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being quite astive. As it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the duties on imports, internal revenues, and in the issue of interestbearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is nearly cortain that it will not be necessary for him for a long time to some to issue further permanent Loans, the interest and prizelpal of which are payable in Gold. Those considerations must lead to the prompt conclu sion that the time is not far distant when these "Five-Twenties" will sell at a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-thirty" Loan, when it was all This is a

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1864. NEW YORK CITY.

encs of The Press.]
NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1864. A PROPITIATORY OFFÉRING. It will be remembered that one of the baits throu out by the Democratic politicians, during the last struggle for Gubernatorial honors was, that the then (and present) Police Commissioners of this city would be removed in case Horatio Seymour should be elected. The bait was peculiarly sapid to the class for whom it was intended—the ouvriers of New York-because those gentlemen had proved themselves vigilant and loval, and were consequently the objects of hatred and fear among that class. No better evidence of their staunch patriotism can be had than the systematic course of vilification adopted by the Copperhead press regarding them; no better evidence of their vigilance in the detection of crime, than the holy horror which they have always inspired in the "friends" of Governor Seymour. In fulfilment of the promise, the Governor, soon after his induction to the duties of his office, proceeded against the Commissioners: was met by them with eemed doubtful of the ground upon which he stood, and there the matter rested.
On Friday morning the public was startled by the announcement, that the Governor had suddenly matured his plans of action, and had offered up the Commissioners as a propitlatory sacrifice to the manes of the drunken wretches whose battered skulls appealed to him, as their protector, for ven-geance. This step was due to the "friends" whom

he had acknowledged-a son to the Cerberus of the mob which showed its teeth in July, and was patted lovingly on the head as it lay in the Park gorged with the blood of our citizens. On Friday, therefore, every Copperhead, every vagabond, and every man who had reason to dread a vigilant police, was enthusiastic over the Gubernatorial decree. They did not investigate probable results, however. The Commissioners received the supersedeas, but declined obeying it, referring the Governor to their rights under the statute, and expressing their determination to resist his action in the courts. What course the Executive will now pursue remains to be seen. It is thought by many that he will not press the matter at present, and has only acted thus far upon the demands of his party, which feels ex-tremely sore over the manner in which the Commissioners—Mr. Acton, especially—treated those amia-ble "friends" who constitute the New York wing of the Copperhead Democracy. Had he possessed that brilliant quality which seizes upon happy alternalives, he would have appointed Judge McCunn in the place of Commissioner Bowen, whose resigna-tion is on file in his office. This would have been

endured, and a hegira would have taken place, outrivalled that of Mahomet. NEW YEAR'S DAY. For the benefit of those who are not thoroughly conversant with the high moral principles upon which this Democratic city conducts its holidays, and drowses off the effects of its slight dissipation on those which follow, a few incidents may be stated, which are of an explanatory character. On New Year's day, a few "friends" congregated in the Fourth ward for the pursuit of a poor Chinaman under difficulties, and in the course of the adventure shot two policemen. A party of three alled upon a citizen living in Ninth street, and after insulting the lady of the house, shot the husband fatally in the breast. On the same evening a gentleman was found dying in Broadway, from offerts of violence at the hands of parties unknown, and a German was slain in Chatham Square. On Saturday, a woman was stabled to eath in Brooklyn, a man was shot down in Broadway by a notorious female, two men were shot, (one fatally,) one stabbed, and one beaten to a jelly in a Laurens street. Such have been some of the terrible results of the saturnalia held by the "masses" in our streets. In a city whose population is of such a conglomerate character, New Year's is rather a day of unbridled license and debauchery than a season of friendly congratulation. Here excesses are upon an exaggerated scale, and their mul-tiplicity gives them the character, not of incidents, but of actions. Look whatever way you will, and you will see a reeling population; and at night, if you glance down the side streets which lead to the purlicus, you can speculate almost with certainty that the knife has done or is doing its work there,

and making subjects for the hospital and the dead-house. Customs which are harmless in smaller communities are often dangerous in cities where at least a third of the population belongs to the class of moral vagabonds. Socially, New Year's was well kept, despite the discouraging state of the weather, which, commencing with a cold, cheerless rain, settled down into a gale which filled the air with hats of an excellent quali-ty, hurled signs from their fastenings, tilted over one or two crazy dwellings, and inflicted an inconsiderable damage upon the shipping. Although it has been frequently prophesied that "calling" was growing unfashionable among us, the past holiday rendered no evidence in favor of such a belief. The ab-sence of many of our citizens in the army naturally created a diminution in the aggregate number of calls made; but exclusive of this circumstance, mat.

teraseemed to progress in the usual way, as far as As usual, the theatres were crowded to excess ronized by the community at large. Far into midtronized by the attreets were thronged by pleasure-seeking throngs, and reeling bullies bent on carouse and ad-venture; and, despite the wind and the intolerable cold, it is more than probable that not until dawn were the beggar and the houseless men and women eft to their dreary ownership of the door-ways and THE KIDNAPPING MATTER, ETC.

United States Marshal Murray has succeeded in verhauling a set of scoundrels who were employed in printing Confederate bonds and money, and in seizing some six millions of the former, and one mil-lion of the latter, together with all the presses, dies, etc., which were found in their establishment. The parties are now incarrerated in Fort Lafayette, to-gether with several who were implicated in the same matter. This historical fort will soon be filled to re-pletion, unless some other place of incarceration is soon designated, or Marshal Murray is removed by some Federal Governor Seymour. The names of those who were arrested have not, as yet, been given

The Loyal League Club, which has been pertinaciously sneered at by the Copperheads, has succeeded in raising a full regiment of colored troops in the short space of twenty days. Its ranks number 1,010 men.

The matter of the kidnapping of negroes and their compulsory enlistment, is exciting much comment in the community. As far as is known, the outrages are committed on behalf of General Spinola's "recruiting" office only. It appears by statement that some one hundred and forty-eight men have been mustered in at Spinola's headquarters, who have been partially defrauded out of their bounties, some receiving only \$50 out of the \$300 to which they are entitled, and this in deflance of an order forbidding the mustering of georuits who have not received the entire sum. The following facts, extracted from an affidavit which has just been given to the public, will convey some idea of the modus to the public, will convey some idea of the mosus operandi of this abominable system. The deponent states that while walking in Broadway, near the headquarters of Gen. Spinola, he observed a colored man walking between two men in uniform, who were talking to him. The negro showed some evidences of fright in his actions, and the deponent, following them, passed into Lateralt where the negro was thrust into "the fayette Hall, where the negro was thrust into "the orib," Deponent, who is himself colored, had some brief altercation with one of the men in uniform, and was ultimately seized by them, with the remark: "You d—d nigger, you've got to stay here now." At the same time he was told that he must

nlist, and the guard at the door was ordered to run enner, and the guard at the door was ordered to run him through with his bayonet should he attempt to escape. Fortunately, the deponent was already connected with a colored regiment, and, on repre-senting this fact to the kidnappers, they allowed him his liberty. He states, in his depo-sition, that he saw five or six negroes "in the crib or pen," all of whom complained to him that they had been kidnapped. One had his face awollen from a blow received while resisting his captors. All this occurred at midday, in a building nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and in the very central portion of Broadway. How much better this "crib" is than the slave pens of the before this "with" is that the store own of the synost is better than abow from the store divers lash, it is only because it has less of the bayonet is better than abow from the store divers lash, it is only because it has less of the best of his ability, deserves this testimonial of the layonet is better than abow from the store divers lash, it is only because it has less of the store of the last of the last of the store of the last of the last of the store of the last of the last of the last of the store of the last of th South, let thinking men decide. And if a thrust of the bayonet is better than a blow from the slave-GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SPECIR. AND UNCUR-BENT MONEY BOUGHT AND SOLD. STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, Paritoniar attention paid to the Negotiation of Time Paper. CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT. G. BUSSELL, 22 NORTH SIXTH FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to by the most experienced workmen. and every Watch warranted for one year.

Roz-Sm 38 North SIXTH Street.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA. Report of Major General Resecrans. Owing to the crowded state of our columns, it is only possible to present a meagre extract of this able and animated report. The passages most valuable to public inquiry are the following:

to public inquiry are the following:

BATTLE OF THE 20th SETTEMBEE.

The battle of the 19th, says the General, had secured us these objects. Our fisuhe covered the Dry Valley and Rossville roads, while our cavalry covered the Missionary Ridge and the valley of Chattanooga creek, into which latter place our spare trains had been sent on Friday, the 18th.

Satisfied that the enemy's first attempt would be on our left, orders were despatched to Gen. Negley to join Gen. Thomas, and to Gen. McCook's troops coming in to relieve him. Negley was preparing to withdraw his two brigades from the line. He was ordered to send his reserve brigade immediately, and follow it with the others, only when relieved on the line of battle. Gen. Crittenden, whose troops were nearest, was ordered to fill Gen. Negley's place at once, and Gen. McCook was notified of this order growing out of the necessity of promptly sending Negley to Thomas.

Froceeding to the extreme right, I felt the disadvantages of its position, mentioned them to Gen. McCook was notified of this order vantages of its position, mentioned them to Gen. McCook and when I left him, enjoined on him that it was an indispensable necessity that we should keep closed to the left, and that we must do so at all hazatds.

On my return to the position of General Negley.

vantages of its position, mentioned them to Gen. McCook, and, when I left him, en joined on him that it was an indispensable necessity that we should keep closed to the left, and that we must do so at all hazalds.

On my return to the position of General Negley, I found, to my astonialment, that General Crittenden had not relieved him, Wood's division having reached the position of Negley's reserve. Peremptory orders were given to repair this, and Wood's troops moved into position, but this delay subsequently proved of serious consequence. The battle began on the extreme left at 3% A. M., and it was 9% o'clock when Negley was relieved.

An aid arriving from General Thomas requesting that Negley's remaining brigades be sent forward as speedily as possible to succor the left, General Crittenden was ordered to move Yan Cleve with all possible despatch, to a position in the rear of Wood, who closed in on Hrannan's right. Aftereal Mood, and fill an opening in the line.

On my return from an examination of the ground in the rear of on left centre, I found, to my surprise, that General Van Cleve was posted in line of battle, in rear of the ridge occupied by General Negley's reserve in the morning. General Crittenden was ordered to move Van Cleve at once down the hill to a better position, and General Davis was also ordered to move Van Cleve at once down the hill to a better position, and General Davis was also ordered to move van the transparent of the line near Wood's right. The first was directed to say that General Wood, over the contract of the rear of the right of the rear of the

At the moment of the repulse of Davis' division, I was standing in rear of his right, waiting the completion of the closing of McCook's corps to the seft. Seeing confusion among Van Cleve's troops, and the distance Davis' men were falling back, and the tide of battle surging toward us, the urgency for Sheridan's troops to intervene became imminent, and I hastened, in person, to the extreme right to direct Sheridan's movement on the flank of the advancing rebels. It was too late. The crowd of returning troops rolled back, and the enemy advanced. Giving the troops directions to rally behind the ridge west of the Dry Valley road, I passed down it, accompanied by General Garfield, Major McMichael, and Major Bond, of my staff, and a few of the escort, under a shower of grape, canister, and musketry for two or three hundred yards, and attempted to rejoin General Thomas and the troops are to his support, by passing to the rear of the broken portion of our line, but found the routed troops far toward the left, and chearing the snemy's advancing musketry and cheers, I became doubtful whether the left had held its ground, and started for Rossville. On consultation and further reflection, however, I determined to send General Garfield there, while I went to Chattanooga, to give orders for the security of the pontrou bridges at Satific Creek and Bridgenort, and

to send General Garfield there, while I went to Chattanooga, to give orders for the security of the poutoon bridges at Battle Oreek and Bridgeport, and to make preliminary disposition either to forward ammunition and aupplies, abould we hold our ground, or to withdraw the troops into good position.

General Garfield despatched me from Rossville, that the left and centre still held its ground. General Granger had gone to its support. General Sheridan had rallied his divition, and was advanting toward the same point, and General Davis was going up the Dry Valley road to our right. General Garfield proceeded to the front, remained there until the close of the fight, and despatched me the thumphant defence our troops there made against the assaults of the enemy.

THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT,

after 2 P. M., was that of the army. Never, in the

neid proceeded to the iront, remained there until
the close of the light, and despathed me the
triumphant defence our troops there made against
the assaults of the enemy.

THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT,
after 2 P. M., was that of the army. Never, in the
history of this war at least, have troops fought
with greater energy and determination. Bayonet
charges, often heard of, but seldom seen, were repeatedly made by brigades and regiments, in several
of our divisions.

From 1 to 3½ o'clock, the unequal contest was
sustained throughout our line. Then the enemy, in
overpowering numbers, flowed around our right
held by General Brannan, and occupied a low gap
in the ridge of our defensive position, which commanded our rear. The moment was critical. Twenty
minutes more, and our right would have been turned, our position taken in reverse, and. probably the
army routed.

Fortunately, Major General Granger, whose
troops had been posted to cover our left and rear,
with the instinct of a true soldier and a general,
hearing the roar of battle on our left, and being beyond the reach of orders from the General Commanding, determined to move to its assistance. He
advanced and soon encountered the enemy's
skirmishers, whom he disregarded, well knowing
inhat, at that stage of the conflict, the battle was not
inhere. Posting Colonell Daniel McCook's brigade, to
take care of anything in the vicinity and beyond the
left of our line, he moved the remainder to the scene
of action, reporting to General Thomas, who directed him to our suffering right.

Arrived in sight, General Granger discovered at
once the peril, and the point of danger—the gap; and,
quick as thought, he directed his advance brigade
upon the enemy. General Steadman, tsaling a regimental color, led the column. Swift was the charge
and terrible the conflict, but the enemy was broken.

A thousand of our brave men, killed and wounded,
paid for its possession; but we held the gap.

Two divisions of Longstreet's men. About sunset they
mental color, led the conflict was

Among others, General Rosecrans gives praise to the following officers: It is my duty to notice the service of those faith-ful officers who have none but myself to mention them. them.

To Major General Thomas, the true soldier, the prudent and undaunted commander, the modest and incorruptible patriot, the thanks and gratitude of the country are due for his conduct at the battle of Chickamauga.

Major General Granger, by his promptitude, arrived and excried his troops into action in time to save the day. He deserves the highest praise.

Major General McCook, for the care of his command, prompt and willing execution of orders, to the best of his ability, deserves this teatimonial of my approbation.

THREE CENTS.

LOVISIANA AND TRXAS. The Message of Gov. Lubbeck, of Texas Rentarks on the Quots, Conscription, and Defence—Port Hudsons and Vicksburge in Texas—Gen Magruder's Orders—The Gyvernors of Louisiana—Mrs. Banks Sofrees, &c.

have the mewage of the rebel Governor Lubbock. This is a highly interesting and novel document a this time, and eve, therefore, quote its most im portant points:
ENRORMENT OF MEN BETWEEN SIXTEEN AND SIXTY
TRANS COMMENCED NRABELY A YEAR AGO.
On the subject of State troops, the Governor says
he has experienced much difficulty in filling a requisition for five thousand troops for three montar'
service for State defence; He calls attention to the
Adjutant and Inspector General 30 curoll all between the ages of sixteen and sixty years. He sees
no reason why able bodied old men abould not be
required to defend the State. Should the Confederate Government require all between the ages of
eighteen and forty-five, then the State would only
have left for its defence boyrand old men.
AMOUNT OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY TREAS, AMOUNT OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY TRAAS,

On this point, the Governor remarks that the whole amount of troops furniched by the State at the extra session were, in regimients and so forth, as follows:
Thirty-three regiments, thirteen battaliers, two squadrons, six unattached compenies, and one legion of twelve companies of cavelry.
Nineteen regiments, two battations one unattached company, and one legion of two battaliers of infantre. One regiment and twelve light barries of arti-

One regiment and twelve light be represented would lery.

Which, with 6,500 men in the State service, would make an aggregate of 83,500 men.

Since that time there have been added to the above one brigade, and several regiments and light batteries, making a grand aggregate of 30,000 men, which, says the message, "exceeds the highest popular vote ever cast by meny thousands."

In addition to this force there have been organized a large number of minute companies, composed of men not liable to military duty.

Let me state that by an extract taken from the message of February, 1983, and embodied in this letter, the Governor informs us that 63 600 men were then in the service, and that but 27,000 persons between the agge of sixteen and sixty then remained in the State. In the late message he says the number of men in the service has reached 90,000.

VIOKEBURG AND PORT HUDSON.

Of Viokaburg, he says: "It is true that Vicks." VIORSBURG AND FORT HUDSON.

Of Vioksburg, he says: "It is true that Vicksburg and Port Hudson are both in the enemy's possession. Their defence was alike honorable to their respective garrisons; and conferred additional lustre upon the Southern name," and thinks "the results to the enemy have proved wholly inadequate to the great sacrifices made in capturing those points." He is of the further opinion that the Confederacy "could well afford to fortify several such places and surrender them upon the same terms as Vioksburg and Port Hudson." Doubtful whether Mr. Davis thinko so. "The consequence," says Mr. Lubbock, "has in a degree separated the Statzs of the Trans Missispip Department from her sister States east of the Mississippi," and he thinks they "must contend for the present alone against the numerous armies of the enemy thrown against us (them) upon this side of the belief that without "vigorous action, it is feared unnumbered calamities and misfortunes will be the pearst in one of the very to the cour of the course of the belief that without "vigorous action, it is feared unnumbered calamities and misfortunes will be the penalty of our (their) supineness and want of patriotism." "Texans," he continues, "must rige in their might as one man, with one resolve to be free or perish with the land of their birth and adoption." He winds up: "Thus animated, we shall conquer, and Texas will be the grave, not the inheritance, of the invader." The Governor thinks they have men enough west of the Mississippi to "drive from their territory the last Yankee soldier" that may invade it.

A FEW BAD MEN—SONGS OF SYRENS.

A few bad men in our midst must not be permitted to interfere with or impede our progress and success in this death-struggle for life and liberty. We must be united; we must be as a band of brothers; we must and will sustain the patriotic and intellectual statesmen at the head of the Government, the gallant commanders and the chivalrous soldiers. We will sustain the families of those bravely doing battle for our country; we will forget our private interests; we will forego the love- of money, ease, and luxury; we will forego the love- of money, ease, and luxury; we will sli pledge ourselves to do these things; rally around the standards of our bleeding country, and continue to strike as long as an armed Yankee stands upon our soil. Do these things; listen to no syren song of aid from England or France, or from the dissensions of our hated foe, but continue to press on, filling up the ranks of our thinned armies, and ere long victory will perch upon our banners and an honorable and lasting peace be secured.

GENERAL MAGRUDER'S ADD-RESS TO THE

GENERAL MAGRUDER'S ADDRESS TO THE PLANTERS. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA, HOUSTON, Nov. 27, 1863.

To the Planters of the Coast Counties:

The Commanding General announces to the citizens of Texas that a formidable invasion is attempted by the coast. Early in the month Gen. Banks took possession of the Lower Rio Grande, and on The Commanding General announces to the citizens of Texas that a formidable lavasion is attempted by the coast. Early in the month Gen. Banks took possension of the Lower Rio Grande, and on the 18th a force occupied Aransas and Corpus Christi Passes, capturing the small gerrison there stationed. Despatches to the 23d from Col. Braddite, commanding at Saluria, have been received, stating that a large force, supported by numerous ships, was advancing on that place, which by this time may have fallen. It becomes the grave duty of the Commanding General to state to the inhabitants of the counties contiguous to the coast what their duty to the ceuntry, as well as their own interest, demands at this crisis. The utter disregard of all social rights, as well as the distinct proclamation of President Lincoln, so ruthlessly carried out by his minions, leave no room for hope, even to the most credulous, to save their property, and especially their negroes, even by the base submission of men who should prefer death to dishonor. Should hopes be held out to the people of Texas that they will be exceptions to the rule so vigorously enforced in her sister States in localities where the enemy are in possession of temporary power, and should even the property of some, deceived into an oath of allegiance by the treacherous promises of our enemy, be for a time respected, such hopes will prove deceitul—auch respect a suarts. The playing of the ravenous cat with the harmless mouse is not more deceitul or fatal. Therefore, noble Texans, depend alone upon yourselves and your fathful rifies, and trust not the enemy and his faithless promises. This is your interest. Besides, the Commanding General has certain information that the enemy has brought with him from five thousand to ten thousand muskets with which to arm the slaves against their masters. This it is the interest of humanity, and the duty of the commanding general to prevent. Therefore, he calls upon the advisand to the interior, else he will be forced to drive them before him

FOUR GOVERNORS OF LOUISIANA. [From the New Orleans Era. 25th.]

We have, it would seem, four Governors of Louisiana. General Shepley was lawfully appointed military Governor, has discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of everybody, except rebels, and is, in fact, the only Governor who has any power. He is, we are happy to see, still at the City Hall, daily, attending to the executive business. But it seems that we have other Governors. Messrs. Jottman and Fleid have presented credentials in Congress, signed 'J. L. Riddell, Governor of the State of Louisiana."

In addition to this latest Governor, there is Moore, who claims the same appellation, and is probably somewhere in Western Louisiana or Texas. Then, too, we have James Buchanan Macpherson, of Madisonville, the great Confederate philosopher and Southern blower, who was regularly elected, and aworn in by the bankeeper of Merritt's Hotel, in Madisonville. As between Riddell and Macpherson we are decidedly of opinion that Macpherson's claim is the better, and if the only Governor we recognize here is to vacate in favor of any of his rivals, we hope he will turn the State seal over to J. B. M., of Madisonville, instead of J. L. R., of New Orleans.

MRS. GEN. BANKS' SORREES.

Mrs. General Banks gave her second sorée this season on the evening of the 23d instant, at her

MRS. GER. BANKS' SOIRERS.

MRS. GER. BANKS' SOIRERS.

Mrs. General Banks gave her second soirée this season on the evening of the 22d instant, at her elegant residence on Coliseum place. About two hundred and fifty guests were present, including prominent Union citizens of New Orleans and the principal army and naval officers in this city. The facade of the building was brilliantly illuminated with variegated lanterns. On the Japan plum, acada, and other beautiful trees with which the mansion of the commanding general is surrounded, Chinese lanterns. As the house was approached the comp dwell was beautiful.

The company began to arrive at half past S.P. M. and in an hour or so the selons of the General's mansion were filled to a comfortable degree with the beauty and fashion of the Crescent city. Among the distinguished visitors present were the foreign Consuls, Major General F. J. Herron, Brigadier General Charles P. Stone, Brigadier General Richard Arnold, Brigadier General H. W. Birge, Brigadier General G. F. Shepley, Colonels S. S. Holabind, E. G. Beckwith, D. J. Relly, H. B. Sargent, J. S. Clark, J. G. Wilson, Lieutentant Colonel W. S. Albert, Majors S. Norman, Lieber, C. Von Herman, B. R. Plumley, Captains J. S. Crosby, J. W. Me-Clure, and others. CHRISTMAS DINNER AT THE BARRACES HOSPITAL. At the Barracks Hospital, New Orleans, the sol-diers had a great dinner, at which Gen. Banks was

present:

The tables were set out for five hundred men belonging to the hospital in a manner altogether differing from the idea that is generally entertained of soldiers' rations. There were innumerable roasted turkeys, geese, chickens, ducks, oyster stew, vegetables, mince pies, plum pudding, and plenty for all of them, and a good pint of the best Philadelphia ale was handed round to every soldier. The table at which the General and his staff sat was not provided quite as well with edibles as the tables of the soldiers, but the drinkables made up for it. There were plenty of champagne and all other good wines, and they were heartily partaken of by all present.

After the stomach had, to a certain extent, been satisfied, Dr. Baxter arose and addressed his hearers in a feeling manner, reminding them on how many battle fields General Banks had led them—everywhere victorious—and at the end proposed the beattn of General Banks, which was drank with battle fields General Banks had led them—everywhere victorious—and at the end proposed the
health of General Banks, which was drank with
three-timer-three voluntary desfening cheers. Gen.
Banks responded. Never have we heard a public
man make a more feeling address—his heart was
right in his words—he spoke of the justice of our
cause; he mentioned the passage from Scripture
where it reads that the fool says there is no God,
and the wicked says in his heart there is a God,
but we will circumvent him—but he said justice
and right will always prevail; he admonished his
hearers that we could derive great comfort from
the success of our just cause, seeing that evil cannot
prevail.

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in that case it does not seem that we sho wid not be alin that case it does not seem that we sho wid not be allowed to purchase the necessary amount to suitais us. It cannot possibly be that it is interacted to reduce to a famishing condition six hundred prisoners of war. Humanity cannot contemplate such a thing without feelings of the deepest horror. Saying nothing of our rights as prisoners of war, even criminals guilty of the blackest crimer are not, at long civilized people, confined for any length of tim. To on insufficient food. insufficient food.

I wish further to state to you that previous to L. Wish further to state to you that previous to L. Wish further to state to you that previous to L. Wish further to state to with General For vest, to whom I surrendered, that all private property, isoluting money belonging to my officers and mee, should be respected. This stiputation, in the handwriting of General Forcast, over his own signature, is now in the handwriting of General Forcast, over his own signature, is now in the handwriting of General Forcast, over his own signature, is now in the handwriting of General Winder, it having been taken from me here. Notwithstanding this, my officers (ninety-five in number) have been turned over to the Confederate authorities. For the purpose of avoffing further loss of money or misunderstanding, and, if possible, to obtain relief from the unhappy situation in which we are placed, you are most respectfully asked to state, in your answer to this communication, the manner is which we will be allowed to obtain necessary flows and clothing to render us comfortable.

The English Press on the President's Mossage.

The English Press on the President's Mossage.

[From the London Times. I hard nothern States on the sage to the Congress of the Northern States on the sin of December. The hard necessities of the time have had their effect on the form of this periodical exposition. Though we receive only an obstract of it by the Arabia, it seems to be less diffuse in style than the measage of former Presidents were wont to be. It does not take ruch a wide range over the affairs of the world at large, or draw from every system of the world at large, or draw from every system of the world at large, or draw from every system of the world at large, or draw from every system of the world at large, or draw from every system of condition of the Union and one topic, the wer, the interest of which absorbs all other questions. Except the general assurance that the Federal Government is "in peace and friendship with all foreign Powers," the measage does not touch any point of external policy. The President addresses the two great parties that divide the North; and the geople and Government of the Southers Conledetary. He assures the assembled Congress that the crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past, and that the rebellion "is pressed within its partower limits." He does not hold out any hope of a speedy termination of the war, and pledger kinself to continue it; but, assuming that the recent successes of the Union army in East Tennessee have given the Government at war, and pledger kinself to continue it; but, assuming that the resease a proclamation which forms the most important part of it. He offers an amnesty to all the people of the South, excepting the heads of their Government, and the higher ranks of the army and navy, "on condition that they will swear to support the Constitution and the Union, all the acts of Congress, and all proclamations made by the President during the war," till such cots and edicts may be declared void by the Supreme Court. It may be gratifying to the people of the North to be t Supreme Court. It may be gratifying to the people of the North to be thus formally assured that the Government is strong and successful enough to offer an amnesty to its opponents; but it is evident that Mr. Lincoln anticipates no pacific result from the measure; nor does the Secretary of the Treasury, who looks forward still to two years of war expenditure. The commercial circles of New York seems to share their misgivings. The message was presented on the 9th of December, and by the 11th the premium on gold had risen two per cent. The effect of the whole document, amnesty included, resembled that of the report of a lost batile.

As the terms offered by the President have been open to the Southern people from the beginning of the war, and any State would have been readmitted to the Union on complying with the conditions, the scheme of reconstruction has no novelty. All the Southerners now learn from the amnesty is a definition of the classes who are excepted from it, and for this, too, they have probably been prepared from the first. The whole question still depends on the fortune of war, and on such a vast territory it may always be expected, while any Southern armies can keep the field at all, that reverses in one place will be balanced by success in the other. This is evidently Mr. Lincoln's own view of the subject. While throwing into a legal form his offer of peace, the expressly says the North must still please its will be balanced by success in the other. This is evidently Mr. Linsoln's own view of the subject. While throwing into a legal form his offer of peace, he expressly says the North must still place its truct in the aword. "The war power is our main reliance, and to that power alone we can look for a time to give confidence; to the people in contented regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence is recatablished little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction." The chief care of the Coveniment, he repeats, "must be the army." Force is still the arbiter of affairs, and till that "ansich old" gives a more decided superiority to the North, all amnesties and proposals of reconstruction are likely to be so much waste paper. The text of the offer is destroyed by the President's own comment in the margin. The whole tone of the message is warlike. It contains an offer of peace, but on terms that will not be accepted. What are the prospects of any result from the proclamation in the very State in which the Confederate army has met its greatest reverse? They have here defeated is Newton to the transpeace of the message of the message of the message of the decay of the decay of the decay of the very state in which the Confederate army has met its greatest reverse? They have here defeated in Newton the confederate army has met its greatest reverse? State in which the Confederate army has met its greatest reverse? They have been defeated in East Tennessee, and in the western portion of the same State we are told "an army is springing up like magic," and the resistance is decided enough to enable the Southern Government to create a military department almost in the rear of the victorious Federal army. To the States already occupied by the Federals the conditions of the amnesty do not apply.

the Federals the conditions of the amnesty do not apply.

(From the Daily News.]

Accompanying the intelligence from Knoxville we have an account of President Lincoln's message to Congress and of a proolemation. Experience has shown that it is worse than useless to attempt to judge of State papers of this order from mere telegraphic reports. Until we receive the text of both documents, we shall only remark that the report represents President Lincoln as faithful to the policy of his emancipation proclamation; as ready to employ the earliest opportunity to facilitate the return of the seconded States to the Union by measures milder than those of war, and at the same time as representing the firm resolution of the people to pursue the war to its original and unvarying endute reconstruction of the Union. This is a position on which the unexampled successes of the citizen soldiers of the Republic well entitle him to take his stand.

England and the Rebel Privateers. LETTER FROM PROF. F. W. NEWMAN.
To the Editor of the London Star:

LETTER FROM PROF. F. W. NEWMAN.

To the Editor of the London Star:

Sir: We are already engaged in two formidable wars—in New Zealand and in Japan. We are not clear of a third in China. We look on with alarm at the violent proceedings in Germany against Denmark, not knowing how we may be implicated in that quarter. Meanwhile—apparently through fear, and through nothing else—we allow Russia to violate the treaty of 1856, and to set up a war fleet in the Black. Sea, capturing our merchant ships if they attempt to trade with the Circassians. I say, it is apparently through fear; for no one who considers our recent Asiatic wars, or the zeal with which the Ministry sprang to arms in the matter of the Trent, will easily impute it to humanity that Lords Palmerston and Russell wink at the breach of treaty involved in the Russian blockade.

With such an atmosphere of war around us, I cannot believe that this or any English Ministry would covet American enmity, not to say American war. It is true, at the crisis of Northern weakness they breathed fasmes and sooffed at arbitration, even after learning officially that President Lincoln had not authorized the act of Capt. Wilkes, and was open te friendly representations. Yet, before the disunion, no English Ministry was far more urgently needed. I refer to the systematic outrages committed at Charleston, Mobile, and all the principal ports of the Southern States, against our colored seamen—outrages which, if committed in Burmah or Japan, would have been promptly replied to by a high-handed war.

Against President Lincoln's Government we committed as I believe a sin of principles when the

Against President Lincoln's Government we committed, as I believe, a sin of principle when the Queen was advised to recognize as belligerents on the ocean those who were not belligerents on the ocean; those whose war was wholly a land war, not touching us; whom, moreover, we knew to be not insurgents in a good cause, but traitors in the worst of causes. cueen was avised to recognize as belingerents on the ocean; those whose war was wholly a land war, not touching us; whom, moreover, we knew to be not insurgents in a good cause, but traitors in the worst of causes.

When England declared herself neutral between a righteous Government and a power seeking to exist for the sole sake of propagating slavery, and thereby gave to the latter gratatiously an enormous advantage and great moral encouragement, our very best friends in the North became violently indignant. But badly as they regard us to have behaved in that matter, they forget our first offence in comparison with the second—that our neutrality had been unfaithful, and is unfaithful to this day. Only yesterday I read in the columns of the Star of two more American ships burnt by the "English" pirste Alabams. Why is it not selzed in the list English port which it dares to enter? By all these events we are laying up evil and quarrel for the future.

It is astonishing how few Englishmen are aware that England is liable to repay every shilling of damage done to American commerce by these violences. We courselves first advanced the law and practically which it against the self-ship and the representation of the English amassador, did what he could to prevent that the substance of the self-ship and the representation of the English amassador, did what he could to prevent the first and countries of the British vovers for such captures." This stood upon the general moral rights of nations, there being then no foreign enlistment act in the United States.

But in 1794, immediately after the application of the British Government. Congress passed such a law as astisfied us; and the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, made a treaty with England, of which one clause secured indemnity to British owners for vovernment. Congress passed such a law as astisfied us; and the President, with the sone property destroyed. How much cheaper to paint of the worth of the secure of the property of the property of the secure o