Ry Point, Va., Fob. 1, 1865. - Thomas ly or to give to ear people apy other terms T. Eckert, Major and A. D. C. Major. - or guarantees than those which a conqueror Your note, delivered by yourself this day, may grant, or to permit us to have peace on has been considered. For reply we have to any other basis than our unconditional subsay that we were furnished with a copy of mission to their rule, coupled with the ac- "One Country, One Constitution, One the letter of President Lincoln to Francis ceptance of their recent legistation, including P. Blair, of the 18th of January ulr., anoth- an appendice to the Constitution for the er copy of which is appended to, your note. Our intentions are contained in a letter of the right on the part of the Federal Conwhich the following is a copy :

. Richmond, Jan. 28, 1865 .- In conformity with the letter of Mr. Lincoln, of which the foregoing is a copy, you are to proceed to Fashington city for informal conference with him upon the issues involved in the existing war, and for the purpose of securing peace to the two countries. With great respect, your obedient servant,

#### JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The substantial object to be obtained by the informal conference is to ascertain upon what terms the existing war can be termisated honorably. Our instructions conumplate a personal interview between Presklent Lincoln and ourselves, at Washington, but with this explanation we are ready to meet any person or persons that President Lincoln may appoint, at such place as he may designate. Our earnest desire is that a just and honorable peace may be agreed S ates. upon, and we are prepared to receive or

to submit propositions which may possibly lead to the attainment of that end. Very respectfully yours,

A. H. STEPHENS. R. M. T. HURTER, J. A CAMPBELL.

J. A CAMPBELL A note of these gentlements and equently addressed to General Grand, has already been given in Materia despatch of the list inst.

Jalso here saw, for the first time, the tolto an ultimate settlement, would be entergentlemen to Maj. E-kert : tained or made by him with the authorities City Point, Va., Feb. 2, 1865. - Thomas of the Confederate States, because that would T. Eckert, Major and A. D. C: Major .- In seply to your verbal statement that your instructions did not allow you to alter the would be done, and, for like reasons, that no conditions upon which a passport could be given to us, we say that we are willing to from States separately; that no extended

proceed to Fortress Monros, and there to truce or armistice, as at present advocated. have an informal conference with any perwould be granted or allowed without assurson or persons that President Lincoln may ance in advance of the complete restoration appoint, on the basis of his letter to F. P. of the Constitution and laws of the United Blair, of the 18th of January, ultimo, or States, over all places within the States of thon any other terms or conditions that he, the Confederacy.

may hereafter propose, not inconsistent with That whatever consequence may follow the essential principles of self-government from the re-establishment of that authority and popular rights, upon which our Constimust be accepted, but that individuals, sub-Intions are founded. It is our earnest wish in accertain, after a free interchange of the United States, might rely on a very liberal ideas and information, upon what principles use of the power-confided to him to remit and terms, if any, a just and honorable peace can be established without the fur-Daring the conference, the proposed

ther effusion of blood, and to contribute our to a negative a result we amendments to the Constitution of the Unitthink it better to add that is accepting your ed States adopted by Congress on the \$1st passports, we are not to be understood as ult., were brought to our notice. committing ourselves to anything but to These amendments provide that neither carry to this informal conference the views slavery or involuntary servitude, except for and feelings above expressed. crimes, should exist within the United States.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., A. H. STEPHERS. R M. T. HUNTER,

J. A. CAMPABLL. Of all the correspondence that preceded Note.-The above communication was dethe conference herein montioned and leadlivered to me at Fortress Monroe, at 4 30 p. m., Feb. 2, by Lieut. Col. Babcock, of Gen. informed. T. T. ECKERT, Grant's staff. Major and A. D. C. vants. On the morning of February 3d, the three gentlemen, Mousrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, came aboard of our steamer and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself of several hours' duration. No question of preliminaries to the meeting was then and there made or mentioned. No other person was present. No papers were exchanged or produced: and it was in advance agreed that the conversation was to be informal and verbal merely. On our part bench of the Supreme Court of the the whole substance of the instructions to United States. It will be remembered the Secretary of State heretofore recited that just previous to the capture of Fort was stated and instated upon, and nothing was said inconsistent therewith: while by the other party it was not said that in any event or on any condition they ever would sonsent to re-union, and yet they equally omitted to declare that they would not consent. They seemed to desire a postponeinent of that question and the adoption of some other course first, which, as some of them seemed to argue, might or might not Jead to re-union, but which course we thought would amount to an indefinite postponement. The conference ended without resalt. The foregoing containing as is believed all the information sought, is respectfully submitted. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Executive Mansana, February 10, '65.

The Mcssenger. emagripation of all negro slaves, and with gress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black popula-

tion of each State. Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendment to the Constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States. (Sigued)

JEFFERSON DAVIS. Executive Office, Richmond, Feb. 6, 1865. RICHMOND, Feb. 5. To the President of the Confederate States:

Sin-Under your letter of appointment of the 28th ult., we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States upon the subect mentioned in your letter.

> The conference was granted and took place on the 30th ult., on board sefeamer anchored in Hampton Roads, there we met President Lincoln and the Hon Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United

It continued for several hours, and was both full and expect. We learn from them that the mersage of President Lincoln to the United States Congress, in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions and method of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people, and we were not informed that immediately settled. Our patrons

they would be modified or altered to obtain therefore, whatever their indebtedness. that end. must promptly settle their balances. We understand from him that no terms or

proposals of any treaty or agreement, looking Will they do so without a day's delay, as the debts of the office, which are aumerous and large, must be paid, and be a recognition of their existence as a sepa- paid promptly. "A hint to the wise is rate power, which, under no circumstances, sufficient."

such terms would be entertained by him The President's Message on the Peace Conference.

> Mr. Lincoln has at last satisfied public ex pectation, says the N. Y. World, and sent to Congress his deferred message giving his version of the history of the Hampton Roads conference, with copies of the letter and telegrams interchanged among the var-

ious parties to that proceeding. There is nothing in the narration an letters thus communicated inconsistent with ject to pains and penalties under the laws of the supposition that the whole affair was an artful manguver by the friends of the President to hoodwink and deceive the country their pains and penalties, if peace be restor- for his benefit. Its purpose was not peace, but to silence hostile criticism on his admin-

istration. The Democratic party asserted their be lief, in the presidential canvass, that, they elected their candidate, peace on the basis of re-union would be possible soon after his inauguration. The party that

nominated Mr. Lincoln put him on the platuntil slavery is destroyed, root und branch. ing to the same, you have heretofore been was vindicating the Democratic position .--

Evidences of wavering and dissension came Very respectfully, your obedient to us with every batch of Southern Jou

aforesaid indorsement, as an effect and an-

swer to the expression in Davis' letter to Mr. Blair about securing peace between the "two countries." Mr. Lincoln seems to have been surprise.

and embarrassed at the prompt acceptance of his proposition . Had it been refused, as he expected and counted on, his letter to Mr Blair, and the indorsement he wrote, upon it, would have been a damaging bomb to explode, at some fit opportunity, against the Democratic party. Its publication would have been regarded as conclusive documentary evidence that the Democratic party was wrong in claiming that peace was possible on the basis of re-union. Everything seems to have been cut and dried with reference to this expected failure, and this use to be made of it.

The President was accordingly taken commissioners made their appearance at our His political bomb seemed about to ex.

checkmated in his intention to send the theu, for a practicable and immediate ces- ists, in support of the Union. It appears hands-it is about three miles from the

and render the negotiations abortive. He instructed him that there rould be "no

proclamation and the Niagara manifesto.

that this negotiation was, on the part

PEACE.

We commend the following extract from an editorial in the Newark, New Jersey, Daily Journal, to the careful persual of our readers :

and South, such as existed before Abraham views as to the actual condition of the

recognition of the revolutionary rights the public. claimed by the Southern people, and for

Seward to insist inflexibly on other conditions as absolutely indispensable to peace. test.

receding by the executive of the United condition of things one year hence, is a ques-States on the slavery question." He tion we do not propose to discuss or to spec- with the intention of acting as a voluntary would stand by what he said on this sub- ulate upon, even if we had the heart to do diplomat toward foreign powers. His idea ject in his late message and "in preceding it. Suffice it to say that we do not see how, is to induce England and France to act asdocuments," namely, the Emancipation in the present temper of parties, peace can meditators in the present conflict, and to It is incontrovertible, then, that the Pres- and terrible bloodshed of another ruthless form of war; war to be continued (see ident practiced upon the rebel commissionthe Baltimore resolves) without relaxation lers; first inviting them to a conference on a basis which he supposed they would not Before Mr. Lincoln was formally declared entertain, and when he unexpectedly found elected, it had become apparent that time that they would, changing the basis and erecting new obstacles to peace. It must of hereafter subsisting upon this continent?

be evident to every reader of the documents

Ex-Senator Foote's Visit to this City -The "Reconstructionists" of the South-Mr. Foote's Views of the Situation in the South. During his short stay in New York, Ex-

What, in point of fact, do we mean when Senator Foote had several interviews with we speak of Peace-Peace, as a termination gentlemen of this city, his former acquaintto the civil war now raging? 1. Do we ances. In the course of the conversation, mean a renewal of relationship, intercourse | which was conducted on his part with his and unity between sovereign States, North usual wramth of feeling, he expressed his

Lincoln came into power? 2. Do we mean confedercy and its future prospects. a cessation of hostilities, a disbanding of His opinions, it they are not entitled armies a reduction of taxes and a restora- to full confidence, have an interest which, tion of Law to its supremacy coupled with I think, commends them to the attention of

The most important of Mr. Foote's statewhich they have contended so resolutely? ments is, that there is in the South a con-3. Do we mean that condition of incapacity siderable party of secessionists who are now sback and disconcerted, when the rebel for further organized resistance which would ready to abandon their views and doctrines. ensue upon the destruction of Lee's John- if they could see a way to come back into hnes, with an application for a safe conduct ston's Hardee's and Kirby Smith's armies? the Union without prejudice to their honor to Washington. Shrewd as he is, he knew 4. Or, do we mean that total prostration of and interests. These men are tired of the not what to do; he was at his wit's end.- a whole people at the conqueror's feet, war, tired of the useless sacrifices they have which is implied by the word "subjuga- made, tired of the despotism under which plode in his own camp. He first did all he tion?" It is important for each one of us they live, and would gladly embrace the first a favorite retreat of refagess from Charcould, and more than manly dealing could to decide in his own mind which of these opportunity to throw off the yoke, if the leston. It was largely engaged in the warrant, to repulse the mission he had vir- conditions of things he understands by the terms offered to them were such as would tually invited. He kept the commissioners word Peace. For, of these various condi- not, in their opinion, bring humiliation and knocking at our lines, and platnly would tions, only the second, or the third, are by shame upon their names. They formed the have sent them back unadmitted, if Gen. any means possible. No man in his same nucleus of the peace party which caused Grant had not deranged his plans by ad- mind can believe it possible atterly to sub- Jeff. Davis to send three peace commissionmitting them before the arrival of Major jugate eight millions of free people, because ers to the North, and would have compelled mitting them before the arrival of major so one can believe it possible completely to him to make peace, had the condition pro- pears to be the only force operating interpose obstacles. Even then, this agent exterminate a population so extensive. - posed by Mr. Lincoln been in the least deseems so well to have understood the wish. Nor, while the present state of feeling exists gree acceptable.

es of the President, that he accomplished North and South, can the bright and cher- So strong is Mr. Forte's belief in the the object for which he was sent, and the ished dream of Democracy be realized, of a power of the peace men in the South, whom commissioners would have been immediate- restoration of the glorious old "Union as it he calls "the reconstructionists." that he ly remanded across the lines, had it not was." There is too much blood between wrote to Mr. Seward in order to know if, in Another Movement Shortly een for the interposition of Gen. Grant .- the sections; there is too heavy a weight of the last interview at Fortress Monroe. Mr. "I am convinced," telegraphed Gen. Grant debt and taxes; there is too much bitterness Lincoln had given his ultimatum, and it to the President, "that their intentions are of hatred; there are too many green better and more reasonable conditions could "good, and their desire sincere to restore wounds, too many deep and fustering sores. not be made to the South by the federal "PRACE AND UNION." With this document Time may indeed bring our hopes' to pass; government. In that case Mr. Foote in existence to testify against Mr. Lincoln but this generation will not live to rejoice bound himself to go back to the South and whenever it should come to light, he was in the consummation. For a present Peace, to rally the peace party, the reconstruction- says: The Boynton road is not in our

peace envoys back unheard. He according- sation of this brutal and bloody strife, we that Mr. Seward did not deem it proper to present line. The enemy cling to it ly set out at once, and proceeded as fast as have the choice of two alternatives; either satisfy Mr. Foote on that subject, for he steam could carry him, to meet the peace the recognition of Southern independence, said to his friends that the answer of the envoys in person, and exert his captious and or the annihilation of the Southern armies. Secretary of State was unsatisfactory. cunning ingenuity to put them in the wrong, Is there any prospect of an immediate Being questioned upon the power of re-

nd render the negotiations abortive. peace in either of these ways? In other sistance of the South, the ex-rebel senator that may force the enemy to relinquish the south as he learned of the arrival of words is our community made to be the south that in all productives (the descent of the arrival of words is our community made to be the south that is all productives (the descent of the arrival of words is our community made to be the south that is all productives (the descent of the arrival of th words, is our government ready to let the said that in all probability Charleston. Wilthe commissioners, he forthwith took the South go? Or, has it the means now in mington, Richmond, and Mobile would be left of our line now forms an apex of the precaution to erect a barrier against peace, hand to defeat and destroy the Southern evacuated, for there were not men enough angle of the 5th corps, having its left by furnishing to Secretary Seward written armies? We do not care who the person in the South to fight the northern armies thrown back so as to cover a flank .--instructions, in which he changed the may be who propounds these questions to on as equal terms as they had hitherto done. Any move of the enemy to get around ground on which he had originally invited his secret heart, nor how sangnine he is \_ Still he did not believe the evacuation of the mission. It was no longer simple re- He must answer that it will require at least these cities would be the signal of the cavunion (as in the letter to Mr. Blair) on another bloody campaign. The North is ing in of the confederacy, which, he said, which be insisted; but he instructed Mr. not ready to let the South go; the South is could resist for several years to come. Of not yet weak enough to abandon the con- course, left to herself and without assistance from abroad, she was bound to perish mout How we will stand, or what will be the the hour of her death was very remote.

Mr. Foote left for Europe Saturday last,

be attained, without the cost and horrors stop, if he can, the shedding of blood on both sides .- World.

campaign like the last. Are we ready for it? Dare we contemplate the thought of it, even Though we were sure that at the end of it would come such a peace as is capable

can it-be, when such hosts of ghastly spec-

tres will come trooping, unbidden, to as-

sist at the ceremony, and sit down, Banano-

like, in the vacant places? And the debt-

our minds that the festival is unpaid for?

If we repudiate will we not call ruin and

For, we must always recollect that, no matter how bright the anspices under which

Salkahatchie between Blackville and Stone river bridge, thereby completely outflanking our forces and compelling them to fall back to Branchville.

"We have since learned that the Yankees forded the river through water waist deep at River's bridge.

"A sharp engagement took place here, which lasted several hours, in which General Wheeler's cavalry inflicted a very severe injury upon the enemv.

"On the Sth. a cavalry column of Yankee infantry, struck the South Carolina railroad at Grahamsville, about eighteen miles west of Branchville, while Kilpatrick with a cavalry force. occupied Blackville, on the same side, about nine miles northwest of Grahamsville. A portion of Sherman's column. it was reported yesterday, moved forward, using the South Edisto and flanking Branchville on the west. This army then advanced to Orangeburg, on the Columbia and Branchville road, eighteen miles west of the latter point .--Orangeburg is a beautiful village about one thousand inhabitants and has been

manufactur of indigo before the war-PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 -The Erening Bulletin's Washington special says : Richmond papers confirm the report of Sherman's occupation of Branchville and Orangeburg. An advance on Columbia was anticipated. Wheeler's cavalry apagainst Sherman.

Grant's Armv! From Probable.

Lee's Army Estimated at 60.000 Men.

NEW YORK, Feb 15 .- The Tribune's army of the Potomac special of the 12. with tenacity. Our cavalry on the left tound out, in a reconnoissance, that the rebels have not built any branch from the Weldon railroad to the north side. It is hinted a move will soon take place, a great part of his line of works. The our left would be foiled. This is the only point of the line they are at all like-

ly to attack. The Tribune's correspondent estimates Lee's army at 60,000 men, organized into four corps of infantry, and two of cavalry, with artillery in a ratio of two batteries to each division, and a reserve of half that ratio. The first and third corps are the strongest, three, divisions being in each; in the second and fourth there are only two divisions.

EXPEDITION INTO SOUTH CAROLINA The Town of all saints Captured. \$100.000 Worth of Cotton Destroyed. Dispatch from Admiral Porter. VERY LATESI' NEWS. WASHINGTON, February 14.-Admi ral Porter has forwarded the following to the Navy Department: U. S. S. MONTICELLO, ] Off Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 9, '65. Sir: I have the honor to report that I entered Little River, S. C., on the night of the 4th inst., and proceeding about eight miles with four boats and fifty men, landed in the town of All Saint's Parish, on the Little River. The town was placed under guard without the knowledge of the inhabitants, and I succeeded in capturing some soldiers and arms. I held the place all the next day, and discovered and destroyed \$100,000 worth of cotton. I also captured two flats at the mouth of the harbor, concated to the Department in the follow- taining twenty-three bales of cotton. ing telegrams just received from Lieut. which had some time been removed to lighten her. These we brought off. together with some negroes. The South Carolina planters, and all the men whom I inet, professed to be willing to come back under the old gov-The Richmond Disputch, of this morning ernment, and most of them seemed to be loyal men, only awaiting the emancipation proclamation. On the 6th I sent two boats' crews ashore in Charlotte Inlet, under the command of Acting Master C. A. Pettit — He surprised and routed the rebel force detailed to collect provisions in that country, capturing six soldiers with their arms and equipments, and destroyed the stores which had been gathered for the enemy at Fort Anderson. The soldiers lately stationed at Charlotte had been withdrawn to assist in the defence of Wilmington. A hundred soldiers are still at Lockwoods Ferry .--The woods are full of deserters. Very respectfully, your obedient ser-



Destiny."



To our Subscribers.

On account of the withdrawal of the Senior Editor from the Messenger establishment, it is absolutely necessary that the outstanding accounts for sub scription, advertising, &c., should be

Southern Account of the Peace Conference.

Message of Jefferson Davis.

## **REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. The Richmond Whig of February 7th publishes the following : Official Report of the Confederate Commissioners.

The following important documents were laid before Congress this forenoon : To the Sonate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America. Having secently received a written notifiattion which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer infinitely with nonficial agents that might he sent by me with a view to the restoration ofpeace. I requested the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Hon. I. A. Campbell to proceed through our lines and to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln or such persons as he might depute to appresent him.

Liberarith submit for the information of Gilging, the report of the emipent citizens and in allow interesting the short the foldings & ster, ar any one of them separate-

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER. J. A. CAMPBELL.

or any place within their jurisdiction, and

that Congress should have power to enforce

this amendment by appropriate legislation.

The Rebel Peace Commissioners. The history and personal character of the rebel Vice President, Alexander H. Stephens, as well as the strenuous exer-

tions to preserve the South from the folly and crime of secession, are well known to our readers. A. J. Campbell, of Al- and forecasting judgment of the possibilities abama, tormerly occupied a seat on the Sumpter, Mr. Campbell appeared in Washington with Mr. Forsythe, of Mobile, Crawford, ex member of Congress from Georgia, and Mr. Stephens, on a mission to obtain the peaceful separation of the South from the Union. Since the commencement of hostilities his name has not been prominently before the public. Mr. R. M. T. Hunter was formerly United States Senator from Virginia -He served a short time as rebel Secretary of State - Exchange.

THE JENNINGS ESTATE .- Most of our readers have undoubtedly heard, at some time or other, that a large property in England, estimated at several nation. million pounds sterling, known as the Jennings estate, has been claimed by the American heirs, descendants of the brother and sister of the English Jennings, the former of which settled in Virginia and the latter in New Hampshire. The case has been in the Euglish Chancery Court for many years, and the American heirs have spent considerable sums of money in prosecuting their claim to the estate, until at last, as we are informed by one of the heirs, they have obtained a judgment in their favor The estate will be a very handsome pluin to divide, and the heirs will make a respectable figure in

the list of income taxes when the revenue officers make their next annual returns. -Boston Herald.

## The "Petroleum" Fire.

Albert and Clayton Ware, respectively aged 17 and 10 years, who, with their father, escaped during the great conflagration in Philadelphia, on last Wednesday, have since died from the effects of injuries received. The father was badly burned in the face, but was still alive on Friday evening. The only one left of the family is a son in the army of Gen Sherman. How sad it will be for him to learn that his mother, five sisters and two brothers perished by the great disasterr The Scott family, reported missing, are safe, but narrowly, escaped with their lives.— The bodies of two of the Misses Ware are still in the rains.

AND SO PLY antile who talls a lie, is not sensible how

great a task he utdortakes ?'for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintgin that one .- [Pope.

with such rapidity that nothing was necessary but statesmanship to put an honorable erately repelled them. termination to the war previous to the 4th

of March. Democratic party had formed a sagacious that document.

of the situation. If peace should be made this spring, the abolition amendment to the Constitution would not be ratified, and the war would end leaving slavery unextinguished, contrary to the demand of the Baltimore platform. But if no steps toward if nothing was done, the Democratic party county, to pay boanties. would stand before the country fully vindicated : and Mr. Lincoln's influence would steadily decline from the day of his second inauguration. It was a political -necessity that he should be rescued : and the task was undertaken by the same experienced and long-headed, not to say crafty, politician, who undertook, last automn, to de-

moralize the democratic party by trying to induce Gen. McClelian to decline its nomi-Abolition trick for power. All the preliminaries up to the arrival and detention of the confederate commissioners at our lines, are consistent with the supposition that the President desired peace ; but they are also and equally consistent with

the idea that he was playing a political game for his own advantage. But in all the subsequent proceedings, a determination that no conditions should be allowed which the rebels were not certain to reject, is pain fully apparent. It is too clear for successtul contradiction that the President dealt deceitfully with the rebel authorities, and has been practicing on the country. Mr. Liucoln epticed the rebel government

to send commissioners by holding out to power to thrust its nose into all State them the idea that simple reunion was the sole condition on which he would insist.---

such a figure in his narrative, is again and the negro must vote, hold office, serve much-quoted line : again put forward by him as the basis on which he insisted. The whole emphasis of that letter lies in the words "our common country," used to describe the purpose of a nermissible mission. Those words are rendered still more emphatic by the indersement, in the Precident's own hand, on the that is to be expected. back of his copy of the letter. He said, in the letter, that he would receive any agents who came "with the view of securing peace and nurse, sailed last Wednesday, in the

"to our common country." We put it to any man of candor and intelligence, if this letter, considering all the many felicitations were presented, not the circumstanties, did not fally authorize the bast of which was to Mrs. McClellan, the expectation that the re union of the States nice comfortable little purse of thirty thous-

wes in only condition of peace which the and dollars ingeld ! After a short sojourn President intended to insist on as indispen- in London and Paris, they will proceed to as the President took pains to record in the and a pleasant trip.

nals. Events seemed ripening for peace Mr. Lincoln, insincere; that peace and Union were in his power, and that he delib-

That an honorable termination of the war was in the power of our government is, if The friends of the re-elected President possible, still more clearly evident in the felt it necessary to meet, and by some means dispatch of the secretary of state to Mr. feit it necessary to meer, and by some means we patch of the connot, at present analyze like, in the vacant places? And the dept-main-say, these accumulating proofs that the Adams; but we cannot, at present analyze will it not keep vivid the consciousness in

# Logislativo News.

beggary down upon tens of thousands of The following bills were introduced by Mr. households now comparatively happy in Rose, our representative, and passed : autho- their faith in the national honor? We may rizing the School Directors of Wayne town- re-unite, or we may stand apart, separate ship. Greene county, to levy a tax of your Republics, but, in either event, we can nevinstead of two per cent. for bounties. Also, er attain to a closer friendship than subpeace were taken, if no proffers were made, a bill allowing Greene township, Greene sists between brothers who have quarreled and exchanged blows. Whatever issues

An Act has been introduced to change the we may come to, the Shenandoah will not manner of selecting jurors in the several be forgotten, Chambersburg will not be forcounties of the Commonwealth. It is pro- gotten. Nor Camp Chase, nor Salisbury; posed to elect two citizens of each county nor Point Lookont, nor Andersonville ; uor Jury Commissioners, whose duty it shall be Charleston, nor Fort Pillow. to select the Grand and Pettit Jurors, in Peace! The thought thrills every nerve

like manner as they are now performed by in us, and God knows we would not by word the Sheriff and County Commissioners, pro- or deed mar the dear prospects ! But, viding however, that but one candidate for there is no use for the American people to said office be roted for. This is another deceive themselves at this late day, nor to

dream of impossibilities. The prospect is very dark, very gloomy. We have conjur-The anti-slavery amendment to ed up infinite evils and they are falling up-

the Constitution, it will be recollected, on us and devouring us, We have sowed passed the Senate at its last session by the storm with reckless hands, in blindness, and mad fury, and with infinite disregard the requisite two-thirds. It has now of history and of reason; now, the whirlpassed the house, and is ready for subwind has sprung up at our feet, and we mission to the States, and several States must reap it in shame and sorrow, how we have ratified it in great haste. In adcan. At least let us perform our self-iuidition to the usual provision abolishing posed task with humility, calling no names, slavery, there is an additional clause. but gleaning what good we may even out

That "Congress shall have power to of the midst of evil. enforce this article by appropriate leg-

Major-General Butler, LL.D., in islation." This is to give Congress the his Boston speech last Saturday evenlegislation, under the pretext that it is ing, uttered a trite moralism. that appropriate to prevent or abolish "wickedness seems for a time to es-That letter of his to Mr. Blair, which makes slavery. It will soon be found that cape punishment," and quoted the

ing small

there be anything worse than another, slowly, yet in the final grist more, "ex-

China, for Europe. A goodly number of his

was in his possession last August. Promisent intended to insist on as indispen- in London and Paris, they will proceed to It is said the reason Butler did not take sable. The emphatic sords were intended, Italy. May they have a prosperous veyage Fort Fisher was, that, in his hurry to get there, he forgot his "cotton hooke."

it may come, peace will not bring us back Sherman Marching Victorito "the good old times" when we were ously. "brothers still." We may re-unite, but it will not be a merry marriage feast. How

COLUMBIA CAPTURED ! Charleston Probably Evacuated !

Mews.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ) Washington, Feb. 18, 1865. Maj. Gen. Dix-The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by Gen. Sherman, and the probable evacution of Charleston, has been communi-

Gen. Grant. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. CITY POINT. 4:45 P. M ...)

February 18, 1865 Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department-

says : Gen. Sherman entered Columbia yesterday morning, and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks is already being evacu-

ated. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. Important from South Carolina,

THE YANKEE FORCES ONLY TWO MILES FROM CHARLESTON.

SHEBMAN ACROSS FHE SALKAHATCHIE RIVER.

The Rebels Completely Outflanked. A SHARP ENGAGEMENT AT RIVERS

BRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-The Richmond Why of the 13th inst., contains the following important intelligence;

"CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10 .- A torce of the enemy, believed to be from 2,000 to 3,000 strong, landed at Gimball's. James Island. at eight o'clock this morning and drove in our pickets. Some skirmishing took place, but there

is on Stone River, and two miles southwest of Charleston. The Ashley river, 2,000 yards wide, intervenes. The enemy are making demonstrations at various points, but are believed to be feints.

"A force attacked our troops on the Salkahatchie this morning, but were easily repulsed. Charleston road near the Blue House, in cach will be prepared to draft, so. and opened with artillery, but made no impression upon our lines. Reports from the road to-day say that the enemy has possession of the Edista at Benarkero bridge. The enemy are now moving on Edisto.

"It will be remembered that on Friday, the 4th inst., Sherman crossed the ruary 1, 1864.

W. B. CUSHIGNG, Liet. Com'dg. To Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, comnanding the North Atlantic Squadron, Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

vant.

### Important Concerning the Draft,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .--- The followsng are the instructions issued on Monday, from the Provost Marshal General's office :

WAR DEP'T. PRO. MAR. GEN'S. BUREAU, ) Washington, Feb. 13, 1865. To all Acting Assisting Povost Marshal Generals except in Connecticut, Iowa, California and Oregon : See that all Boards of Enrollment in, your jurisdiction which are not busily. employed in examining and mustering recruits prepare at once to commence drafting. Heport as soon as possible what districts are not rapidly filling, their "The enemy also advanced upon the guotas, and the day on which the Board that the order for the draft may issue. from this office.

Signed, J. B. Frr, Pro. Mar. Gen.

Thirty million gallons of petro leum have been exported since Feb-

on juries, give testimony in court. in order to protect his liberty and prevent his becoming a slave. Observe that

the dominant party is progressive. If

Mr. George B. McClellan, wife, child

The papers are abounding in witticisms at the expense of General Butler.

Because he is "played out." A correspondent to the New York News wants to know what Butler has done with the "Key to Richmond," which he boasted

friends attended them to the steamer, where

The mills of God grind sk wly, yet they grind exceed- was no general engagement. Gimball

They do indeed; nor do we know an instance where they have ground more

ler, aforesaid LL.D.

ceeding small," than in the case of But-

We select a few ; Why is Butler like the Monroe Doctrine ?