

The Franklin Repository.

BY M'CLURE & STONER.

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Franklin Repository.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The popular expressions in favor of the re-nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidency are unexampled in modern political movements, alike in unanimity and earnestness. During the last two weeks every Union paper in Philadelphia has declared in positive terms in his favor, and throughout the entire country his re-election is foreshadowed with a degree of positiveness unknown even in the days of Jackson. True, there are a few politicians here and there who are for other candidates, but they are yielding to the irresistible current that demands our present honest and faithful National Executive for another term.

The Union sentiment of this State points to the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln with singular unanimity. The Union members of the legislature have, without a single exception, joined in a letter urging him to become the "Peoples' candidate for President in 1864," and coming as it does from the immediate representatives of the people, there can be no mistaking the fidelity with which it reflects the popular will. We subjoin the letter:

To His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, thus early in the session of that body, hasten to congratulate you on the success of the policy of the National Administration, and the auspicious circumstances under which the second Congress of your term has been organized. When it is fairly considered that the policy of your Administration was made the issue in the late elections—when it is known that in the contest for the most important State, as well as the most insignificant municipal office, the issue involved all the essential principles of the policy of your Administration, the result must be the more highly appreciated by the friends of freedom abroad, and cheering to the defenders of freedom at home. We would be unfaithful to the duty we owe our country, if we hesitated to acknowledge the force of that policy in the decisions which placed us in our present legislative positions. When fearlessly advocated and set before the people, it won us victory in the face of the most persistent and bitter opposition from the foes of free government. You need not be reminded of the effect which the late election in Pennsylvania had on the destiny of the nation. The triumph at the ballot box aroused the ardor, and seemed to breathe fresh valor into the hearts of our soldiers, for the achievement of victory on the battle field. And if the voice of Pennsylvania became thus potential in endorsing the policy of your Administration, we consider that, as the representatives of those who have so completely endorsed your official course, we are only responding to their demands when we thus publicly announce our unshaken preference for your re-election to the Presidency in 1864.

The hope and the life of the American people are now centered in the purpose and the effort of the Government to crush rebellion. In more than two years of struggle we have discovered that the rebellion is continued for an object more important than that of redressing a wrong. It is a war waged for the establishment of a dogma and the recognition of a barbarism. It is carried on against the Government for its absolute destruction. In such a struggle there can be no compromise devised to offer for consideration for acceptance. One or the other of the contending parties must triumph. Justice must be vindicated by the full recognition and operation of the Government in all the States—or the claims of the traitors will be maintained, this magnificent structure of our Government destroyed, and the rights of men forever ignored. To make a change in the Administration, until its authority has been fully re-established in the revolted States, would be to give the enemies of the Government abroad the pretext for asserting that the Government had failed at home. To change the policy now in operation, to crush rebellion and restore the land to peace, would be to afford the traitors in arms time to gather new strength, if not for immediate victory, at least for ultimate success in their efforts permanently to dissolve the Union. Having a firm faith in the logic and the reason of these positions, we are frank in our endeavors thus to urge on you the acceptance of a re-election to the Presidency. We believe that the policy of your Administration rendered us victorious at the last election, and we now insist that that policy, if represented by yourself in all the States, would give the victory to the Government in November, and thus forever put an end to all hope of the success of treason.

We do not make this communication at this time to elicit from you any expression of opinion on this subject. Having confidence in your patriotism, we believe that you will abide the decision of the friends of the Union, and yield a consent to any honorable use which they may deem proper to make of your name, in order to secure the greatest good to the country, and the speediest success to our arms. Pennsylvania has always wielded a potent influence in the politics of the country. Her preferences have always been tantamount to the success of the statesman to whom she attached herself—and her voice has never failed to give the victory to the right. And while we, the representatives of the great majority of the masses of the Commonwealth, thus avow our confidence and reliance in your official action and capacity, we feel that we are responding to the clearly expressed preferences of those masses, and that Pennsylvania would hail your re-election as the omen of complete victory to the Government. Expressing what we feel to be the language not only of our own constituents, but also of the people of all the loyal States, we claim to indulge the expectation that you will yield to the preference which has already made you the people's candidate for President in 1864.

Hoping, sir, that you may live to see the full triumph of your efforts to rescue your country from rebellion, and enjoy many years thereafter of its tranquil peace and prosperity, we remain your friends and fellow citizens. Respectfully,

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Henry C. Johnson, Speaker,
John D. Watson,
William Foster,
W. W. Watt,
James N. Kerns,
Luke V. Sutphin,
Edward G. Lee,
T. J. Bigham,
R. A. Murtis,
Jas. Miller,
Isaac H. O'Hara,
S. S. Pancoast,
Thos. Cochran,
G. Dawson Coleman,
William F. Smith,
John H. Negley,
Wm. Haslett,
J. R. Cochran,
Bryan S. Hill,
James R. Kelley,
Hans B. Herron,
John P. Glass,
Edward K. Smith,
Robert L. McClellan,
A. G. Olmstead,
Daniel Keiser.

I do hereby certify that the above letter is signed by every Union member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Chief Clerk, House Representatives.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Jeremiah Nichols, Charles M'Canlies,
Henry Johnson, Wilmer Worthington,
Thomas Hoge, Geo. W. Housholder,
M. B. Lowry, D. Fleming,
William J. Turrell, B. Champeys,
Stephen F. Wilson, J. M. Dunlap,
James L. Graham, George Connell,
Jacob E. Ridgway, J. P. Penney, Speaker

I do hereby certify that the above letter is signed by every Union Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, (except Senator Harry White of Indiana county, who is a prisoner in Richmond), and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same.

Geo. W. HAMMERSLEY,
Clerk of the Senate.

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.

Gov. Bradford, in his late annual message, thus pointedly urges the abolition of Slavery in Maryland:

"I believe to-day, as I have done for years, that if we had long ago provided for the gradual emancipation of the slaves of the State, we would now be—as regards all the material elements of prosperity—far in advance of our present position. The products of our State and its natural resources are not such as are adapted to or can be developed by the labor of the slave. I am satisfied that the people of the State in their moments of calm and deliberate reflection, have long since come to the same conclusion, that when the leaders of the conspiracy at the South lifted their hands against the Union, and pointed to slavery as the institution upon which their visionary republic was to rest, they struck a blow at its very vitals in every Border State, under which it has continued to languish, and which will end in its destruction. It becomes us, therefore, to whom the whole question rightfully belongs, to take immediate measures for its removal, and which should be no longer delayed than may be required by a proper respect for those industrial pursuits with which the institution has been so long and so intimately interwoven, and a humane regard for the slave himself, which forbids us to cast him, all unprepared for so great a change, too suddenly upon his feeble resources."

WASHINGTON.

A Spicy Debate in the Senate—Proposition to Expel Senator Davis—Investigating Committee—Small Pox—Guerrillas—Tax on Liquors—The Commutation Clause.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON, Jan 15, 1864.

This has been a spicy week of debating in both the Senate and House. The galleries of the Senate have been crowded listening to the debates on Senator Wilson's resolution for the expulsion of Senator Davis. The one prevailing prayer among all loyal people is that this resolution may not only fail to purge Congress of this insidious enemy of the Federal Government, but that it may be followed by other purifying resolutions in the same line of reform. Davis is addicted to the habit, and possesses to an extraordinary degree the facility of making tedious, long and inflated speeches. Hardly a day of Congressional business passes that does not record the exhibition of Davis's determination to clog the wheels of wise and timely legislation. Nearly every day and hour after hour the hypocritical "Union friend" endeavors to stare off questions of vital importance to national prosperity by disorganizing his lugubrious subterfuge about the constitution as it was, the constitution with the "nigger" and the nigger with the "constitution." That Davis is a traitor and only remains in the Senate to work ruin to his country every loyal man believes, and no rebel will deny. This ignominious expulsion from the Senate will defeat rebel schemes and give victories to loyal hearts and measures—a grateful country whose national glory and existence is in danger by a rebellion which is conceived and conducted by just such miserable men as Davis, will award Senator Wilson crowns of praises, for his bold and patriotic resolution.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Washburne has introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the conduct of the war. It gives the committee authority to meet during the session of the house, or during the recess, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine into all contracts heretofore made, or that may hereafter be made. This has caused one grand stir among contractors, who have all day been running around with "fisks in their ears."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The House Naval Committee have demanded an investigation into the Engineering Department of the Navy.

SMALL POX.

Is still very bad throughout the city.—There are not less than 3000 cases at the present time in the city, and one can scarcely walk a square without meeting some person with hands and face covered with marks from this disease.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

There is still going on a squabble over this general. The military committee has asked the Secretary of War for information concerning his management of Missouri; before they send his name to the Senate for confirmation. The committee will give him a fair trial to disprove the charges brought against him, and should he not be able to clear himself, they will not recommend him.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The President has decided that the Amnesty Proclamation does not extend to prisoners of war nor to persons suffering punishment under the sentence of military courts, or on trial, or under charges for military offenses.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S PARTY.

was last evening attended by the entire diplomatic corps except the French Minister, who was unwell, Secretaries Chase, Stanton and Bates, Generals Halleck, Heintzleman, Meigs, Augur, Doubleday and Stoneman, and a very large number of the Senate and House.

RAIL ROAD TRAVEL.

At present the members are very busy discussing the various means for expediting travel to and from this city. The committee appointed by the House, hold a meeting to-morrow, to consider any plans that may be submitted to them by Rail-Road men and capitalists. They are all hot and fiery now at the delay of their mails, but that will soon blow over, and Washington will stand as it is, with one road only, leading to and from the North. The Rail Road at present leading from this city to Philadelphia is too powerful in influence to permit any opposition line started.

GUERRILLAS.

Are very active in the immediate neighborhood of this city. On Wednesday evening they made a raid into the village of Vienna, and captured some 15 horses. They made a desperate attempt to capture the horses belonging to the 2nd District Regiment, but the guard discovered them in time and firing upon the gang, they fled leaving a party of the horses that they had captured.—Early yesterday morning a squad of the 2nd Massachusetts cavalry, made an expedition to Flint Hill, where they succeeded in capturing 15 Guerrillas and a number of horses.

TAX ON LIQUORS.

There is no doubt but that a tax of at least sixty cents per gallon will be put upon whiskey, and a great commotion on this account has been raised both among the drinkers and sellers.

THE COMMUTATION CLAUSE.

It is not likely that the clause allowing exemption by the payment of a certain sum of money will be stricken out. Immense opposition to the striking out is pouring in from all sections of the country, and the strongest letters are written for its retention by the very men who spoke so bitterly against the clause throughout our State before the fall elections.

WEATHER.

The weather for some time back has been very cold, and heavy ice formed on the Potomac. Today changes, and brings with it the old nuisance to which every person in this city is accustomed, mud, mud, knee deep.

HARRISBURG.

General Gantt and Col. Montgomery in Harrisburg—Their Speeches—Withering Rebukes to the Democrats—Legislative Matters.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, January 16.

The great event of the week was the appearance of Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, and Col. Montgomery, of Vicksburg—two old Southern Breckenridge Democrats. They spoke in the Hall of the House on Thursday evening to an immense audience, including many ladies.

Gantt is quite a young man—hardly over thirty; tall, slender; bearded in Southern style, and a most fascinating and eloquent speaker. He reviewed the war; its causes; its progress; its disasters and disappointments; and his denunciation of the Democratic leaders of the North was terrible. He did not mince words on the subject. He declared that they were encouraged to rebel against the government, by positive assurances from the Democratic leaders in the North that they would not sustain the war, and that they would revolutionize the North, destroy our army and credit, and give the Southern Confederacy Pennsylvania and such other portions of the North as might be deemed desirable. He boldly charged them with perjury and cowardice, and as the responsible parties for the bloody war.

But the most startling declaration made by Gen. Gantt relates to Pennsylvania Democratic leaders. He said that after his capture by the Union forces, (he was a General in the rebel service,) at Island No. 10, he was brought North through this State as a prisoner of war, and he declared that prominent Democrats of Pennsylvania then conferred with him and assured him that if the rebels would hold out a little longer they would be successful, for the Democrats of the North

would arrest the war by defeating the conscription and otherwise rendering the administration powerless to prosecute it. And he added with withering emphasis—"I CAN GIVE YOU THE NAMES IF WHAT I SAY IS DISPUTED." A number of Democratic members of the legislature were present, but they did not dare to question the statement or call for the names. He said the Democrats of the North advised them to war, promised to come to their assistance, and then left them alone in the struggle and confined themselves to cowardly, perfidious, stealthy assaults upon their own government. He said that instead of Northern Democrats coming to their assistance, the soldiers of the Union came in overwhelming force and conquered us; but, said he, they brought GOVERNMENT with them and rescued us from a tyranny more terrible than death. His speech made a most profound impression. He is on his way to Washington to make arrangements for the restoration of Arkansas to the Union. Mainly through his efforts over 6,000 Arkansans are now in the Union army.

Col. Montgomery followed in a speech replete with humor, eloquence and at times with biting sarcasm. His review of the course of the revolutionary Democratic Senators was amusing and caustic beyond description. He said that if Jeff. Davis held the balance of power in all the loyal legislatures, as he does in Pennsylvania by the imprisonment of Maj. White, with Davis everything would be lovely and the goose would hang high!

The dead look in the Senate continues, and all legislation is at a stand. The vote for Governor was counted on Thursday.—Senator Kinsy went into the joint convention for the purpose; but all the other Democratic Senators refused to participate.

Hon. Henry D. Moore was nominated for Treasurer on Thursday evening without a contest. He is eminently fitted for the financial trials we may have to undergo during the next year. The joint convention for the election of State Treasurer will meet on Monday, but it will probably adjourn to another day. Everything is in readiness for the inauguration of Governor Curtin. It will be a grand demonstration.

BRIEF WAR ITEMS.

The Eighth Pennsylvania (colored) Regiment passed through New York on the 17th inst., en route for Gen. Banks' Department.

It is stated that a new military department has been created in the West, over which Gen. Heintzleman is to be appointed. It is to include the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

A Commission to investigate the charges against Gens. McCook and Crittenden is ordered to meet at Louisville. Gen. Hunter is the President, and Gens. Cadwalader and Wadsworth the other members.

Mr. John Hay, Assistant Private Secretary of the President, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of Major, and has been ordered to the Department of the South upon the staff of Maj. Gen. Gilmore.

The Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve regiment, Col. J. W. Fisher commanding, have re-enlisted for three years. What is left of this gallant body of veterans have received a furlough for thirty-five days, and are expected home this week. Dr. Lane, of Chambersburg, is their Surgeon.

One of the signs of the times is the fact that the Hon. John S. Barbour, one of the most prominent men in putting Virginia in rebellion, has written a private letter that he does not believe that the South can hold out till next summer.—He is President of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

At the sale of confiscated property in Virginia last week, the Arlington estate was bid in by the Government at \$26,800. For this property the Government had three or four competitors. The Custis Mill farm was purchased by Mr. E. Flannegin, at \$4,100. There were in all thirteen sales, amounting to \$50,500.

Gen. McNeil, commanding the Department of the Frontier, has arrived in St. Louis, and reports that the rebels in Arkansas are suffering severely from cold weather. Kirby Smith has been ordered to march north, as Arkansans and Missourians refuse to go further south. Large numbers of deserters are entering the Union lines.

By a vote of 51 to 15, the Legislature of Maryland have recognized the overwhelming sentiment of the people of that State, and have declared their purpose to call a convention to amend the State Constitution so as to effect, as soon as practicable, the abolition of Slavery. Thus, hope and prediction are again justified, and another step in progress is taken towards re-union.

Late intelligence from Newbern informs us that the North Carolina Times heartily endorses President Lincoln's recent proclamation, and advises the people of the State to accept it. It also copies and endorses a remarkable article from the Richmond *Whig*, which contains the following significant paragraph:—"Slavery has stabbed itself to death. It has sinned against the light—committed the unpardonable sin—and must die." The Raleigh *Standard* and the Raleigh *Progress* are very severe in their criticisms on Jeff. Davis' Message. They publish President Lincoln's message and proclamation with favorable comments.

Not long since three Union soldiers were murdered by guerrillas near Mulberry, Tenn. Gen. Thomas has assessed the rebel sympathizers living within ten miles of the scene of the assassination in the sum of \$30,000, and has ordered the money to be divided between the families of the murdered men.

Bishop Polk has superseded Johnston in the rebel command of the Mississippi.—Bragg's army is wasting away by desertions daily. The rebels intend concentrating their forces to meet Gen. Grant. They are said to have 30,000 men west of the Mississippi, with 17,000 in the State of Mississippi. Gen. Lee has his headquarters at Brandon, Mississippi.

Gen. Hancock, like Gen. Burnside, is to recruit his old army-corps to the strength of fifty thousand. A Harrisburg letter says Gen. Hancock comes with full power to increase his army corps to fifty thousand volunteers for special service. The State authorities will act in conjunction with Gen. Hancock so far as they can do so without being partial.

Our intelligence direct from Harper's Ferry contradicts decisively the report that the Rebel Gen. Stuart was near Leesburg with a large force of cavalry, bent on a raid. Despatches from Gen. Kelley state that Maj. Cole, of the Maryland Cavalry, has returned from a scout to Leesburg and vicinity, and not an armed Rebel could be seen or heard of within forty miles of that place.

Capt. P. W. Scott, of the 85th Illinois regiment, captured at Chickamauga, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 15th, having escaped from Libby Prison. He reports that Dr. Lane, of Georgia, now engaged among the prisoners at Richmond, told him that President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation had caused great excitement among the rebel officials, and it was thought that one-half of the army would avail themselves of the advantages of the proclamation.

A letter from Memphis to the St. Louis *Republican* (which the editor says comes from a well informed source) states that a proposition, duly authorized from Richmond, has been made to the Union Government to sell to that Government all the cotton (about 15,000 bales) within a certain district outside of the Union lines, taking greenbacks in pay; also, that Kirby Smith has sent an authorized messenger to Washington deliver up for greenbacks all the cotton in the Red River region now under rebel control, the money to be paid to officers excepted from the President's amnesty, the said officers to leave the country. The *Republican* says that these propositions involve the disbanding of all the rebel forces west of the Mississippi, and the consequent speedy restoration of that region to loyalty.

PERSONAL.

"Bury me in the sunshine," were the last words of Archbishop Hughes.

Maj. Gen. Grant and Staff arrived at Louisville last week.

General Cass is said to be so feeble that he cannot live much longer. He is in his eighty-first year.

Humphrey Marshall is in Richmond, reduced to cotton jean clothes and turpentine whiskey.

Major J. Brin Cameron, Paymaster, U. S. A., died at the residence of his father, Hon. Simon Cameron, on the 13th.

Gen. Frank Blair appeared in the House on Tuesday a week, for the first time this session, was qualified and took his seat.

General Anderson, of Sumter renown, will be placed on the retired army list in a few days, on account of ill health.

The President has sent in the name of Albert S. White for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Caleb B. Smith, on the United States Bench in Indiana.

Capt. W. W. White, Provost Marshal of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania District, at Williamsport, has been dismissed the service, and arrested and lodged in the Old Capitol Prison, for alleged frauds in the business of the office.

Surgeon Gen. Hammond is still paralyzed from the effects of the accident with which he met while in the West. It is known that as early as the 8th of December last he asked both from the President and the Secretary of War, a Court Martial or Court of Inquiry, to examine the charges against him and this has now been granted.

Major General Meade was serenaded in Philadelphia on the 12th inst., at the residence of Mr. B. Gerard, by Bergfield's band. A large assemblage of citizens were present. The General made a brief speech, urging his hearers to use every effort to fill up the ranks of the army before spring as the only way to put an end to the rebellion during the present year. He promised for himself to do everything in his power to crush out the traitors in arms against the Government.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New York Assembly have passed by a unanimous vote a bill to allow soldiers in the field a right to vote.

The St. Louis *Union* has placed the name of Abraham Lincoln at the head of its columns as its candidate for President in 1864.

A resolution, proposing a change in the State Constitution, so as to allow soldiers to vote, was passed in both houses of the Connecticut legislature.

The Democratic State Central Committee met recently in Philadelphia, and resolved that the State Convention should be held in Philadelphia on Thursday the twenty-fourth day of March.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention has nominated M. E. W. Harrington, of Manchester, for Governor. Resolutions condemnatory of the Administration were adopted.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Committee, held on Tuesday week, it was unanimously voted that the next National Democratic Convention be held in the city of Chicago on the 4th of July next.

Does any one believe that, if the Democrats had carried Pennsylvania last October, and if they had 17 Senators to 16, and one of their Senators was a prisoner at Richmond, and the Senate thereby tied, so that it could not be organized, Mr. Jeff. Davis would refuse to exchange that Senator for one of his own officers, so as to let the Democrats organize the Senate and go ahead?

The result of the election for Supreme Judges in Missouri has at last been officially announced, and certificates awarded to the Coalition or Conservative candidates. This result was obtained by rejecting the soldiers' vote in a great many places, and is severely criticized and condemned by the radicals. The Missouri *Democrat* declares that the votes of the soldiers have been rejected, while the votes of rebels have been counted.

For the Franklin Repository.

THE TWO FURROWS.

"The poor child asked for five cents' worth of coal and got a shovelful."

The glancing firelight softly throws
A flickering shadow that comes and goes
On marble and mirrors and pictures fair,
Add carpets and curtains of texture rare,
On dainty pauldres of velvet untold,
And scarce editions in vellum and gold,
And gems of virtue than virtue more dear,
And fagons and goblets of crystal clear.
The cool merchant sits in his high-backed chair
Rubbing his hands with complacent air—
His smile as the wind in its wild carouse
Battles the Linden's lay boughs,
And scurries away with bouquets of gloe
To revel in dwellings of poverty—
He laughs as he swallows his racy wine,
With benevolent feeling his features shine,
Liberal plans—for himself—has he,
For he learned when young that charity
Beginneth at home and, the maxim to mend,
Where it began lets charity end.
"Healthy weather is this," says he,
"Healthy and wealthy both for me—
For coal is high when the mercury's low,
And gold comes in with a steady flow.
Here's to the frost and stormy blast!
Long may this wholesome weather last!"

Refrains here and a creaking floor,
Broken windows and gaping door,
A bitter wind that seems to haunt
With special delight the homes of want,
And whistles and shrieks in frolicsome rout,
Whistling and drifting the snow about,
Fluttering the rag on the broken bed,
Searching the cupboard bare of bread,—
And a warty woman rises forlorn
Out of her rags in the cold grey dawn,
Nothing to burn and nothing to eat,
Nothing for her, to make life sweet—
Shivering and trembling, she wonders why,
With nothing to live for, she cannot die.
Fire is good in the holidays
And the broken stool will kindle a blaze—
Five pennies she earned yesterday's dose—
Will buy at least a shovelful of coal,
Will help to increase by the weight of a feather
The merchant's enjoyment of wholesome weather—
Wholesome for her, for a few days more
Will make her better than ever before,
Better of hunger and pain and cold,
And human charity under the mould.
But God who has given gold and lands
In sacred trust to the rich man's hands
And left the solemn charge at his door,
To feed and clothe and comfort the poor—
When earthly summers and winters are past
Will judge His faithful steward at last.

A. N. C.

The sensible part of the bogus Democracy are beginning to admit that Slavery is the cause of the war. The Editor of the *Pittsburgh Post*, who was last year elected Surveyor General of this State, has at length arrived at the very sensible conclusion that the only way to insure a permanent peace, is to abolish Slavery. In a recent article on "The Future of Slavery," the *Post* says:

"We feel satisfied that the future peace of this now distracted and bleeding country, requires the total extinction of Slavery among us. We do not allude to its eradication this year or next, or whether it shall disappear in this generation or in the next; our idea is that final abolition, at some fixed period, is necessary for the future peace of the Republic. It must be removed from the arena of politics, or pretending philanthropists and scheming demagogues will use it, not for the benefit of the slave, but for their own aggrandizement. Could the effects of the commotion occasioned by the incessant agitation alluded to be confined to those who riot in it, we could afford to let the tempest rage. Unfortunately, however, this is not the case. We all suffer alike. But there is a rainbow of promise shining through the gloom. One of the results of the present rebellion will be the weakening, or, perhaps, destruction of one of its causes—Slavery in the South. With that, will follow the death of abolition among ourselves. Then, after the terrible experience of the present times, our country will be re-created, and increased civilization, on its luminous wings, will spread its blessings upon a regenerated Republic, destined to be the greatest nation upon which the sun has yet shined."

Now, that is about as strong abolition doctrine as Wendall Phillips, or Lloyd Garrison ever preached.

—The world does move.

PRENTICE says the perpetual cry of the Rebels about their confidence shows that they have not got any. Only last things are cried through the streets.