

CARLISLE, PA., JAN. 12, 1865.

We are indebted to Hon. George H BUCHER, our Senator, for Legislative docu-

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COUNTY COMMIS SIONERS.—At a recent meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, the following appointments were made for the ensuing year ;

Clerk-James Armstrong. Attorney—II. Newsham, Esq. Physician to Jail—Dr. S. P. Zeigler. Mercantile Appraiser J. U. Wunderlich. Keeper of Public Buildings -Geo. Taylor.

Another Murder .- Our town is certainly becoming noted for crime and wickedness .-On Wednesday evening of last week a party of soldiers met at a lagor beer saloon in from drink, commenced to quarrel. After indulging in abusive language for some time they left the saloon and renewed the quarrel on the street, in front of the Second Presbyterian Church. Finally, private PETER Golfeno (an Italian,) drew a knife and inflicted several sovere cuts upon the body of Sergeant SAMUEL SHANNON, of the Permanent Party. The injured man was taken to his quarters at the Garrison, and after great suffering, died from the effects of his wounds on Sunday evening last, at about 7 o'clock. Suannon was considered a very worthy young man, whose parents reside in Centre county. His body was sent home for inter-

SEVERE SNOW-STORM .- On Saturday last old mother earth was visited by the most severe snow-storm that we have ever experienced. Indeed, many of our oldest inhabitthe weather. The snow fell as thick and fast as a summer rain, and the wind howled and whistled like an equinoctial storm, which blew the falling snow in all directions, making drifts in some places several feet deep.—
It was what we would call a new-fashioned snow-storm. It was a perfect blinder to pedestrians, who had to plough their way thro' flanks. No matter which direction you turned you could not escape the chilly blasts -nary a bit. Our market was slimly attended, there being scarcely a dozen farmers present, and very few people to buy. The loafers, who generally crowd our daylight markets, were all absent, and were, no doubt, hugging a hot stove in some of the barrooms about town. If so, we would advise them to keep their situations on a fair market day. The cars, too, were roughly handied by the storm. The afternoon train from Harrisburg, due here at quarter before three o'clock, did not arrive until seven at night. The snow ceased falling about three o'clock in the afternoon, but the wind blew terrifically until late at night. The cold was intense; the thermometer standing at 131 de-Monday that the storm was a general one, ty to steal." and accounts of the railroads being blocked up by the drifted snow reach us from all directions. May God have mercy upon the suffering poor in this trying time.

MR. WHITNEY'S. IMPERSONATIONS .- At Rheem's Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 19, Mr. Charles Whitney, a gentleman highly spoken of in intelligent circles as an elocutionist and impersonator, will give an exhibition of his various powers. We insert the following notice of Mr. Whitney's extraordinary powers:

[From the Boston Journal.]

His tragic impersonations are worthy of the best masters on the stage, while his comic selections are the most intensely comic of enything of the kind ever presented to the Some of the latter cause his audience to lose entire control of themselves, so great is his perception of the ludicrous.

-Vohement, as in M'Duflie-insinuating, as in Hayne-pathetic, as in Clay-humorous and sarcastic, as in Randolph—ridiculous, as in Wolf Jim—imposing and sublime, as in Webster—awful and almost majestic, as in he gives the highest effect.—London News of the World. J. T. Headly, the celebrated author, remaks :

In the representation of King Lear, especially, we have been deeply interested. ideal of Shakspere seemed to be fully actualized by him in the pathos and spirit of the drama, and given with wonderful power and

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- On Tuesday evening last, a most daring and atrocious highway robbery was committed in the very limits of our town. The victim was an old man named Jonn Karns, who was attacked in the lane leading to the Agricultural Society's grounds, and most cruelly beaten and robbed. Auos Swigert, who lives near the scene of this dastardly outrage, witnessed the whole affair, and recognized the robber as HENRY HIPPLE, a young rascal who seems to have taken to the road for this genteel employment.

Hippir attacked the old man with some sharp instrument, and with it inflicted two very severe wounds in the head. He then, died two days after. proceeded in true Jack Sheppard style to rifle his fallen victim's pockets, from which he took about one Hundred and Eighty dolhome, and rapped at the door, inquiring for . him. The response was that HENRY had gone out. Swiderr answering that that was all he wished to know, turned to go away when Henry made his appearance and offered Mr. S. half the money to say nothing about the affair, This of course was refused. and information at once lodged with one of our Justices, when a warrant was issued and Hipple arrested by Capt. Kunn while trying to escape through the back yard of his

He is at present luxuriating in his apartment at the Hotel des Jacobs, reflecting upon the uncertainty of human affairs generally, and of gentlemen of the fancy profession particularly .- Herald.

"HAD IT BERN THEN PORSEEN."

In his annual Report to Congress, W. P. his kongungo:

national dobt was, comparatively, so incon-siderable as hardly to deserve the name. ong course of years, to great national efforts, it was fortunate that their power of endurance should be tested only by dogrees, as the secame apparent. Hed it been then fore would be swollen into thousands of millions of their own immense resources, the people

that Lincoln and his swarm of faratical terms than the provocation would warrant; on his own sense of duty and policy in for warding him to Richmond or refusing him s we had no dobt "deserving the name," and ence to it will be all that is needed to secure we had enjoyed a degree of prosperity be- prompt redress. South Hanever street, and becoming heated fore "unexampled in the history of nations." We had grown "rich and powerful," and the American flag was respected by all na | thinks, obviated the necessity for calling into tions and all men. Then a man felt proud to service so large a force for State defence as be considered an American citizen; then we the fifteen regiments authorized by the Act were a fice, prosperous, great people, with none to molest or make us afraid.

And by whose agency had this prosperity frank enough to acknowledge that the country was indebted for its greatness and prosperity to the Democratic party—to the party that is now maligned and persocuted by the bery and villainy, obtained control of the affairs of the nation. Yes, the Democratic party made this country great and its people prosperous and happy, and both country and the draft is to be made." people have been ruined by this wretched, blundering, thieving, imbecile Lincoln administration. Every honest man will admit ants have no recollection of such severity in this. Our country is ruined, our people are as he alleges, the authority to appoint the ruined, and the wail of widows and orphans commissioned officers is illegally attempted can be heard in every community, and all to be taken from the States that furnish the sailing our country, its Constitution and laws, and bellowing lustily "for a change" in the it, with the cold wind in their front, rear and the people got, and with it slaughter, taxes, that exists in that quarter to snub our hitherrobbers, law-breakers and scoundrels in all to facile Executive.

departments of the Government But again. Mr. FESSENDEN intimates that could the people have forseen four years ago not consulted. They petitioned Congress by tens of thousands in favor of the CRITTENDEN promise, but they were denied this privilege. grees above zero. We learn by the papers of good deal of plunder; we want an opportuni-

Perhaps, four years ago, Mr. FESSENDEN, in the habit of sneering at the South and her would be treated as an ally to be respected, people, and representing them as weak and rather than as a vassal to be humbled. helpless, that they may have been led to imagine that they could get up a little war of 'sixty days," as Seward said, "wipe out the South," do a "big thing" in the way of the gallant General Hancock: the South," do a "big thing" in the way of stealing, and then enjoy their honors and field between the Rapidan and Petersburg." their plunder the balance of their lives. If such was their belief, they were fools. Nobody else so believed. On the contrary all men of sense predicted just the reverse.— the 1st of May last. A few weeks ago it had appropriated by cheats and swindlers, in When Douglas, in the Senate, with tears in lost over thirty brigade commanders, over 2; his eyes, advocated the Crittenden resolu- 000 commissioned officers, and within a fractions, he begged the Abolitionists not to pre- tion of 29,000 men! What survive of this cipitate the country into war, "for if you do," gallant corps are but a few hundred more agents men who, in complicity with cheats he said, "mark it, it will be the longest, than the recruits which, from time to time, bloodiest and most desolating contest the joined it while on its bloody march. When world ever witnessed." Douglas and the General Hancock said, "I have left the Secthe Indian Sachgm; to every sort of style Democratic party were right. Beyond question it has been the "bloodiest and most des- and Petersburg," he didn't exaggerate. It the privilege of remaining with his wife and hope, for we believe as we live, that he is now what he expressed himself to be twenty years ago -a disunionist like BANKS, who said about the same time that he desired " to see the Union slide."

> INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT .- Don't forgot the interesting entertainment to be given at Rheem's Hall on to-morrow evening, the 13th inst., by the Reformed Sunday School of this place. It promises to be a very interesting and instructive affair.

tempting to desert from the garrison was shot for them the first rank in battle. Of course

the coldest, most old-fashioned winter we willing soldier. lars. Swiger followed the freebooter to his have had for many years. The ice crop never was better.

> A. G. MARLATT, President of the Irving Female College at Mechanicsburg, died on Monday week. Deceased was a good citi- call. They are Republicans and Abolitionzen, and an able instructor, and his death is deeply deplored by che community in which he resided, and particularly by all connected with the College.

want to save money by purchasing Clothing last election, intend now to act up to their middle, and sports a love of a moustache. and Gent's furnishing Goods, call at Julius professions, and volunteer in a body, and so An old granny with a broomstick, would Neuwahl's new Clothing Hall, Samuel Arnold's old stand, in North Hanover street, no more than consistent that those who voted between Drs. Kieffer and Zitzer. 41

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Message of Governor Curtin is a doc-FRESENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury, uses ument of more than ordinary interest-made es apprised us of the departure of Francis "On the 4th day of March, A. D. 1861, the jeets to which it refers. We will not attempt son, on a mission in Richmond, with a view, Accustomed to a degree of prosperity before unexampled in the history of nations, the people of the United States had grown rioh and powerful, without being conscious of national hurdens and country unconscious of the Federal authorities, and our State Executional burdens, and our State Executional burdens, and increasing ability to sustain a weight which, could it have been another the Message; and if we may form a corticipated, might have seemed altogether be-yond their strength. Unaccustomed, for a tions, he has had good ground of complaint has been treated at Washington. The failstruggle which Providence had prepared for the President to make good his pledge them developed its vast proportions, and the necessity of great and long-continued effort to reimburse the State for the money expenseen that what was believed to be a contest | ded in the payment of the troops called out for months was to be continued for yours, and for the defence of the border during the inthat hundreds of millions of public debt vasion of 1863, is an instance of inattention, before the close of that contest, it may well if not downright bad faith, in a matter where-be doubted whether, ignorant as they were in trifling (even by a Presidential joker) is if not downright bad faith, in a matter whereof their own immense resources, the people inexcusable, which will by no month of the people of journey.

strengthen the attachment of the people of journey.

Ile would not give a written authorization.

The strengthen the attachment of the people of journey.

Ile would not give a written authorization. True enough, Mr. Fessenden. The day Governor presents his grievance in milder

The operations of Sugridan's army in the Shonandoah Valley have, as the Governor of 22d August last; and therefore he has determined to raise only 5,000 men for present purposes. These men, if drafted by the Fedand unexampled greatness been brought eral Government, will be furloughed for the about? Mr. Freshnden himself will be poried they may be required in the State ser-

The Governor expresses surprise at the large quota assigned to Pennsylvania under the recent call for 300,000 more troops; but here emorseless rascals who through fraud, bri- again the fact that our true old Commonwealth has fallen into disfavor at Washington, is evident in the Governor's curt remark that he " is not informed of the principle on which

The Governor declines to give his official aid to the raising of troops in this State for General Hancock's corps of veterans, because because a too prosperous people were led to troops, and excercised by the Federal Governbelieve the lies of a traitorous Abelition fac. ment. The statement of the fact that his intion, whose adherents were constantly as- quiries as to whether the new corps is to be Grant to refuse passage to the Blairs. So enlisted in the regular or volunteer service, has not been answered by the War Departmanagement of public affairs. And a change ment, is another instance of the disposition

The Governor claims that he has been care ful to exercise the powers of his office as cautiously as possible, and to usurp none. This what has taken place, they would have will hardly be disputed. The fact is, the chief and son,) are again off for Richmond, to have 'shrunk appalled" from an undertaking 80 complaint against him is that he has been too momentous. This is probable; nay, it is little, rather than too much, the Governor; true. But the people unfortunately, were that he has been more ready to yield a ser- President Lincoln. A correspondent of the vile obedience to the demands of the Administration at Washington, than has comported Compromise, but their petitions were not with the rights and dignity of a great and heeded. They then asked that they might sovereign Commonwealth. Had he, at the he permitted to vote on the proposed Com. start, firmly but with moderation, asserted the rights which belong to Pennsylvania, in-"A little blood-letting is what we want," dependent of the Federal Governmentwas the answer of Senator CHANDLER; and rights that were hers anterior to the formehe might have added with equal truth, " and tion of the latter, and which she never surwe (the traitor Abolitionists) want also a rendered-which he might have done withto it required; he would to day stand before months." Perhaps most Abolition slang- demand the consideration which he now fails subsoil," and that the poor man shall not whangers so believed. They had been so long to receive even through solicitation-and

> WHERE IS THE SECOND CORPS ?-- The following significant remark was recently made by

Could there be a more crushing commenta-

The Second corps numbered 29,000 men on ond corps on the fields between the Rapidan olating war the world ever witnessed," and was extinguished in that dreadful campaign, when or how it is to end, God alone knows. and is no more? It was sacrificed to the Movacant ranks will not recruit, but replace its standing. So says the Philadelphia Age. vacant soldiers.

press told us that the soldiers who voted for those who staid at home and voted for Lincoln by the guard, from the effects of which he little dependence can be placed in the military enthusiasm or fidelity of those who voted

The Commissioners of Chester county refuse to offer any bounty for volunteers to fill the quota of that county under the last ists, and therefore cannot be accused of "Disloyalty" in thus refusing to encourage in the way of army contracts, a bushel or two enlistments. It has been suggested, however, in explanation of this conduct, that all the voters in Chester county who decided for CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST .- If you Lincoln and a continuation of the war at the "avoid the draft." It would appear to be clean out a hundred thousand more, we're fight, should be willing to do fight.

A PEACE MISSION STOPPED.

A few days ago the Washington despatch so by the extraordinary nature of the sub- P. Blain, sr., and Montgomery Blain, his an abstract of it, for it is not too long for any as was alleged, of endeavoring, by friendly one to read who desires to be informed in re- conference with the Rebel authorities, to open before they were given to understand, by the refusal of a pass through our lines, that it had not the approval of the War Depart ment: and so the mission abruptly termina against the manner which our Commonwealth | ted. The New York Tribune's enecial despatch contains probably all that is publicly known in regard to this abortive movement :

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1865. Francis P. Blair, souior, and Montgomer Blair returned yesterday afternoon withou peace. Montgomery Blair went north by rail last evening.

All that is known of their mission is this

the President was fully apprised of the mo tives and purposes that induced the elde Blair to desire to go to Richmond, but he de clined to make himself responsible for the

of it, nor officially promote it, but he told Mr Blair that he should allow Gen. Grant to ac passage through our lines.

It is understood here that when the Blairs

eached Grant's headquarters a telegram from the Secretary of War was there ahead of them, apprising the General that their mis sion to Richmond was self-assumed and withgesting, in the spirit and tenor of the des-patch, if not in words, that the mission had better be stopped.

The Blairs stayed at headquarters two days and then retraced their way home. It is un lerstood that Montgomery was not to go into Richmond with his father; that he was to wait his return at City Point:

To strip this mission of all diplomatic character, a rumor has been pushed to-day that Mr. Blair simply endeavored to get to Richmond to recover portions of his political correspondence taken last year by Breckinridge from his mansion at Silver Spring, and which was of so delicate a character that mercy to living politicians and decency to dead ones required that it should be recovered and suppressed at all hazards.

From the above it is evident that the President was willing and even anxious that the BLAIRS should go to Richmond on a peace mission, but yet " he declined to make himresponsibility upon Gan. GRANT. STANTON, who, it is well known, controls Lincoln, and gives him a kick occasionally, put a sudden ston to the mission, by telegraphing to Gen. they returned to Washington, fully convinced, we presume, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN spoke the truth when he said (a few months ago,) that he (Lincoln,) had " no influence with the present administration."

THE BLAIRS OFF AGAIN ON A REPORTED Peace Mission .- The two Blairs Ifather a peace talk with JEFF DAVIS. This time, it is said, they carry with them authority from New York World, writing from Washington Jan. 8, says:

The two Blairs left here yesterday for Gen Grant's headquarters, where, it is said, passes are waiting for them, signed by the rebel Secretary of War, permitting them to go to Richmond. This fact gives the late peacemission renewed vitality here.

CURTIN AGAINST BOUNTIES .- Following the bad example of the Lincoln "League," or failing in any duty that a manly allegiance which we print this morning, takes ground against the payment of local bounties to vol have a helping hand extended to him when he seeks to escape a fate which his neighbor, grown rich by war prices, perhaps by government contracts, finds no difficulty in avoiding. One of the arguments of Gov. Curtin seems to imply that honesty is not necessarily a concomitant of modern "loyalty" among Abolition office-holders-in these days there are but few others-for he says that of the large amount paid by counties, townships, wards and municipalities for boun with the agents of the government." That is and swindlers, steal immense sums of money appropriated to pay bounties to volunteers, therefore there shall be no substitution for family out of a purse that is kept constantly Had we statesmen at the head of affairs, we lock of fanatic egotism that presides over the of life to keep himself and them from starmight hope for a reconciliation, with a whole Wkite House. It is dead and gone, and the ving. The philanthropic and benevolent log-Union, inside the present year, but with poor men who are now called upon to fill up the ic of modern Abolitionism passeth all under-

A NEW RAILROAD THROUGH YORK COUNTY. How to Fill the Army .- The Shoddy | -We learn from the York papers that there was considerable excitement created in the Lincoln "voted as they fought." Of course lower townships of York county, a few days ago, in consequence of the appearance of a 'voted as they would desire to fight." So | party of engineers, &c., in their midst, surg od an opportunity is now presented to these veying, or running out, a route for a railroad latter of fighting as they voted that they from the city of New York to Washington, should not neglect it. Three hundred thou- as direct or as near an air line as the surface sand of such voting warriors are now wanted of the country will admit. The route enters to fight, and, judging them from their own York county at Wrightsville, and proceeds MAN Shor.—A few days since a soldier at stand point, their eminent patriotism demands in a southerly direction, passing through Windsor, York, and Hopewell townships, immediately through Winterstown in Hopewell, thence through Shrewsberry township in a different direction; besides that an un- to the Maryland line, entering that State be-COLD WEATHER.—Beyond question this is willing conscript is likely to make a very un- tween the villages of New Market and New Freedom.

> A WORTHY Son .- Robert Lincoln, son of our noble President, it is said, is going into the army as soon as he graduates at Harvard. -Exchange.

It is said that Robert, the "worthy son," ias corraled, by means of official position of the "root of all evil." Bob is well liked by the "fast" young men of his acquaintance, because, we suppose, he's a precious youth, carries a fancy cane, parts his hair in the a coming Father Abraham"—of such "a-going-into-the-army" fellows.

THE NEW SENSATION.

Intervention in American Affairs.

England & France to Recognize the South on March 4.

BOLD MOVE OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

More Important, Utterances of the Richmond Press.

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR WAR

Troops Held in Readiness to Embark

for America.

THE CANADAS IN ARMS.

[From the New York World.]

WASHINGTON, January 4. If stories which are obtaining wide cur-rency here are to be believed, there is at last eal danger to be apprehended of intervention in our affairs by England and France. It is known here, and is said to have been known in the State Department for several days, that England has been quietly organizing a large force of men, to he held in readiness for some important duty. An order, morcover, is known to have been issued, peremptorily refusing leaves of absence to the officers of several of the best regiments of the English army, and the recent marvelous promptness of the Canadian authorities in raising men, even at the expense of an enforced draft, under the protext of an appre-hended invasion by the Fenians, is thought to point clearly to the fact that they had been instructed to soize the first opportunity of organizing all available forces for any emer-

gency.

The recent notice of the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty, and the evident determination of the government to push work with all possible havte upon the gunboats intend ed for service in the northern lakes is also noticed by those who are now watching the signs of the times with intense interest. Additional excitement has been awakened

by the important leading editorials in the Richmond Examiner and the Sentinel of the 2d instant. These are believed to have been self responsible," and wanted to saddle the prompted by Louis Napoleon, and to have been put forward to prepare the minds of the southern people for the last bold move of the

That the South is now harder pushed than at any previous time during the war cannot be denied, and the unwillingness of England and Frace to see the Union restored is well understood. They will never permit the South to be conquered. It is believed that the programme will be in effect as follows: Notice will be given, after the 4th of March, that England and France recognize Mr. Lincoln as President only of such States as are represented in the electoral college, which is tan-tamount to a recognition of confederate independence. The course hinted at by the Richmond papers is believed to have been adopted some time since, and the Confederate States have already offered themselves as colonies of England France, or at least ask those powers to assume a protectorate over them.

THE CANADIAN PRESS.

Startling Confirmations of the Report of Intervention-The Distinion of the United States to be Officially Affirmed by Lord

Russell. [From the Montreal Ev'g Telegraph, Jan. 3.] Rumors have been prevalent for some time military number of ten thousand men, have been orderthe governments of France and Great Britain, next, to recognize him as the President only of those states for which he has been elected; formerly United States spoken of by Earl Russell in his letter to the confederate com-

Another Account-No Orders Yet Issued to the Troops

(From the Montreal Gazette, Jan. 4.) A rumor has been current in this city for many cases believed to be acting in complicity three or four days that a number of fresh regiments, including the Coldstream Guards, to say, "the government" had chosen as its had had intimation that they might prepare or be in readiness to remove to Canada; and it was understood to be current in military circles—in fact so positively so that every body believed it. We learn, however, upon inquiry in a quarter which leaves us no room for doubt, that it is not true that any order has been given on the subject, or any official intimation of such a movement of troops sent to this country. This rumor was coupled with another, that on the 4th of March next, the day of the reinstallation of Mr. Abrahams Lincoln in the President's chair, Great Briof the Southern Confederacy.

Canada Arming-The Quality of its Forces—A Draft.

The year 1865 finds Cauada arming. It is nbout to put forth its strongth. Its force consists of one hundred and twelve battalions of militia, termed "Service Militia," and these are to be filled by a draft at once, and s follows :

In Canada West, 61 battalions. In Canada East, Total. 112 battalions.

The battalian will muster 795 men: and

erg. THE RICHMOND PRESS.

Another Rebel Opinion in Favor of Freeing the Slaves and Becoming Colonies-Foreign Alliance Preferable to a Return to the Union-Slavery to be Sacrificed for Independence.

[From the Richmond Inquirer, Jan. 3.] All of us are fast getting ourselves under-

strickeh: We did not propose to abolish slavery for any amount of material aid, but upon the guarantee and actual accomplishment of our independen e, through a treaty offen-Exciting Rumors of Approaching we believe those States are fully able to which the fermentation of fanaticism has du-We believe these States are july appropriate the last few years, brought to the suract of abolition, but it will be the work of
act of abolition, but it will be the work of years, a war of many many years during which every State may be overrun and every which every Stammay be overrun and every able bodied man deported, but that in the end (it may be of another thirty years war,) we shell triumph and gain our independence. We asked, shall we wage that war, and preserve the germ of slavery, or shall we, recognizing the prejudices and opinions of the world, abolish slavery for immediate independence. The Examiner does not regard world, abolish slavery for immediate independence. The Examiner does not regard the question as practicable. Very well.—
Then let us ask, with the avowal that, for the material aid of France and England, it would material aid of France and England, it would contrast between it then and now is incontrast between it then and now is the material aid of France and England, it would not contrast between it then and now is indeed,
be a good bargain to make a formal sacrifice contrast between it then and now is indeed,
The approximation wonderful. It hardly approximately in the contrast between it then and now is indeed, be a good bargain to make a formal sacrince of our institution of elavery. The opposition is, therefore, only to the practicability, and not to the essence of the proposition. All of the control of the proposition. All only of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition. All of the control of the proposition of the propositi not to the essence of the proposition. All uses with the angellent and polished gentleman, an elegant and polished gentleman, an excelwould not be dearly purchased with the end-rifice of slavery. The spirit of the people of rifice of slavery. The spirit of the people of rifice of slavery. rificq rather than accept any terms of reunion

> erish themselves, disrupt their institution, sacrifice the convictions of years, and obliterate the very subject that occasioned the war, in order that they may triumph in its great object-independence. We shall have made our conquest really impossible, and eventu-ally secured our liberty; for, though a people actuated by such a spirit may be overpowered and overrun, they can never be conquored and overrine, they can inver be con-quored nor conciliated into subjection. But if the preservation of slavery less been of this political views he was eminently sound, more importance than our independence; if being a State Rights, free trade Domocrat of our people had shown a willingness to save the strictest sect.
>
> the regrees at the expense of their liberty, Uf all the men who ever filled the office of the enemy would not have been long in making the offer. General Sherman may have discovered some such weakness in his murch through Georgia, and hence the remark attributed to him, that slavery would not be the enemy would not have been long in makdestroyed by reunion. The entiny would the country, and under whose anspices it h stop the war to-day, and give us what remains of slavery, if we would return to the spared the sight of further calamities and Union and obey its laws and submit to its misforcunes which in those days of degenera authority. The enemy is fighting more for power and the plunder of these States, than them from a land torn by factions—gamers for abolition, which would diminish our powand destroy the plunder. Abolition proclamations are war measures designed to fright-en the timid slaveholder back to the Union, as its past was bright and brilliant. as well as to purchase support from the anti-

> slavery party. But they are defunct with the the guilt of revolutionary felly, it is, perhaps war, and the war would cease if we would not inappropriate that the statesmen who submit; and what was left of slavery would were the political landwarks of the age when be preserved by the enemy, if not under the it was rejected should take their departure name of slavery yet under some other name. and no longer by their presence rouning as a Neither the abolition of slavery by our own the mournful change. When contempted act, nor the change of its character by the medicerity usurps the place of talent. When act of the enemy, will deport the negroes, or course ignorance is seen in lieu of polishe deprive the white people of the labor of these refinement—rawness of experience. Whe refinement bears away in the higher ect to law and obedient to the will of the dominant whits. If we were to yield the conflict and submit to the enemy, the negroes would exchange the present humane system strange land. of domesticity for the cruel and barsh system of compensated labor. And if we purchased immediate independence with the sacrifice of slavery the negroes would remain among us,

but kindly treated by their stand and know the extent to which the neonoke river resulted, as is known, very adverse-

some interesting items, which we present to made Colonel. For three years he achieved our readers. The expedition comprised no marked success; his conduct seemed to twelve gunbosts and several barges, the latwhich wont ahead as torpedo hunters, were vigorously attacked by our sharpshoorers, and Herald an "insane" man. Late eyents show lost thirty-one filled. The crews then dis-played a signal of surrendered; but before the barges could be secured a gunboat ap proached and shelled our forces so furiously remaps, four years ago, Mr. Fessenden, in the simplicity of his heart, did believe that the war was to be a contest "of a few discontinuous forms against the payment of local bounties to volforce in Canada. It is now stated in military as to composite required; he would to day stand before against the payment of local bounties to volforce in Canada. It is now stated in military as to composite required; he would to day stand before against the payment of local bounties to volforce in Canada. It is now stated in military as to composite required; he would to day stand before against the payment of local bounties to volforce in Canada. It is now stated in military and other well-informed circles, that the Cold-that the war was to be a contest "of a few discontinuous forms of conscription shall reach the stream Guards and other regiments to the burges exploded several of our torpedoes." as to compel the relinquishment of their pr z # principles, and for that reason will probably but failed to clear the river. The gunbouts ed to hold themselves in readiness to embark continued their progress, when several of for Canada. The reason given in the same circles for this movement is the intention of the hazard of still greater, they then beata retreat to Jamesville, twelve miles on the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln in March above Plymouth. Up to the last dates only six of the twelve boats, had returned. Their officers stated to the citizens of Williamston, thus officially affirming the disunion of the formerly United States spoken of by Earl they had lost four of their boats by torpedoes. When asked where the other two were, they

> of one thousand men.
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> Admitting their statement, which is believe ed to be true, we can account for the other two missing boats. The officers in charge of the torpedo force in reconnoitring, discovered a sunken boat of which no one was aware, and cut from her about fifteen feet of her boarding nettings, of very large size. The boarding nettings, of very large size. The you have become weary of our correspondence sixth gunbout was sunk by our light field bat- I will hear of no excuse. You can mik! tery. Among the gunboats destroyed was none that can satisfy me. All the favor I the powerful Otsego, double-ender, bearing ask of you is to return my letters. You will fourteen eleven-inch guns, and manned by a please return them immediately. You can crew of three hundred, reinforced by the same send in an euvelope—two or three in one, number of infantrymon. Four of her mon. Will send your type and ring by the first who were picked up at different times, all safe opportunity. You have my friendshi agreed that of the six hundred men on board but love no longer. I hope you will be here not more than sixty escaped with life from pily married to some one you love better than the wreck. A worthy and reliable mechanic, me. I wish you all that a Ohristian heat who was pressed into the Yankee service to can wish another. I shall remember you !! make coffine for the officers and boxes for the my prayers as a friend—never so as a lover men fished up from the wreck, declares that All are well. I hope you may onjoy good tain and France will only recognize him as the President of the States for which he is the President of the States for which he is the men to be buried there, and the officers the men to be buried there, and the officers the work up to the time of his relace over two hundred health.
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> Your
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> Your to be sent to the United States. The work of fishing up the dead was still being prose-cuted. Many of the dead bodies of those blown up on the different boats had floated lown to Jameville. Thus has resulted an expedition doubtless designed for the reducion of Fort Branch and the capture of Halifax.—Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 3.

A MAHOMMEDAN'S WAR ORDER .- Aboubekre then causing his army to be ranged around him in a circle: "Warriors of Islam," the precepts which I am about to promulgate to you for observation in time of war. Fight with bravery and loyalty. Never use artifice or perfidy towards your enemies, do not mutilate the fallen do not slow the artification of the fallen do not slow the fallen do not slo aid he, "attend a moment and listen well to or perfidy towards your enemies, do not mutilate the fallen, do not slay the aged, nor the children, nor the women; do not destroy the palm trees; do not burn the crops; do not to wait patiently until after the whites had to wait patiently until after the wait patiently until 112 battalions will, therefore, give 89,040, or, with the officers, 100,000 men, in round numout down the fruit trees, do not slaughter animals except what will be necessary for your nourishment. You will find upon your route men living in solitude, in mediation, and in adoration of God; do them no injury, give them no offense."- Lamatine's Turkey. The religion of Mahommed would not per-

mit the indiscriminate plunder and burning of houses, mills, fences, and stacks of grain, et both friend and foe, as the want of some into every man's business and receipts, with a careful and foe, as the want of some double the present taxes on all luxuries and dan. Yet the man who gave utterence to the foregoing extract is called a pagan and a stood. Colonial vassalage is a preferable heathen. If that be heathenism, give it to thing to Yankee slavery. This is the first out cropping of this year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. We quote: "It Sheridan, by whose order large positions of Sheridan, by whose order large positions of dere as was recently issued by Sherman and would be a good bargain to secure the mate-rial aid of England and France by a formal Georgia and Virginia, were rendered desolate Sheridan, by whose order large portions of ple at once? sacrifice of our institution of slavery," says the Examiner, which is putting a finer point upon the proposition than we gave to it, not-withstanding ours was pronounced varieties. When the religion of Abolitionism, but it cannot be there were "four murders and numerous that of the Prince of Peace."

In announcing the death of Hon. George M. Dallas, the Cincinnati Enquirer indulges in some reflections upon the public men of twenty years ago, as contrasted with the soum

the Enquirer :

He had been previously a member of the with our enemy. If we can convince our Senate, and Minister to Russia. Then heve enemy and the world of that the people of placed upon the ticket with James K. D. placed upon the ticket with James K. Polk these States are ready and willing to impov- for President, and elected in 1844, over The odore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, who is now also deceased.

While Vice President, Mr. Dallas gave the

While Vice President, Mr. Dallas gave the casting vote in the Senate of the United States, in favor of the repeal of the celebrated Black high protective tariff of 1842 and for the substitution of the more liberal tariff of 1813 in its stead. Mr. Dallas's name was frequently mentioned for the Presidency in Democrati

Vice President, Millard Filmore and John C.

spared the sight of further calamities and ed with fanaticism -- the proy of hig try and folly, and which is now drenched with fra

As the Constitution is being submerged in ositions—the men of the past, who recole ted it otherwise, seem to have out-lived their proper destiny, and to be strangers in

William Tecumsel Sherman, Major General, whose recent achievements have made him famous, is a native of Ohio, and is old masters, and taken care of very much as a son of Judge Sherman and a brother of at present, the authorities can now under Hon. John Sherman. He is a highly educaple of these States are willing that they ted man. At the breaking out of he wash should go in this matter. Any sacrifice that secures independence will be readily made. of Georgia. He was offered à Maior. Conce. of Georgia. He was offered a Major-General's commission by the rebel authorities, but REBEL REPORT OF A UNION EXPEDITION OF declined it and went to Washington to seek ROENOKE RIVER - DISASTROUS RESULTA. - some position in the Union army. Alter The Yankee gunboat movement up the Roa - much delay, he successed in obtaining from much delay, he successed in obtaining from ly. From an interview with a deserving and President Lincoln permission to raise a new efficient officer from that locality, we gather regiment of regular troops, of which he was President Lincoln permission to raise a new and he was pronounced by the New York General Sherman is a plain, unassuming

nan. He is said to be not be made a Lieutenant-General; though his capture of Atlanta, and his triumphant murch to Savannah, place his achievements far ahead of those of Grant.

A REBEL CORPSE AND A REBEL LETTER .--During the fight before Nashville on Thursday last, in one of the gopherholes in Irent of the rebel earthworks, the corpse of private J. R. Hastings, of company G. 14th Mississipi made no reply. They also admitted the loss redel infantry, was found the following letter, written in a plain, logible hand, was taken from his person:

CHOCTAW AGENCY, Sept. 9, 186 Mr. Hastings: It has been two months since I was honored by the arrival of a letter from you. I infer from so long a silence that Yours, respectfully.

The corpse was that of a young man of preessessing appearance, of apparently twee eight years of age.

MRS. LINCOLN'S ESCAPE. We find the fol lowing interesting statement in the National Intelligencer of Wednesday:

It is estimated that at least 7,000 per visited the President's mansion during t day. At half-past two o'clock the jam w terrible, and many pressed so determine to gain admittance that several ladies and children were nearly sufficiented. For a brief gotten through, when they were admit and received by the President. During the excitement caused by the incident Mrs Lin

More Taxes !- The New York Trib thus cries loudly for more taxes: "Let us have a twenty-five per cent, inc

superfluities. That is very consolatory for our already tax-opressed people! A twenty-five percent income tax! Whew! Had not the Govern ment better take all the property of the peo-

CO "Oil City" must be a nice place