurate negotiations for an honorable peace, they were denounced as a band of traitors who were striking up strife, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy. A change now seems to have come over the spirit of their dream; and the time is not far distant when all will agree that this war must be brought to a close by other means than the sword."

A Wall from Georgia.

The editor of the Baltimore Clipper has been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from a wealthy planter of Georgia, who has been a thorough secessionist, to his relative in East Tennessee, now on a visit to Baltimore, who was from the beginning a true and loyal citizen, and had warned his Georgia relative of the danger of going to war for his rights in the territories:

"I have many things to tell you about. My troubles are numerous and I want some help, if possible; my negro women and children will eat me up, unless I can get them off. My carriage will be taken by my negroes so soon as they get back. I have no regret at losing the negroes, if they all would go, as they have never been of any profit to me; but to be left with the women and children and old people—makes it bad. If I could get the women and children to the Yankees, they may have them, with my good wishes for their welfare; but if they stay, and the men return, I fear for the consequences of negroes in Yankee uniforms. I always told my men not to run away, but let me know when they wanted to go, and they should go off with all they had, in good style; but they became afraid of me, and left without giving notice."

"I am fully satisfied that slavery is done in this country, and am not much sorry for it, if we could only have peace and quiet the remainder of our lives. The Legislature of Georgia has passed a militia bill, requiring all men to be enrolled between the ages of 16 and 60; to be turned over to the Confederate Government on a call from the President. So, you see, after being robbed of every thing, we have made, our negroes all gone, then put all the men in the army, and leave our wives

and children to starve, under the name of freedom for our homes and friends is a rich idea. Capt. John, and old "Will" be the only men left in the 4th district, and not one of them able to cut wood or make a fire. This looks like "getting our rights in the territories."

"We have no money that can be used outside of the Confederacy, and we can't live in it. I yet have meat, and corn to do for my family for the year, if my mill is not destroyed, and I do not know, that I will have it by the time this reaches you. If things keep on as they are going, all will be gone beyond redemption soon. Money will be money when this war is over, and we of the South will not have it. [After stating his fears that his young son would be forced into the army, and remarking that he don't want him there, he continues:] I do not know how far cessation is to go. It may clear out all we of the South have, but what is not consumed in that way will be by taxes."

A Fearful Adventure on the Ice.

On Friday, a Frenchman, whose name we did not learn, residing in Springwells, wishing to visit Canada, ventured to cross the river on the ice with a team. He had with him his wife and two children, who were bundled up and snugly cocooned in the bottom of the sleigh, for protection against the wind that blows upon the river. The entire party was in the most disadvantageous position to meet an accident of the nature of the one which befell them on their passage over. When about half way across, the ice gave, precipitating them into the water. The frantic efforts of the team to get out were continually increasing the size of the hole in which they had fallen, and rapidly accumulating fragments of ice. Before he could reach out his arm to grasp the child, one of the horses succeeded in raising one foot high enough to step upon the edge of the ice, upon which he attempted to raise himself.—The movement threw him over backward, entangling him in the harness, at the same time striking the boy, upon his head with one of his fore feet, or else some hard portion of his harness, opening a large scalp wound.—The father seized his child just as he sank, and succeeded in placing him with the others, although, nearly defeated by the commotion created by the horses, whose fear had entirely overcome them, and being entangled in the harness were at last being drawn under the ice, the sleigh having passed under by the action of the current. Seeing that all efforts to save the horses were futile, he turned his attention toward the mother and children, two of whom were heroically clinging to a box, although nearly numbed with cold, the mother holding also the injured and senseless child upon a board from the bottom of the sleigh, which had become detached.

Almost immediately after leaving the team they were taken under the ice, and the father energetically in removing the family from the edge of the hole, and was successful, although nearly chilled to death, in placing them upon firm ice, after an incredible labor. Upon reaching a place of safety, a few feet from the edge of the hole in which they had been engulfed, that strength which had sustained them sank from exhaustion, and this, combined with the stupor caused by cold and fatigue, almost overcame them. It was with great difficulty that energy sufficient to keep awake and under motion could be mustered, and their lives were equally in danger from the effects of this lethargy with that of their condition among the fragments of floating ice. By strong exertions, however, they succeeded in reaching the land and a house, where they were taken care of. There are fears that the child, which was injured in the head, will not survive, as the wound and exposure combined place him in a critical condition. The others, however, are doing well.—Detroit Press.

Marvelous Incident.

In the course of our reading we remember to have met with a few cases where, at the moment of death, a vision of the dead has appeared to friends at a great distance from the place of death, as if to give notice of the event; but those instances were in Europe, and occurred a long time ago—so one might doubt their authenticity, or at least be excused for not accepting them as verities, and all the more since nothing of the kind was ever heard of in his own region. We here offer one case which is free from these objections, and is quite as extraordinary as any that have been recorded.

A friend (whose name we do not give, simply because we did not happen to ask his authority, for publication) recently called on us, who has lost a son in the army; an officer of good promise serving under General Banks. We alluded to the great loss of our friend, and, in conversation upon that subject, he said a very remarkable thing had happened to him in connection with it. When he had no reason to doubt the well-being of his son, and had no anxiety for him beyond what was usual, and was sleeping calmly, he was suddenly awakened by a shock as if he had been shot through the head. His first thought was that he had been shot—or, to use his own expression, "This is death." But the next instant a vision of his son appeared to him, and the impression was that his son and not himself was killed.

He had never believed in ghosts, or spiritual manifestations; nor did he at the occurrence of the vision; nor does he now, undertake to account for it, or call it a spiritual manifestation. He did not recollect the date or hour; but he did in the morning relate the circumstance to two of his friends.—They did not record the date; but when, about three weeks afterwards, intelligence was received of the death of the son by a shot through the head, at Port Hudson, at six o'clock in the morning, the recollection of one of them was that the vision and the death were on the same day, or the next day after the death of the son. Such was the account given to us, and we have no doubt of its truth. Our friend would not trifle on a matter which he believes to be only the solemnity of the grave, but it also touches his kindest affection.—Vermont Watchman and Freeman.