# Che Columbia Spy. COLUMBIA, PA.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1862. - Washington Pernsylvania Soldiers'

Relief asociation. THE Association, naving opened in office at No.
Wachingto I Buildings, corner of 7th street and
Tennavanna avenue, where will be found a register
of all Pennay, mix soldiers it or around this city in
computa, invite the friends of the same to call aventage them that all possible aid will be extended in findone their some. of their some.

Mr Chas. L. Wells, the Register, will be found

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. S. Tond Papury ill answer all letters in regard to sick and wounded emissivants solders. Pennsylvania solders, wether in or around this city, B thingor, Philodelphia, New York, or New Haven. Address, care Box 51; Washing on, D C. J. K. MOREHEAD, Pres't. J. M. SULLIVAN Sec'Y.

to the attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of Dr. Markley's Family Medicines to be found in another Column of

#### The Monthlies.

The Monthies.

The Monthies.

Giodey a January is already issued. This number promises fairly for the coming valume. It is profasely and knotsonary influences and least very interesting and catertaming matter in its pages. Now is the time to subscribe for this excellent Meathery.

A MERCAN AGRICULTURIST—The December number of the Agriculturist closing the volume, is one of the best per insent a treatment a wonderful minount of good reading hearing upon almost every subject concerned with the culture of the soil. We navise our readers to commence with the new year, and give the Seriedinses' at it al. The contents are not exclusively agriculturals and will be found highly interesting by altergate and reader.

The general reader.

The General reader.

The General reader of the Friday:

this well-known agreedured pured is received. We can not too often recommend our agreedured and borneultand friends to take the Farmer. It is published at the low price of sixty central yours, ad each plation of the R road as for as the sumber contains that and sigge-tons, well worth the number contains finite and suggestions will write the subscription pine for a year. All who subscript at the tone for the next volume will receive the December tree. Send the spix cents of Joseph Switts, Rochester, N. Y. Or, if you with to examine one poper henore subscribing a full examine to all the other of the publisher in these some to imping others all who are willing to us, as greats for the paper spix in the paper

The Rev. Mr. Maddux will preach sermon on temperance at the Methodist completed and that we shall witness a Church on Sunday ovening next, Dec. 7th. ted to attend.

THE CONTINENTAL .- Captain Erisman in his advertisement in to-day's Spy, reminds his old friends and customers that the "Continental" is still open-the old fount rull flows. Ye lovers of lager! here is the place to find the pure and genuine article in its integrity. Do not forget Captain "Bowery" in his absence. He has patriotically taken up arms in defence of our country: do ye take your lager at the "Conunental" in his behalf.

A GREAT FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT. Among the noted store rooms of Philadelphia, is that built for and formerly occupied by L. J. Levy, 809 and 811 Chestnut street. The Levy establishment having been sold out, the store was for some time closed, but this magnificent room has been recently fit-ted un and occupied by Mr. Geo. J. Renkels, as a Furniture Wareroom. It is now one of the most attractive trade saloons on Chestnut street, far surpassing any other Furniture rooms in the city, both in amplitude of space, elegance of fittings, and lastwares. Here will be found everything in columns. The principal feature is the ed by plenty, and that when your mission the way of furniture, from the most elaborately carved cabinet to the simplest light a fair and satisfactory plan, if only practi- fully ripe and ready for harvest. We subchair or table. Every style, from the "flareing gilded thing" to the solid unpolished it to scorp; and who expects the sympathic in arms: oak or walnut. The immense space is growded with every variety of sofa, chair, table, bedstead, workstand, bureau---in Mort, with every article of furniture of which wood, cane, marble, hair cloth, brocade are the components. Everything in the establof all honest men his reputation for fairness George C. Harlan, Surgeon. lishment is on a handsome scale except the towards all parties, even the rebels. This H. M. Nagle, Assistant Surgeon. prices. These are moderate-considering accomplished, the more strictly he carries George W. Bassett, 1st Lieut. Co. A. the locality exceedingly moderate; and the out his emancipation proclamation, the bet- W. Dewees Roberts, Capt. Co. B. same money will here buy the same furni- ter will it be for the country in the future. ture (of vastly better make and style) as in We would prefer a gradual emancipation, the so called cheap warerooms of the city. - | did that measure emanate from a conviction | Chas. A. Sherman, 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M. We recommend our readers, when in Phila- on the part of the southern people that this James H. Aughinbaugh, 2d Lieut. Co. D.

Col. J. W. Fisher .- After an absence of nearly a year Col. Fisher has returned home Brigndier. We hope so.

brought down to our wharves a few rafts Again-steady aim-a puff of smoke! The camped where the village of Foxville is said from above. The water did not hold, so the officer is seen to throw up his arms. His to be. In neither place are there more last until the general flood next spring.

the Daily Express and Daily Inquirer, of thusiasm, "I would have searched the army or twenty-five under cultivation. The land Lancaster, have increased their prices to through, but I would have taken that young ten cents per week, or two cents per single man by the hand and said to him, 'It was copy. Reason: The great advance in the bravely done." He was a teacher from this price of paper; a step rendered necessary county. I will give you his name-Gronce under the circumstances.

Povogr Marsuan. - Governor Curtin has of gentlemen in the different counties of this State for Provost Marshals. Por this county the name of James L. Reynolds, E-q., of enis city, is suggested by the Governor. Mr. IL will doubtless receive the appointment, and we hope he will accept. The manner ed an office of information in regard to pa- Morrisville, a town of the same character Mr. Cox, of Ohio, submitted a preamble and in which he discharged the difficult and tients in the Hospitals of the District of Co- as Fayotterille, &c., having marched twentydelicate duty of Commissioner of the draft, lumbia, and of Frederick City, Maryland. two miles. is a sure gurantee that he would emphati- By a reference to books, which are corrected cally be the "right man in the right place," daily, an answer can, under ordinary cir- the direction of Fredericksburg, until we condemns all such arrests. The resolution carry be the "right man in the right place," daily, an about can, under ordinary circumstances, be given by return mail to the came to Harwood Church, where the read was tabled by a vote of 80 to 40. Mr. Rich- ed; but, with a people so loyal as the Penn-

READING AND COLUMNIA RAIROAD .- Owthe track-faying on this road has not pro- trict or of Frederick city? gressed at a rate commensurate with the speed with which the grading of the westend was pushed to completion. As the eastern end is still under contract, the loss of time has not been of great consequence. The track has been shoved steadily ahead, however, and is now laid to a point beyond Manheim. On Wednesday the Directors of the road passed over it to Manheim, to hold their monthly meeting, and at the same time inspect the road as far as completed. A passenger car was furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the occasion. We undish more specific information as to the well pleased with the construction of the hospitals, within twenty-four hours after a themselves on its success, for never was an its corresponding societies. undertaking more perseveringly pressed in the face of such apparently insurmountable daily from 8 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., obstacles. We presume that it is owing to and accessible in urgent cases at any hour the unfortunate destruction by fire of the in the night. handsome passenger car constructed for the company, at York, some weeks since, that is about 25,000. If found to be practicable. delay has occurred in the opening of at least the duty here undertaken locally by the able to announce the opening to Manheim, or the general hospitals in the country. Litiz, before long. The Manheim people are

It gives us pleasure to announce the com pletion of the Reading and Columbia Rail-road as far as this place. Our citizens have now witnessed an undertaking which at one time was almost discredited; and when it is who has gone forth and done good work in remembered that the work has been going the good cause. He is not the man to blow on when the country is engaged in civil war, it is surprising that nothing has materially interfered to arrest its progress or to construction so far, and there is every reason to believe that its entire length will be through passage at no distant day.

awake to the importance of the road. We

find the following in the Manheim Scatinel

An extensive sideling has also been put Services will commence at 6½ o'clock. The down at this place, a warehouse is in course citizens of Columbia and vicinity are invifew days-and other improvements are in contemplation; thus giving an enterprising asrect to our borough, and which will be the means of enhancing the prosperity of the town in a way that has hitherto been this road, and in fact by all concerned in its constructson, are indeed commendable, and greatly redound to their credit.

We understand it is intended shortly to This will be a great accommo nity to visit either place, transact business. return to their respective homes the

sume day. In this connection we may also state that some of the advantages to be derived from the construction of this road are already becoming apparent. Freights are received and forwarded, via Columbia, to and from afternoon last, by Mr. John Hostetter, of

zers of the North to advocate any measure | Samuel P. Spear, Col. 11th Pa. Vol. Cav. which touches the freedom of their trea- George Stetzel, Lieut. Col. sured nigger? Altogether we conclude that Samuel Wetherill, Major. the only effect of the President's effort to Franklin A. Stratton, Majorconciliate will be to establish in the minds George T. Corneg, Major. lelphia, to stop at Heakels' and examine would be to their best interest; but as a Amintor Davidson, Capt. Co. F. this handsome manufactures. His advertisement will be found in another column.

Lisement will be found in another column. not in power.

on a brief visit- we are sorry to add for the following anecdote of a teacher soldier, was Augustus H. D. Williams, 1st Lieut. Co. C benefit of his health. He has been suffering related by Prof. Wickersham in his lecture John D. Gontz, 2d Lieut. Co. G. from a bronchial affection which he scarcely on "Awakening Mind." The incident nar- Wm. M. Seip, Capt. Co. H. feels justified in carrying with him into a rated occurred at the battle of Fair Oaks. N. II. Robbins, late Adjutant. winter campaign. He will give himself A Rebel battery, handled in a masterly John H. Riel, Lieut. Co. H. such time as General Burnside's movements manner, was mowing our men down, and it Wm. Buttz, 1st Lieut. Co. I. will allow him. If a fight be imminent, the seemed impossible to drive it from its posi- Wm. I. Reisinger, Capt. Co. I. Col. has no mind to let his bays go into it tion. The General, seeing this, rade up to J. H. Raper, 2d Lieut. Co. D. without him. We trust, however, he may the Captain of a Lancaster county company: James E. Fleming, 1st L'eut. Co. II. have sufficient furlough to admit of his tak- "Captain, I want some one who will go out Albert I. Ackerly, Capt. Co. K. ing the field in sound health. The Colon-1 between these armies and shoot the officer Geo. B. Knight, 1st Lieut. Co. K. gives a grand account of the boys in the 5th. in command of that battery." "Why, Gen- John C. Baker, 2d Lieut. Co. K. They immortalized themselves at South eral, it's certain death to attempt it!" "I John B. Loomis, Capt. Co. L. Mountain, when they charged up the moun- know it; but you see how that fire is decima- Miller Beatty, 2d Lieut. Co. L. rain side it, an unbroken line, driving every-ting our ranks. Is there no man willing to James A. Skelley, Capt. Co. G. thing before them. It is whispered that pacifice himself?" "I'll see," replied the A. A. Menzies, Lieut. and Adjutant. this charge, together with other distinguish captain, as he turned to his company, ad good conduct will replace the engles on Boys, who of you is willing to go out bethe Colonel's passants with the stars of a treen the e armies, and shout yonder officer?" A young man stepped out of the The Columbia Band serenaded the Cologranks-"I'll go."-He went, seemingly to nel on Washesday evening, which complishertain death. Crawling along, he finally ment was handsomely responded to by him. reached a slight elevation behind which he was partially sheltered. There was a crack LUMBER. -The rise in the Susquehanna of his rifle, but the ball missed its mark, the supposed town of Fayettsville, and ensupply is a small one, and, we conclude, the gunners spring to catch him as he falls. than two houses, which are fast decaying. tion. The brave soldier returns unharmed. INCREASED IN PRICE.-The proprietors of "And," said the Professor in a burst of en-

recommended to the Government the names Information.—We publish the following ing for the Regimental teams. They are cation from other waters to the Lakes. A Circular from the Sanitary Commission at expected every day.

Vashington, for the benefit of our readers

On Monday, the 17th inst., we were or-Washington, for the benefit of our readers who have friends in the army:

K. Sware!"

DIRECTORY OF THE HOSPITALS. The Sanitary Commission have establish- railroad, thence to Deep Creek, through fullowing questions:

2d. If so, what is his proper address? 3d. What is the name of the Surgeon or Chaplain of the hospital?

4th. If not in hospital at present, has he recently been in hospital? 5th. If so, did he die in hospital, and a

what date? 6th. If recently discharged from hospital, was he discharged from service? 7th. If not, what were his orders on leav-

The Commission is prepared also to fur-

The office of the Directory will be open

The number of patients in these hospitals FRED. LAW OLMSTED.

General Secretary. ADAMS HOUSE, 244 F STREET. Vashington, D. C. Nov. 19, 1862.

CAPTAIN HERR .-- Our esteemed townsman Capt. Daniel Herr, served his country with as little noise and trumpeting as any man his own trumpet now; but his numerous friends have desired us to publish the foldiscourage the arder of those engaged in its lowing testimonial from his fellow officers, which may be very properly made public We cheerfully give it place:

CAMP OF THE 11TH REGIMENT. Penna. Vol. Cavalry. Suffolk, Va., October 28th, 1982. O DANIEL HERR, LATE CAPTAIN OF CO. I. 11TH PENNA. VOLS., CAVALRY

Sig: -The undersigned, Field and Line officers of the 11th Regt. Penna. Volunteer it for over a year in the field.

you have. In retiring to your home, and the bosom flour forwarded to Philadelphia, on Monday your brother officers of the 11th Regt. Pa. Volunteer Cavalry, and their endorsement of your patriotism and unselfish love of THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE .- Although country. In bidding you farewell, permit President's gradual emancipation project is ended, you may be gathered like grain. cable. But the South will, of course, laugh | scribe ourselves your friends and brothers

J. E. McFarlan, 1st Lieut. Co. B. Samuel L. Mowday, 2d Lieut. Co. B. R. B. Warel, Capt. Co. D. ANECDOTE OF A TEACHER-Soldier.-The P.A. Palmer, 2d Lieut. Co. F.

# Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR BROOKS' STATION, ON AQUIA AND FREDERICKSBURG R. R. November 25th, 1862.

EDITOR SPY: - We left Warrenton on the 11th inst., and marched southward through The battery is forced to abandon its posi- The farms in this vicinity, and along the Warranton road are large, from one to two thousand acres, with not more than twenty seems to have been worn out and not worked

for years. Whilst at this camp great efforts were made to furnish serviceable horses and mules for those diseased and unfit for service. The ammunition and supply trains THE ARMY HOSPITALS-How to OBTAIN received their quota. Many are still want-

On Tuesday we macched three miles in

Ast. Is \_\_\_\_\_ [giving name and regi- | were on, when we took a road leading east | tion to the arrest and confinement of citizens | cannot doubt that the draft, if managed | I request you, sir, in the name of his Maing marched about twelve miles. Drizzling and with the accompanying documents orrain all day. We passed at Harwood Church dered to be printed. the column of the centre and right wing of the grand army. They were moving south- submitted resolutions in relation to the ar- to aid in every way the exertions of the

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, heavy

rains, which made the roads horrible. On Saturday at daylight we were ordered to move to this place, seven miles distant. the restoration of the Union. Both sets of A large force was detailed to repair the roads, and we worked through the same day. We passed through Stafford C. H. upon the Secretary of War for information The building wherein courts are held would derstand that the officers of the road were condition of any patient in the District not make a respectable Justice of the Peace office in Columbia. The Juil is three stories road thus far. They may well congratulate request to do so, from an officer of any of high, and is shaped somewhat like the ments in suits against Collectors or officers ago. I should like to see about a dozen old iail birds from Tow Hill placed there for safe order.

Last evening two locomotives came up as far as Potomac Creek. The bridge at that a portion of the road. We hope we may be Commission will be extended to include all point will be done to-day. The wharf at Acquia Landing and several bridges have had to be rebuilt.

On the 18th inst., the 5th regiment was 3d. I presume the arrangement will be permanent.

Letters should be directed, 5th Regiment, ORDERLY. Corps.

# Abstract of the President's Message. The President begins with an encourage

ing reference to the aspect of our foreign re-

lations, stating that although presenting less than formerly a gratifying appearance, still they are satisfactory, considering our peculiar situation as a nation at the present time. The Indian difficulties in the Northwest are glanced at, and the Pacific Railroad scheme next receives a hearty endursement as of National importance. He recommends the enlargement of the great canals Cavalry, desire to express their regret at of New York and Ilinois, and refers to the impossible to accomplish. The exertions parting with you, and to acknowledge fully establishment of the Bureau of Agriculture, that are being put forth by the Directors of the patriotic feeling which induced you, at as something from which much benefit may your age, to raise your company, and lead be expected to the interests of the country in diffusing useful information and im-The arduous scoutings both here and provements. Mr. Chase's financial project. run two daily passenger trains hetween this place and Columbia, so as to connect with the Peninsula, picket and other duties which looks to having the Government take which devolved upon this regiment, have upon itself the issuance of a bank or paper the Philadelphia and Baltimore trains at undermined the constitutions and sapped circulation, is noticed favorably, along with dution to this community, as well as to the the well-springs of health for life of much the reports from the other departments, but public generally, affording ample opportuly ounger men than yourself, and it has been it is only as he approaches the subject of the a matter of surprise to us, that you have war, and the influence of Slavery in causing borne the fatigues of light cavalry service as it, that he devotes a more earnest effort to long and as well, performing all the duties the construction of the Message, to make it of your office as efficiently and creditably as an effective aid in bringing before the American people his favorite views for ridding the land of those exciting causes which of your family and large circle of valued now divide the two sections. Without absofriends, you carry with you the esteem of lutely receding from the conditions of the Emancipation Proclamation, he makes "recommendations" as to a more "gradual" system, which "recommendations" are no to stay the "war," nor proceedings under more brief than is usual, the President's us to express the hope that the winter of the "Proclamation" refered to, unless they ly, and principally, quality and style of annual Message is too lengthy for our your life may terminate in peace, surround- are adopted in time, when both might be stayed. Proposing to bring about a gradual emancipation, to be completed in the venr 1900, he believes that it is quite practicable, and ought to receive the favorable consideration of the people both North and South, both as a means of restoring peace and as an economical arrangement for all concerned. Insisting still upon his "colonization" plans, he yet believes that the negroes emancipated might be absorbed as freemen by our whole population, and neither section be the worse for it, since the labor hitherto in demand would be in demand still. Perhaps the whole may be considered as, summed up when he says: "The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure the increase of pop- ed men to obtain from the proper authorulation, and proportionately the wealth of ities a fair hearing and a prompt remedy Majesty has charged me to make the propothe country." He sees no difficulty in com- for all alleged grievances, I respectfully ask pensating the owners of negroes with the from you such answer as will give the resums to be appropriated to be spread over quired information, as well as relieve comso long a space of time as "thirty-seven missioners from the constant applications years." because the population would then, referred to. perhaps, be "one hundred millions of people." The scheme is definitely stated, and does not seem at a glance -- as matters now stand betwixt the Government and the States n rebellion-too practicable. "The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law-It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards, three-fourths of the States. The requeste three fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the Slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give the sole and entire right to grant furloughs assurance of their severally ad pating emancipation, at no very distant day, upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now, and save the Union forever."

He is careful, to re nin l us that his new plan for the settlement of this perplexing matter "is recommended as a means not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the National authority throughout the Union."

# Congressional.

promptly at noon. A quorum was present linquents, and of securing the men in camps, in both Houses, and at once proceeded to are utterly useless. I can only deplore business. The new Senators from New their existence and point to the authorities Jersey, Rhode Island, and Orogan appeared having the power to remedy them. They in the Secate and were sworn in. The are certainly such as can and unquestion-President's Message was received and read. ably will be prevented by the General In the House, immediately after organization, Mr. Conkling offered a resolution, them. Indeed, the United States, some which was adopted, directing the Committe on Naval affairs to inquire and report as to for all the purposes spoken of, and assigned the best mode of placing vessels of war on to duty in this State, Brigadier General A. Lake Ontario when the exingency shall Porter as Provost Marshal of the State. resolution, submitted by Mr. Vallandigham, attention to the subject, and Generals Palwas adopted, directing an inquiry as to the mer, Canby, and Montgomery are stationed dered to move at 7 o'clock, A. M. Accord- alleged action of the Postmaster General in at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, who are, ingly we marched to Bealton Station on the deciding what newspapers may and what doubtless, charged with the duties erronshall not be transmitted through the mails. cously supposed to develope upon me. resolution reciting that illegal, arbitrary of the War Department in naming places of arrests had been made by the agents of the rendezvous, commandants, and have nomi-Government, and declaring that the House nated provest marshals.

The resolution The State authority has, therefore, ceas-

ing to the delay in the reception of material ment] at present in the fospitals of the Dis- to Stafford C. H. We encamped on a flat, of Illinois, which was also tabled. The with care, expedition, and skill, will be jesty to submit these considerations to Lord through which runs Accakeek Creek, hav- President's Message was received and read, eminently successful, and will add 30,000 Russell or Prince Gortschakoff, begging him

> Tuesday, 2d .- In the Sengte Mr. Powell Secretary of War. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, ful enough to suppress the rebellion. submitted resolutions proposing a convention from all the States to devise means for resolutions were ordered to be printed. Mr. Saulsbury gave notice of a resolution calling as to the imprisonment of certain citizens of Delaware.

The House passed a bill requiring judgbuildings covering watering tanks on the of the customs to be paid in specie. The clumbia and Philadelphia B. R. ten years Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of private soldiers to fifteen keeping. They would quarry out in short dollars per month, and of reducing the pay of officers who are not in active service in the field. Mr. Calvert offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information as to the appointment of Acting Midshipmen to to Naval Academy. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to consider the propriety of admittaken out the 1st brigade and placed in the ting cotton from foreign countries free of dutv.

WEDNESDAY, 3J .- In the Senate the usual Standing Committees were electad. 3d Brigade, 3d Division and 1st Army Mr. Saulsbury introduced a motion of inquiry in relation to the imprisonment of citizens of Delaware in Fort Delaware. It was objected to and laid over. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Patents to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Department of Agriculture. The subject of indemnifying the citizens of Minesota for losses occasioned by the devastations of the Sioux Indians, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. On motion of Mr Samner, information was requested from the Secretary of War in relation to the sale into slavery of a free negro captured by the Rebel forces. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to consider the expediency of establishing a corps of men enlisted for hospital and ambulance service. Mr. Hale gave notice of a bill to repsal the bill establishing and equalizing the grades of line officers in the

navy. The House was in session but a short time. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to report on the expediency of granting to volunteers discharged on account of wounds or disabilities incurred in actual service, such proportion of the bounty of \$200 as shall be appropriate to their time of actual service.

## THE DARFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Government.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER REYNOLDS.

LANCASTER, NOV., 24, 1862. To his Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor: Sir: Many drafted men from Lancaster county have lately called on me, as commissioner to superinted the draft, for furloughs. surgical examinations, discharges, subsistence, clothing, &c. &c. In all cases I have informed them that my authority as commissioner, except so far as concerns my duties to the Government in making a final return of the druft, is at an end. Frequently I have been requested to appeal to you as the Governor of the State. My own orinion is that the drafted men have passed from the jurisdiction of the State to that of the United States.

Believing that the expression of your views would, if made public enable the draft- fering to the belligerents the support of the I am, Governor, with great respect, yours, &c.

JAMES L. REYNOLDS.

### Reply of Governor Curtin. PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. ) HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov., 25, 1362. James L. Reynolds, Esq: DEAR Sir: Your letter of yesterday has

that the "drafted men" are entirely under the control of the General Government: they and to discipline the men. The State has no authority in the matter whatever. The only power given to the Governors of States, under General Orders, 99. from the War Department, is to "designate rendezvous," "appoint commandants," receive reports of officers, and to nominate provost marshals for the State. When these specific acts are performed all the powers of the State Executive cense, and the men are under the control of the United States authorities .-Appeals to me, therefore, upon the subject of subsistance, equipment, furlough, discip-MONDAY. Dec. 1st.—Congress assembled line, and of requiring the attendance of de-Government, if properly made known to weeks since, took measures, as I presume. The Adintant General of the Army, Gen.

I have already complied with the orders

men to our forces.

wanting on the part of the State authorities rest and imprisonment of parties by the General Government to secure armies power-

Yery respectfully, Your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN

Proposed European Intervention. THE PROPOSITION OF FRANCE AND REPUSAL OF ENGLAND.

The French Letter. The following is the despatch from the London and St. Petersburg:

Paris, October 30, 1862. Europe watches with painful interest the a year, upon the American continent. The hostilities have provoked sacrifices and efwhich does so much honor to their courage,

egions of the globe, Europe itself has suf- position which appears to have no issue. fered from the consequences of the crisis cause of most sad trials.

menced, we held it our duty to observe the bring about a trucc. most strict neutrality in concert with the orable manner in which we adhered to that line of conduct. The sentiments dictated to therefore, proposes to Her Majesty, as well ought rather to make them of service to the arms for six months, during which every tion which seems to have no issue. From cease at sea as well as on land. the commencement of the war an armed Men not now under the Control of the State are now in that respect nearly in the same tion that more decisive military operations will shortly occur, according to the last news the armistice. received in Europe. The two armies, on the contrary, were in a condition that would not allow either party to hope within a brief balance, and accelerate the conclusion of a

All these circumstances taken together point to the opportunity of an armistice to shich, moreover, under the present circumstances, no strategical objection can be made. The favorable dispositions towards peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well as in the South might, on the other hand, second stens that might be made to recommend the idea of a truce. The Emperor has, therefore, thought that the occasion has presented itself of ofgood offices of the maritime Powers, and his that the three Cabinets would exert their ply on our part any judgment on the origin of the issue of the struggle, nor any pres been received, and in reply I hasten to say sure upon the negotiations which might, it is hoped, ensue in favor of an armistice .--Our task would consist solely in smoothing subsist, clothe, arm, and equip them; have down obstacles, and in interfering only in a measure determined upon by the two par-

ties. We should not, in fact, believe ourselves lution of the difficulties which hitherto have France on this accasion. Although that

gerent parties.

Would not, moreover, an agreement between the three Courts respond sufficiently able at the present moment by the course to their intentions? Would it not give to suggested by the Government of France? their step a character of evident impartiality? Acting in concert, they would combine the conditions best suited to inspire Government. After weighing all the inconfidence, the Government of the Emperor, formation which has been received from by the constant tradition of French policy America, her Majesty's Government are towards the United States; England, by the led to the conclusion that there is no community of race; Russia, by the marks of friendship she never ceased to show to the that the Federal Government would ac-Washington Cabinet. Should the event not cept the proposal suggested, and a refusal justify the hope of the three Powers, and from Washington at the present time would should the ardor of the struggle overrule the prevent any speedy renwal of the offer.—wisdom of their councils, this attempt would Her Majesty's Government thinks, therenot be the less honorable for them. They fore, that it would be better to watch carewould have fulfilled the duty of humanity. fully the progress of opinion in America, more especially indicated in the war in which the excited passions which render all direct attempts at negotiations more difficult. It is a mission which international law assigns to neutrals, at the same time that it change to offer their friendly counsel with a proscribes to them strict impartiality, and greater prospect than now exists of its they could never make a nobler use of their being accepted by the two contending influence than by endeavoring to put an end parties. to the struggle which causes so much suffering, and compromises such great interests throughout the whole world.

Finally, even without any immediate results, these overtures would not be entirely useless, for they might encourage public contribute to hasten the moment when a re- copy of itfrom Catlett's Station intersects the one we widson officeral a similar resolution in rela. sylvanians have shown themselves to be, I turn of peace might become nossible.

t) state the views of the Government of her Let me asure you that no effort will be Britannic Majesty or the Court of Russia. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

# Lord Russell's Reply.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 11, 1862. The following despatch is addressed by Earl Russell to Earl Cowley, her Majesty's

Ambassador at Paris: Foreign Office, Nov. 13, 1862.

My Lord-The Count de Flabault came to the Foreign Office on Monday, the 10th inst., by appointment, and read to me a despatch from M. Drouyn de l'Huys, relating to the civil war in North America. In this despatch the Minister of Foreign Affairs. French Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad- states that the Emperor has followed with dressed to the Ambassadors of France at painful interest the struggle which had now been going on more than a year on the American Continent.

He does justice to the energy and prestruggle which has been raging more than servance which has been displayed by both sides, but he observes that these proofs of their courage have been given at the expense forts certainly of a nature to inspire the of innumerable calamities and immense highest idea of the perseverance and energy | bloodshed. To these accompaniments of of two populations. But this spectacle, civil conflict is to be added the apprehensions of a servile war, which would be the is only given at the price of numberless ca- climax of so many irreparable misfortunes. lamities, and a prodigious effusion of blood. If these calamities affected America only, To these results of civil war, which from these sufferings of a friendly nation would the very first assumed vast proportions, be enough to excite the anxiety and symthere is still to be added apprehensions of a pathy of the Emperor, but Europe also has servile war, which would be the culminating suffered in one of the principal branches of point of so many irreparable disasters. The her industry, and her citizens have been sufferings of a nation towards which we subject to most cruel trials. France and the have always professed sincere friendship maritime Powers have, during the struggle, would have sufficed to excite the sincere so- maintained a strict neutrality, but the sealicitude of the Emperor, even had we our-timents by which they are animated, far selves not suffered by the counter-blow of from imposing on them anything like indifthese events. Under the influence of the ference seems, on the contrary, to require intimate relations which extensive inter- that they should assist the two belligerent course has multiplied between the various parties in the endeavor to escape from a

The forces of the two sides have hitherto which has dried up one of the most fruitful fought with balanced success, and the latest sources of public wealth, and which has be- accounts do not show any prospect of a come, for the great centres of labor, the speedy termination of the war. These circumstances, taken together, wou'd a em to As you are aware, when the conflict com- favor the adoption of measures which night

The Emperor of the French, therefore, is other maritime Powers, and the Washington of the opinion that there is now an oppor-Cabinet repeatedly acknowledged the hon- tunity of offering to the belligerents the us have undergone no change but of a be- as to the Emperor of Rusia, that the three nevolent character. That neutrality, in- Courts should endeavor, both at Washingstend of imposing upon the Powers the atti- ton and in communication with the Confedtude which might resemble indifference, erate States, to bring about a suspension of two parties, by helping them out of a posi- act of hostility, direct or indirect, should

This armistice might, if necessary, be reforce was set on foot by the belligerents, newed for a further period. This proposal, Correspondence between Governor Curtin which since then has almost constantly been M. Drouyn de l'Huys proceeds to say, would and Commissioner Reynolds—The Drafted kept up. After so much bloodshed, they not imply on the part of the three Powers any judgement on the origin of the war or position, nothing authorizing the presump- any pressure on the negotiations for peace which it is hoped would take place during

The three Powers would only interfere to smooth obstacles, and only within the limits which the two interested parties would prodelay for any decided advantage to turn the scribe. The French Government is of the oninion that even in the event of a failure of immediate success, these overtures might be useful in leading the minds of the men now heated by passion to consider the ad-

vantages of conciliation and peace. Such is, in substance, the proposal of the Government of the Emperor of the French. and I need hardly say it has attracted the serious attention of her Majesty's Govern-

Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North Ame

Neither Her Majesty the Queen nor the British nation will soon forget the noble and emphatic maner in which the Emperor influence at Washington, as well as with of the French vindicated the laws of nations, the Confederates, to obtain an armistice for and assisted the cause of peace in the insix months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease, Commissioners on board the Trent. Her on sea as well as on land, and it might be, Majesty's Government recognizes with on sees as well as the prolonged. The pleasure the design of arresting the progress overtures, I need not say, sir, would not imnevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor. They are also of the opinion that if the steps proposed were to be taken. the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable.

Her Majesty's Government have, however not been informed, up to the present time, that the Russian Government have called upon to decide, but to prepare, a so- agreed to co-operate with England and opposed a reconciliation between the belli- Government may support the endeavors of

Such is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by this

Her Majesty's Government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond

bearing on this important subject.

Your Excellency may read this despatch opinion to views of conciliation, and thus to M. Drouyn de l'Huys, and give him a

RUSSLEL.