BATH OF ADVERTISES. Zancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864 "The printing presses shall be free to eyery person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch or government; and no law shall eyer be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."—Constitution of Pennsylvania.

TF THE REPUBLICANS OF LANCASTER wish to know how fast their leaders are drifting towards social and political equality with the negro, we advise then to read John W. Forney's letter to the Press of Saturday last. We are unable to make room for the entire letter, but the following extracts from it fairly represent its spirit:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1864 Washington, Nov. 25, 1864.
We had a very remarkable Thanksgiving here yesterday. The soldiers in camp and hospital were visited by the loyal people, prayed for, and feasted without end.—Our churches were filled; our stores were closed. It was a universal holiday. I went to hear Mr. Frederick Douglass, the much abused colored orator, at the Israel Bothe. Church, and I thought I had well celebra Church, and I thought I had wen detectated my Thanksgiving by the investment.—
Never having heard him before, it was worth something to hear him now. His audience was composed of persons of both indeed of several, colors. Now, I think i would be difficult to find anywhere a more intelligent and appropriately assembling of intelligent and appreciative assemblage of people. The women were well dressed—the men well behaved. Those of his race e evidently proud of Douglass, and they had a good right to be so.

I can remember well how common it was in the old times, when to be a Democrat was to be opposed to Abolitionism, that denunciation and ridicule of Fred Douglass was a potent and favorite pastine among my former political associates. The moment, however, that Slavery took up arms against the Government, the history of Fred Douglass became intensely interesting and be himself became to rear the harand he himself began to reap the hi of the seeds he had sown so industr vest of the seeds he had sown so industri-ously among so many perils.

He is, of course, intensely exercised or the subject of slavery; but it was very sug-gestive to hear him address his own race to advise them to obey the laws, to fight for their country, to avoid all public disturb-ances, to present a neat and clean appear-ance, and to remember and to guard against the verificities that existed against them.

the prejudices that existed against.

But I have neither time nor space to con tinue a description of this very interesting evening, and only speak of it now to make another chapter in the volume of these mos OCCASIONAL. Does it not sound like a studied in

sult to the people of Philadelphia to write to them that "it would be difficult to find anywhere a more intelligent assemblage of people" than the negroes mulattoes and eel-back whites wh gathered together in that African church not to give thanks to God, but to d honor to FREDERICK DOUGLASS and ABRAHAM LINCOLN? By what magic power have the colored waiters, bootblacks, coachmen, nurses and cooks of the District of Columbia, most of whom were slaves but a short time ago, been transformed into ladies and gentlemen as intelligent and as elegant in their manners as the highly educated and refined white people of Philadelphia or Lancaster? Why is such absurd laudation as this bestowed upon an assemblage of "all colors" which met to violate the nurpose for which "Thanksgiving Day" was appointed? There can be but one rational explanation of it. It is the fixed purpose of the Remasses of the Republican party are not yet prepared for this. By artful imposition, their sympathies have been awakened in behalf of the negro, but they have not yet come to regard him as their equal. They have still to be educated up to this point, and this work has been set apart for such newspaper pensioners on the bounty of the Administration as are mean enough to un dertake it. These hired missionaries of Abolitionism seem inclined to do their work thoroughly. They attend negro churches, and sit down on the same benches with the sable sons and daughters of Africa, and thus set an example which they hope eventually to see followed by all except the stiff-necked and

nately adhere to their own color. The rank and file of the Republica party have only to keep on following such leaders as STEVENS, SUMNER and FORNEY about five years longer, if they wish to see their children seated on the same bench with little negroes at school their wives crowded out of their seats at public assemblages by "intelligent and appreciative" wenches, and themselves set in ebony frames in the jury box, while an African Judge dispenses justice from the Bench! It is to pre pare the public mind for such a radical social and political revolution that letters like this of Occasional's are being written to the leading Republican journals of the country. If the Republican party lives four years longer, the next Presidential election will be fought on the square issue of Negro Equality.

rebellious "Copperheads," who obsti-

It must have been "very suggestive" to hear FRED DOUGLASS "advise his own race to obey the laws and fight for their country." The question must have suggested itself to Mr. FORNEY'S acute mind, "how comes it, FRED, that you never gave this advice to your own race till LINCOLN kicked the Constitution out from under his feet." Since you have so much reverence for the laws and are so much inclined to fight for your country, why did you conspire with old Sonn Brown to put pikes in the hands of your own race, which you hoped they would use to overturn the government of the country you now exhort your race to fight for?" Occasional knows as well as anybody, that FRED DOUGLASS was one of the gang of Abolitionists who conspired with Brown to upset the Constitutional Government of the United States five years ago; and yet he does not hesitate to praise this negro traitor, and to affirm that "thanksgiving day" was well spent by those who went to hear him.

To-day the Government of the United States stand more stable during war than any European Government during peace. Mr. Lincoln's Administration can do anything it wishes—provided, of course, it wishes to do right.—Independent.

Yes, Mr. Lincoln's Administration could send Massachusetts soldiers to Indiana to vote; it could send a Massachusetts General to New York city to menace the freedom of the elective franchise; but when a Massachusetts Governor informed the Secretary of War, in reply to a call for troops at a critical period, that that State would not perform her obligations to the Union unless Lincoln would first consent to do what he had said in his Inaugurad Address he had neither the right nor the inclination to de, Mr. Lincoln's Administration did not dare to send troops to Massachusetts to overawe the rebellious Abolitionists. "The Administration can do anything it wishes, provided it wishes to do right;" and provided, further, it allows Beecher and the Independent to decide what is right.

Attempt to Burn New York.

We copy from the World of Saturday a detailed account of the diabolical attempt made on Friday night to set fire to the City of New York. Whether the attempt was made by a gang of thieves valley of Virginia, or by a new John Brown gang of Abolitionists in revenge

The Duty of the People to the Press. Throughout the important campaign of the State fearlessly, relying upon the portruth, and beliving that right triumph in the and, the newspares of the Democratic party appealed earnestly to the reason and the good sense of the masses. They boldly exposed the corruption, the imbecility, and the fanaticism of the men now in power. Thousands were convinced who refused to acknowledge it, and multitudes voted against what they knew to be right from selfish motives alone. The great Demcratic party was defeated by a combination of agencies, many of them of a questionable, and not a few of them of an unlawful, character. We are confident however, that this day it numbers in its ranks a majority of the more honest and intelligent men of the nation; that both in purity of political purposes and in intelligence it ranks above the dominant party, and that today a majority of the more thoughtful and patriotic citizens of the loval States are convinced that Mr. Lincoln's policy s not the right one.

The masses of the Democratic party ave had a thorough political education. The Democratic press has so fully canvassed the great principles upon which our government is founded, and so freely mimadverted upon the unwise and injudicious policy of the party now in power, that to-day the masses well understand the true position of the two parties. The many thousands who stand opposed to Mr. Lincoln and his administration, do so from honest convictions of reason. They know what they believe are well established in their political creed, and and are abundantly able to give a reason for the faith that is in them.

In accomplishing this great work of ducating the Democratic masses, the Democratic press has done its work wisely and done it well. But its labors are not ended, and there can be no cessation to the noble toil in which it is engaged. While the end of a most excited contest will allow a large space in Democratic newspapers for news, business and literature, there will still be abundant room and continuing necessity for a proper discussion of every new which may be presented by our political affairs. There will still be the same need of vigilance, of boldness, and of freedom of expression. We have no fear from what we know of the Democratic editors of this State but that they will be found equal to any occasion which the exigencies of the

imes may present. But they must be liberally sustained the people. In many counties of his State it will be a hard matter for the proprietors of Democratic newspapers properly to sustain themselves in he pressure that is now brought to bear upon them. The vast expansion of our paper currency and its great depreciaon has sent up the price of every article in use by printers to most unheard of prices. There is therefore great need of liberality on the part of every Democrat in the State. There is no one article of greater importance, or of more prime necessity in a family in these days than a well conducted newspaper. No household should be without one. publican leaders to put the negroes on If there are children in it it will be worth more to each one of them than half a year's schooling. They will read it with an avidity with which they will read nothing else. From it they will gather a varied store of information not be got elsewhere. The first duty of every Democrat in this State in this respect is to subscribe and sustain by every means in his power his own county paper. If he one newspaper, that should be the paper published in his own county. It gives aim all the news, both general and local, and is in all respects just what he and his family need. Some sacrifices should be made willingly by any family in order that they may have a good newspaper in the house. It is a necessity in these days. The time when it could be regarded as a luxury has gone by. There is abundant means, and we

hope abundant liberality, in the Democratic party of this State to make every Democratic newspaper in it selfsustaining. To do this is the bounden duty of those who desire to see the eventual triumph of the great political principles in which they have been taught to believe. They should be made to recognize this duty clearly, and we hope our cotemporaries in the rural districts will speak plainly to their people on this subject.

More Extermination.

A violent little Abolition newspaper in Philadelphia known as the Daily News, re-echoes the speech of General Butler in New York. All the curs take up the howl of the leader of the pack. The News says:

"If the South will not come back by the "If the South will not come back by the end of the year, stop the payment of bounties, stop calling for levies of men, stay the efforts of town committees and local authorities to fill the armies, and call upon the young men of the North to end the war. Say to them to gather from the East and the West, and, marching Southward, exterminate the traitors from a land that henceforth will be given to the sturdy, fearless men who compose the army of freedom. Let the South know that they have but two alternatives—submission or extermination; alternatives—submission or extermination; and if they choose to be blotted out from the face of the earth, their blood rests upon their own hands."

That's just the idea; "call out the young men of the North," and let it be done by proclamation, speedily. Thousands of those who voted for Old Abe and the war are itching for the chance.

The Officers of the Florida to be Given Let the word go out "to whom it may concern" and the secret lodges of the loyal leaguers will send out such a host as will frighten even Beelzebub. Greeley's nine hundred thousand will never be heard tell of again, if this is done. And why not let the editor of the News be commander?

"To Whom it May Concern." "To Whom it May Concern."

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 10.1

Give us but the Union with universal freedom, and we will do whatever we can to secure the most liberal—may, even generous—terms to the insurgents on every other point. And if the Democratic party of the free States will do their utmost to secure an early peace on these terms (and we are sure they may, if they will, not only make further bloodshed on the part of the confederates madness, but convince them that it is so,) we are prepared to give them a quit ethim to the possession of the government for the twenty years following the close of Mr. Lincoln's second term.

There now you "connerheads." "Governments."

There now you "copperheads," "symapthizers," "secessionist," you who have been threatened with execution at the lamp-posts-who have been prescribed, insulted, vilified and abused by "loyal leaguers," walk up and take position in line. Don't hesitate when you see the sinners penitent upon their knees, begging you for aid. Lincoln says, now, that you are not disloyal; Forney barks it too; come, gentlemen, they have got the elephant, and if you will only bolt him nigger and all, Greeley promises you, "a quit claim to the possession of the gov ernment for the twenty years following." Only think of the bounty. Don't you see it? Hurry up, before they wear big holes in the knees of their Shoddies.

An Appropriate Gift.

Judge Kelly, and other citizens of Philadelphia, have presented a medal intent on plunder, or by desperate rebels to President Lincoln. The medallion miles square, near the sink of the Carseeking to avenge Sheriban's execution of GRANT'Rorders in relation to the and that of Mr. Lincoln on the other. Brown gang of Abolitionists in revenge for New York city's unwavering devoton to Democratic principles, is a mystery which may or may not be cleared up hereafter.

The pecunar tenenty of this design is of a lal apparent to the most obtuse. Washington was a patriot and a hero, and Linton was a patriot was a hero, and Linton was a patriot was a hero, and Linton w The peculiar felicity of this design is

The Good Time Coming. Republicans now have every ning in their own hands, and Abraham n can manage the war, as he did ction, in his own way. We have been told all along at any time during the past six months, that, if Mr. Lincoln were re-elected the "moral effect" of his endorsement by the Northern people, would cause the rebels to throw down their arms in despair, and make all haste to get back into the Union. The election of Lincoln would be better than half a dozen or more good sized victories in the field, better even than the capture of Richmond, and that t would end the war and restore the Union in a single day. Well, Lincoln is re-elected, and now we are looking to see what the "erring sisters" will do We suppose our brave soldier boys will all come marching home, about the middle of next month and gladden the hearts of their friends. The provost marshals will kick the draft machinery higher than a kite," the doors of the military and political prisons will be thrown open, and the pale and emaciated victims of past oppression will grow strong and rosy with health under the free air of heaven. Government contractors, having no further opportu nity of stealing, will mope for a time, but will gradually settle down into honest citizens again, earning their livelihood in an honest way. The almost forgotten chink of gold and silver coin will be heard again in our stores and in our streets, and every baby vill have a string of twenty dollar gold pieces to amuse itself with. We'll all e happy and all be rich. These things were to follow the reelection of Lincoln. Lincoln is re-

elected. Now bring on your good times. Picture of Results, Accomplished by

A. Lincoln.

The Radicals who rule are merciless n their demands for victims. The poor man's home is no longer the castle which his fathers labored to make it. It is the stall in the droveyard of concription, where he awaits the knife of the military butcher. His limbs are not his own. His life is a plaything for the powers that be at Washington. His sweat s taxed so grievously to fatten official plunderers and their pets, that it will hardly get bread for his children, and his assessment for the emancipation of the negro must be paid in his heart's blood. Two millions of men, whom it is small praise to say that God made equal to Abraham Lincoln, with as much right as he or any of his kind, to the enjoyment of life, of home, of liberty, of sweet domestic ties, and the just rewards of honest labor, have already been sacrificed to the prosecution of his sche nes of abolition. Multitudes, who four years ago were breathing the vigorous breath of youth, as hopeful as we, and with as good a right to hope for useful lives and long ones, are now mere heaps of dead men's oones, bleaching all over the plains of he South, or scantily hid with a covering of trampled and bloody earth. The skill, the capital, and the industry of the nation have been diverted from the fields of peaceful toil, and useful enterprise, to the invention and manufacture of the tools with which men kill each ther-the forging of bayonets, the oulding of guns, the stuffing of shells with new and infernal compounds, and like contrivances to facilitate the handiwork of death. Labor-saving machinery s devised by which one man can do the work of ten, in filling graves. And still the war goes on, the blood flows, the people are beggared, the currency waxes hourly more ragged, the orphan asylums fill up, and wings are built for the little unfortunates, who multiply faster than men can lay bricks, the capital of the country is absorbed by a new-made aristocracy of shoddy-negroes, kidnapped from the South, crowd mond; for killing the President and his out of employment the white laborers who are not slaughtered to emancipate those they have left behind-and the restoration of the Union, promised as the reward for all these woes and calamities, is farther off than it was when Abraham Lincoln took his seat.

do our commands.

successful in his wooing, and how is Mr

oon to spread out his affectionate arms

the time has come." How is he wo

mills they have destroyed; how many barns; how many cornfields; how many bushels of wheat and pounds of meat!

All this under orders of Sheridan, wh

with indecent haste has been since pro moted to McClellan's honor—Sheridar

himself, acting under orders of Lieut

Gen. Grant. Read the account, too, of the

ourning of Rome. Hear the boast that

Sherman is marking his path an utte

desolation. After this preparation, after these polite courtesies, these win-

aing attentions, these seductive favors

te sentiments toward us. We fear he

has made too free an exhibition of his inner parlor and of the winding stair

which leads to it for us to play the part of the fly in the fable. We shall, of

posed to accept forgiveness from him for

returns we may make for his extraordi-

nary grace and goodness. We shall doubtless be unreasonable enough to

consider him as having committed new impertinence, and as having added new insult to the long catalogue of intolerable

njuries. But still let Abraham speak.

Hard Times Ahead.

The latest official reports of the Agri-

rultural Bureau in the Department of

the Interior, at Washington, show an

alarming decrease in the supply of staple

articles of food throughout the country.

ion, whose future progress will be mea-

every day closer and heavier.

The Confederate Armers?

burg, 45,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and

300 guns, in all 61,000 troops; Early's

corps in the valley, 15,000 men; total of

Lee's army proper, 76,000 men. Breck-

inridge's force in Southwestern Virginia

10,000 men; militia at Lynchburg, 8000

Beauregard and Hood, in the West, 50,

Sterling Price, 20,000 men; at Charles

ton and Savannah, 15,000 men; in Texas

and Louisiana, 15,000 men; at Mobile,

12,000 men; total, 112,000 men. Grand

field, 214,000 troops.

Greeley says this is "the time."

are expected to hurry in, for-

others.

Returning Prisoners. Just now the newspapers are full of details of the wretched condition of our orisoners, who are being brought home rom the horrible confinement in which many of them have suffered unheard of miseries in the wretched places of imprisonment allotted to them in the South: and some Abolition journals are at length urging that they shall all be brought home by exchanging an equal number of those we hold. This ought to have been done long ago. Nothing has stood in the way of its accomplishment, except the fact that a quarrel was got up about the military status of our negro soldiery. The South was willng and ready to exchange white man for white man. The horrors now being revealed will, we hope, compel the Administration to do tardy justice to the orave men who have endured such woes. We are confident that the people will of the fly in the fable. We shall, of course, be very much obliged to him for any kind words he may speak to us, and oudly demand that this shall be done. Justice and humanity alike forbid that we are waiting to hear them. But as we do not ask pardon when we have com-mitted no offense, and are scarcely disthere should be any longer delay in the matter. Let the question as to the rights of negro soldiers remain in abeyance, enormous wrongs he has done us, we shall probably disappoint him in the until our much-suffering white soldiers are rescued from the certain and horrible death which must await them if they are left to languish away the weary months of this winter in the loathsome places where they are now confined.

Ep.

The removal of the officers of the Florida from the Old Capitol prison, and their being returned on board of the Wachusset, is regarded as a sure indication that they are to be given up. This settles the question of international law, which arose on the premises, in During the last two years the wheat favor of Brazil, and ends peaceably a crop has fallen off about one-eighth, matter which might otherwise have resulted in serious international complications. After the loud noise made over the capture of the vessel, it must be a humiliating position for the authorities at Washington to be placed in; but also to the growing scarcity of the comsince the Mason and Slidell affair, and modities themselves. The material rethe seating of Maximillian on the throne of Mexico, we can scarcely imagine that they can be very sensitive on points of national pride. We have got used to humiliating ourselves before foreign nations, and eating very humble pie since under the present wretched Ad-

ministration.

Thieves at the White House. The Washington Star states that it is the pratice of people who visit the White House, to steal and carry off N. Y. World, who claims to have an inwhatever they can lay their hands on. They have so mutilated the window curtains and brocade of the furniture by cutting pieces out as to have ruined them. They have also carried off the brackets and tassels from the curtains. There never was such a state of things under Democratic rule. From the corruptions of the Administration what

more can we expect? A few months ago another deposit of mineral wealth was brought to light in Nevada, which has proved of incalculable value to the silver mines. son River. This basin, says a gentle-man who writes from Virginia City, appears once to have been the bottom of a lake, and the salt is found good even on the surface. A covering of about three inches is loose and indifferent, but beneath this, for a depth of fourteen feet, pure rock salt is found as clear as ice and as white "as the riven snow"

The Peace Question-No Hope of Re- Bennsylvania Election, Nov. 1864. conciliation Now. We present herewith the Home re We suppose wants soon expects one thing very glorious from Washington One of the rumors is that President Lincoln is about to depatch commissioners turns of the election of the 8th-absolutely official from 53 counties—the majorities given in some other counties official, but unaccompanied by the full hither to offer us pardon and peace, on condition that, without delay, we make our humble submission, and kiss his great toe. The New York *Tribune*, howfigures-the remainder from reports by etter and telegraph to the Patriot and ever, exclaimed against the mea must rebels are to be conciliated with any exclaimed against the idea that COUNTIES OFFICIAL. -11588

rebeis are to be conciliated with any such condescension; Mr. Lincoln will never stoop so low, and if he did, the only effect would be to rouse the spirits and inflame the pride of the rebels by the extraordinary honor. We think that the *Tribunc* is probably correct as the matter-of-fact when it says Mr. Lincoln will send no commissioners here. The report to the contrary rests it is said .12931ambria report to the contrary rests, it is said, on the authority of the National Intelligencer, but we should hardly expect of arbon 32 x he peculiar people who rule at Washing 2013 ton such respect and courtesy to our state and citizens as would be involved in ad 4013 lressing our constituted authorities. "To larion whom it may concern" is the politest speech that Mr. Lincoln yet knows. He 'olumbia Dauphin ias not yet learned to speak so that we can hear him, but that Mr. Lincoln Franklir 3562 oroposes to address us in some sort be-ore long. To speak at us if not to us is Freene.... Huntingdon extremely probable. Those who are more likely to know his purposes than the National Intelligencer, tell us that fefferson. Juniata his forthcoming message is to be the medium of communication. The Trinedium of communication. The Tri-une says that the overtures will be made 1324 through that channel or otherwise as circumstances shall suggest. By other uzerne 9541 vise is probably meant a proclamation Lycoming. of some sort. The object of the propos ed exhibition of royal elemency, is sim-ply diplomatic. Such being its charac-Monroe Montgomery ply diplomatic. Such being its character, Seward will give it shape. It will be a compound of savage coaxings, and savage threats. Coaxings, such as an angry person made through policy, but without being able to conceal the passion that trembles in his speech, and which impatiantly write for indulgance. Corth Perry Philadelphia 2148 chuvlkill which impatiently waits for indulgence till the victim shall be ensuared. Threats such as flow with ready Sullivan Susquehanna $\frac{2895}{1611}$ eloquence from a malignant and hate ossessed soul. Policy—not good-will or ven compassion—is at the bottom of the whole move. The Tribune explains it thus: "We believe, therefore, that the time has come for detaching southern Vyoming nasses from the fortunes of rebellion and that overtures looking to that end will soon be made by the president either through his forthcoming message 242,984 COUNTIES OFFICIAL, UNOFFICIAL or otherwise as circumstances shall seem to render it expediant." The delusion McClellan. that the separate attitude assumed by the Bradford confederate states is not an act of the people or sustained by them, seems inleed inveterate. This fancy has been

at once the snare and support of our enemies. Never before did any community give such evidences of union and M`Kean. The action resolution as ours. the government has been through Snyder agencies chosen by the people, and has been sustained by them with has been sustained by them with an extraordinary unanimity. Our ene-mies still flatter their hopes and cheer their de-420 their despondency, with the absurd as-sumption that everything done here has RECAPITULATION. McClelle een done against the will of the mass Micial full vote ...242,984 of the people. The time has now come, says the *Tribune*, for detaching this reluctant, coerced mass from the few who official and reported maiorities 420 lead them. For this end Mr. Lincoln 243,404 248,633 is to put in his coming message some words of diplomacy which are expected Lincoln ahead so far.... to make fools of us; or, if more expedient, he will address us a proclamation "Will You Walk into My Parlor?" orimful of love, terror, and cunning,

Now that the election of Lincoln is which must, without fail, bring us r ecure, his supporters are joicing, and trembling at his feet. As the *Tribune* proceeds on this silly as deavoring to tickle the fancies of Demo-crats with the idea of another era of sumption it is superfluous to say that Lincoln will not get derision for his re-ward. Those leaders of ours who so disra of good feeling like that which existed in 1861, when, under pledge of preserving the Union and maintaining ne Constitution, Mr. Lincoln had the turb his sleep are but our servants, and active support of a large part of the Democratic party. How shamelessly to himself and insultingly to the conare to us, and formidable as they are t the enemy, our work is independent of them. If they fall or fail we will find servatives that pledge was broken we all know but too well. It proved but a Mr. Lincoln is about to try to separate the mass of the people, not from their leaders, but from themselves. scheme cunningly devised to harness Democrats to the Presidential car, and This is too stupid an undertaking for a creditable, much less a successful commit them to the war for Abolition which soon followed. diplomatic trick. His proclamations h We are just now witnessing a renewal

has tried before; they did not yield him of the plan. After having exhausted the vocabulary of insulting terms to heap upon Democrats individually and enough to pay for printing. If the Confederates were far duller than they are, Mr. Lincoln would himself supply sufficient reprinted the confederate of the confedera as a party, accusing them of the most ficient warnings against his wiles. Kiling motives and criminal intenpatrick and Dahlgren came with great tions, and after endeavoring to blacken packages of the "amnesty proclama-tion," as it is called, which they scatter ed like leaves in autumn. But they the fair fame of the high-minded and honorable soldier who was their presi-dential candidate—they suddenly discame also with orders in their pockets cover that Democrats are not ingrain for sacking, burning, destroying Richwretchesafter all, and that McClellan is not a traitor and a coward! They roar as gently as sucking doves, that the patriots of both parties should unite in support of the policy of the constitutionally elected President!—and this union cabinet; for turning loose ten thousand men, without officers, to do their will upon doomed people of all ages and both sexes. A lover that shows the teeth and claws of a lion cannot expect to be very to be upon the basis that the institution of slavery is dead and that the Consti-Lincoln now preparing us for the recep-tion of a forthcoming epistle that is to tution should be amended as to forever prohibit it. This is the sugar-coated prohibit it. This is the sugar-coated way of stating the proposition that a letach us from our government! Heis constitution should be formed with pro-visions utterly repugnant to the ideas destructive of the interests of ing us? Read the boasting record which we publish to-day from his officers in the valley. Hear them tell how many twelve or fifteen States, and then forced upon them at the point of the bayonet. Democrats will recall a somewha different mode of procedure in 1787, when a revision of the fundamental law was found needful, and look-

law was found needin, and looking to their time-honored guides and exemplars, will refuse to believe that the stability of the Union or the happiness of the people can be secured by uch means.
This sudden out-gush of affection for "malignant copperheads," this readiness to fall on the necks of "traitors at home," is doubtless a pleasant de-vice on the part of the administration leaders to strengthen themselves with Democratic support for some doubt-Mr. Abraham Lincoln is to invite us to his arms. We think Mr. Lincolns message, or proclamation, will find us in poor humor to appreciate his affection new scheme, repugnant to patriots.

new scheme, repugnant to patriotism and abhorrent to humanity, which is about to be put in operation, and the responsibility of which they would be glad to shift upon the Democrucy, if they can get the slightest excuse to do so. If Democrats act wisely, they will commit themselves to none of the schemes of the Administration party. The true course, in our view, is to say to the Abolitionists that they The true course, in our view, have undisputed control of the country and its resources, and that if they see fit to pursue a suicidal course against the protest of the conservative por-tion of the people, they must alone be accountable for results. The The burden of taxation and conscription, so long as they are unavoidable and fall equally, the Democracy will bear with as much fortitude as the Abolitionists, as much fortitude as the Abolitionists, but the responsibility of this war they will in no wise consent to assume, charm the Abolitionists never so wise

ly. If the administration can preserve the Union and the Constitution by the present measures, it is welcome to all the glory—the Democracy want none of it. If the sun of our liberties goes down in blood, the Democracy will have none of the responsibility.—Belfast (Mc.,)

corn and hay one-tenth, barley one-The Coming Draft. seventh, beef more than one-fifth, and pork more than one-fourth. The present Governor Seymour of New York has high prices of food are not due solely to had a correspondence with the authorithe depreciation of the currency, but ties in Washington in regard to the next draft, and steps are now being taken to orrect the enrolment lists, and to ascertain the exact number of men furnished sources of the country are now, in fact, by the State and by each district therein. undergoing a rapid process of exhaus-This shows most conclusively that ansured by the steady enhancement of the other draft will take place very speedily. prices of all the necessaries of life. The We have heard of no such arrangements pressure of the war has hardly been felt in this State, because here matters are permitted to be entirely under the conin the North until within the last year; henceforth we are to feel it growing trol of the authorities at Washington wing trol of the authorities at wasnington EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

Intid of Their deputites in Permissivation.

Despite inequations split the bening which the split in the property in the property in the property in the part of the property in the part of t

The Confederate Armers in the Confederate Ar a poor man will be torn from his family and forced into the army. There will be no available means of escape for many. Some will flee "unto the mountains of Hepsidam" or Canada, but very many will be compelled to march to the sound

men; at Wilmington and Weldon, 8000 of the drum which will beat their fumen; total under Gen. Lee's immediate neral dirge. orders, 102,000 men. Troops under It seems to be understood in Bal-000; in Arkansas and Missouri, under imore, that Ex-Postmaster General Montgomery Blair will be elected U. S. Senator in place of Governor Hicks, who is to be made Postmaster at Baltimore. The Blairs are not all dead yet, total of troops of the Confederacy in the their radical enemies to the contrary notwithstanding.

ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY TO BURN NEW YORK CITY.

eSt. Nicholas, St. James, Metropolitan elmont, Tammany, Lovejoy, Bran-dreth, and Lafarge Hotels, and Baraum's Museum Set on Fire -How the Incendiaries Did

The news embraced in the subjoined reports is the most startling that we have, perhaps, ever been called upon to record. It will be seen that a regularly organized at-2362 19427 tempt to fire the city was last night made, 3165 1954 6197 2827 6197 3064 1859 and only by the exercise of the greatest energy was rendered wholly abortive. No less than ten or a dozen of the leading hotels and other large buildings were fired be tween the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, and by these acts an immense amount of life and property was put in jeopardy. Fortunately 2410 the fires were not simultaneous, and after 1459 the discovery of three or four attempts had been made to carry the fearful plot into execution, the detective police obtained sufficient knowledge of the affair to lead to the conclusion that a wholesale conflagration 4932 2848 was imminent, and accordingly extra vigilance was exerted by the police and fire department, and the late fires were extinguished almost immediately upon their 1433 breaking out. The story of the atrocious conspiracy soon spread about the city, and the greatest alarm was felt among the 1:3466 Had the conspiracy, or whatever we may $\frac{3131}{3587}$ call it, succeeded to the extent evidently in 3681 tended, half the city at least might have 6646 3056 1430 581 6506 been in ruins this morning.

Never in the history of the country wa there so alarming an affair developed in any community, and our citizens cannot congratulate themselves too much on their providential escape from a scene of horrors actually sickening to imagine The Hotels Fired. THE ST. JAMES.

The first fire was discovered at eight o'clock and forty-three minutes, at the St.

James Hotel, corner of Broadway and
Twenty-sixth street, but resulted in but

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bed-rooms, and the strong smen or photophorous that pervaded the apartment, and the proximity of matches to the bed-clothes, the fire was the work discloses the fact that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

It is stated by the proprietors that a man, registering his name as John School, Md., took a room at this house about 5½ o'clock, and that the smoke was discovered issuing from his room by the occupant next door. Upon the door being broken open, the room was found empty, the occupant having gone, leaving a black satchel with a bottle of phosphorous leabing.

THE ST. NICHOLAS.

At fire minutes of nine the St. Nicholas lotel was discovered on fire in rooms 138, 20 and 140 cites of the state of Hotel was discovered on fire in rooms 138, 139, and 140, situated in the middle building of the three on the upper floor. About the of the three on the upper floor. About the same time fire broke out in bedroom 174 in the front building of the hotel. In both places the strong smell of phosphorous at an abundance of matches in the bed-cloth signified the tire to have been the an incendiary. The rooms were burned completely out, but the fire department of the hotel, under superintendence of the pro-prietor, Mr. Hawks, succeeded in contining tire to those apartments. Had it not een for the admirable arrang taking care of fires at this house, it wo have been entirely burned down

A well-known citizen, who boards at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was passing through the main hall last evening, on his way to his room, just before the fire was discovered, when his attention was attracted by the very suspicious mővements of two men who were convers—2 in the hall. Approaching them, he heard one say, "It's all right," when both statted for the door, and imme-diately left the hotel. Within a few seconds

dately tell the hotel. Within a few seconds afterward the alarm was given.

THE LA FARGE.

At twenty minutes past 9 o'clock the La Farge House was discovered to be on fire in one of the bed-rooms on the upper floor, the bed being, as in the other places, saturated with absorbooms and models being a bent set. bed being, as in the other places, sautraced with phosphorus, and matches lying about in all directions. The damage was slight, but, naturally enough, the guests were thrown into a panic, believing that the whole structure would be fired. The flames bitt, naturally choligh, the ghests were thrown into a panic, believing that the whole structure would be fired. The flames were soon extinguished, the damage amounting to about three hundred dollars. The room in which the fire was discovered was taken by a Mr. J. B. Richardson, of Canadon Nov. Lersey, who present of the Camden, New Jersey, who was out of the room at the time of the fire.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL At about 10 o'clock a fire was discovered in a front room in the upper floor of the Metropolitan Hotel, but it was speedily extinctional by the speedily extinction of the metropolitan Hotel, but it was speedily ex-An alarm was given, but before the firemen arrived at the hotel the danger had been passed. The damage here is estimated at one thousand five hundred dollars. One room only was injured. In this room were found an empty bottle, which had contain-

found an empty bottle, which had contained phosphorus, a pair of heavy boots, and a valise. In the valise were found a pair of pantaloons and a pair of prunella gaiters, applications and a pair of prunella gaiters. The fire here was discovered in a bedroom on the third floor, which had been engaged by a man registering himself as "Lieutenant Lewis, U.S.A." Smoke being some to issue from the Control of the co being seen to issue from this room, a strong odor of phosphorus being at the same tim perceptible, the door was immediately burs open, and in a very few seconds the fla open, and in a very tew seconds the flames were completely extinguished. The bed in this room had the appearance of having been occupied. The man "Lewis" has not been seen since the discovery of the fire. At this place six bottles of phosphorus were found in a general terms. ound in a carpet bag, TAMMANY HALL

Almost simultaneously with the discovery of the fire at the Belmont Hotel, the bed and bedding, with furniture, of a room on the third floor, front, were found to be in flames. During the afternoon a man, who registered himself as "C. E. Morse, of Rochester," arrived at the hotel, and engaged the room in which the fire was discovered. He was not seen during the evening, and has not been seen since the occurrence of has not been seen since the occurrence of the fire. The damage is not very great, and was confined to the furniture and hedding

was commed to the furniture and bedding of the room.

LOVEJOY'S HOTEL.

Two attempts were made to burn this hotel. The first occurred a little before 10! o'clock, at which time a fire was discovered in a bedroom on the fourth floor of the northeast wing of the hotel. The heal of the best wing of the hotel. northeast wing of the hotel. The bedelothe normeast wing of the hotel. The bedclothes, and mattress were piled in the centre of the floor, and were enveloped in flames when found. This fire was extinguished without damage to other portions of the building. The second attempt was made at about 12 o'clock, and the alarm was given simultaneously with that of the fires at the Belmont Hotel and at Tanneaus. This firm taneously with that of the fires mont Hotel and at Tammany. mont Hotel and at Tammany. This time the incendiary had performed his work in the southeast wing of the building, on the fourth floor. Attention was excited by a smell of shooke, and a search developed the fact that in the room referred to a carpet-bag had been placed inside the bed, within which curpet-bag was a bottle of phosphorus. Here, also, the fire was extinguished without greater loss than that of the furniture and bedding of the room.

BARLYN'S MUSELY

BARNUM'S MUSEUM Last night, about nine o'clock, some person or persons unknown proceeded to the fifth floor of the Museum, in the rear of the gallery of the lecture room, and threw down upon the floor, near a staircase, a bottle of phosphorous, which ignited and set fire to the wooden-work in the neighborhood. The cry of fire was almost immediately raised, and an intense excitement was at once created throughout the building. In the lecture-room, particularly, the feeling amounted to panic. A large number of the audience rose to their feet in great alarm, and rushed to the various places of exit in Last night, about nine o'clock, and rushed to the various places of exit in wild confusion. Many terror-stricken perwild confusion. Many terror-stricken persons slid down the iron pillars supporting the galleries, to the parquette, adding, of course, by their frenzied performances, greatly to the excitement of the scene. Fortunately, the fire was almost immediately extinguished by the officers of the building, no serious damage having been done; and by the display of necessary coolness on the part of several actors and gentlemen conpart of several actors and gentlemen con-nected with the Museum, and by a few self-possessed persons in the audience, the panic was quickly suppressed. So far as we can learn, no one was scriously injured in the rush

rush. The bottle which had contained the phosphorus—and which is like those employed by the incendiaries elswhere—was recovered, unbroken, and is in the hands of the trust was held.

fire-marshal.

whether they were to be allowed to slo n peace or not. A BALTIMORE WOMAN UNDER ARREST.

A woman of remarkably genteel address, but whose name has not yet transpired, was arrested about nine o'clock last evening by chief John Young and detective McDougal of the Metropolitan detective force, on suspicion of berinness. of the Metropolitan detective force, on suspicion of having some connection with the incendiaries. It appears that she took rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel early in the afternoon, and that in the evening just before the fire occurred she went out. She had not been gone fifteen minutes when the fire broke out. From the St. Nicholas hotel she went to the La Farge house and stayed a short time, leaving there only a few moments prior to fire being discovered there. She then went to the Metropolitan hotel and engaged rooms, fire occurring there very soon afterwards. From the circumstances, the police thought proper to detain the woman until she could give some satisfactory

account of herself. All that could be learnand about her by our reporter last evening was, that she had come from Baltimore to his city recently this city recently, and had been very active during her stay here, but she would not disclose the nature of her business.

OTHER SUSPECTED PARTIES. In the arrest of the woman above referred on, the detectives stumbled upon some things trongly to other parties, and the ice looked after. It was rumored ointing stro at 1 o'clock this morning, that son had been made, but the circums the affair could not be learned. once apparent to the police that no one or two parties could have so successfully fired so many buildings at once, and that whoever the woman was whom they had under arrest, she must have accomplices, who could not be far off.

The Manner of Setting the Fires. The uniformity that characterized this bold attempt at wholesale incendiarism showed that the plan must have been organized long beforehand, and every step premeditated before being entered upon. The mode of operating seemed to be precisely the same in every hotel fired. The bed were saturated with phosporous throughout workest unated with phosporous throughout the same in every hotel fired. The beds were saturated with phosporous throughout, so also were the valises, trunks, old boots, and clothes of almost every description. In addition to this matches were found among the bed clothes, laid between the sheets and coverlids, and, in some instances, thrust into the center of the ticks. The fires were then set and the rooms closed and locked, as if the occupant had vacated the premises. It the occupant had vacated the premises. It is supposed by this that the rooms were taken by parties who were determined to fire the buildings, and took this as the quickest way of doing it.

The War. We are able to trace Sherman's progress down to last Wednesday. Both of his expeditions have been checked. Slocum's expedition, which moved south from Atlanta, was, on November 19th, twenty miles north of Macon. Our statement of Saturday was correct. The Confederates suc north of Macon. Our statement of Saturday was correct. The Confederates sue ceeded in placing a strong force in Sloceum's front at that point, and he was checked. Down to Tuesday last he had made no farther progress toward Macon, and was believed to have turned to the eastward. Macon is thus relieved from immediate Macon is thus relieved from immediat Macon is thus relieved from immediate danger. Kilpatrick's cavalry expedition, which, at last accounts, had reached Wallace, a small town just north of the Macon and Milledgeville Railroad, made no attempt to march on Macon. It turned toward Milledgeville; captured the city, and burned some of the public buildings. Both Slogung and Kilpatrick. dight damage. It originated in one of the oed-rooms, and the strong smell of phos-

ings. Both Slocum and Kilpatrick seem to have abandoned the idea of capturing Macon, and are believed to be moving east-Macon, and are believed to be moving east-ward towards Augusta or Savannah. Gen Howard's expedition which Sherman directs in person, has started from Atlanta to Augusta, though when is not accurately known. This column moved eastward to Crawfords ville.

Yrawfordsville, a town on the Atlan Augusta Railroad, seventy miles fro gusta. Here the Confederate cavalry wer gasa. Tert the Confederate cavalry were irrst found. Making but slight opposition, they retreated before Howard's advancing troops until Berzelia, a town twenty-one miles from Augusta was reached. Here the Confederates were reinforced, and made a successful stool. There is the confederate were reinforced, and made a successful stool. Confederates were remorecu, and made a successful stand. There are reports that Howard's advance was repulsed with loss. Such was the condition of affairs before Augusta on Wednesday last. The Mugusta on weunesday has, military situation on that day wa Slocum was twenty miles north of with a Confederate force in his front strong enough to check him. Kilpatrick was at Milledgeville, twenty-five niles east of Slo-cum and thirty miles northeast of Macon. Howard was at Berzelia, sixty miles northeast of Kilpatrick, and eighty-five miles northeast of Slocum. A force was in front of Howard which was apparently strong enough to check him. enough to check him.

Gen. Forrest, with the body of Confederarte troops which has for some time been near Huntsville, Alabama, has suddenly made a movement. He has marched northward towards Columbia, a town thirty-five miles south of Nashville. Fearing that Forrest would get in his rear, Thomas, who had advanced into the beat advanced in the sear. had advanced into Alabama, began grade movement: He Abandoned ville and Decatur, and retreated into Ten-nessee. Hethen withdrew through Pulaski abandoning it, and retreated to Columbia, He is now between Columbia and Nash-ville. The Confederates are just south of Columbia. Columbia. Forrest commands. A contest

imminent.
There seems to be very little doubt that leneral Early, having left a force at Straschester. The supply railroad he is building is now in running order to the Opequan, five miles east of Winchester. This road will bring supplies from Harney and the danger. will bring supplies from Harper's Ferry, and the dangers of the Martinsburg route will be avoided.

and the dangers of the will be avoided.

There is a report from Washington that
Commander Collins has been ordered to
take the Confederate steamer Florida, with take the Confederate steamer Florida, with her officers and crew, back to Bahia, Brazil. The Confederate steamer Chicamauga has been seen on the Atlantic, about half way between Wilmington and the Bermudas. She was cruising for American vessels. General Burbridge, with the Federal troops in Kentucky, has reached Cumberland Gap. This reinforcement saves it from capture by Breckinridge.

Everything is quiet at Petersburg. Picket firing alone occurs.

At is at length settled that General Banks Major General John Pope is to have an

We have no news of Gen, Shermar gress, either through Northern or Southern channels, later than that printed yesterday morning. There now seem to be great doubts of the reported capture of Milledgedoubts of the reported capture of Milledge-ville though it has been evacuated by the Confederates. The detailed accounts of Howard's progress towards Augusta, show that he was checked before he was within forty miles of the town forty miles of the town. Atlanta he intered by a detachment of South It was entirely abandoned by the Federal army, and two-thirds had been burned. army, and two-thirds had been burned, Gen. Thomas, in Tennessee, has retreated to Franklin, ten miles south of Nashville. The Confederates follow him closely. They have cut the communication between Nash-yille and Chattanooga, and excepting the few garrisoned posts near Chattanooga, now hold all the country south of Nashville. From Fast Tompson Jets.

From East Temessee, detailed Southern accounts of the late movements have been received, but they give no new information, General Gillem, with the remnant of the Endersh reneral Gillem, with the remnant of the Federal army, is at Knoxville, recruiting his command. A force of Confederates is at Strawberry Plains, sixteen miles east of noxville, watching Gillem knoxylle, watching Gillem. There will not be any movements in that quarter for some time. Breckinridge, with the main Confederate army, when last heard from, was just south of Cumberland Gap. Gen. Burbridge, with the Federal troops from Kentucky, had reached Cumberland Gap, and it was too strongly garrisoned to be attacked to seekinridge, with any prospect of success.

f success...
The Federal reconnoissances which have been sent south from Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, have found Early's outpost, at Strasburg, much stronger than was supposed. No attempt will be made to attack it. Sheridan's army is still around Winchester. Winchester. Moseby has just attacked another party of Federal cavalry at Cable-town, north of Winchester. Moseby lost one man killed and five wounded. Twenty of the Federal cavalynmon county. town, north of Winchester. Mose one man killed and five wounded.

of the Federal cavalrymen escaped; thirty-were killed and wounded, and thirty-one were killed and wounded, and thirty-one captured.

It is reported through Southern channels that numerous Federal vessels have been seen on the Georgia coast, below the Savannah River. They are thought to be a fleet sent to aid Sherinan.

A Charleston newspaper states that last week a two hundred rounders. Reseat.

week a two hundred pounder Parrott gun burst in Battery Wagner. This battery is the one which continually shells Charles-

ton.

The Florida has been run into at Fortress
Monroe by a Federal transport. The Florida was sunk. No particulars of the affair
are reported. are reported.

The Confederates are said to be preparing for an attack on Newbern. The Federal gurrison of the town is but four thousand

Gen. Hancock and Pope are in Washingabsence.

In Richmond, on the 23d inst., John

Mitchel, the Irish refugee, and ex-Gov-

John Mitchel and Ex-Governor Foote in a Duel.

ernor Foote, of Mississippi, were arraigned before the Mayor to answer a charge of preparing to engage in a duel. Judge Swan was also called up to anwer for coffred in Mitchell's challenge o Foote. Several witnesses were call-d. from whose testimony it appeared swer for c o Foote. hat the difficulty was caused by a newspaper article, severely reflecting " reconstructionist," and recommending his expulsion from the rebel Congress. This article was published in the Richmond Examiner of November 21. Mr. Pollard, of the Examiner, testifies that he called upon Governor Foote and introduced Judge Swan. The Governor refused to recognize that individual, saying he was no gentleman, vhereupon Swan assaulted him with an umbrella. Foote then drew a evolver, but the parties were separated by the interposition of those present. A challenge was afterward sent by Foote, but he, together with Swan and Mitchel, were brought before the Mayor, and gave security to keep the peace for twelve months in the Commonwealth of Virginia. It was not proved that Mitchel wrote the article, but he and Foote tried to fight it out till

Items of News. New Orleans papers of the 15th says that eneral Canby is recovering. track of blockade-runners.

The Vanderbilt is cruising off shore in the Captain Wm. A. Walker has been ordered to report to Admiral F. H. Gregory, for

duty at New York, Lieutenant Commander J. H. Russell is rdered to command the sloop of war Cyane of the Pacific squadron. The Yantic, which is cruising in the

neighborhood of Nantucket shodls, put into Holmes Hole on Monday last. M. Du Challiu writes from Africa that he has shipped a batch of gorillas to the Brit-

ish Museum, among them a live one. A runner named Brown recently ran twenty miles in two hours and four minutes. That may be called doing it up Brown. Mr. Ten Broeck, the American horse

ockey of England is about to retire from the turf. His horses are advertised for sale one lot. It cost \$6000 to telegraph the Constitution of Nevada to Washington. It occupied

twenty-four hours in transmission. It is said that upwards of nine hundred omen are going out to India to be employed on various telegraphie lines of communication.

Wibchke is the christian (or unchristian) name of a young lady recently married in San Francisco.

 ${\bf A}\ {\bf story}\ {\bf recently}\ {\bf appeared}\ {\bf in}\ {\bf the}\ {\bf Liverpool}$ Post concerning a man named Magoffin, who was arrested for an attempt to commit suicide after having married a prostitute. The criminal claimed to be a brother of ex-Governor Magoffin, of Kentuckyr- We are nformed that the claim is false, Governor Magoffin never having had a brother of the name given, nor one who is a captain in the Confederate service.

Government pays \$75 apiece for artificial egs furnished to maimed soldiers.

General Sheridan was born in Boston, nd used to be a newsboy on State Street. Excellent for these hard times is the name of a St Louis firm—Grinn & Barrett. There are 80 people in Great Britain who

have an income yearly of over a quarter of a million of dollars, The other day a negro-soldier arrested a white man, in Kentucky, for cheering for ien, McClellan,

The colored laborers, in number 250; at Maltby's oyster packing house, in Baltimore, have struck because the boss opened another store where he employed white

Gen. Early, we believe has been considered a hard drinker, but a Lattle Sherry on a recent occasion proved too much for him A son of General Emory was on board ie pirate Florida at the time she was capared. He was induced to join the South by Jeff. Davis' wito

A coal mine machine has been invented that does the work of twenty men, costs but \$300, and won't strike.

Montgomery Blair will run for Senator in Governor Hicks' place, the latter taking the Baltimore post office. It's all a snug little arrangement. In England, in the month of October,

thirty-four firms suspended, with liabilities o the extent of sixteen million dollars. Indianapolis appears to be overrun with thieves and murderers; scarcely a night passes but some one is knocked down and robbed.

A post mortem examination of a gentle man who died a few days ago at Waterbury 'onn., revealed the fact that he had but one kidney, a fact unparalleled on record. Mrs. Stephen Berry and her child, of

Machias, Me., were attacked by rats during the night when they were asleep, a few nights ago, and the former bitten s about the throat.

It is alleged that an agent of the Sultan of Turkey has been arrested at Paris for endeavoring to procure young women there for the Sultan's harem The issues of all the London daily papers

ogether amount to 248,000 sheets daily; of all the weeklies together, 2,253,000. The ssues of the monthlies are still larger. Alhough the Devil is said to be the most owerful and formidable of created beings, it is safer to fight him than any other living

thing. Some of our soldiers, recently dis on Laurel Fork, in Upshur County, Va., a natural bridge spanning French Creek. It measures on the upper side tifty-one feet in length and twenty-six feet in breadth, beautifully arched with solid stone.

Accounts from Bermuda, via Halifax state that the pirate Chickamaugahad completed her repairs and sailed on the 15th ist, on a cruise. The value of her captur

was set down at half a million. Late New Orleans papers say that Gen. Canby was sufficiently recovered to resume charge of the business of his military division.

Captain Bell, the alleged Lake Erie rebel pirate, had a preliminary examination in Toronto, Canada, yesterday, and was committed for trial, which will be proceeded

with next week. The provincial government at Quebec has issued orders forbidding the transportation from Canada, either by land or water, of arms or ammunition, in consequence of information having been received that Southern rebels and their co operators in that olony are manufacturing and collecting at available points shot, shell, cannon and other munitions for the armies of Jefferson

The New York News, in its notice of the death of Gov. Medary, is mistaken when it stares that he was a native of Maryland. He was born in February, 1801, in Montgomery county, Pa.

The Government contractors who furnish the army coats are now being hauled over the coals for chousing the poor scamstresse in the price of making up the garments.

Sarah Jane Smith, of Washington county, Arkansas, has been sentenced to be hung. on the 25th of the present month, by a military commission at St. Louis, for cutting Government telegraph wires,

Two hundred Irishmen, Union soldiers, who were prisoners in the South, and have been in rebel custody over a year, becoming weary of their confinement, are said to have joined the rebel army, and been sent out to Hood. Secretary Welles is the first in the field

with his report, which is now in the hands of the printer. Secretary Seward's diplomatic corresponlence for the present year is being printed preparatory to be presented to Congress

It will make two large volumes. Secretary Fessenden, in reply to numer ous applications, has reiterated his fixed determination not to receive the old seventhirty notes for customs.

President Lincoln was on Saturday presented by a California Hunter with a chair made of elk horns, four large antlers forming the back whch are set on the feet of the animal. A number of ladies and gentlemen

The national and local authorities in Washington, warned by the recent extensive incendiary attempts of rebels in New York, have taken extra precautions for the se curity of all the government buildings, the notels and other important structures in that city.

Attorney-General Bates will vacate his position in the cabinet in the course of three weeks. The buisness of the office will be ouducted by Assistant Attorney-General Coffee until Judge Bates's successor is appointed. His contemplated retirement bes not come within the doubtful rumors so prevalent of late of cabinet changes.

The British war corvette Scout has been elected by the Admiralty to have her midship sides protected by means of chain cable on a plain similar to that adopted by the United States steamer Kearsage, wher in action with the Alabama.

Twelve hundred and forty-six more of our paroled Union soidiers, released from captivity in Georgia, arrived at Annapolis, Md., yesterday from Savannah, on board the steamships Weybosset and Herman Livingston. The Richmond Dispatch of last Friday says that arrangements have been made for the exchange of a number of prisoners at Mobile, and that it is probable the exchange on James river will soon be resumed.