-A collision occurred Friday morning. about 3 o'clock, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Bristol, Penn., by which five persons were killed-the fireman on one of the engines and four soldiers. There were about thirty others, all soldiers, considerably injured. This affair happened almost in sight of the place of the great disaster several years ago.

-Brigham Young, in his message to the Legislature of Deseret, at the beginning of the present session, manifests considerable anxiety to get into the Union, and recommends that in order to smooth the way, the laws of the Territory of Utah be enacted and put in force by the Deseret Legislature. He gives a glowing picture of the moral and material prosperity of the Territory.

-The Canadian Attorney-General announced in Parliament on Monday week, that the Canadian Government would pass their resolutions in favor of the Confederation as soon as possible ask for a vote of supplies and adjourned Parliament immediately, when the members of the Government would proceed to England to confer with the Imperial Government, with regard to the questions of defence and other important matters.

-John J. iNcks, (Union,) was elected Mayor of Elmira Friday, by 300 majority. The city went 50 the other way last November.

--Wm. G. Brownlow, (Parson,) elected Governor of Tennessee under the new Free State Constitution on Saturday week. There was no opposition ticket. In Memphis he received 1. 186 votes, and 110 were scattering.

-Work on the Californa end of the Pa cific Railroad is progressing favorably, and will be pushed more vigorously since the favorable action of Congress.

-Owing to the long drought, the stock of wheat in California is very light. There is scarcely enough for seed purposes. Flour is fourteen dollars a barrel.

parties along the river. -An extra session of the Arkansas Leg-

islature has been called for the first Monday in April, to consider the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery.

-There was a fight in the Canada House of Assembly, on Wednesday last. Mr. Cauchon, a French Canadian, and Mr. Dufresne, another member of the same race, being the parties concerned. Nobody was hurt, but the dignity of the House suffered considerably, and strangers were ordered to withdraw from the galleries.

-The substitute camp near Portland, Me. is lighted at night by about forty kerosene lamps, which are placed on fences surrounding the quarters. The cost of placing these lamps, it is declared, was not the cost of one deserter, and by their use all attempts at desertion are easily fru

-The districts of Utah, Colorado and Nebraska, have been merged into one military district, and Brigadier General P. E. Connor, recently appointed to the command of the District of Utah has been ordered to assume control of the whole of

-P. Grav Meek, editor of the Democratic Watchman, the organ of the copperheads of Centre county, was arrested a few days since in Bellefonte on the charge of having used the columns of his journal to encourage the ignorant and the factious to resist the government.

-On Monday last 13 transports, with troops from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by two gunboats, proceeded to Fredericksburg, where the

-A guerrilla party, led by a nephew of ex-Gov. Letcher of Va., was attacked and dispered with a loss of 10 killed on Thursday night on the Upper Potomac by a detachment of Union cavalry.

-The Rebel Gen. Whiting, who surren dered to Gen. Terry, at Fort Fisher, died at Governor's Island Friday. He was about forty years of

-About three thousand Union prisoners, most of them in a state of emaciation, arrived

at Annapolis Friday. -The New Orleans Times of the 25th ultimo, states that the assigned reason of the Em-

peror Maximilian for delivering his passport to the American Consul at Matamoras, is the non-recog States Government. The Consul is reported to have arrived at Southwest Pass. -New Hampshire and Massachusetts

of natural curiosity, walls, fences, etc., with quack

-The Minnesota Legislature has extended the right of suffrage to negroes. The people are yet to ratify the measure, by vote next Novem-

-- The coal dealers who were indicted at Rochester by the Monroe Co., Grand Jury appeared in court and pleaded not guilty, and then gave bail in \$1,000 each to appear at the April term for

-Mr. John Dent, brother-in-law to Gen. Grant, who was captured more than a year ago on months in prison at Columbia, S. C., has just been exchanged and arrived at Grant's headquarters last Mr. Dent thinks the south very nearly

-Lee's army has not been paid for many months. A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel proposes to be one of twenty-five to give \$200,000 each to make up \$5,000,000 in treasury notes to pay the army in part. As these notes are worth two cents on the dollar, the soldiers will have rather lean pay, provided the scheme succeeds.

-A terrible railway accident occurred on the Opelonso (La.) Railroad on Friday last. A train having on board the 33d Illinois ran over horse, which threw eleven cars from the track, instantly killing ten and severely wounding 39, several of whom will probably not recover.

-The boiler of Eaton & Wood's Steam Flouring Mill, at Woodstock, C. W., blew up on Sunday morning last. The buildings adjacent were completely wrecked, the engineer, with several hands, killed, and Mr. Wood, one of the proprietors, slightly injured.

--Raleigh (N. C.) papers represent that both Unionists and Confederates are concentrating favorable effect. What foreign State has their forces, with the design of making that state the "last ditch" of the bogus Republic

-A few guerrillas attacked Bradenburg and Elizabethtown, Ky., on Tuesday last, but were easily repulsed by the Union garrisons of these

-Gov. Curtin, we learn, has been prevented from going to Savannah and Charleston by

the pressure of public business. agreed to adjourned on the 24th inst.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, March 16, 1865. THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The several nations of Europe have es tablished a political system by which they pledge themselves to repress all efforts of the popular will to enlarge the liberty of the subject, -- not only is the pledge given in regard to their own immediate subjects, but also to help each other when help is needed.

If a people bound down by oppression essay to break the chain which binds them -to strike for popular rights, they are, at once, to be treated as rebels against law and order, and reduced to a servitude more degrading than that from which they had striven to fee themselves.

To this system of political action the reigning cabinets of Europe have committed themselves; they have solemnly sworn to each other to make the defense of the old and effete systems of monarchy under which the subject has groaned from a time to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, a common cause. If a single breast on the broad domain which owns their sway heaves with a single aspiration for natural right, a million bayonets are pointed at it. If the down-trodden slave of one tyrant tugs at his chain, the legions of every other kingly tyrant are pledged to his destruction. This system at its inception was called the Holy Alliance--it was a band of titled robbers, of -The steamboat Tycoon has arrived at kingly murderers, of crowned assasins, Memphis in charge of Custom-house officers. Her who in the name of law and order, rioted officers are charged with contraband dealings with on the blood, and grew fat upon the spoils of their fellow men.

> That this system was instituted for no other purpose but to perpetuate kingly rule, and to drive out of existence every principle of human liberty, that it had no other object and could have no other, let the history of Europe for the last fifty years tell. Let Poland tell how well it has served its originators. Let Hungary, baptised in the blood of its brave sons, recount its tale of horror. Let Italy speak. There is scarcely an European State which has not felt its and rock in the blast of popular indignated walls have been again upreared and established by foreign intervention.

By the operation of just such a system the first Bonaparte was destroyed, and the antagonizing principle of which he was the in his career of tyranny were his throne in

tion of American territory." In this there is nothing aggressive—it is a simple declaration of American views and the Mississippi river, and was confined over ten principles, having only a prospective and form of public announcement. It is a word to the whole world that the whole continent is American, and that American interests European, and that while we shall not intervene in favor of liberty in the old world, so we shall not suffer the old world to intervene in favor of despotism in the new. This is all the most active imagination can say or think respecting it, whether in attack or defence. It has never been an-European State can show any reason why it should not have been declared. It is soil, and why not apply the same rule to European colonization here?

One thing is certain-the announcement of the Monroe Doctrine has already had a sought to colonize the vacant and unsettled parts of Central America and like portions of the South American continent? While we were at peace at home and abroad, no trans-Atlantic power has had the audacity -The Raleigh Progress says the Fed. to plant its foot upon American soil, nor erals are concentrating a force of 40,000 at New- would one have had the temerity so to do bern, to strike General Lee in conjunction with now but for our civil war. No act of a -A young lady jumped from a railroad the wholesome fear with which we have and unfriendly towards the United States, came quite excited on rumors of military

> no protection. strength, from its enlightened constitution be on the increase.

and from its pure democratic spirit, has the right to institute a foreign policy binding in a judicious degree all other people inhabiting the Western Continent. It has the right because the foreign policy of one state, however weak, is connected with the safety of all the States. No one State may pursue a line of foreign policy detrimental to the common good, and it follows from this, that the power of the whole may coerce a part. But this line of argument is quite unimportant,-here the essential justice and necessity of the Monroe Doct rine never having been disputed, either North or South

And as we had clearly the right and the power to declare the Monroe Doctrine an essential feature of our foreign policy, so the obligation to do so was imperative. We are not living for the present alone, but the great Future is resting upon us. The years that are passing bear with them the highest responsibilities a people can know. As we have received a glorious heritage from our fathers, so let our children receive from

And that our age is alive to its duties let the grand scene enacting on every side attest. Why is the treasure expended, the blood shed, the lives lost? Why do our hearts thrill for our glorious Union, if only the present bounds our vision and we see nothing beyond? But we do-in the future a great and glorious Republic meets our ight, stretching from gulf to river, and expanding ocean to ocean, having one language, one law, one flag, one spirit, one life, with a will reaching onward toward a per fection bounded only by its capacity for progress, and with a foreign policy which ommands the respect of the world.

THE REBELLION. Much speculation prevails as to the prob-

able duration of the war, and the next

movement of the rebels. On both points, of course, all is conjecture : but they are the all-absorbing questions of the day, and speculation in them is looked for by most newspaper readers. One very general impression is, that the rebels are making desperate efforts to concentrate their forces, withdrawing all detatchments of their army from their fortifications-save those around time-worn structure of kingly rule tremble Richmond-and uniting them, in order to meet and defeat Sherman first, and aftertion, and lo, as if by magic, those dilapida- wards Grant. Should they be able to accomplish all this, they could by it, prolong the war six months, or perhaps a year at furtherest. This is all the good they could possibly derive from all the successes they now crave; and, on the other hand, should founder, broken down. The same system the rebels fail in defeating our armies, and would, to-day, uphold the third Bonaparte, should ours defeat theirs, what will be the result? Why, in our judgment, this, that danger from the revolt of his subjects. It the fourth day of July, we will be able to has more than once saved that gigantic incelebrate restored peace, and a restored place. strument of oppression, the Austrian mon- Union. Then what are the probabilites on archy, from absolute ruin, when its subjects, both sides? Can the rebels concentrate stung beyond longer endurance, have rais- men enough on any point in Sherman's way ed the standard of revolt. This great sys- to defeat him? Judging from what we can tem of wrong, whose arms reach from the gather from the rebel papers, of the numerexpedition captured 95 tons of tobacco and 400 White sea to the Mediterranean, casts its ical strength of the various detached secprisoners. A schooner laden with whisky and salt dark shadow over the British Isles, and its tions of the rebel army, which they propose iron chain binds even the English and Irish to unite against Sherman, such a result peasant to the car of irresponsible power. seems to us out of the question. If the There is no square foot of European soil statements of the rebel papers only proxiwhich does not groan and languish under mate the truth, as to the strength of this force, they can not muster more than half How proper and natural was it, then, for the number of Sherman's present army, un American statesmen, and for American peo- less they withdraw most of their forces ple to congratulate themselves upon their from Richmond, and if they do this they little delay and patience, and may gain Reason is undermined. The brain is consuming -Four hundred and fifty paroled Union entire independence of European systems lose their capital. It is contended by some much; and that in a few years at most, not in oily fumes until the victim dreams and imagines officers and 700 privates arrived at Annapolis on and ideas. From the earliest times in the that they will do even this rather than let only will Delaware, New Jersey and Kenhis dreams are the same old German every day rehistory of our government-from the days Sherman make his objective point, which is tucky, ratify this amendment, but many of Washington, we liave kept aloof of all supposed to be Richmond itself, because if the now rebellious States; that the cause entangling alliances with foreign States. he does this, their cause is gone up any- of freedom does not now really need this The Father of his country in his last official how. Upon the supposition then that the measure, and that its chief purpose is to deact pointed out to us the danger of foreign rebels will abandon their capital, in order fend it in the future; that with the progress influence, and warned us of the evils of to prolong the contest, what will they gain, foreign diplomacy. Later yet, the last if by it, they defeat our Southern army? tion, the bondman of the present is providnition of the New Mexican Empire by the United Adams had an earnest desire to institute an Nothing. For the loss of Richmond in ed for; and therefore, shall we, in eager American policy which while it conserved prestige, and moral effect, will weaken them American right, was aggressive only when more than two victories over Sherman will attacked. With this object he favored a gain for them. But we doubt very much have made it a criminal offence to desecrate places congress of representatives from American whether the whole present available rebel States, at Panama, charged with the inaug- force combined can defeat Sherman's almost uration of just such a policy. Later yet, invincible veterans. Should they be able this feeling of enlightened American states- to mass an army in his front one-fourth, or men culminated in what is now known as even one-third larger than his, they cannot the Monroe Doctrine, which only declares do this thing. We can not believe that the question of freedom. There is however, that "the American people will not look under the many reverses of the rebels, the with favor upon any future attempt of any discouragements, and the disheartening ef- case, which would make us hesitate about European government to colonize any por- forts, which have so overwhelmed them, adopting it; and that is, will we not admit assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and in Monroe, accompanied by the gunboats to their soldiers can fight as they have done that the government is broken by refusing under more favorable auspices; whilst the to count in the rebellious States, and may triumphs, and successes, which have every- we not be setting up a bad legislative prewhere attended our armies, especially that cedent for the future, by this act? If we conditioned action, and having also the under Sherman, have proportionally stimu- abolish Slavery now by refusing to count a Bradford Argus published some where in rebelulated, and strengthened them. So that the rebellious States, may not our opponents dom, but I found this one was sent out from To- day of March, in the year of our Lord 1865, we cannot see how the rebels are going to when they again come into power—and this whip Sherman. It does appear to us more- is possible-restore Slavery in the same and feelings are distinct and diverse from over, that the rebels will not again venture may? For, we must not forget that northon a great battle. First because they need ern sympathisers and southern rebels, and but a few months ago, the paper edited by Judge all the available resources they have left all democrats, will again join hands after Parsons and which was for bringing the rebels to to retreat with, and therefore, a victory will the suppression of the rebellion; and that be an almost unbearable loss to them. Be- they will resort to every expedient to desides, the chances are against them in a stroy the work we have begun, and especgeneral engagement, and if they lose, as we | ially that against Slavery. Is it then, wise | was that either he was a resident of Richmond who think they must, all hope of even a success- to set them an example, which they may dis- went over into Canada with Beale and his men, and nounced in an ostentatious manner, and no ful retreat, is gone; and secondly, what tort, and do our cause infinite harm? will they gain by a victory? As already It has always been argued by the rebels, stated, it would only be a prolongation of and northern copperheads as well, that the stated, it would only be a prolongation of and northern copperheads as well, that the Jeff. Davis, from whom he receives his pay; for abated, and the flag-of-truce steamers are patent to all that Europe will not suffer a the end, which is inevitable, and it may re- eastern, or abolition States, were more to certainly he does not expect that any one supposes colonization of American republics upon her sult in delays sufficient to lead to the ar- blame for the war which the rebels made that he writes such editorials without pay. I fi-

> struggle hard to avoid. sippi river at the most accessible and prac- a questionable example? ticable point, the whole being a skedaddling movement towards Mexico.

try, and predicting the speedy end of the vance, and the market was maintained

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

The Governor has appointed Hon. F. B. STREETER, President Judge of this judicial District, in place of Judge MERCUR resigned. This appointment will be acceptable to the people of this judicial district. Judge STREETER is a lawyer of extensive experience, of learning and ability, and a sound and reliable Union man. This latter qual- has been presented, namely, the malady is inification is one of no little importance, in curable. All remedies not merely fail, but invari- and grief, and agony untold through the land north ttmes when treason rears his head, and a ably aggrevate the sufferings of the patient. Thus and south, he has caused thousands of our disloyal Judiciary seek to embarrass the operations of the Government. The appointment of Judge Streeter is in accord ance with the unanimous request of the best fever. men of the District.

SENATOR SUMNER

Recently took a position on the ratifica-

the Federal Constitution forever hereafter

prohibiting Slavery in any part of the coun-

try, that has surprised some, and excited lible in the extreme. onsiderable controversy. Counting all the States, old and new, there are thirty-six in the Union, and according to this, it will require twenty-seven States to ratify the a part of the Constitution. Delaware, New Jersey, and Kentucky, being in the hands of the opponents of this measure, it has been rejected by these, and this will leave probably, only twenty-six States to ratify the amendment, one less than is necessary. In view of this Senator SUMNER proposes to count only the States that now recognise the federal authority, which would make the amendment to the Constitution almost ple are overcome by the contagion. unanimous. It is held that duty to the cause of freedom demands this, and that it does not wrong the States in rebellion, because they voluntarily, and of their own looking at everything as he does at dollars and sion is to be consummated, upon Mr. Lincoln must left accord, not only threw away the power they had of participating in legislation, but have ters but to hear. He sits down, perhaps thinking attempted to break up the government, thereby forfeiting all rights they ever held under it. And further, that the entire legislation of the country, since the withdrawal of the rebels, has been conducted without any reference to the former rights of the rebellious States, and that if we now recognise their rights in the ratification of this amendment, we call in question every night, dreams of oil coined into dollars and eagles, congressional enactment that has been or into the coveted greenbacks. Now the desire is placed on the statute books, and gone into master. The brain is burning with the firy fumes operation, since the withdrawal of the secession States. This would be against all legislative precedent, and against reason. of a legislative body, can legally, and pro- ery? Is he not soon to revel in fabled wealth? Of perly do business; and it would be unreasonable, if not absurd, to hold that the actbecause a small minority, that had absent- is banished from his mind. Business, and roving ed itself, was absent when this action took On the other hand, it is contended that it

future; and that it is highly probable that some, if not all of these States, will adopt it before long : that if in three or five years | loafer, the dreamer. this amendment is ratified, it will be just Like the Spanish visionary, his dreams are it has a majority of all the States, it will be much better for the cause the measure was tion; that the cause can lose nothing by a the old man a dreamy boy. of the war, and the President's proclama-

done a great deal better at another time. Such are the pros and cons of the respective sides on this question. For ourselves, it does not appear to be of much moment. Either view carried out, in all likelihood, will have very little bearing on one objection to Mr. Sumner's view of the

bellion, an event they will, in all likelihood, selves; and suppose, to carry out this view. they would undertake to count out those Sta-Summing up therefore, the pros and cons tes, in a measure they wish to carry through inference is irresistible that Mr. Lincoln did not of the case, we are led to the conviction Congress? This would be a monstrous ab- believe any such thing, but on the contrary he bebe out of Richmond to Lynchburg, from would be little less than rebellion itself; thence down the Lynchburg and Knoxville but is that party any too good to do this, the organ of Davis, nad published time and again that it was useless to talk of peace upon any other railroad to Knoxville, thence to the Missis- and knowing that it is not, is it best to set

> Gold at New-York opened Saturday Notwithstanding this, Mr. Lincoln consented to lower, but were steady at quotations.

THE PETROLEUM FEVER.

New Ott. Town. March 3, 1865. MR. EDITOR :--Here in the south-eastern part of the State, we are all afficted with a fatal malady, from its inception, been the president of the precalled "Oil on the brain fever." But a few months ago the contagion assumed dangerous symptoms, over again that there should be no peace till the yet so rapidly has it spread that all in this part of United States acknowledged that the south was inthe country have been, and still are afflicted. In dependent. He instituted measures and has carthe progress of the disease, a most alarming fact ried them out for four years, that has cost this giving the particulars of a battle near King the application of cold water, which usually brings relief in other fevers, is here of no avail; the victim, though in the coldest ice water, is burning with the increased and maddened flames of the

The physicians have tried all their drugs without the least success and have given up trying even to tion of the resolution of Congress amending | no remedies which have the least power of abating we can depend, the malady is becoming more alarming daily; our condition is hopeless and ter-

Frequently we have tried to believe that the fever fire, the blaze may appear for a short time to flash up less madly, yet the fires are burning hotter below, ready to burst forth more furiously. Truly mendment referred to, in order to make it our hopes of relief are vain, for the imagined sub- did not desire peace and union; he did say and has the fires. There are three stages of the malady, the passive, the active, and the irritable. PASSIVE STAGE.

The disease is usually rapid in its advancement from one stage to another, so that there are few who are now troubled with the first stage. there are many who never had the first, a severe form commencing at once. However we will describe this stage to show how the mind of the peo-

The victim, perhaps, has business at the store Notice him and you will see him linger around merely to listen to the talk of others about oil. cents, prevents him from lingering to talk : he loihe will stop only a moment ; but his good intentions are forgotten while his ears drink in such sweet sounds, and he whiles the morning away listening merely.

To-morrow he pleads some trivial excuse for going to the store again, to hear only. Thus another day is wasted. He soon becomes inclined to while away his time. Loafing, formerly a tedious task, is now the delight of the day; he loves it. And soon he begins to have strange dreams by of oil. Dreams are as common now by day as by night. The victim dreams of fantastic palaces, or countless wealth, of nameless luxuries.

Business calls him, but the voice is unheeded For it has always been held that a quorum | For what is the little that can be coined by drudg what account are a few paltry shillings? Mere grains of sand or drops of water! The old German spirit-and, to some extent, the true spirit of on of this body was unlawful and improper, all who would succeed-of looking after the cents, and poverty, and drudgery, are all unknown words o him now. "All are going to be rich in a week, o The steady man onth, or, at most, a year." business, the man who always looked on all thing does not follow that because Delaware, with most too much of a matter-of-fact eye, has New Jersey and Kentucky, reject this now become a visionary, an idle dreamer. The inamendment now, that they will do so in the dustrious, the man of drudgery, the man who worked night and day to amass by the slow and sure method, expects suddenly to be the owner of millions. The active has become the lazy, the

as efficacious, as if done now; and that if more vivid, because they are the dreams of old age In youth there was the business like manner of man: imagination never took lofty flight till it be came giddy. But now, in old age, or in the prime intended to advance, than if it is adopted of life, dreams of wealth first seen, overturn rea by an expedient that may be called in ques- son, transform anew and for the worse; they make

J. G. H.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor :- I am no politician, I seldom talk upon the subject of politics, much less write, still the editorial in the Bradford Argus of Feb. 16th, so surprised me that I cannot refrain from expressing my views in relation to it. I commenced haste, commit a questionable act, that is the article in question, but had read only a few not only not necessary, but that can be lines before I looked again at the title of the paper to see if it was really the Argus that I had. I found at the head of the first page " The Bradford Argus in large capitals; finding that I was not mistaken in the paper, I looked again to see if the article was not taken from a paper published in Richmond, or or Charleston, or from the London Times, or perhaps the New York News, but I could find no evidence that it was copied, at least there was no credit given. So I read on, till I came to the sentence in which the writer, who ever he may be. says, "we must therefore understand him" (Sew abandon the war without securing the advantages they originally expected from it, that is, their independence. This is also the couclusion to which ne would come from reading Mr. Lincoln's report." After reading this I looked again to see if there was wanda, Pa. So I gave up the idea that it could not and of the independence of the United have emanated from the brain of a person who re- States the eighty-ninth. sides in Penn'a. But, I asked, is this the Arque that was so staunch a paper for northern rights. terms at all hazards. I looked again, and found says by reading the report of Mr. Lincoln. The grounds, and every man, north or south, who reads Richmond papers, as I presume Mr. DeWitt does, knows it.

at 189, sold up to 1913, receded to 190, and see those men in order to satisfy the country that General Price announces that, in conse- Keys, she was delayed. She reports, Mexico.—Advices from Mexico state that closed at 1913. The market was dull in he was anxious to have peace, if it could be had foreign government so clearly demonstrates the Imperial Government is very bitter the early part of the day, but at noon be-The writer attemps to show that the expression, train in England lately, to avoid an assault from a been regarded, as the raid of France upon having caused the arrest of, and sentenced disaster, and remained active for the ballis far more patriotic than to say "peace between the orders. This is done to avoid inadvertant boats and unimentally towards are clinical active for the ballis far more patriotic than to say "peace between the orders. This is done to avoid inadvertant boats and unimentally towards are clinical active for the ballis far more patriotic than to say "peace between the orders. This is done to avoid inadvertant boats and unimentally towards are clinical active for the ballis far more patriotic than to say "peace between the orders. This is done to avoid inadvertant boats and unimentally towards are clinical active for the ballis far more patriotic than to say "peace between the orders." Mexico at a moment when our hands were to a year's imprisonment, a man named ance of the day with large transactions.— two countries," as Seward writes. My ideas of landouble payments. tied, and we could offer the weaker power Valders for speaking favorably of this counthe point. If two men differ and fight, it may be, The government of the United States Rebellion. Meantime the hostility of the by speculators who are carrying gold cost-ties, there is peace between them; if a neighbor Both branches of the legislature have from its priority of organization, from its church party toward Maximilian is said to ing 220. Government Bonds were a shade steps in to stop the quarrel he tries to make peace atorship from Maryland, made vacant by hundred sick and wounded sailors and so between the two men. Because Seward says "be- the death of Cov. Hicks.

tween the two countries." and Davis "to the two countries," the writer declars that "Davis is not quite so much of a rebel as Seward would like to make him." He, Davis, has headed this rebellion IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA tended new nation, declared over and over and country billions of dollars, and sent mourning, bravest men to starve and die in southern prisons

and has done all this deliberately and with malice

rebel as Seward would like to have him.

If he is a rebel at all I do not see how it is ible for him to be a worse one, more black hearted. lessen the pangs of the sufferers. And it might be mentioned that the doctors themselves, are now fair to suppose that the writer does not think that first. We captured three pieces of artille troubled with the worst torm of the malady. With he is a rebel, but only fighting for southern rights, and 1,500 prisoners. The number of which means southern independence. The writer our sufferings, without any physicians on whom again asks, "Why was this mission a failure?" and conduct of Mr. Lincoln is but another act in the great game which he says we are playing." It is had subsided a little; but, when a building is on easy to make assertions like this,, but I now challenge the writer of this article to point out a word. or act in this whole affair in which Mr. Lincoln gave the least evidence that he was not sincere and thirty from Newbern. sidence is a prelude to a renewed burning of the always said he would have union and peace todisease, then the fever but goes below to replenish gether. Let every one read carefully every word Goldsborough for the purpose of cutt that he wrote or spoke, so for as we have the record the railroad at that point. of what he said, and every telegram he sent, and able, after this repulse, that the enemy w if he can honestly saythat his acts and words did not attempt to advance, and it is likely we sh indicate a desire to "secure peace to the people of next hear of them falling back on Newber

I think any loyal man can be. Again, another question, "every drop of blood cooperative with Sherman, and in this lig that is hereafter shed in this conflict must be upon and Mr. Lincoln's skirts." If that sentence was not value to us in embarrassing the moven written in Richmond, the man who could write of Sherman. and through a newspaper send it abroad in this country at this particular time, ought to be sent merely to hear what is the prospect. His habit of there. Once more, "If the great crime of secesbe the guilt." Why, if this vriter resides either inst., at 4 o'clock, we learn that up to s North or South, he belongs to a party, which at least pretends to believe that secession is not a crime, that a State has a right to secede whenever it pleases, that there is no power in the constitu- Saturday night, and when the Dudley B State rights override all other authority.

Can it be possible, that a paper published in Bradford county that will send forth such articles, felled great numbers of trees across can be supported by the reading men of the coun- roads and paths leading from Newber ty in either party? If it can, any great length of time, the intelligence of the citizens of the counforce advancing from Newbern which try, and their loyalty, must have been over estima-COLUMBUS.

A LAST CALL TO DESERTERS.

By The President of the United States of America A PROCLAMATION.

Act of Congress approved on the 3d inst., entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrol. mation of Gov. Vance calling them to a heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces and that in most places in North Car and for other purposes," requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the words of welcome, and are not particular to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, "all persons who have de ted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said North Carolina were on their way to service or report themselves to a Provost-Marshal within 60 days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed ons were well stored with provisions, and taken to have voluntarily relinquished wines, and such other comforts as and forfeited their rights to become citizens, man's Union visitors will relish. and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit with the exception of The Confede under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and all perturbation the hardibood to entertain a hope for ons who shall hereafter desert the military r naval service, and all persons who being the Progress says that Sherman wills or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled shall depart the jurisdiction of the District in which he is enrolled, or beyond the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered shall be liable to the that they are to be conscripted to figh penalties of this section; and the Presi- the Rebel army. The Rebels are now g ent is hereby authorized and required ering them up for this purpose. A st forthwith, on the passage of this act, to combination exists among the conservation provisions of this section, in which procla- whom are arming their slaves in order mation the President is requested to notify they may be able to defy the Rebel aut all deserters returning within sixty days ities, and thus retain their servants, who as aforesaid that they shall be pardoned on hibit a readiness to fight for their mas condition of returning to their regiments and their homes, rather than to fight for and companies, or to such other organiza- Rebel Confederacy.

tions as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment, the assistance of their masters, with Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Abra- promise that they will return and work ham Lincoln, President of the United States do issue this, my proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all de- interesting aspect. It will not delay S serters to return to their proper posts; and man's movements, however. I do hereby notify them, that all deserters who shall, within 60 days from the date of this proclamation, viz; on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshall shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of teen transports with troops from Fort addition thereto a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 11th

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—It will gladden that one J. DeWitt is now the editor. Who this J. | many a heart, here in the North, to know who, however, made no resistance. DeWitt is, I care not to ask, he says, however, that the exchange of prisoners is taking of troops and sailors were landed, who says, however, that place as rapidly as possible. Both our ceeded in capturing the tobacco. It own and the rebel authorities are working by some means escaped the officers and worked together. The recent freshet on the James his way to Towanda, and for the time being had interrupted the exchange at Varina for two burg was scoured pretty effectually, control of Parsons' paper, and was running it for or three days, but now the waters have during the raid over 400 prisoners receiving our suffering men from Libby, and rest of most of the ring-leaders of the re- on the government, than the rebels them- nally concluded that he lived in Richmond and covering the Richmond wharves with the sent his articles on here. Now Mr. Editor what grav-clad equivalent. Wilmington, since down the river on their return, numbers sane man could come to any such conclusion as he its capture, has been made an entrepot for deserters came off from the shores, eight exchange, and the rebel papers announce that up to Wednesday last eight thousand that the next movement of the rebels will ortion of Mr. Summer's proposition, and lieved all the time that they would accept of no had been sent to that city. The prison-pens terms but independence. The rebel papers and at Florence, Salisbury, and other places, are the organ of Davis, had published time and again fast losing their starving occupants, not by death, but by oft-sighed for liberation.

> PAYMENTS TO FAMILIES OF PRISONERS .- An official circular from Acting Paymaster er and breaking some machinery off Cedi quice of the general exchange of prisoners of war now going on, payments to families 'secure peace to the two countries," as Davis writes of prisoners will be suspended until further white, stationed at Key West, and the gu

> > been nominated for the United States Sentime the Bermuda sailed. She brings for

LATEST WAR NEWS

-A BATTLE REPORTED

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1865 The Richmond Examiner of Friday con tains the following dispatch from Gen La ston, North Carolina, between Gen. Brage of the Confederate army, and the Union forces which moved from Newbern to mee

Sherman in the direction of Goldsborough

HEADQUARTERS, etc., March 9. Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of Wo. afore thought; and now this editor of the Brad_ Gen. Bragg reports that he attacked ford Argus concludes that he is not so much of a enemy yesterday, four miles in front Kinston, and drove him from his position He disputed the ground obstinately, a enemy dead and wounded left on the fi is large. Ours comparateivly small. adds, "there can be but one answer to this, Mr. troops behaved most handsomely, and M Lincoln did not desire peace and union." "The jor-Gens. Hill and Hoke, exhibited the usual zeal and energy.

Kinston, near which the fight occurred situated on the direct route from Gold borough to Newbern, and is about twen miles east of Goldsborough and about

It is supposed that this force of the en my was advancing from Newbern again our common country," and union with that peace, or changing their course to some of he must be more warped by political prejudice than point of the compass. This movement the enemy was evidently designed to in this juncture. it may be of gre

NEWS FROM SHERMAN

By the arrival of the Dudley Buck whi Newbern on Monday afternoon, the urday night, the 4th inst., warm show had been falling for a week, which made the roads bad. It cleared off left there was promise of good wear The soil being sandy, the reads will be and good in a few days. The enemy Kinston, which were being removed by was within a short distance of Ki when the Dudley Buck left.

Refugees who arrived in Newbern stated that Fayetteville, N. C., was in possession last week, and that Sherr as within 40 miles of Raleigh; that Rebel soldiers were deserting in co Whereas the twenty-first section of the and in some cases by regiments: that of them were retiring to their homes ; about placing their stock and supplied

eser- of his reach Many of the inhabitants of Wes their relatives and friends in Sherman my from the Western States. Their v

From the tone of the Raleigh par

be in possession of Raleigh, and will wherever he desires.

Quite a panic prevails among the neg in North Carolina since the announ slaveholders to resist this m

Great numbers of negroes are flocking Sherman's army, says The Progress, vages as soon as it will be safe for them do so. This gives the negro question

RAID ON FREDERICKSBURG-C TURE OF \$380,000 WORTH OF TOB CO AND 400 PRISONERS.

Рипласеврим, Friday, March 10, 1865 A special dispatch to The Evening To graph, from Washington, to-day (10th. sal The Star says : On Monday last, modore Red and Yankee, proceeded up Rappahannock on a raid, the principal In testimony whereof, I have hereunto ject being the capture of a large qua set my hand and seal of the United States of tobacco known to have been sent Richmond to Fredericksburg to be sn gled iuto our lines. On its way the e dition proceeded cautiously, and the boats scoured the river thoroughly for

pedoes. A schooner bound up, with a ca of whisky and salt, was first captured the Read, and the crew and cargo were moved and the schooner blown up by Read. On arriving at Fredericks was to be garrisoned by a squad of Re manufactured tobacco, amounting to ty-five tuns, and is estimated to be we \$380,000. The country about Frederi taken An extensive contraband trade been organized by the Rebels on the Ra pahannock, and this expedition was design ed to break it up. As the vessels pass of whom were from the 24th Virgigia Ca

EXPEDITION TO FLORIDA. PHILADELPHIA, March

The Bulletin says the United State steamship Bermuda, from the East blockading squadron, has arrived at navy-yard. She was due here Monday on, but in consequence of rough wea the 24th of February, an expedition, command of Brigadier General Newto consisting of all the troops, both black a under command of the captain of the gu boat Hendrick Hudson, started for the pupose of capturing St. Marks. The resu of the expedition had not been heard at 1