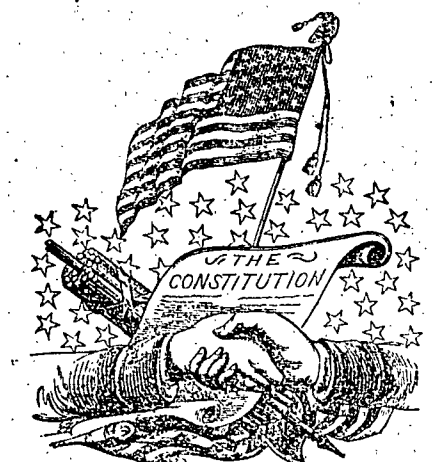


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor. CARLEISLE, PA., JANUARY 30, 1862.

OUR FLAG.



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us! With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving over us!

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to those of our friends who called on us during Court weeks and paid their subscription. During the ten days that Court lasted some seventy subscribers called and paid up in full and renewed their subscription. We also during the same time, added nineteen new subscribers to our list. We hope the friends of our paper in all the townships will continue their efforts in procuring us new subscribers. We intend to devote our entire time to the conducting of the Volunteer, and thus make the paper worthy the support of every Democrat.

READ IT.—The speech of the veteran Democratic war-horse, Col. HOPKINS, made in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on his motion to investigate the manner in which the Tonnage tax was repealed last winter, will be found on our first page. It is a short but able speech. Read it, one and all.

SNOW.—We had a fall of several inches of snow on Tuesday, and at this writing those who are fortunate enough to own horseflesh and sleighs, are making good use of it. The bells sound right merrily, and remind us of the days when old Carleisle used to turn out sleighing parties that were worth looking at. In those days it made the landlords at Paper-town, Carleisle Springs or Hoguestown sail from car to car to see from twenty-five to forty couple come driving up to their doors.—Visions of bank notes by the peck floated before their eyes, and the poor turkeys suffered some. But the fashions of the world have changed. Either the youngsters of the present generation are more penurious, or there is less of that good social feeling which used to prevail. "Times ain't as they used to was."

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—We published an account, two weeks since, of the murder of an old German, named BERGER, and a colored boy named GASTY, near Bollers Springs, this county. A few days since four men were arrested on suspicion of having committed the dare-devil crimes. Their names are Wm. J. SMITH, and his three sons, CROCKER, LEVI and JAMES. They were all neighbors of the deceased, and their conduct after the murder had been committed, justified their arrest. They were arrested by Officer MARTIN of this place, assisted by Ex-Sheriff McCARTNEY, and immediately brought to town and lodged in jail. They will have a hearing before Esquire SPRONKER to-day, (Thursday) when, if the evidence is sufficient, they will be remanded to prison to await their trial at the April court.

TAXABLE PROPERTY OF THE STATE.—By a tabular statement appended to the Auditor General's Report for the year 1861, we learn that the total valuation of Real and Personal Property in the several counties of this Commonwealth, subject to taxation, amounts to \$569,049,877, upon which a State tax of \$1,479,937.81 has been assessed. The total population of the State, by the Census of 1860, is 2,021,040; and the number of taxable inhabitants, is 642,462. The aggregate State tax on Witches, amounts to \$13,865.23. The total valuation of Real and Personal Property in Cumberland county, amounts to \$11,960,224, upon which a State tax of \$30,945.33 is assessed. The population of the county, by the Census of 1860, was 40,402, and the number of taxable inhabitants, 10,426. The State tax on Witches in this county, amounts to \$207.00.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes: WHAT CUMBERLAND COUNTY PAYS.—From the report of the Auditor General we learn that Cumberland county has paid into the State Treasury during the last year the following sums: Tax on real and personal estate, \$27,601.11; Auction commissions, 25.00; Tax on corporation stocks, 3,528.93; Tavern licenses, 1,038.90; Pedlers licenses, 1,185.85; Brokers licenses, 215.46; Billiard rooms, &c., 104.50; Eating houses, 261.25; Pamphlet laws, 2.85; Tax on writs, wills, &c., 848.54; Colateral inheritance tax, 1,788.69; Emolument of laws, 50.00. Total, \$35,604.03. During the same period the following sums were paid to the County by the State: Penions, \$24.10; Common Schools, 4,170.40; Abatement on State tax, 1,157.89; Mercantile appraisers, 16.62. Total, \$5,369.01.

Some of the Republican papers are down on "old Ann" for appointing Mr. STANTON—a life-long Democrat and honest man—Secretary of War. They say the President has insulted his party, and kicked over a plank of the Chicago platform. Tut, tut, get out, ye grumblers. The appointment of STANTON was the best act the President has performed. With a Democrat at the head of the War Department, we may hope to see a stop put to plunder, as well as a re-construction of the Union. The Democrats hate this country, and they will save it. Abolitionists, in the meantime, must stand aside.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AFTER THE PRESIDENT.

The Abolitionists, in and out of Congress, are fast consolidating their forces for the purpose of assailing the President, because of his persistent determination not to let into the emancipation trap. Indeed, a number of the prominent Republican papers, and several Members of Congress, have already broken ground, and denounced the President in pointed and insulting language. The New York Tribune, the leading Republican organ of the country, contains a daily attack upon the "powers that be," and another organ of the same pestiferous faction, printed in one of the Western States, threatens the Executive with forcible ejection from office if he refuses longer to heed the crazy fanatics who are urging him to violate his oath and make this war a crusade against the requirements of the Constitution. STEVENS' War money—in a speech in the House, a few days since, anecdoted at the President and denounced his policy, using this language:

"This war will not end till our Government shall have completely crushed the magnitude of the contest and discover that this is an intestine war in which one party or the other must be reduced. He repeated that this war cannot be ended so long as it is conducted on present principles. The twenty millions of the North cannot conquer until there is a new mode of warfare. The slaves who are not siding the rebellion must be made our allies. He would march into the heart of the rebellion, and pick cotton and open ports, but to end the rebellion. Then he would hang the leaders. Six months of such a campaign would end the war. We possess all the power under the Constitution to exercise this tremendous power. It would compensate every honest patriotic slaveholder. This would require not more than sixty millions of dollars. Emancipation is a legitimate means of ending the war. It would be done by the rebels, and all publicists hold that every measure may be exercised to disable the enemy. Besides it was a noble principle to deliver from slavery an oppressed people. Only one Member of the Cabinet, Mr. Seward, comprehended the proper means of conducting the war, but his voice was isolated. It was like that of one crying in the wilderness, and has been driven from his place—an exile to Siberia."

It is evident, therefore, that President Lincoln is to be made the target for Abolition fools to fire their spears at. Are these agitators crazy, or are they working for their former darling object—a dissolution of the Union? This rebellion, which the Abolitionists of the North, and a few hot-heads in South Carolina forced upon the country, can only be put down by bullets, swords and bayonets. This insane cry of "make the slaves our allies," "march them into the heart of the rebellion," "end the rebellion," &c., &c., is language such as none but a most consummate ass or bigoted knave would use. It reminds us of the fable of the mice and the cat. The mice met in council to devise some means by which they might be warned of the approach of their enemy, the cat. Various propositions were submitted, but all were rejected. Finally a sly young mouse suggested that a bell should be strapped to the mouse's neck, so that on her approach to the mice's quarters, the alarm would be sounded. The suggestion was considered an excellent one, and was about to be adopted with joy, when a grey old rat put a damper on it by stating that he had no objection whatever to have pass carry a bell, "but," said he, with a quizzical look, "who of you all will volunteer to tie the bell to her neck?" This question killed the proposition.

So it is with the Abolitionists. STEVENS, GREENEY, SUMNER, LOVEJOY, and Company are making their throats sore by the cry of "niggers to the rescue!" "arm the slaves, and with white officers to command, march them into the heart of the rebellion!" "make the slaves our brothers and allies!" "emancipate all slaves, and hang all their masters!" &c. This is the kind of language used every day in Congress. Is it not the language of crazy men—the language of the young mouse who proposed to bell the cat? These miserable drivellers who use this twattle, appear to forget that we can't get the niggers, and therefore can't arm them. To hang their masters might do very well, provided we could catch them. To march into the heart of the rebellion, with a million of armed slaves, and thus "end the rebellion," is a glorious idea, but then Southern men object, and reply "take us if you can." Gen. McCLELLAN has been wanting to march to the "heart of the rebellion" at the head of his 400,000 white men, for the last four or five months, but, strange as it may appear to the Abolitionists, JEFF. DAVIS objects to McCLELLAN doing any such thing, and, judging from the humiliating thrashing we received at Bull Run, it appears JEFF. is in full earnest. To emancipate the slaves before we have them to emancipate, is another original idea, worthy the genius of "old THAD."

Now, if these insane Abolition agitators are sincere, why don't they carry out what they propose? Why don't General GREENEY, STEVENS, LOVEJOY, SUMNER, and their crew, go down "into the heart of the enemy," and "end the rebellion," by arming the slaves and making them their "allies"? Why don't they? We feel satisfied the President will grant them this special privilege. He will permit them to strap a bell (a halter would be better), to JEFF. DAVIS' neck, and thus "end the rebellion." Let them try the experiment, and thus immortalize themselves. But, away with this kind of foolishness, and down with the miserable clan who consume the time of Congress by assailing the President and proposing impracticable things. The President must listen to men of sense. Our business now is to fight and to conquer. Rebel armies are blocking every pathway of our rightful jurisdiction. They have got to be met and overwhelmed. After that is done will arise the questions which the ideologists and the impracticables insist upon raising now, like a man with his house on fire discussing the rate of insurance and the tenure of real estate. The practical questions of the future we shall discuss with such ability as we can command, when they become practical, then and not till then. Now we are for the suppression of rebellion—and the rebellion can be suppressed by hard fighting and by nothing else.

AN EXPENSIVE FLAG.—By the Auditor General's Report, giving the receipts and expenditures of the commonwealth for the last fiscal year, we see that Errett, Clerk of the Senate, and Rauch, Clerk of the House, charged the State the small sum of \$708.75 for the flag and other expenses connected therewith, which now floats from the dome of the State Capitol at Harrisburg. Rather an expensive flag, we should say—but, "long may it wave!"

TRAITORS BECOMING BOLD.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of FORNEY'S lying Press, mentioned, in one of his letters a few days since, that a number of prominent politicians (Republicans, of course), express the opinion that, rather than see the Southern States brought back to the Union, with the right to retain their slaves, they prefer a dissolution of the Union. These letters to the Press signed "Occasional," are written by FORNEY himself, and he writes with a knowledge of his subject. We opine, however, that when he revealed the secret opinions of "prominent politicians," as stated above, it was a slip of the pen; or, perhaps, the letter was written after the editor of the Press had attended one of those midnight suppers so common in Washington.—This admission by FORNEY is corroborative of what we stated in these columns months ago. We then said, and we reiterate it now, that the objects of the Abolitionists in commencing this war, was robbery and the abolition of slavery, and nothing else. Not a mother's son of them care a prostitute's curse for the Union. For the last quarter of a century the anti-slavery leaders in this country have been Disunionists at heart; but, until recently, their bluster and impotent threats were disregarded or laughed at, for their faction was always small and contemptible. It only became formidable when the Know-Nothing organization had to be abandoned.—Then it was that the scattered enemies of Democratic principles found in the Abolition faction a nucleus to rally upon.—Abolitionists opened their arms, and welcomed to their embrace the Tom's, Dick's and Harry's who begged for membership. The Abolitionists, however, dictated the terms of admission—not a single iota of that faction's principles were to be surrendered.

ALL SATISFIED.—All parties appear to be satisfied with Gen. Cameron's retirement, except the few whose profits on contracts are yet in the prospective, and whose accounts are subject to the scrutiny of the War Department. Even the New York Tribune, which has had him in its special keeping since his conversion to the "military necessity" of emancipating and arming the slaves, is compelled to admit the propriety of his retirement. "The truth is that Gen. Cameron has had very unprofitable friends. He has been surrounded and pressed upon by troops of noisy well-wishers, who would have scorned the idea of selling their God for thirty pieces of silver so long as there was the faintest hope of a more profitable bargain. They have bored him into signing contracts by which they have made enormous profits at his expense as well as the country's. Some of these contracts will have to be pitched overboard, and it will be long if the contractors could be sent after them."

Said a Democrat to a Republican, a few days since, "well, I suppose the United States Treasury is entirely empty." "Why, what makes you think so?" was the reply. "Because," said the former, "I read in the papers that CAMERON has resigned." Good hit, that.

REJOICED.—The people are rejoiced at the removal of CAMERON from the War Department. They will rejoice still more to see WELLES ousted from the Navy Department. Still greater will be their joy to see the whole Cabinet cleaned out. Then, if "old ANN" resigns, (as he should), the people will shout at the "glad tidings," for then there will be hopes for the country.

After CAMERON had been ejected from the War Department, he picked up his carpet bag, and proceeded to the Navy Department, to bid farewell to his friend, Secretary WELLES. (If any one wants to know who WELLES is, refer him to the VAN WICK Report.) "Good bye, friend WELLES," said CAMERON, "I am off for Russia; there is too much talk about hanging here for me to remain longer."

SENIOR BRIGADIER.—A great effort is being made to expel JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, from the United States Senate because he furnished a certain Mr. LINCOLN with a letter of introduction to JEFF. DAVIS some time before the attack on Fort Sumter. This, and a letter written by Mr. BRIGHT since the commencement of the war, in which he spoke with deserved severity of the Abolitionists, constitutes the sum and substance of the evidence upon which he is arrayed for treason. Now if the Senate is going to go back to the commencement of the war to hunt up traitors, it will have a good time of it. Mr. HARVEY who now represents the United States at Lisbon, and who was confirmed by the Senate, was engaged in a correspondence with Judge MAGRATH of Charleston, up to the very moment of the attack on Sumter; and his last letter undertook to inform Magrath what the objects of the expedition dispatched by the Government to Charleston were, and to induce the South Carolina authorities to consent to the provisioning of the fort. The President in his message of the 4th of July last says that information was given to the Governor of South Carolina of the intention to provision Sumter, and if he would refrain from attacking the fort an attempt would be made to reinforce the garrison. So it seems that other men beside Mr. BRIGHT were engaged in holding communication with leading men of the South before the commencement of the war.

SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.—One hundred and twenty-five condemned government horses were sold at auction on Wednesday, bringing from one dollar to ninety-eight dollars, or an average of twenty-eight dollars each. It is said that some of these animals have contagious diseases. It would be interesting to know how much the Government paid for these worthless beasts.

For over thirty years the Democratic party has been in existence without a change of name, object or character. During the same time the Opposition have been arrayed under as many titles as there were years, and their platforms have been as various as the hues of the forest.

Death of Ex-President Tyler.

John TYLER died in Richmond, Virginia, on Friday last week. He was born in Charles county, Va., on the 29th of March, 1790, and at the age of nineteen was admitted to the bar. Two years afterwards he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature. In 1815, when by the death of Hon. JOHN CLOPTON, a vacancy occurred in the representation in Congress in the Richmond district, Mr. TYLER was elected to that position, in which he continued till 1821. In December, 1825, the gubernatorial term of Mr. PLEASANTS expired, and Mr. TYLER was chosen his successor. He continued to fill that office till 1827, when he was chosen by the Legislature to fill the office of United States Senator, made vacant by the expiration of the term of the Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH. He was early noted for his opposition to the principal measures of General JACKSON'S Administration, and when the Force bill was before the Senate, he opposed it in an animated speech. After a lengthened debate, the bill was passed, Mr. TYLER being the only Senator who recorded his vote in the negative; the other opponents of the measure having absented themselves from the Senate Chamber while it was being adopted. In 1833, he was re-elected to the Senate, but he resigned before his term expired, and returned to his home in Virginia. In 1840, he was elected by the Whig party, Vice President of the United States, and on the death of President HARRISON, in April, 1841, he succeeded him to the office of President. His disagreements with that party on the bank question, are familiar to all our readers. At the close of his term, he retired to his mansion, near Fort Monroe, where he resided when the present rebellion broke out. In 1861, Mr. TYLER was appointed by Governor LEIGHTON, one of the Virginia delegates to the Peace Congress, convened in Washington. He was elected President of that body, and during its sessions, professed to be an ardent friend of the Union. He was seventy-one years old when he died, and leaves a wife and several children. Mr. TYLER was a person of no commanding appearance, but had courtly, winning manners; tall and thin in person, deferential and pleasing in address.

General Thomas—the Victory in Kentucky. General Thomas, who contributed so much to the great victory in Kentucky, when the rebels under the late ZOLICOFFER suffered so much, is an officer highly esteemed, and with military antecedents of the first character. He served, in the early part of the war, under General Robert PATTERSON, who greatly esteemed him, as an officer and a gentleman, and took the opportunity, on one remarkable occasion, to do him full justice. In General PATTERSON'S report of one of the most brilliant achievements of the early part of the war, he acknowledged the assistance received, in that conflict, from General (then Colonel) THOMAS. Strangely enough, this report has never yet been published. We have pleasure in now placing it before our readers: HARRISBURG, Pa., July 6, 1861. Sir: I telegraphed my intention to cross the Potomac on the 1st instant. I now have the honor to report my movements since that date. I left Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, the earliest date my command could take the field in a proper condition for active service, intending the following morning to enter Virginia with two columns (at Dam No. 4, and at Williamsport,) to be united the same day at Hainesville, the location of the rebels, and to the danger and difficulty attending the fording at Dam No. 4, I placed all the force at Williamsport. My order of march for the 2d instant is given in the accompanying circular. The advance crossed the Potomac at A. M., all taking the route to Martinsburg, with the exception of Negley's brigade, which, about one mile from the ford, diverged to the right to meet the enemy, who came from Hedgesville, to guard our right, and to rejoin at Hainesville. About three miles from the ford, the skirmishers in front and on the flank, suddenly became engaged with the enemy posted in a clump of trees; at the same time their main force appeared in front, sheltered by fences, timber, and houses. Abercrombie's brigade, composed of the 1st Wisconsin and Eleventh Pennsylvania on each side of the road, placed Hudson's section, supported by the First Troop Philadelphia Cavalry in their rear, and advanced to the attack against a warm fire before him. The enemy, being supported by artillery, resisted for twenty-five minutes with much determination. Lieutenant Hudson, after getting into position, soon silenced their guns. In the meantime, Thomas' brigade rapidly advanced and deployed to the left flank of the enemy. The enemy, seeing this movement, and being pressed by Abercrombie, retired, hotly pursued for four miles by artillery and infantry. The cavalry could not be employed on account of numerous fences and walls crossing the country. In the enemy's camp were found camp equipage, provisions, grains, &c. This brass was brought to the front, and, as a victory, as it did, the day against a foe superior in number to those engaged on our side. They were well posted, sheltered by timber, and sustained by artillery and cavalry. Our men advanced upon the ground against a warm fire of artillery and infantry. I present the reports of the Colonels Abercrombie and Thomas, and Lieuts. Perkins and Hudson, and take much pleasure in learning testimony, which is so creditable to the gallantry of the men under their command, were handled, and their commendations earned. I also bear testimony to the efficient service in posting portions of the troops, and conducting them to the front, and into action, rendered by the members of my staff present and on the field of battle; Col. Porter, Capt. John Newton, and Lieut. Babcock, and Majors Price and Bidle, who were employed conveying orders; and Surgeon Tripler, in attention to the wounded.

The loss of the enemy was over sixty in killed. The number wounded cannot be ascertained, as a large number were carried off the field. I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, R. PATTERSON, Major General Commanding. Colonel E. D. Fox, A. A. G. U. S. A., Washington City.

The Cavalry "Speculation."

A difficulty is presented at Washington, as to the disposition of all the cavalry regiments accepted in the service. The commanding General asked for TWENTY SEVEN regiments, and the whole number accepted and authorized to be raised by General CAMERON, the late Secretary of War, is SEVENTY-THREE! This is forty-six more than General McCLELLAN either wants or knows how to dispose of. This excess will cost the Government just about \$46,000,000 of needless expense, but what of that? It gave CAMERON'S friends an opportunity to buy up about FORTY THOUSAND OLD HUSSARS and sell them to the Government at an enormous profit. The government now owns so many horses that they don't know what to do with them, and the animals have been put out to board, by the thousand, among the farmers in Delaware, Maryland and the lower part of Pennsylvania, at 40 cents a day. It has now been determined that the number of Cavalry regiments actually required shall be rendered as efficient as possible, and the others either discharged or turned into Infantry. After that is done, the poor old hussars will be sold at thirty cents to ten dollars a head. The rascals who forced all these horses on the Government, should be made to take them back or eat them.

How NAPOLEON PUNISHED SWINDLING IN HIS ARMY.—Just before the great battle of Wagram, while the army was encamped on the Island of Lobau, near Vienna, Napoleon walked one day with one of his Marshals on the shore, and passed a company of grenadiers seated at their dinner. "Well, my friends," said he, "I hope you find the wine good." "It will not make us drunk," replied one, "there is our collar," pointing to the river Danube. The Emperor, who had ordered a bottle of wine to each man, was surprised, and made an immediate inquiry. He found that forty thousand bottles sent by him a few days before for the army, had been purloined and were unaccounted for by the Commissaries. They were immediately brought to trial and condemned to be shot, which sentence was speedily carried into execution. Here was a venal offence, insignificant, indeed when compared with the frauds upon the regimental wants and necessities of four soldiers, recently brought to light, but it received a severe and merited punishment. A few such examples in our army would do a world of good.

Gen. McCLELLAN was before the Congressional Committee on the conduct of the War, on Wednesday. He is understood to have gone into an extended exposition of the difficulties he had to encounter, and of his policy, and to have reiterated his confidence in his ability to end the war effectually in a short time. He was before the Committee three hours, and is said to have impressed them most favorably.

Mr. Pershing of Cambria, declared that the people were not satisfied with the report of the Governor's commission, because the Legislature was not to be implicated in the frauds. The Brownfield case, in Allegheny county, had not been examined, because it was before the courts.

Singular Career of Gen. Schoepff.

A Frankfort, Kentucky, correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says: Just now when all eyes are turned to Somerset and Schoepff's brigade, it may be interesting to supply some particulars of the career of the General who is leading our forces there, and whose skillful generalship alone we can rely on for success against the overwielding odds. It is one of the mortifying humiliations, of which the war is bringing so many to the rebels, that the aristocratic Tennessee Congressman, who commands the rebel army, has been once ignominiously defeated by, and is now again opposed to a late New York hotel porter.

When Gen. Schoepff came to this country he was without means. Nothing better offering, he asked and procured the situation of a porter in one of the leading New York hotels, and many a lady will remember that this morning he had his trunk carried up and down stairs by the present brigadier general, whose second victory we are hourly expecting the wires to flash over the country. After a time he went to Washington, where he continued as porter in one of the hotels, until his unvarying politeness and industry brought him under the notice of Mr. Holt. Pleased with his appearance and determined to see whether he would rise if he had a chance, Mr. Holt gave him a situation in the Patent Office. Owing to his duties were very humble—carrying bundles, arranging models, and the like; but he was gradually trained on more important labors, and it was still found that whatever he done was well done. A position was then arranged for him in the Patent Office. Mr. Holt continued to take great interest in him, and missed no opportunity for his advancement. When he was transferred to the War Department he took Schoepff with him, and he continued to be employed on important business, when the New York hotel porter was appointed brigadier general, and sent to the front. Mr. Holt has already the proud satisfaction of knowing that the man he took from hotel drudgery in Washington, won Wild Cat. Let us hope it may specially be added that the same laborer has held Somerset.

General Out-Welless Should Follow.

Simon Cameron is no longer Secretary of War. He has virtually been removed from office, although the President tries to let him down easy, by sending him out of this country and into one, Russia, where plunderers of the government treasury are punished, as they are not, should be here. By the late Attorney General, Mr. Stanton, Attorney General, under President Buchanan, has been called to Simon's place, and his first duty should be to look after the Cummings, Lebos, Brooks, Laumanns, and others of Simon's favorite operators who are occupying Quartermasterships, Paymasterships, Inspectorships, Contractorships, &c. The sooner the whole gang is routed out the better for the public treasury, although Forney & Co. might lose a percentage of spoils, which they are not, should be here. By the late Attorney General, Mr. Stanton, Attorney General, under President Buchanan, has been called to Simon's place, and his first duty should be to look after the Cummings, Lebos, Brooks, Laumanns, and others of Simon's favorite operators who are occupying Quartermasterships, Paymasterships, Inspectorships, Contractorships, &c. The sooner the whole gang is routed out the better for the public treasury, although Forney & Co. might lose a percentage of spoils, which they are not, should be here. By the late Attorney General, Mr. Stanton, Attorney General, under President Buchanan, has been called to Simon's place, and his first duty should be to look after the Cummings, Lebos, Brooks, Laumanns, and others of Simon's favorite operators who are occupying Quartermasterships, Paymasterships, Inspectorships, Contractorships, &c. The sooner the whole gang is routed out the better for the public treasury, although Forney & Co. might lose a percentage of spoils, which they are not, should be here.

Unfortunate Simon! He had just made himself the favorite of such shrewd-earning Abolitionists as Garrison, Beecher, Sumner, Pierce & Co., and they were beginning to hail him as the man for the hour, when lo! President Lincoln, in a quiet but decided way, informs Simon that he had better go abroad for the benefit of his health, and he would try to get an honest man into the War Department. Cameron having been still out, Secretary Welles cannot be retained. The thing of government robbery, in the Navy Department may not have been so extensive and magnificent as in the War, because the field has been more limited, but the fact that it has been practised largely, cannot be successfully denied. The operations of the Secretary's brother-in-law, Morgan, are sufficiently odorous of plunder, and nothing short of Welles' retirement will secure public confidence in the integrity of that Department.—Jeffersonian.

"Heavy, heavy, What hangs over You."

We clip the following bold, bitter and threatening extract from a late number of the Cincinnati Times, one of the most violent war and treason papers in the State: It exhibits not only how far a Republican sheet can go in its abuse of the Administration without suppression or arrest of its editor, but also the opinion entertained of the Administration, by many of those who but a short time since were fierce in their demands for the summary punishment of all Democrats who refused to worship the Republican idol at Washington:

God help the nation if these things are to continue. We must confess we are losing our patience. The Congressional reports show that the War Department, at least, is in the hands of thieves. The wretched inactivity of the Administration is broken only when it comes to the plundering of the public treasury. The report of the Congressional Investigating Committee thrills every honest man with horror. It is the saddest exposition of our national history. It exhibits a degree of corruption in the War and Navy Department, not expected in this critical hour. The public treasury is in the hands of thieves, whose only solicitude is plunder. If Congress was honest, as it ought to be, Simon Cameron would have been removed from his office in disgrace before this, and Fort LeFayette crowded with the Weeds, the Cummingses, the Morgans, and the host of plunderers proved guilty by the investigations. But even this terrible exhibition does not seem to have created a sensation in Congress. Does the plunder conspiracy extend even there?

If the Administration, with its miserable and almost intolerable crime management, surrenders Mason and Sidel, it will be the last hair on the camel's back. The truth must come, and the sooner it is spoken the better. The people cannot and will not support an Administration that defies their confidence. All that is due to the common country, freedom, peace—is now at stake. If there is not a change in the Cabinet for the better, and that soon, they will demand a change of servants, and enforce their demand. Once more the whirlwind and it will stop until it sweeps the whole Administration into the ocean. The class seems to be now opening, which, without immediate and thorough reform will engulf the plunderers of the Government in this hour of trouble and peril. We know what we say, and we proclaim it to the fasting Belshazzars, and the land-holding in the wall.

Mr. GILBERT RODMAN, the chief clerk of the Treasury Department, died on Wednesday morning, after a few days' illness. His remains were taken to Philadelphia for interment. EXPIRED.—The season for shooting rabbits, pheasants, &c., has expired. Those who shoot them now are liable to a fine.

THE WAR NEWS.

A Glorious Victory in Kentucky. The Total Defeat and Death of Zollicoffer.

Our readers are aware that the rebel General Zollicoffer, with a force estimated at about ten thousand men, has, for some weeks, been strongly posted on the north bank of the Cumberland river, a few miles below Somerset, in Pulaski county, Kentucky. The Federal Gen. Schoepff, with a force of about seven thousand men, has been at Somerset, holding the rebels in check. General Thomas, until about a week since, has been at Columbus in the rear of the rebel army, with the intention of getting into the rear of Zollicoffer, cutting off his retreat and bagging his force. Zollicoffer, ascertaining the nature of the movement, and seeing that he must abandon his position or be surrounded, boldly determined to attack his enemies in detail, and suddenly marched to meet Thomas. It happened that strong reinforcements had been dispatched to the aid of General Thomas, and that they overtook him near a forced march of twenty-five miles, three hours before Zollicoffer came up. This probably made the force of the combatants about equal in numbers. Four regiments—two Tennessee and two Kentucky—that marched from Somerset to co-operate with General Thomas, do not appear to have been in the fight.

The battle ground is in Russell county, twelve miles west of the mouth of White Oak Creek, a small stream that puts into the Cumberland about fifteen miles southward. Somerset is near where Thomas proposed to cross the Cumberland. The engagement took place Sunday afternoon, and the rebel army was totally defeated and pursued to their intrenchments, a distance of about five miles. A night attack was not ventured, and the rebels stole across the river in the darkness, having a steamboat and barges at hand. They abandoned all their cannon, tents and stores, and dispersed in the confusion. The rebels were left on the battle field, among them Gen. Zollicoffer, who was found dying in a wagon, and Bailie Peyton, a son of the distinguished Tennessee politician of that name.

The extent of our loss is not yet known, but that not one regiment (10th Indiana, Col. Mansson), lost seven men in killed and wounded, shows that it must have been severe. The country will await the details of the affair with eager solicitude. The battle seems to have been a fair fight, and the victory is one of the most important gained by the Union troops during the war. It destroys the right wing of the rebel army in Kentucky, breaks the rebel's position at Bowling Green, opens Tennessee to invasion, and will cause a profound panic at Nashville, and the deepest disquietude throughout the insurrectionary States.—Cincinnati Commercial.

From Missouri.

St. Louis, Jan. 21. Several of the secessionists of this city, who were recently assessed for the benefit of the south-western fugitives, by order of Gen. Halleck, having failed to pay their assessments, their property has been seized, and they are now under execution, to satisfy the assessment, with twenty-five per cent. additional, according to General Order No. 24. Yesterday, Samuel Engler, a prominent merchant, and one of the secessionists, had a writ of replevin served upon the Provost Marshal General, for property seized from him, whereupon he and his attorney, Nathaniel Cox, were arrested and lodged in the military prison at St. Louis. Halleck issued a special order directing the Provost Marshal General to send Engler beyond the limits of this Department, and to notify him not to return without the permission of the Commanding General, under penalty according to the laws of war.

Gen. Halleck also adds, that martial law having been declared in this city by authority of the President of the United States, all authorities, of whatever rank or office, are hereby notified that any attempt on their part to interfere with the execution of any order issued from these Headquarters, or impede, molest or trouble any officer duly appointed to carry such order into effect, will be regarded as military offences and punished accordingly. The Provost Marshal General will arrest each and every person, of whatever rank or office, who attempts in any way to prevent or interfere with the execution of any order issued from these Headquarters. He will call upon the commanding officer of the Department of St. Louis for any military assistance he may require.

The Bodies of Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21. The remains of Gen. Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton, Jr., are undergoing the process of embalming at Somerset, so as to be delivered to their relatives. Affairs below are reported as quiet.

A Pretty Party.

"Will you walk into our party," say the revolutionists to every traitor or dis-appointed democrat in the country. "Tis the prettiest little party that ever you did spy," and upon this invitation every man that has been in office and been impeached for his responsibility, and every man holds office above the good of his country, and all the sluff and dress of a sound national constitutional and conservative old party is expected to slide off and affiliate with that eminently "pretty little party" where, as good fortune will have it, they generally stay, for they soon find their so tangled up in the web of fanaticism and unpopularity that they can "never come out again." A pretty party, truly, with a very pretty record to be proud of. "Times in 1772, North Carolina boys in 1773, convention monarchists in 1787, alien and sedition law men in 1790, peace men in 1812, linealists in 1813, Hartford convention men in 1814, Washington benevolent society men in 1816, no party men in 1818, Federal republicans in 1820, anti-slavery in 1823, re-chlorer men in 1832, Abolitionists in 1838, Hard core men in 1844, freezers in 1852, Know Nothings in 1855, Anti-Vebsena men in 1856, Bleeding Kansas men in 1855, sectional republicans in 1856, Wideawakes in 1860, no party government, war, mob and Union men in 1861, but what they will be in 1862 nobody knows. It would puzzle all the Witches, Astrologers and Rochester Know-nothings, to come at anything like an opinion. We must wait until we see the veiled saints "round and round the candle" throwing in "toe of frog" and "wool of bat" before we can determine, when some thing will undoubtedly fall in with the shape of a new party. It will forget all of its sectional and disunion heresies of the past and be very patriotic. It will forget its arbitrary violence undertaken in the name of the people, it will forget all the promises made to the country, and all the misery and ruin it gave it instead. It will forget its former despicable, infamous and shameful combinations and evolutions of political fossils, rot and decay, and will not be troubled with official positions again for many years to come.—Northumberland Co. Democrat.

Gen. Jim Lane says that his brigade would "follow him to hell" if he desired them. We little doubt but what they will any how, if he keeps going straight ahead, and his men don't desert him.