



WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865.

MONEY! MONEY!

The current expenses of a newspaper office in these war times are enormous, and can only be met by prompt payments on the part of patrons. We are now paying over THREE TIMES as much for paper as we did three years ago, and corresponding advances have been made in the price of other printing materials. In addition to all this, the wages of labor are higher than ever before since the establishment of the paper, while the necessities of life command equally extravagant rates. Under these circumstances, we must insist on our subscribers remembering us in a substantial way, by making prompt payments. Will every patron who knows himself to be in arrears on our books immediately call and settle his account? It will relieve us from embarrassment and give us some heart for our work, which at best pays but a trifle and nothing like as well as any other business pursuit.

Friends, lose no time in **SETTLING UP.**

Butler Dismissed the Service! Humbug at a Discount!

Butler has not been without usefulness to the administration in advancing its political fortunes, while he has not been unfaithful of his own pecuniary interests. The President is believed to have been faithful to Butler to the last, and it was right that he should, for no public man, of Butler's capacity, has been more shamelessly subservient in his new party attachments than he. Before the war commenced he was among the most extreme of our Northern politicians in his favoring subservience to the South. Elected to the Charleston convention as a Douglas Delegate, he disregarded his instructions and supported Breckenridge with all his power, as he did in the canvass which preceded the Presidential election of 1860. After Mr. Lincoln's accession to power, no one was more ready to

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, That preferment might follow fawning" than was Butler to the new administration, which he previously so fiercely denounced. No one was more prompt to throw off the principles which he had professed through his previous life, and step in advance, even of many of his new party associates, in the race of abolitionism. He became the special pet of the most extreme of the Negro struck supporters of the administration. His smart practices, and a style of writing sharp letters, made him a huge favorite with the howling Dervishes of Abolition. He was speedily clothed with almost unlimited power in the distant "province" (as the abolitionists were wont to call it) of Louisiana.—The rich city of New Orleans, conquered by the indomitable Farragut, was placed under his control, and he governed it as a needy adventurer would, who was almost without responsibility for a time, to the home government. But complaint soon began to reach the government, of his extortions, and after his plundering propensities were beyond doubt to the government through the report of *Reverdy Johnson*, he was recalled; but to the surprise and indignation of every true friend of the government, he was shortly afterwards appointed to a responsible military command in the army of the Potomac. From thence he got himself placed in command of the land force of the Wilmington expedition, upon which so much expense and preparation had been made.—He had scarcely reached the place of embarkation for his troops near Wilmington, when he exhibited either his incompetency, or his cowardice, and suddenly returned to the army of the Potomac, with the excretions of the sturdy old Commodore Porter, and the Naval part of the expedition. How he ever came to be trusted with the command of so important an expedition will ever remain a problem. The lives of our soldiers should be held in higher esteem by the government, than to be entrusted to such incompetents.—It is believed that he is indebted to one of those spasmodic ebullitions of right, in which Secretary Stanton occasionally indulges, for his dismissal from the army, and his return to the peaceful shades of Lowell. Rumor has it that Gen Grant cordially concurred in this banishment from the army of a General whose military talents he held in very light esteem. Some of the President's friends make this excuse for his appointment to the head of the Wilmington expedition: that it was confidently expected that the Navy would be amply able, of itself, to capture Wilmington and that Butler was sent along with the expedition mainly to act as Military Governor of the city, after its capture.

The sudden fall of Butler must be painful to the pride of one of his arrogant nature, and domineering disposition; but that it is for the advantage of the service, no one

whose opinion is worth a copper, will gain say. Mr. Stanton could find no more ready mode of regaining the esteem of the country, which his many arbitrary acts have nearly lost him, than by weeding out from among our military commanders, along with Butler, such Generals as Banks, Wallace, Millroy, Schenck, and a host of others that could be named, who have disgraced the country and frequently sacrificed the precious lives of our soldiers; and who have no other claims to the responsible offices they hold, than their skill in political intrigue and their proficiency in the low acts of the seamy politician.

The Peace Rumors--The Mission of the Blairs to Richmond.

There seems to be no doubt that, what was rumor a week or ten days ago, as to the Blairs--father and son--going to Richmond, on a mission intended to open the way for negotiations for peace, is now reduced to a certainty. That they have gone to Richmond--all the organs of public opinion, in New York and Washington both Democratic and Republican, agree--and most of them, express no doubt that their movements were connected with a for settling our difficulties. Greeley who figured in the famous Niagara project of last fall, is warmly engaged in forwarding this movement. It is said that Hon. G. W. Singleton, a distinguished Democrat of Illinois, has lately asked and received permission to pass through the military lines to Richmond, with the same object in view, as is supposed. Rumor also has it, that within a few days, Ex-Senator Rives of Va. Ex-Governor Orr, of South Carolina, and Vice-President Stephens, of Georgia, are on their way to Gen. Grant's camp, in connection with this desirable movement. We trust these latter rumors may prove true, and that they may result in bringing the sensible men of both sections of our unhappy country together and that through their means the way may be opened to a return to our old peace, Union and prosperity! We believe that a settlement of our difficulties is practicable, upon the basis of a restored Union, if the handling of this matter can only be got out of the hands of the political fanatics, who have controlled both sections of the Union for the last four years.

If Mr. Lincoln could consent to cut himself loose from his rampant abolition associations now that his re-election is attained through their aid, and act for the People, all would be well. There is no mistaking the fact that the People long for the old Union, satisfied with the old Constitution as our fathers made it. We think a proper regard for his own position in the future history of the country, should impel the President to desire to distinguish his administration by a settlement of the terrible civil war which is now upon us. To "attempt," in the eloquent language of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in Congress a few days ago, "to attempt by Christian and rational methods to staunch the bleeding wounds of the body-politic, to save the further shedding of blood, to stop the increase of taxation, the accumulation of debt, the destruction of values, and the everlasting iteration of penal laws on our federal statute, and to stay, if possible, the maiming and killing of men, and the tears of widows and orphans, the desolation by fire and sword of our land, and to save the Union, before it is too late forever, while it may be worth the sacrifice made for its salvation."

These efforts at negotiations for peace, however they may terminate, will serve, we think, to convince the masses of the people, both North and South, that nothing but the ambition and lust of power of their leaders, stand in the way of peace; this fact, we think, will be of incalculable importance to the Union cause, in the South.

Butler's Dutch Gap Canal.

We find in our exchanges the following description of this famous project of Butler's which has occupied so large a portion of his time and that of his troops, since he has been on the James River. This canal was intended to cut off a large bend of some seven miles in the river, and thus shorten the distance, and render easier the navigation to Richmond. The river after traversing this distance, returns to within two hundred yards of the starting point, and is separated by a neck of land. The canal was attempted to be cut across this neck of land, and is about 560 feet in length, 110 feet wide, and about 75 feet in depth. A bank or bulk head was only left to prevent the entry of the water, till the work was completed in the other parts. This bulk head was blown out, or attempted to be, a few days ago by a charge of six tons of powder! When the rubbish is removed the practicability, or otherwise, of Butler's engineering will be tested.

Our Present Peril.

"Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." The moment of our surest seeming national triumph is precisely the moment which calls upon us for the calmest and wariest watchfulness in our survey of the whole field of perils through which we are moving. Dangers which one, two, or three years ago we enormously exaggerated, we are perhaps quite as likely now fatally to underrate; and if we do underrate them, we shall certainly be without excuse.—From all points of the great circle of our military operations against the rebellion tidings of triumphant progress now come up to us. It is unmistakably plain, not only that our armies are pressing the armies of the confederates hard along all their lines of defense, scattering them in Georgia, repelling them in Tennessee, paralyzing them in Virginia, but also that our continuous victories in the field have begun to bear heavily upon the moral force of the rebellion. Such symptoms of incipient despair and disintegration crop out all over the South as warrant the belief that a very moderate measure of statesmanship in the administration of our national policy at Washington would soon result in the building up of a powerful party of concession and surrender in the heart of seceded states. The aspect of affairs, in short, is such

that no Democrat can contemplate it without a feeling of thankfulness that, in the late critical season of election vouchsafed to his vote, he should have given his voice and his vote to the representatives of a policy for which all things at the South now stand visibly provided and prepared—a policy the adoption of which at the polls in November, it is not too much to say, all men may now see must assuredly have restored peace and order to the distracted land, under one united and constitutional government, before the recurrence of another anniversary of the nation's birth. That policy was not adopted by the people in November. It will not be inaugurated by the government of Mr. Lincoln.

What is the alternative? A most significant article in the *London Times* makes the alternative so plain, as it seems to us, that he is no true friend to his country who winks it now out of sight.

For now many months, while the struggling between the loyal and seceded states seemed to waver to and fro with doubtful fortune, and the scales of victory inclined decisively neither to the one side nor to the other, we have heard but one persistent voice from the leading organs of European opinion, and that is the voice of the diplomatic echo of Carlyle's brief and brutal "blind." Europe and England have declared by their determination to let the smoking transatlantic chimney "burn itself out."

It is childish to quarrel with the brutality of this policy. To see the American Union condemned to a weary interminable conflict, by which, for long years to come, its energies might be absorbed, was manifestly the interest alike of England, and of France.—Our importance to those nations as customers for their goods, and as growers of great staples consumed by them, was vastly more serious four years ago than it is to-day. But it did not then move them to exert any influence in favor of American unity. The contrary, they went just as far as the moral sentiment of their people, firmly set against the institution of slavery, would allow them to go, in recognition of the "Confederate States."

To-day the balance of European commerce, disturbed for a time by the shock of our civil commotions, has re-adjusted itself to the new order of things. England and France, notwithstanding the withdrawal of American cotton from their manufactures and the disinclination of their intercourse with America, are richer and more powerful in 1864 than they were in 1860. The commerce of both countries has increased with extraordinary rapidity; new markets have opened to them; new staples employ their capital and reward their enterprise.

All the political reasons by which farsighted England and French statesmen, all fine phrases apart, were influenced four years ago to look with resignation, if not with complacency, upon the spectacle of civil strife in America, are no longer stronger now than they then were. If they then looked upon the disruption of the Union with indifference only, they have now very clear and peremptory motives for looking upon the reconstruction of the Union with concern and hostility.

When, therefore, we find the *London Times*, which substantially utters the decisive voice of British opinion, and habitually prefigures the course of British policy, advocating to-day the "opening of negotiations in America," and saying that "since it must come to that at last, the sooner it does come the better it will be for America and the world at large," we should be simpletons to forget that the same *Times* two years ago frowned upon the propositions of France looking to precisely this end, and worse than simpletons to imagine that the leading British journal is talking at random, speaking out of the abundance of its tenderness for the "confederates," for whom it cares no more than it cares for ourselves, or doing anything, in short, but precisely this thing which it is doing—forecasting, namely, the imminence of a joint and deliberate interference of the two great western powers of Europe in the "American question."

That interference will be voided, of course, in the most politic forms. It will assume the color of a profound consideration for the welfare of the whole American people. But its object will be, and its effect, unless it is wisely and ably met, will be, to redress the balance between the sinking rebellion and the triumphant national arms; to prolong the conflict and to prevent alike the conquest and the conciliation of the South.

Were another national administration than that of Mr. Lincoln charged with the duty of the meeting and conquering this new danger, the long-expected coming of which we hold to be now close at hand, the nation, forewarned, might, we well believe, hold itself fully forearmed also against it. But if the temper of the past is to sway the present and future of our policy toward the broken and reeling rebellion, it is our honest conviction that the cause of the American people is fast drifting to-day into perils more serious than any which it has yet encountered.—*World*.

For the Messenger.
January 9th, 1865.

The citizens of Alleppo, Pa., Greene co., Pa., concurred pursuant to public notice at Murray's School House, to choose a committee to appear before the Board of Enrollment, at Waynesburg, Jan. 12th, 1865.—The meeting organized by calling Adam Wise to the chair, Perry Moore, Secretary.—On motion the chair appointed the following men as a committee. J. A. McVay, Monroe White and J. T. Elbin, which was unanimously agreed to. The meeting then adjourned. PERRY MOORE, Sec.

The committee appointed to ascertain the number of men in the service reported, one hundred and twenty-two.

A Good Plan.

The plan is now generally adopted, in Grant's army, when burying the dead, to place in the grave with the body a sealed bottle, containing paper on which is written the name and other particulars respecting the deceased.

News.

ACCOUNT OF GRIERSON'S RAID.

Strength of the Expedition.

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—The *Vicksburg Herald* of the 5th has a full account of Grierson's recent raid in Mississippi. The expedition left Memphis on the 21st ult. almost three thousand strong, consisting of the Second New Jersey, Fourth Missouri, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, First Massachusetts Mounted Rifles, Third and Fourth Iowa, Tenth Missouri, Second Wisconsin, Fourth and Eleventh Illinois, and the Third U. S. Colored Regiment. At Egypt, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad a considerable force of the enemy was encountered, when a sharp fight ensued, in which quite a number of the enemy were killed and wounded and five hundred prisoners taken. The rebel Brigadier General Holcomb, commanding, is among the killed. From Egypt the command struck westward, crossing the Mississippi Railroad below Grenada, destroying thirty miles of the road, several locomotives, fifty cars and several extensive cotton and shoe factories at Banks-ville, and a number of bridges, in a few trambands.

Among a number of prisoners recently captured are one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, twenty-five line officers, and a number of our men who to escape the horrible treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville, had joined the rebel army.

On the night of Dec. 26th Ensign Blume's steamer Virginia out from Galveston the schooner Dolie, from Nassau, with 120 bales of cotton. The schooner, when captured, was within 500 yards of the rebel guard ship close in the shore and protected by shore batteries. She also passed directly under the guns of two forts on her way out.

Fort Smith, Arkansas, advices of the 27th ult. confirm the reported evacuation of that post and Van Buren, and the probable participations of their garrisons in some movement south, leaving that part of the country, and it was feared that Fort Smith and Van Buren would be destroyed.

Lieut. Wiley, of the Chickasaw battalion, had an interview with General Thayer, on the 26th, under flag of truce. It is reported that the object of the visit was to negotiate the terms of surrender of his battalion to the Union forces.

The remainder of Price's army is at Boggy Depot, on the Red river. Deserters are very numerous, and the whole country is filled with stragglers.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Burning of the Gunboat Rattler.

Fighting in the Vicinity of Mobile.

CAIRO, January 10.—The steamer Magenta, from New Orleans, brings the announcement of the arrival of the steamship *Morning Star*, with General T. W. Sherman and staff.

The gunboat *Rattler* drifted ashore, in the late storm, between Vicksburg and Natchez. She was fired by a gang of guerrillas and burned to the water's edge.

A letter from Mobile, to a citizen in New Orleans says: "Fighting was going on in that vicinity on the 31st ult. The Rebels were burning cotton a short distance from Natchez on the 29th ult. The New Orleans cotton market is completely unsettled by the news from N. Y. Middling offered at \$1 12 1/2. Sugar quiet at 2 1/2 for fully fair. Molasses \$1 20."

The rebels are said to have burned the Court House during their occupation of Owensboro, Kentucky.

Overland Mail Robbed by Indians.

JULIENBURG, Colorado, Jan. 9.—On Saturday morning a party of sixty Indians attacked the Overland Mail express coach, three miles east of here, and robbed the mail express. They attacked a mule train close by, killing one man and wounding another. The troops at the military post here, numbering from fifty to eighty men, having started to the relief of the settlers in the vicinity and drove the Indians to the bluffs, a mile back, where the Indians were reinforced to the number of one thousand five hundred, and in turn drove the troops back to the post. The Indians then entered the stage station in large numbers and after destroying all the furniture and breaking all the windows in the buildings, set them on fire. They destroyed large amounts of telegraph material. A well directed fire of musketry, from the troops, at the post, soon drove them from the station. In a running fight, in the retreat of our troops, thirty-five Indians were killed, including the principal chief. Nineteen soldiers and citizens were killed. A general massacre and destruction of the whites was only prevented by the perseverance and bravery of our troops, and an efficient artillery fire. The Indians retired in a southerly direction. This is, by far, the most determined incursion made by the Indians.

The *Draft*.—The New York papers of yesterday state that an important order has been issued by Provost Marshal General Fry, announcing that under the recent call for 300,000 troops, issued on the 19th of last month, the number specified must actually be placed in the field. No credits are therefore allowed for any recruits under this call who were in the United States service at the time above mentioned & a thorough revision of the quotas of the various districts must now take place.

BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO.—It is stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will commence the building of their bridge across the Ohio river at Bellair early in the spring. It is estimated that it will require twenty-five hundred men for three years and a half to complete the job. The bridge, it is stated, will pass over the town, and land on the hill in the rear of the city. The streets are to be arched with heavy cut masonry.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Perfect Order Maintained in the City.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 10th has the following items from Savannah: The *Augusta Chronicle* and *Sentinel*, of the 14th inst., publishes a number of news items derived from a gentleman who left Savannah on the 1st inst. The most perfect order is maintained in the city. No soldier is allowed to interfere with the citizens in any particular. A citizen was arrested by a drunken soldier a few days since. The officer of the guard, as soon as he arrived, said nothing to the citizen, but had the soldier whipped him for his misbehavior. A drunken soldier, who undertook to create a disturbance recently, and who refused to allow himself to be arrested, was shot down at once by the guard.

One or two of the Insurance Companies of Savannah are considering the project of establishing a National Bank for the issue of greenbacks. The Custom House and Post Office are being cleaned and repaired, preparatory to the commencement of business again. Soldiers are not allowed, under any circumstances, to enter private residences.

The negroes, in most cases, are orderly and quiet, remaining with their owners, and performing their customary duties.

One store, with goods from the North, has already been opened. Nothing but greenbacks were in circulation.

The churches on Sundays are well filled with ladies. On week days, however, but few of them are seen on the streets. A majority of the population have remained in the city. The families of most of the men who have left still remain.

A majority of the citizens have provisions enough to last for some time to come, but there is a scarcity of wood, and General Sherman has announced that he will soon remedy this last difficulty by getting wood by the Gulf Railroad and hauling it to the citizens.

No pass is allowed to any person to go towards the city. All females caught going towards the city are thoroughly searched. Eleven hundred loaves of good baker's bread, which had been collected for the soldiers of Sherman's army, but for which authorized agents did not call, were on Thursday, turned over to the Poor Association of Savannah by the committee acting on behalf of the soldiers' dinner, and were distributed to the poor of the city. It was truly a kind and providential gift, for the city is entirely out of bread-stuffs of every kind, and for a few days past have been unable to issue a pound of meal or flour to the hundreds who were starving in need of it.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The New York Press on Peace Rumors.

New York, Jan. 12.—It is announced that Gen. McClellan leaves for his European tour on the 1st of February. He has declined the offer of a private vessel, tendered by his friends. He leaves in the steamer *China*, and will be gone for two years.

Nearly all the papers to-day contain editorials on the peace rumors. The *World* says Mr. Lincoln has no authority under the Constitution, to offer amnesty by the abolition of slavery, and Jeff. Davis could not, under the Confederate Constitution, accept such an offer. Individual States alone have jurisdiction in the matter.

The *Times* does not look for any good result from the movement, and thinks the whisperings of peace only indicate a brief lull.

The *Post* thinks the Rebel Commissioners are on their way to Washington, as reported, and says they will accomplish nothing. It thinks such a movement would be nothing less than a studied insult to the United States Government. If the Government should receive them it would equally insult the authorities of the border States.

The *Post* claims to have information that Governor Brown, of Georgia, is favorably disposed, and would probably, receive the agents from the United States.

The *World* thinks the conduct of Missouri, in passing the emancipation act, will soon be imitated by Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Delaware.

The *World* says the passage of the ordinance was a wise step, resulting from a clear sighted perception of a tendency of events, and thinks if the war were to end to-morrow, and the States to retain jurisdiction over the subject, all would follow the example of Missouri and Maryland.

The *Tribune* is briefly exultant, but makes no comment.

The *Post* points out the advantages possessed by laborers and manufacturers under the new system.

The *Richmond Dispatch* says the new policy of Gen. Sherman is all mildness and conciliation, in order to justify harsh measures hereafter. It thinks some design is concealed in the apparent mildness. It says Sherman formerly declared that the rebels had no rights whatever, and refers to his response to the appeal of the people of Vicksburg, and to his orders at Atlanta, and thinks his present conduct is designed to deceive the people of Georgia.

It attacks the Mayor of Savannah and the people who attended the meeting when the resolutions were passed. The Georgians are praised as highly patriotic and the utmost confidence is expressed that none of them, except the Mayor and seventeen citizens of Savannah, would prove disloyal to the South.

A Mobile dispatch of the 7th, says: The Fort Gaines prisoners have been exchanged and are now in Mobile.

The Richmond *Whig* learns from the Lynchburg *Republican* that a large number of hands have been employed on the Tennessee Railroad, to repair the damages caused by Stone-man's raid. The work will be pushed forward with energy, and it is hoped the repairs will be completed within six weeks or two months.

F. P. BLAIR GONE TO RICHMOND?

Jeff Davis Supposed to be More Liberal, &c. &c.

New York, January 11.

The *World's* special Washington of the 11th asserts that Francis P. Blair has gone to the rebel capital with full knowledge and consent of President Lincoln, and is clothed with all the authority requisite for opening negotiations with Jeff Davis, with a view to restore peace. His instructions as to terms to be offered are embraced within these three propositions, each of which are final: First, Amnesty to all; Second, The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was; Third, the total abolition of slavery within a reasonable length of time; and another special, of the same date, to the *World* gives the following rumors, that advises direct from Richmond represent that Jeff Davis is at this time strongly inclined to peace measures and willing to accept much more liberal terms than first supposed he would. This demand is most auspicious for the result of the Blair mission. Mr. Lincoln, on the other hand, is disposed to be as lenient as possible, but insists that whatever terms are agreed upon privately, the first action on the part of the South must be to lay down their arms and acknowledge the supremacy of the Union. It is reported that Blair is authorized to tender to Alexander H. Stephens free conduct to Washington to consult with the authorities there upon the terms of peace.

The report is current to-night that Ex-Governor Rives, of Virginia, and Ex-Governor Orr, of South Carolina, are on the way to Washington, as representatives of the so-called Southern Confederacy, to confer with the Federal authorities upon terms of peace and re-union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

The stories industriously set afloat within the past three or four days, that an additional tax of fifty cents or of a dollar would be put on whiskey, are inventions of the speculators, fostered and encouraged, perhaps, by speculative Congressmen. The Ways and Means committee regarded the late action on whiskey, fixing the tax at two dollars, as a finality, and although efforts to the contrary may be made, the House will confirm their judgment.

The builders of the double ended iron-clads are beseeching Congress for relief. There are already petitions from five of them before the House Naval Committee, and more are expected.

General Hoffman, Commissary General of prisoners, returned from General Thomas' army to-day. He states that the number of rebel prisoners captured in the several engagements near Nashville, will amount to over ten thousand. He estimates Hood's total loss at over twenty-three thousand men. Large numbers of the captives have expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, introduced a bill in the Senate to-day authorizing the Louisville and Nashville, and the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad Companies, both of which are stockholders in the Louisville Bridge Company, to construct a railroad bridge over the Ohio at the head of the falls. Said bridge to be not less than fifty-six feet above low water mark, and to be provided with three draws, sufficient to pass the largest boats navigating the Ohio. The bill also authorizes the erection of bridges over the Indiana and the middle chutes, and one over the canal, all to be recognized as post routes.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 5.

The steamer California arrived here this afternoon from Hilton Head, South Carolina, with Colonel Ewing on board, bearer of important dispatches from General Sherman.

General Sherman's army, since the capture of Savannah, had been quietly resting upon their laurels, and no aggressive movement had as yet been undertaken. General Kilpatrick, with his cavalry, was constantly on the scout, keeping a wakeful eye over Hardee's forces. The army was rapidly recovering from the effects of its long and fatiguing march through Georgia, and was being reorganized and re equipped, preparatory, it is said, to the commencement of a campaign which would be as memorable as the last great exploit.

Hood Fortifying at Corinth.

The remnant of Hood's army is reported to be fortifying Corinth, with a view of going into winter quarters at that place. They are also said to be repairing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Sound Moral, Religious, and Political Doctrine.

The subject is from the Pittsburgh Presbyterian Banner: "And in regard to us, as citizen of a free State, and of the United States, there is a vast difference between Temperance and Anti-slavery. Temperance, or the means of intertemperance, is within the sphere of our social power. The people of Pennsylvania, for instance, have the matter wholly within their own hands, to the extent of the State boundaries. They can choose legislators, send up petitions, enact laws, enforce laws. So they have treated slavery to their utter extermination. And so, if they pleased, they might treat intemperance. And so to treat one and the other, was, and would be, Christian and Constitutional."

"But neither Christianity nor the Constitution gives us the right thus to treat either intemperance or slavery in other States. We have nothing to do with their legislators, laws or institutions. Neither has Congress any right in the premises.—We may elect our Congressmen, but we cannot instruct them, beyond their power to act; nor ought we to send up petitions asking them to do what they have no authority to do."

The following is from the *Essex*. Address of Andrew Jackson: "But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of that measure proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their peace and internal tranquillity, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity and asserting the rights of the human race, but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured that men found busy in this work of discord are unworthy of your confidence and deserve your strongest reprobation."

Miscellaneous News.

The following interesting miscellaneous items are taken from the files of the Richmond papers of January 4. In speaking of the Yankee expansion the Enquirer has an editorial in which the following occurs: Napoleon might be startled with another phenomenon upon peace between the North and the South. It might not be impossible that a portion of the troops now engaged in deadly conflict might unite under the same banner and march upon the invasion of Mexico. We forbear to extend this suggestion, but it is borne out by the history of almost all nations who have fought with each other. The people continue hostile; soldiers will fraternize in a common enterprise.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, concluded his inaugural address on Thursday as follows:

There is one great danger against which I earnestly pray our people to be warned—disunion, distraction, division of sentiment and aim leading to civil feuds, domestic violence and political death. If crushed by overwhelming numbers on the field of battle, we are guiltless of unavoidable result; but we can surely avoid, if we will, internal violence and self-destruction. There is no greater enemy of his race than he who would foment our passions to this end. Let all of our movements, whether of peace or war be in solid column standing in line of battle facing one way and together. Then victory is not only doubly assured, but three glorious, and defeat will be robbed of half its calamities.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The bill against the Chicago and North western Railway Company, to test the legality of the rates of consolidation of the Galena and Chicago Union Company, was filed in the United States court to-day, and the process is in the hands of the United States marshal.

Narrow Escape of Wilmington--What would have Happened had Fort Fisher Fallen.

(Wilmington Correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 4.)

The enemy at one time were between Wilmington and Fort Fisher, and had cut off communication by land and water. If he had not been dislodged soon, Fort Fisher would have fallen as Fort Moryan did, and with its fall, the port of Wilmington would have been sealed. Once firmly established on the narrow point of sand upon the outer end of which Fort Fisher stands, the closing of the river above would have only been a matter of time, and then away would go Fort Caswell, and all the works which defended the harbor. There has been a gross neglect of duty between here and Richmond. There is nothing in the way of news now. Affairs have assumed their wonted aspect at this seaport.

Removal of Major Gen. Butler.

New York, Jan. 10.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Major Gen. Butler has been removed by the President from the position of commander of the Army of the James and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report at Lowell, Mass. The official document in the case directed him to turn over his command to the person named by Lieut. General Grant as his temporary successor.—General Ord, lately in charge of the corps, has succeeded temporarily to the important position.

Proposed Recognition of the South by England.

[From the Liverpool Courier, Dec. 30.] If the Federals are driven from Georgia and Tennessee--of which there is considerable likelihood, from present appearances--the public will not be surprised to hear that the cabinet have determined to recognize the independence of the South. At any rate, we have reason to believe, that the subject will be earnestly discussed between Lord Lyons and Lord Palmerston, and as both have southern tendencies, the upshot will most probably be the recognition of the confederacy in the course of the ensuing spring.

Rebel Blockade-Runners.

LONDON, N. S., January 13.—The blockade-runner *Chameleon*, late of the Tallahassee, is under arrest at Bermuda. The blockade-runner Colonel Lamb is at Nassau, undergoing repairs. The following blockade-runners are at Bermuda: the *Owl*, St. Charlotte, Maria Campbell, Whispier, Susan, Berne and Dieppe. Of seventy-one blockade-runners visiting Bermuda during the past year forty-three have been lost.

Attack on Beverly,