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THE LESSONS OF A YEAR.

An eventful year has closed. Inexorable Time has consigned it, with its crimsoned and thrilling history to the eternal past; and upon the chequered canvas of man's imperfect record of himself, it must ever stand as the mightiest of its century. It opened upon the Republic shrouded in gloom. The National heart had sunk to the very verge of despair as it turned to the long list of indecisive or positively disastrous battles, whereby Treason had grown insolent, and appealed to the world for recognition in the name of its triumphs. Save in the victories of the South-west, the year of sixty-two had shown no progress for the Republic, no hope for Freedom; and excepting the few pages illuminated by Henry, Donelson, Nashville and Shiloh, there was nothing in the year's record but humiliation and disasters to the friends of our honored Nationality. The Peninsula made historic ground by the heroism of the Union troops who braved the foes of Freedom and the more deadly miasmas of the Virginia swamps; but our flag floated in sight of the rebel capital only to be trailed back discomfited, and thousands of nameless tombs tell how sad, how appalling were the blunders which wasted a gallant army in ill-directed and fruitless conflict. Banks' retreat, Cross-Keys, Cedar Mountain, the second Bull Run, and the final retreat of the Army of the Potomac into the fortifications of Washington, with its ranks thrice decimated, its spirit broken, its leaders paralyzed by perfidy, and a victorious and defiant foe confronting our capital, were the thickening shadows which enveloped the National cause in the summer of 1862. Madened by its triumphs, the arm of warring Treason reached from its own desolated land to the free North, and invited battle on our own green fields and heartsome hills. Inspired as if new life had been given to our defeated and despairing troops, they closed up their broken ranks, and with weary step they marched to avenge the pollution of their soil. South Mountain and Antietam more than vindicated their heroism, and if, but bravely led, would have made Richmond ours, and left the chief army of crime to exist only in its own fearful history. The God of battles invited the sluggard chief to decisive victory. The autumn smiled with bright days as the defeated foe sought safety from conflict; but the impatient columns moved not in pursuit, and the gory field of Fredericksburg fitly crowned the folly and closed the year.

The New Year of sixty three dawned upon the Nation thus sorrowing and humiliated. Mourning was in half our households for loved ones sacrificed in what seemed hopeless war. In the hour of widespread gloom, perfidious men had gained power; treason was boasting of its promised supremacy in the popular branch of our National legislature, and two great States had confided their Executive functions to men who condemned their own—not the traitor's government. But loyal men still hoped, still trusted, still sacrificed; and with unflinching faith stood ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as the treacherous, the weak, and the selfish plead our sorrows and discomfitures as a justification for National suicide. Instead of bending beneath the weight of disaster and shrinking from the gloomy future that seemed to confront him, he rose to the full measure of his great duty, and resolved then in the darkest hour of our history, with the very life of the Republic trembling in the scale, to disenfranchise a continent. Appealing to a just God, and to a loyal People, he smote the colossal crime of Slavery—the fruitful parent of discord and of death—and bid the Nation prove itself worthy of its own deliverance. Wise men had grave misgivings; faithful men were racked with painful doubts; but the bold master-stroke was in the cause of the Right; was true to the teachings and great charter of the founders of the government, and with unshaken purpose and undaunted courage its honored author stood as disaster after disaster still came to add to our humiliation and peril. The Iron-clads were repulsed at Charleston; Hooker re-

turned defeated at Chancellorsville; Grant and Banks in vain assaulted the strongholds of the Mississippi, and mid summer came ere there was so much as a silver lining to the cloud that enveloped our National life. Again the insolence of Treason grew boundless, and as our golden harvests were about to invite the reaper to gather in their fulness, the hordes of Lee flaunted the traitor's flag defiantly in the very heart of our State, living upon our abundance and demanding tribute as the price of fidelity to the government. Again the heroic but ill-starred Army of the Potomac took up its march to repel the invasion of their own homes and avenge the insult to their own loved ones. By forced marches, weary and foot-sore, they encountered the foe at Gettysburg, and after three days of matchless bravery, the pride of Treason was humbled, and its broken, dispirited columns reeled back upon the Potomac, leaving one-third their number behind them. Their dead were left to find sepulchres in the land they sought to desolate, and at the hands of those they had made enemies by causeless war; their wounded were committed to our humanity, and thousands found refuge from rebel desolation and tyranny by fleeing to our mountains until they were compassed by our lines. On the same day—the natal day of the Republic, when loyal hearts everywhere were uniting their prayers for its long continuance as the returning anniversary of our National existence—the stronghold of rebel power on the Mississippi was surrendered; and the day that witnessed the birth of a great Republic eighty-seven years before, witnessed its deliverance from the power of traitors. Soon the last rebel fortification on the Mississippi was given up, and the great Father of Waters severed the boundaries of crime, and coursed its way "unvexed to the sea." Since then the doomed city of the coast has been encircled by loyal troops, and to-day it is at the mercy of Gen. Gilmore's artillery. Gen. Banks has recovered the Rio Grande, with its fortifications, and holds the French under observation in Mexico and is penetrating the heart of Texas. East Tennessee, with its thousands of loyal men, who have suffered untold brutality under rebel tyranny, has been permanently restored to the Union, and its brave sufferers are now swelling our ranks and bidding defiance to their oppressors. Chickamauga was lost by rebel perfidy in swelling their army with prisoners of war; but Gen. Grant has more than avenged it by the utter route of Bragg and the possession of his strongholds, thus ensuring safety to his command and lives until he is fully prepared for a final blow in the Cotton States. Arkansas and Mississippi have each surrendered their capitals and with Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Florida, North Carolina and East Virginia, will soon be within the folds of the Union again, with loyal representatives responding to the noble sentiments of Maryland, Delaware, the Virginias, Missouri and Kentucky, in behalf of Freedom.

Thus closed the eventful year of sixty-three. The Union armies have won decisive fields in every section; and redeemed States, unshaken credit, a confident Army and Navy, a preserved Nationality, and an accepted policy of Universal Freedom, are the rich fruits of the heroism of our troops and loyal faith of the people. The once slave is now the enlisted soldier, and has dissipated the fiercest prejudices as he won for his race imperishable fame at Milliken's Bend, at Port Hudson and at Charleston; and the New Year dawns upon us with the bright promise of vindicated Right; of a perpetuated Republic; of a Nation rescued from the withering blight of slavery. Such are the lessons of memorable sixty-three; such the noon-day of promise for sixty-four! Who would erase from our triumphs, and their rich fruits in National Freedom and Progress, one jot or tittle if he could?

FILL UP THE ARMIES!

The adjournment of Congress for two weeks of holiday festivities, without providing all necessary legislation for filling up our depleted armies, was utterly unpardonable. It was an imperative pressing duty when Congress convened, and no adjournment should have been assented to until the wants of the government were fully met. Instead of this, a full month of the session is gone, and beyond a hurried, ill-digested and most imperfect appropriation bill to promote enlistments, nothing has yet been done; and what they did will have to be measurably undone as thousands of veterans will be lost to the service. A draft has been ordered by the government to take place on the 5th inst., and in the face of the admission of every member of the military committees that the present conscription law needs amendment, no earnest effort was made to effect it. New enlistments are practically arrested by the withdrawal of bounties, and the draft must be delayed to give Congress time to make amendments which should have been made during the last thirty days.

We have heretofore earnestly urged Congress to call out, at once, the entire enrollment of both contingents, not heretofore drafted; exempt from present service all who pay \$300 and pay a like sum to all who accept service; and while the claims for exemption are being heard, the rolls could be perfected by such additions as would be just—for instance, soldiers who have not been two years in service, aliens who have voted, and others who are now unwisely excused. This would throw the burden of

the war justly upon all! would furnish an ample supply of men, and it would give such heart and confidence to the veterans in the field that they would re-enlist almost with one accord. Our war-worn soldiers who have been fighting sanguinary battles without decisive results solely because of want of numbers, will be slow to re-enter the service until they have positive assurance that their ranks will be filled and their numbers be swelled until they become invincible at every point. Give them confidence in this, and the army will retain its heroes, and with the prompt exercise of the power of the government to give them plenty of recruits, the coming campaign need not be looked forward to with apprehensions. If what we suggest is not the best mode of filling up the army, let Congress do better in its wisdom; but the one great, overshadowing necessity must ever be borne in mind—we must have armies ready and strong enough for every emergency within the next ninety days. If there are better, quicker and more certain and equitable methods of attaining the desired end, let them be at once adopted; for the people will sustain any demand made upon them that gives reasonable promise of a preserved Nationality and honorable Peace during the coming summer. Let it be borne in mind, also, by the powers that be, that if they fail to employ the vast means placed at their disposal by a loyal and confiding people, and thus fail to terminate this war by the destruction of the military power of the rebels, they cannot be held guiltless—they will not be excused by the Nation. The people have declared most emphatically for a vigorous prosecution of the war; they are ready to sustain all just measures looking to that end, rather than the weakness that refuses to grasp the issue in all its magnitude, and seeks to temporize when decisive success is within our grasp.

The coming spring campaign will be remarkable either as the bloody or bloodless campaign of the war. It must be one or the other. If the government does its duty fearlessly and makes our armies overwhelmingly strong, treason must recede before the march of the Old Flag until it fades out in the Gulf; but if the government should prove remiss, and fail to wield the power given it unequivocally for the purpose of ending the war as speedily as possible, hope will still linger with the now despairing traitors, and they will crimson fresh fields with loyal gore, and make new heticombs of loyal dead. It will not do to say that the people should volunteer. They will not volunteer, and that is enough for the government; but they will cordially sustain conscriptions, pay taxes, maintain credit, and do all things necessary to give the government resistless power. It has but to call for it wisely and promptly, and the war will be compassed and can be closed by another autumn. We entreat Congress and the administration to look this question squarely in the face; to act speedily and to err on the side of large rather than small numbers. Fill up our gallant armies, and the next campaign will end in the positive triumph of the government, without a single great battle being fought. It will be economy of life, of men, of money, and an enduring and honorable Peace will dawn upon the Republic in strengthened bonds of Union and Freedom.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Bedford Gazette thus falsifies or apologizes for the rebels in their barbarous refusal to exchange prisoners:

"It is about time that the soldiers in the army and their friends at home, are made acquainted with the reason why Union prisoners in the hands of the rebel authorities, are not exchanged. It is simply because the rebels hold a few negro prisoners whom they refuse to exchange for white rebel prisoners in the hands of the U. S. authorities. Lincoln and Stanton have resolved, that the exchange must be made without any discrimination as to color, and that white prisoners must be exchanged for black. This determination of these color-blind negro-manias, has cost the lives of thousands of our brave soldiers in the dungeons of the Libby at Belle Isle, and is filling with sadness and despair the hearts of thousands of the North whose daily prayer ascends to Heaven for the safe return of loved ones in captivity. By Lincoln and Stanton must first have the negroes exchanged, though ten thousand white men languish and die in the rebel prisons, ere this is accomplished. Oh, men of the North! Oh, friends of the soldier! Have ye no bowels of compassion to urge you to such action as will compel the madmen at Washington to do justice to the white prisoners in the hands of the enemy?"

The foregoing is but one of the many similar editorials to be found in the Democratic journals, justifying the brutality of the rebels in starving and maltreating our brave soldiers who are prisoners. No falsehood seems to be too apparent or contemptible for the use of such journals, in defaming their own government and screening the remorseless atrocities of their rebel friends. Crittenden resigned for the Governorship of Kentucky in 1848 as soon as he was nominated, and both Davis and Footé resigned withholding the truth, and persistently defying forth the most malicious misrepresentation of the administration. While precedent for it, and having also the example of Senators and Congressmen arraign the rebel authorities before the world for their Footé, in vulgar, anti-constitutional pariahumanity, in refusing to observe the acknowledged rules of war in the treatment of the Union prisoners, the Gazette and kindred apologists of Jeff. Davis, throw all the blame upon their own government, and do not a word of censure for the murderous foes of the Republic who are adding horrible brutality to their wanton, wicked treason.

There is not an essential statement in the article of the Gazette that is true. It is

wholly, shamelessly, maliciously false; false in its conception and studiously false in the construction of every sentence touching the main question. It is not true that our government has imposed any terms precedent to an exchange. Perfidious as have been the rebels in putting into service thousands of men in violation of their parole at Vicksburg, and treacherous as they have been in adjusting the balance-sheet of prisoners between us and them, still the administration has waived every question for the time being to procure the release of our thirteen thousand suffering heroes now languishing in rebel prisons. Had the administration been severely just it would have executed every prisoner captured by Gen. Grant who had violated his parole, for it was solely by such additions to Bragg's army that Rosecrans was driven back from Chickamauga with great slaughter; and it would assign to close confinement for retaliatory purposes, man for man and officer for officer, to cover the murdered negro troops and their captive officers who are denied the advantages of being prisoners of war; but guided solely by the dictates of humanity, the government has subordinated every question to the relief of our suffering captives.

We now hold fully three prisoners to their one, alike officers and men, not counting the violation of the parole at Vicksburg, and some thousands alleged to be added to the rebel side of credits for citizens captured and paroled. The administration made every effort to adjust these matters, but every attempt has been met with insolent disregard of the cartel; the most reckless denial of facts, and the most impudent assumption of having captured and paroled prisoners (citizens) to a large amount, in order to swell their side of the account. Whenever we refused to concede these preposterous claims, and demanded a just rendering, and also justice to negro troops and their officers, they—not us—abruptly terminated the exchange, and relied upon the destitution of our prisoners as their strongest argument to coerce us into an assent to their monstrous frauds. For all these things the Gazette has not a word of censure; but it falsely charges upon the administration the crimes which are justly laid at the door of the rebels.

But the government went still farther. Gen. Butler sent to the rebel Commissioner 500 prisoners, and asked 500 Union prisoners in return. He imposed no conditions, asked no questions, and sought in no way to commit the rebel authorities on any of the pending issues. They returned 500 prisoners, but with them came the official notice that no more would be sent under any circumstances while Gen. Butler commanded in that Department. They had, up to that time, corresponded with General Butler, received medicines, food, clothing and all kinds of stores from him, without protest or complaint; but when they were utterly driven to the wall to find a pretext for again refusing to exchange prisoners, the chief of out-laws, Jeff Davis—an outlaw and a perjurer, fiendish out-law—arrests the humane efforts of the government by declaring Gen. Butler an out-law, and the mandate goes forth that our prisoners must starve and die; that they shall not be fed by our government or by their friends, and that their inhumanity is now the last hope of their waning cause. For all this the Gazette has no complaint—no word of reprobation; but it prefers to falsify history; to justify treason and to apologize for rebel atrocities, rather than fail to assail the humane, patriotic and successful administration of President Lincoln.

MORE WORK FOR THE GHOSTS.

We are profoundly grateful to the departed political spirits who nominated Maj. Gen. George B. M'Clellan for the Presidency. True, they have no newspapers to perform the functions of organs; no stump speakers to whom any live man would listen; no electoral tickets for which to vote, and no constituencies to play the rather important part of voters at the election; but they have done a good work and we shall encourage their ghostly efforts with the little energy we possess. Gen. M'Clellan will of course accept the nomination—he certainly should as it is about the only nomination he is at all likely to receive; and then he will of course resign. No principle is better settled than that the incumbent of one important office cannot be an acceptable candidate for another responsible position. Scott tried it with the commission of Commander-in-chief as substance and the Presidency as shadow, and lost. Woodward tried the same, with "Little Mao" as eleventh-hour bottle-holder, and the sponge of both went up together; and Longstreth tried it in 1848, and Johnston took the Governorship. Clay resigned his place in the Senate for the Presidential race in 1844; remorseless atrocities of their rebel friends. Crittenden resigned for the Governorship of Kentucky in 1848 as soon as he was nominated, and both Davis and Footé resigned withholding the truth, and persistently defying forth the most malicious misrepresentation of the administration. While precedent for it, and having also the example of Senators and Congressmen arraign the rebel authorities before the world for their Footé, in vulgar, anti-constitutional pariahumanity, in refusing to observe the acknowledged rules of war in the treatment of the Union prisoners, the Gazette and kindred

apologists of Jeff. Davis, throw all the blame upon their own government, and do not a word of censure for the murderous foes of the Republic who are adding horrible brutality to their wanton, wicked treason. —Now that the spirits of departed political nags have started, the trade of disposing of used up and useless Generals, we would

call up from the vasty deep all the wandering spirits and employ them in like manner. We should like to have a score or so of Presidential tickets of the same sort made up with the least possible delay. We can't exactly offer very positive encouragement that they will all be elected; but we can give this assurance with entire confidence—they will all come out about even in the race—even in popular and electoral votes—even in prospects, power and spoils. We beg some spirits not already committed, to nominate Gen. Fremont for the Presidency, and if bad off for a hind-rider, they could take Gen. Stahl for Vice President. Spirits of "sweet German accent" proclivities could take chances in this Presidential lottery. Spirits of the sluggish order who have a taste for doing nothing and little of that, could find a congenial candidate in Gen. Buell, and a grab any dark night on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, could hardly fail to bag a suitable Major or Brigadier General for Vice President. If the tastes of the spirits are various and conflicting, they can all be accommodated. Gen. Hunter would suit those of the ultra sable shade; Gen. Pope could take charge of the perturbed ghosts as their candidate, with headquarters in the saddle; Gen. Milroy would be a capital rallying cry for such as wanted chaos in the spirit spheres; Gen. Dow would fill the measure of anti-tipping ghosts, and others, such as Gens. Busted, Van Allen, Ullman, Porter and a score or so we cannot now recall, including a few corps commanders, and several subordinates with great expectations as corps commanders, in the Army of the Potomac, are all available for ghostly political conventions, and their nominations for the Presidency or Vice Presidency, or for any other office requiring their resignation, would be a most gracious act on the part of the entombed and forgotten in politics—such as tore the mummy shreds from M'Clellan a few weeks ago.

—We bid the politically departed speed in their work. Let them push along the nominations, and vacate commissions, now only held to make mendicants for the government, until all the old military rubbish is cleared away, and bloodless shoulder-straps surrendered. Forward spirits, black, grey and mixed. There are Generals enough and more than enough for all. Come to conventions by squads, companies, regiments, brigades, divisions or corps; but come along, for there are plenty of entombed politicians to make the gathers many, and the harvest is great.

HON. FRANCES JORDON, of Bedford, has been tendered and accepted the position of Aid to Gov. Curtin, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, in order to be assigned to the duty of Military State Agent, at Washington. Col. Jordan is peculiarly fitted for his new official duties, and his appointment will be most acceptable. He has been prominent as a politician and Senator; has a wide acquaintance throughout the State; and his untiring industry, and high personal character will make him a most respected and efficient representative. He has been in the service as a Paymaster for over two years, and had won the confidence of his superior officers to such a degree, that when he resigned to go to Washington in the service of his State, he was in the most responsible position that could be assigned him in the West. His experience will be invaluable in meeting the wants of our soldiers at Washington, and we now look for the Pennsylvania Agency to acquire that pre-eminence the State so well deserves in all things pertaining to the war.

THE MAGAZINES.

The Continental Monthly for January, opens with an able article entitled "Retrospective," by Rev. Dr. Henry, in which the progress of the war is reviewed with great candor and ability. It assumes that the war has not progressed too slowly with reference to its great end, for the reason that had the rebellion been crushed by overwhelming force, Slavery would have been unimpaired, and entailed another great conflict upon the Nation. It has also another article from the pen of Hon. Robert J. Walker on "American Finances and Resources," a significant paper, written with great power by S. J. Bayard, on the "Decline of England," one by Hon. F. P. Stanton on the proposition, "Union not to be Maintained by Force," together with articles on "The Great American Crisis;" "The English Press;" "The Conscription Act," with poetry, literary notices, &c. The Continental has won its way to the first rank of our periodical literature. John F. Trow, 50 Greene St., New York.

Godey's Lady's Book opens the new year with a beautiful engraving entitled "A Tableau Picture," followed by another illustrating the bright side of winter; and with these we have the exquisite colored fashions and nearly a score of wood cuts representing sleighing-parties, architecture, patterns and almost everything a lady would want in her work-basket. Its literary articles well sustain the high character of Godey. His club rates have been reduced to the old prices. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

The Knickerbocker Monthly for January, is replete with contributions of the highest literary merit. We miss somewhat the genial humor of Clark in it, but Cornwallis fills his place well and we read "Knick" with the same interest we learned to yield to it many years ago. It sparkles with freshness all through from cover to cover, and the man or woman is to be pitied who cannot be well entertained and instructed by it. K. Cornwallis, New York.

The Lady's Friend is a new candidate for popular favor, under the editorial direction of Mrs. Henry Peterson, an authoress of considerable celebrity. It is a neatly printed Monthly of 88 pages, devoted to Literature and Fashion and gives in its list of contributors most of our distinguished authoresses. The number before us has a fine steel engraving of "Gabriel Wilkes' Return," accompanied with a clever story, by Miss Donnelly; colored fashion plate; Music entitled "After the Battle," and various illustrations of patterns &c. It merits a generous support from the ladies. Price, \$2; Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia.

Harpers' Magazine for January, brings its usual rich freight of literature and beautiful illustrations; its carefully compiled Monthly Record of Events, its delightful Editor's Easy Chair, and its mirth provoking Editor's Drawer. Its illustrated articles are No. 7, of Scenes in the War of 1812; A Cruise Among the Fuegiens; Pictures of the Japanese, and several chapters of "The Small House at Allington". Its other articles are quite up to the Harp standard, and more need not be said. Harper & Bros., New York.

The American Exchange and Review for December has leading articles of masterly ability on Authors and Publishers; American History—Fourth Era; Antiquities of the Mississippi Valley; Memory and Metallic Productions in the United States and French Finance and Politics. In addition it has an Insurance Department; Department of Patents, Arts and Sciences; Monetary Department; Notings and Commentary and the usual Reviews. It is a valuable periodical to the business man. Whiting & Co., Philadelphia.

The Illustrated Annual Register for 1863, issued by Luther Sackett & Son, Albany, New York, is worth its price ten-fold to any family. It is replete with hints and suggestions of interest, to the farmer, horticulturist and housekeeper; and has 130 fine engravings of buildings, implements, &c. There is no other publication within our knowledge that furnishes so much that is useful for so little. Single copies 25 cents.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—The Evangelical Alliance of England have issued an annual address for a week of prayer, to commence on January 3, 1864, and Christians of all lands are affectionately invited to observe a week of special and united prayer at the beginning of the New Year. For four preceding years the commencement of each has been thus halloved: In almost every country—in every quarter of the globe—Christians have met to present one offering of thanksgiving to God, and to plead with him for blessings both for the church and for the world. A list of topics suited to have a prominent place in the exhortations of the several days is given—among them the following: Sunday, 3d.—Sermons on the work of the Holy Spirit; Monday—Confession of sin and acknowledgment of personal and national blessings; Tuesday—Prayer for conversions and for the success of missions; Wednesday—Prayer for the Christian Church, Sunday Schools and other agencies of Christianity; Thursday—Prayer for the afflicted, for the abolition of slavery, and for the Christian comfort and relief of the oppressed and destitute of all lands; Friday—Prayer for nations and all who are in authority, for the cessation of war, prevalence of peace principles, and for the observance of the Sabbath; Saturday. Prayer for revivals and the extension of Christianity throughout the world; Sunday, 10th—Sermons on the unity of the Christian Church and the duty and desirableness of manifesting it.

The news of Grant's victory causes a great deal of comment in the European journals. The London News styles Gen. Grant "the most active and successful commander whom Unionists possess, whose presence has turned the fortunes of the campaign," but conforts its secession friends with the assurance that the victory is owing to the weakness of the Southern armies. The Morning Herald, rebel sympathizer, hopes that the disaster to Bragg may not prove irretrievable, but adds: "Friendly as we are to the Confederate cause we are still prepared to look the very worst in the face, and that worst something far beyond any thing that has yet befallen." The Examiner, which has been strangely secessionist, says that the defeat of Bragg is not decisive, but nearer to the decisive than any reverse of the fortune of war that has yet occurred. The Morning Star, friendly to the Union, says the victory is the "Waterloo of the South." Though the opinions of the various journals are all more or less affected by their sympathies, they all agree that Bragg's defeat is the heaviest blow secession has yet felt.

A United States Cemetery, like that at Gettysburg, is under way at Chattanooga. Rev. Thomas B. Vanhorne has the supervision; Sergt. Seth Weeks, Co. D., 106 Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is Sexton. Copies of the plan of the cemetery, with the location of graves marked, will be forwarded to the nearest relatives of any soldier buried there. Some five hundred bodies are already interred there.

REBELS CAPTURED.—The friends of Lieut. Wm. E. Gayton, who was stationed here during the month of September last, in command of a portion of Co. D, 22d Penna. Cavalry, doing provost duty, will be pleased to learn that he, with the assistance of Sergt. G. B. Taylor, S. F. Myers and H. Straubhugh, of this county, succeeded, on the 17th inst., in capturing the notorious Col. Carter, of the Black Horse Cavalry, Capt. Carter, Capt. Moore, Lieut. Carter and two privates belonging to White's Battalion, Rebel Cavalry, near Upperville, Va. On the night preceding the capture, the pickets of the 22d Regt. were driven in, one of them being captured and brutally murdered. At the time of the "gobbling up" of the above Greysbacks, Lieut. Gayton and the three members of his company above named, were in advance of the command, acting as videttes. —Fulton Repub.