

THE END OF SLAVERY.

Slavery has scarcely an apologist left, north or south, among true and loyal Union men. A mass meeting is advertised at Memphis for the purpose of reorganizing the State and bringing Tennessee back to the Union, without slavery, which they admit is now a dead institution, and should never be restored.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE ON LOYALTY.

We have already referred to the discussion in the Legislature of this State, on the subject of a clause in the resolution which requires persons claiming damages for injuries or losses, by the rebel invasion, to prove their loyalty.

The great trouble of Mr. Purdy is, that he imagines he can assail and oppose the administration of the government in its most vital functions, and then turn round and say that he only intended these attacks on the administration. Now there can be no government without an executive or administration.

Mr. Purdy then refers to the suppression of newspapers by mobs, and states that no member of the Union party ever denounced these violations of law. We are surprised he should risk such an assertion in the face of an intelligent audience who read the papers.

In regard to the attack on his own office, he says the soldiers who committed the attack, were never in town before, and knew nothing of his Press. In this he is again at fault.

THE ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS. Some time since Captain J. Heron Foster addressed a letter to Colonel J. V. Bonford, A. A. Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, inquiring as to the right of crediting the veterans re-enlisting to certain districts in the State.

WAB DEPARTMENT. PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Feb. 28, 1864. Capt. J. Heron Foster, Provost Marshal 2nd District, Penn.—Sir: Your letter of the 28th inst., asking what assurances can be given committees in paying bonuses to veterans that they will receive credit for has been received.

Very respectfully, HENRY E. MAYNARDIER, Captain U. S. Army.

Thousands of dollars have been lent in this way—paid by districts for veterans who have been already credited to the Government. Hereafter it must be plainly understood, that the veterans were credited to the Government before they returned home on furlough, and that two credits cannot be made for one soldier.

BY THEIR WORKS SHALL YE KNOW THEM.

We find the following ribald verses going the rounds of the Copperhead papers—the editors of which have the impudence to assume to themselves the once honored name of Democrats. We ask every candid and honest man to read this traitorous effusion and say whether treason and disloyalty is not lurking in every line. It is taken from the New York Daily Book, a paper notoriously in the rebel interests from the beginning of the war. To say that men who write or disseminate such sentiments, are loyal or patriotic, is to insult the common sense of the community.

STUBBY RHYMES.

Sing a song of Greenbacks, Pucker 'n' frown of debt, Hear of our ready cash, With gold at fifty-three? As busy as a bee, Am I in a pretty fix, With gold at fifty-three? Ah in the White House Proclamations writing; Meantime on the Capitol Seward in the Cabinet Surrounded by his spies; Hullo! with the telegraph; Busy forging lies.

Chafe in the treasury, Making worthless notes; Corbin at Harpersburg, Making shabby coats; Gilmore at Charleston, Working like a dog, Forcing under Abel's chair, Looking like an ass.

Banks out in Texas, Trying to get a figure; Brecher in Brooklyn, Howling for the Nigger; King of Abolitionists, Riding a pig in a cage; In comes Frank Brownlow, And sends them all to Hell.

Bureau at Knoxville, In a kind of fix; DeGroot at Sumner, Floundering at the bricks; Grant at Chattanooga, Trying to bring to brass; It is any wonder The Union's gone to smash.

W. H. Armstrong, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, is not W. H. Armstrong, of Williamsport; but a young gentleman of the same name, from Easton; also, a lawyer, Col. Sifer, who has been Secretary for the last three years, and who is one of the most attentive, faithful and obliging officers of the government, has been re-appointed to that position by Governor Curtin.

The Copperheads in the Ohio Legislature are trying to secure the release of George W. Dickley, the founder of the treasonable order of "Knights of the Golden Circle," who was arrested in Kentucky a few nights ago, and has since been imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary. They threaten that unless he is released peacefully, they will release him forcibly. By their interest in the behalf of an original traitor, they give unmistakable evidence that they belong to his traitorous secret organization.

The rebel editor of the Selinsgrove Times argues that the war is not drawing to a close, as we stated, because the President has called out 500,000 men. If the editor possessed brains and loyalty in proportion to his ignorance and impudence, he might see the propriety of a large force to overrun the traitors and crush the rebellion at a blow. But that is not what the rebel sympathizers, aiders and abettors, want. Hence they assail every measure calculated to suppress the rebellion.

BATTLE MOVEMENT.—It is proposed to erect a monument at West Point, in memory of all the officers of the regular army who have fallen in the present war—upon which shall be inscribed their names, and which shall contain a tablet dedicated to the memory of all enlisted men in said branch of the service. An organization has been effected. It is proposed to raise the necessary means, by contributions from the officers and soldiers in the service. The following rates are proposed, but all are at liberty to give more or less, as they may seem proper.

Major General, \$25.00; Brigadier General, 18.00; Colonel, 11.00; Major, 10.00; Captain, 8.00; Lieutenant, 7.00; Enlisted man, .50. (Approximating to six per cent of monthly pay, for one month.) Subscriptions to be remitted to the treasurer of the association, Prof. A. E. Church, West Point, N. Y.

From statistics, gathered at a recent State convention at Madison, Wisconsin, it was learned that the average yield of syrup through the State last year was about one hundred gallons to the acre. It is inferred that the culture of sorghum, not only in Wisconsin, but other northwestern states, has become permanently established, and that hereafter it will assume a front rank in the agricultural interests of this section of the Union.

The total receipts of the Cincinnati Sanitary Fair were \$26,511.90.

The Progress of Opinion.

Whatever may be thought of the reason, there can be no doubt of the fact that Public Opinion drifts steadily and strongly in favor of making speedy and thorough work with Slavery. Nobody shrinks or winces now when called an Abolitionist; no one feels that he need explain or apologize for the fact that the War for the Union is necessarily an anti-slavery War.

"I remember to have said to a friend when I entered the army, 'You hate Slavery; so do I; but I hate Slavery more. Let us drop the Slavery question and fight to sustain the Union. When the supremacy of the Government has been re-established, we will attend to the other question.'"

"I started out with that position, taken in good faith, as did thousands of others of all parties. But the army soon found that, do what it would, the black phantom met it everywhere, in the camp, in the bivouac, there was hardly a man, a unit, a company, a regiment, a brigade, a division, a corps, who was not both the strength and weakness of the enemy. His strength, for it tilted his fields and fed his legions; his weakness, for in the hearts of slaves dwelt dim prophecies that their deliverance from bondage would be the outcome of the war."

"The negroes came from the cotton-fields; they swam rivers; they climbed mountains; they came through jungles, in the darkness and storms of the night, to tell us that the enemy was coming here or coming there. They were our true friends in every case. There has hardly been a battle, a march, or any important event of the war, where the friend of our cause, the black man, has not been found truthful and helpful, and always devotedly loyal. The conviction forced itself upon the mind of every soldier that behind the Government, the cause of the black man of Slavery was feeding and sustaining the Rebellion, and there could be no victory till its main support be taken away."

"Gentlemen on the other side, you tell me that this is an Abolition war. If you please to say so, I grant it. The rapid current of events has made the army of the Republic an Abolition army. I can find in the ranks a thousand men who are in favor of sweeping away Slavery to every clime that desires to preserve it. They have been where they have been, and they have seen the helpful effect upon the country and the Union, and they demand that it shall be swept away."

How the Secretary of War Settles a Point.

The following anecdote is related by a Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, to show how the Secretary of War deals with a refractory railroad President:

"The town is laughing at an amusing story of a recent interview between the Secretary of War and the President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It is too good to be lost, and I give it as I find it: 'The draft has taken with great severity upon the employees of our company. In doing so, it is forcing them to leave their families and their homes, and to go to the front. It is impossible for the men to stand such a tax. They have a rich company at their back, and that's more than other people have. They ought to be exempted, because they are necessary to the working of the road for the Government. If you do not, I will stop the road.' 'If you do, I will take it up and carry it on.' The discussion is said to have been dropped at this point, and the worthy president is still working the road as successful as ever."

This is not the first time that the 'sewers' were out to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by a Cabinet officer. When General Simon Cameron was Secretary of War, and when the traitors had carefully arranged all their plans to capture Washington, assassinate the President, and seize the possession and power of the Government, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was as deep in the plot as were Jeff. Davis and his confidants. This was shown by the refusal of that company to carry soldiers, arriving in Baltimore from the North to Washington city; and in order to make good their refusal, the company announced my service, the President of the road so sternly rebuffed by Secretary Stanton, actually withdrew all the rolling stock and locomotives to Martinsburg, Va. Of this stock the rebels and their friends, in order to get it out of the reach of the Federal Government, fifty-eight locomotives and six hundred cars, including a large number of passenger cars, were set on fire and destroyed by the rebels. And yet the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had the audacity to ask the Government to reimburse the company for that loss! When General Cameron heard that the cars and locomotives had been withdrawn from the Washington Branch, he immediately made arrangements for procuring rolling stock from the North, and promptly took possession of the road. Thus the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was actually operated under the immediate supervision of General Cameron, while he was Secretary of War. The President of the road had experienced what it was to operate his road at the command of the War office, and hence his audacity in yielding when Secretary Stanton proposed to repeat the dose so sternly administered by General Cameron.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

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The following remarks of Mr. Price in reply to those who opposed the resolution requiring persons claiming damages, arising out of the rebel raids, to prove their loyalty; reveal some facts that may be of interest to our readers:

"There is nothing in this resolution, as I understand it, which impinges the loyalty of the Democratic party as a party. It alludes only to those who have sympathy and assistance to the rebels within our borders during last summer. But the gentleman upon the other side assume that it bears upon themselves, and one of them gets up and makes a speech, which I have no doubt all prepared and ready to be delivered on any fitting occasion. They give us to understand that they are touched by the words of this resolution. I do not so understand it; but when they range themselves in that position and let us look at that position, the inference is strong that they very much suspect themselves, and want by words to get away from the idea."

"The gentleman has talked about men who belong to the Democratic party. I know, sir, that in my own county the county of Delaware, the leader of the Democratic party did give assistance to the rebels at the opening of this rebellion. In a church in my own town a sermon was delivered at the opening of this rebellion, when South Carolina was wavering, when her people were in confusion, and she was hesitating what to do and looking to the North for sympathy and assistance—there was a sermon preached in a church in my town, which, when published was entitled 'Northern Hearts embrace Southern Homes.' I know, sir, that in my own county the county of Delaware, the leader of the Democratic party did give assistance to the rebels at the opening of this rebellion. In a church in my own town a sermon was delivered at the opening of this rebellion, when South Carolina was wavering, when her people were in confusion, and she was hesitating what to do and looking to the North for sympathy and assistance—there was a sermon preached in a church in my town, which, when published was entitled 'Northern Hearts embrace Southern Homes.'"

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The War in the Southwest.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Nashville to the Gazette, gives official news that Gen. Sherman entered Jackson, Miss., on the 9th. The enemy offered but little resistance, and was supposed to be falling back over the Pearl river. It is believed that the rebels are receiving reinforcements from Dalton.

There is no news from Gen. Thomas' front. The veterans are rapidly returning to the army.

THE FIGHT AT CLINTON.

CLINTON, Feb. 15.—The reports from the rebel papers of a fight with a part of Sherman's forces near Clinton, Miss., on the 4th inst., are confirmed by officers who have just returned from the front. Our troops charged on a rebel battery, and lost 15 killed and 40 wounded. Among the latter was Col. Rogers, of Illinois. The enemy was driven from its position and our forces pressed towards Jackson.

ALABAMA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A fight occurred at Lebanon, Alabama, on Wednesday last, between Lewis' squadron and our troops. According to the Selma Reporter, 'The enemy (Federal) 9,000 strong, subsequently abandoned Lebanon, and retreated toward the Tennessee river. The rebel force is said to have numbered 10,000 men.'

LATER.

In connection with the above, the following despatch, 12th, from Chattanooga, is interesting: 'General Logan left Huntsville, Alabama, some days ago, with the 16th Army Corps, to act in conjunction with General Sherman. 'The cavalry expedition under Grierson and Smith crossed the country from Corinth, moving southwesterly. These columns are intended to act in conjunction—to one to attack, and the other out of Polk's retreat and disperse the cavalry of Forrest, reported as scouring Central and Northern Mississippi.'

'There is no reason to doubt, though beyond this enterprise the combinations are merely conjectural, but that a great flank movement on Johnston's army is intended. 'The army of Chattanooga is by this time in motion for Tunnel Hill and Dalton. Its movements may have been delayed by circumstances unknown to us, but it is under marching orders.'

REVOLT IN JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

A despatch from Chattanooga, dated 12th inst., to the Cincinnati Gazette says: 'There was a great affray in Johnston's army on the 9th. The 2d Kentucky Regiment refused to follow, to be conscripted, and were placed under guard of the 4th Alabama, Col. Wagoner, Major Lewis, and three captains, of the 2d Kentucky, first volunteers into the Alabama men, killing and wounding forty-two. Both regiments broke in disorder. 'Thirteen deserters were taken yesterday, including Lieut. Charles Allen, formerly of Stoneval Jackson's staff. Ten hundred and twenty-seven deserters came into our lines during January. 'Cheatham's Tennessee Division has gone South to keep the rebels from deserting.'

The War in Virginia.

The express passenger train which left Camden-street depot on Thursday night, for Wheeling and intermediate points, was captured by a company of rebels who near Kentucky, deposed, about eight miles west of Harper's Ferry.

It appears that a switch had been turned and the usual signal, the waving of a lighted lamp, made by the 'riders' as the train approached. The signal caused the engineer to stop the engine. The train was then surrounded by the rebels, and a number of armed men entered the cars.

The passengers, among whom, of course, there was great consternation, were more or less mulcted in the shape of ransom. Some produced greenbacks, others watches, while several reluctantly diamonds, rings, or breastpins as equivalent to their personal liberty.

The aggregate amount of money taken from passengers was not less than \$20,000, while the value of the jewelry was also considerable.

It is said that Major Harvey Gilmer, of the rebel cavalry, was in command of the expedition. No one was injured, nor was there the least disposition on the part of the 'riders' to take any prisoners. Several members of the Maryland State Legislature, delegates from the western counties, were among the passengers.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE RAID. DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, Feb. 14.—[Special to New York Herald].—A portion of the guerrilla party that stopped the train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and robbed the passengers, were overtaken and captured a few hours after the robbery was committed.

From the best information it does not seem that they numbered over thirty-eight, and we got ten of them. Our cavalry bands still on the hunt.

They consist of some of the chivalry, and rebel sympathizing Virginians constitute a portion.

The War in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Feb. 14.—The Memphis papers of the 12th contain no news. The steamer Platte River has returned from Saratoga, Yazoo river, where, side with other transports and gunboats of General Porter and Sherman's expedition, were attacked on the 5th by a force of 3,000 Texan troops, who, with artillery and musketry, fired into the transports, wounding six soldiers. A fight ensued in which a portion of our infantry and gunboats participated, resulting in dislodging and driving the enemy, with what loss is unknown. Eight of our men were killed and thirty wounded. The 11th Illinois, with the negro cavalry and infantry, were engaged in the affair. The enemy were also driven from Mechanicsville in the direction of the river.

A sick negro soldier, belonging to Colonel Wood's command, straggled from the regiment, and was murdered by the rebels. A lieutenant and two privates who committed the deed, were captured, and Colonel Wood in retaliation, had them hanged, caused them to kneel upon the dead body of the negro they had murdered, when they were shot.

The Escape of Union Officers from Libby Prison.

Fortress Mifflin, Feb. 15.—Have received a telegram, under date of February 14, from General Wistar, which states that Colonel Straight, with one hundred and ten other Union officers, escaped from prison at Richmond by digging a tunnel.

Colonel Straight with seventeen others have come to Clinton Street in safety. HENRY F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen. Com'd. A LIST OF THE ESCAPED OFFICERS.

The following is published in the Richmond Examiner of Thursday, Feb. 11: 'The following is a list of the principal officers who escaped from the Libby Prison, with their rank: 'Among them we regret to have to class the notorious traitor, Col. J. F. Boyd, 20th Army Corps; W. G. Ely, 18th Connecticut; H. C. Hobart, 21st Wisconsin; W. P. Kendrick, 3d West Tennessee Cavalry; W. B. McCreary, 31st Michigan; Thos. L. Rose, 7th Pennsylvania; J. H. Spofford, 57th New York; C. T. Tridell, 4th Maine; T. S. West, 24th Wisconsin; A. D. Straight, 51st Indiana; D. Miles, 70th Pennsylvania; Majors J. P. Collins, 29th Indiana; G. W. Fitzsimmons, 13th Indiana; J. H. Hooper, 15th Massachusetts; B. B. McDonald, 100th Ohio; A. Von Wittel, 74th Pennsylvania; J. N. Walker, 73d Indiana; J. Henry, 5th Ohio. There were besides thirty-two captains and fifty-nine lieutenants, making in all 109 who gained their liberty without the preliminaries of parole or exchange.'

Brigadier General Wistar had been returned to the prison, up to last evening, recaptured. These were two captains and two lieutenants. Two were overtaken near Hanover Court House, and the others about twenty miles below Richmond, on the Williamsburg route. Brigadier General Wistar did not attempt the passage of the tunnel, for the reason that he was afraid his strength would fail him in his flight to the embrace of Butler's host.

THE PRISONERS RECAPTURED.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 12th inst., has the following: 'The following are the names of those retaken up to last night: Colonel J. P. Smith, 97th New York; Captain J. Yates, 3d Ohio; Captain G. Starr, 104th New York; Captain F. Frank, 45th New York; Lieut. H. Hands, 57th Pennsylvania; Lieut. W. N. Daitley, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieut. A. B. White, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieut. W. S. Watson, 21st Wisconsin; Lieut. F. Moran, 23d New York; Lieut. C. H. Morgan, Lieut. H. Schweitzer, 2d Illinois; Lieut. W. H. Pearce, 11th Kentucky Cavalry; Lieut. A. Moore, 4th Kentucky; P. S. Edmonds, 37th Pennsylvania; 2d Lieut. J. M. White, 83d Pennsylvania; 2d Lieut. J. M. Wasson, 40th Ohio; 2d Lieut. S. G. Gamble, 63d Pennsylvania; 2d Lieut. S. P. Brown, 15th U. S. Cavalry; Adj. M. R. Sumr, 6th Maryland; Isaac Johnson, engineer, Steamer Salsford, who, as having arrived at Williamsburg; Colonel Straight, Colonel McCrarty, 21st Michigan; Lieut. Col. Hobart, 21st Wisconsin; Captain Wallace, 51st Indiana; Lieutenant Harris, 6th Ohio.

Sixteen other officers have also arrived at Williamsburg, but their name are not reported yet. Our cavalry are scouting the country to the Chickahominy, and the gunboats have gone up the James river and Chickahominy to give protection to such as can be found.

Reconstruction in Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The Memphis Bulletin publishes a card, signed by three hundred of the best citizens of that place, addressed to the people of Tennessee, upon the subject of the reorganization of the State, and the re-establishment of relations with the National Government. It recommends immediate and unconditional emancipation as the best and truest policy, and only alternative, and calls upon all to support the same by meeting at Memphis on the 23d inst.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

SHAMOKIN, Feb. 12, 1864. Sent for week ending Feb. 13, Per last report, 24,121.00; For same time last year, 22,712.16.

Take notice, and understand, that Helmholtz's Extract Bile, which has relieved the embroilment of the most obstinate cases of Biliousness, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms originating from bile-diseases and aches of the Urinary or sexual Organs.

Headache, Physical Depression, Indigestion, Determination of Blood to the Head, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Sleep, Eruptions, Diarrhoea, or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

ASK FOR HELMHOLTZ'S BILE EXTRACT, CURES GUARANTEED. See advertisement in another column. Jan. 15—2m.

CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.—How many of our citizens are suffering from this disease, and expecting to be cured by the use of violent purgatives, and the consequent irritation of the bowels, and the increased severity of the disease with increased age? It is not better to have a remedy that will cure by giving strength and vigor to the bowels, making them to perform their functions in a natural manner? Such a remedy is Helmholtz's German Bile-Extract. It will not purge you, but by its great invigorating and tonic properties, will give your system a tone that will enable you to perform all its functions in a vigorous and natural manner. Free of all drugs and poisons, and contains no medicine at 75 cents per bottle.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY.—Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Anorexia, Flatulency, Indigestion, Stomach-Sour, Eructation, or Fluctuating at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Headache and Dizziness, Breathing Troubles of the Heart, Choking Sensation when lying down, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Dropsy, and Great Debility, are cured by Helmholtz's German Bile-Extract, sold at 75 cents per bottle by the proprietors, A. & E. JACOBSON, 425 & 426 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists and dealers in medicines in the United States and Canada.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIC RAILROAD.

THIS GREAT LINE traverses the Northern and North West coast of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length. It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium (100 miles), from Emporium to Pottsville (75 miles), and from Pottsville to Erie (75 miles), on the Western Division.

TRIP OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT SUNBURY. Free of all charges. Express Train, 9:30 A. M. Mail Train, 5:35 P. M. Express Train, 11:10 P. M. Express Train, 7:00 A. M. Through Trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Harrisburg and Lock Haven. Elegant sleeping cars, free of charge, both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia. For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. Cor. 11th and Market Sts., Philadelphia. Gen'l Ticket Agent, J. M. Drift, agt. N. B. R. Baltimore. Gen'l Freight Agt. Philada. Lewis A. HOFFER, Philada. JOSEPH D. PUTT, Williamsport. Gen'l Manager, Williamsport. Feb. 1864.

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