Pennsylvania Congressmen. Pennsylvania Congressmen. It will be interesting to future histo-rians to know how all the members of the thirty-eighth Congress roted on the na-tional questions that came before them.— It is interesting to Pennsylvanians now to know how their representatives vote on such questions, and we shall, therefore, occasionally make a record of their votes in these columns, in addition to the record given in the regular reports' of Congres-sional proceedings. Lasts Tuesday Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, offered the followine : following :

WHEREAS. The organized treason having its headquarters at Richmond, exists in defiant violation of the Federal Consti-tution, and has no claim to be treated oth-

erwise than an outlaw, WHEREAS, This Richmond combination of conspirators and traitors can have no rightful authority over the people of any portion of the National Union, and no warrant for assuming control of the political destiny of people of any State or section thereof, and no warrant but that

section thereof, and no warrant but that of conspiracy and treason for any assump-tion of authority whatever; therefore, *Resolved*, That any proposition to ne-gotiate with the rebel leaders at Rich-mond, (sometimes called the authorities at Richmond,) for a restoration of loyaly and order in those portions of the Repub-lie which have been disorganized by the rebellion, is, in effect; a proposition to re-cognize the ringleaders of the rebellion as entitled to represent and bind the loyal cognize the ringieaders of the rebenion as entitled to represent and bind the loyal citizens of the United States, whom they oppress, and to give countenance and sup-port to the pretentions of conspiracy and treason; and, therefore, every such prop-osition scholer be rejected without hesita-tion as delere.

tion or delay. Mr. Copperhead Cox, of Ohio, moved Mr. Copperhead Cox, of Ohio, moved to lay the preamble and resolution on the table, but this failed, and they were car-ried by a vote of S9 yeas to 24 uays.— The Pennsylvanians voted as follows: *Yeas*—Messrs. Broomall (U), Kelley (U), A. Myers (U), L. Myers (U), Kelley (U), Myers (U), L. Myers (U), Kelley (U), Williams (U).—9. *Nays*—Messrs. Ancona (Op), Denison (Op), Milles (Op), Bardell (Op), Stroyse

Miller (Op), Randall (Op), Strouse

Absent or not Voting-Messrs. Bailey (Op), Coffroth (Op), Dawson (Op), Hale (U), Johnson (Op), Lazear (Op), McAl-lister (Op), Moorehead (U), O'Neill (U), Stiles (Op).—10.

A little later in the day, Mr. Copper-head Rogers, of New Jersey, offered a long and tedious preamble and resolution ant to be an entering wedge for a peac position to the rebels, which was lai the table by a vote of 78 to 42. Th vote of the Pennsylvanians on the motion to lay on the table was as follows :

to lay on the table was as follows: *Feas*-Messrs. Bailey (Op), Broomall (U), Hale (U), Kelley (U), A. Myers (U), O. Neill [U], Scho-field [U], Stevens [U], Thayer [U], Tracy [U], Williams [U], -12. *Nags*-Messrs. Ancona [Op], Dawson [Op], Benison [Op], Lazer [Op], Miller [Op], Randall [Op], Stronse [Op], -7. *Absent or not Voting*-Messrs. Coffroth [Op], Johnson [Op]. McAllister [Op], Moorhead [U], Stiles [Op], -5.
From the voting on these propositions and from former votes we can state exactly who are the war men and who are the peace men in our delegates in Congress.

peace men in our delegates in Congress. Mr. Moorhead, of Allegheny, who was absent, is of course a strong war man.— Mr. McAllister, of Blair, also absent, has when he very war measure and against every peace measure that has been brought up when he was in the House. The oth-er absentees, Coffroth, Johnson, and Stiles are peace Democats. The delegation may therefore, be classed as follows:

holds

UNION AND ADM	INISTRATION MEN.
Mr. Broomall, 7th.	Mr. O'Neill, 20
" Hale," 18th.	" Schofield, 121
" Kelley, 4th.	" Stevens, 9tl
" Moorhead, 22d.	" Thayer, 5tl
	" Tracy, 13th
" A. Myers, 20th.	" Williams, 23
WAR DE	MOCRATS.
Mr. Bailey, 15th.	Mr. M'Allister 171

	PL.	PEACE DEMOCRATS.			
Mr.	Ancona,	8th.	Mr.	Lazoar,	24th
	Coffroth,			Miller,	14th
- 44	Dawson,	21st.		Randall,	1st
44	Denison,	12th.	- 44	Stiles,	6th
.44	Johnson	11th	44	Stronse	10th

It will save trouble and speculation It will save trouble and spectration to out out and preserve this classification for future reference. The position of each member has been deliberately defined by himself in his votes in the House. Our readers in the First District are especially asked to observe that their representative, Mr. Sanuel J. Randall, has lost no op-ceasefull the financial affairs of the State.

The Dead-Lock in the Senate.

Hammun, Pa, Jan 6, 1804. An occasion of especial interest to this State as a member of the Union, indeed to the whole Union, has arisen in the Sen-ate of this State. Our recent October election not resulting so decisively as it did in your State or Ohio, permitted the Democrats—alias Copperheads—to raise their crests in proud defiance of the pop-ular will. Thus they, because of an acci-dent, are to-day holding the loyal men of this State at bay, disregarding the popular this State at bay, divergarding the popular will, and assisting most effectively the in-perests of Rebeldon. The cause of this dead-lock in the Sen-ate is owing to the fact that a Senator

from Indiana and Armstrong Counties-Major Henry White of the 67th Pennsy vania Volunteers-was taken prisoner o the Monday morning's fight which too the Monday morning's fight which took place upon the retreat of Milroy from Winchester. He was taken in conse-quence of a fall from his horse. It will be remembered that the whole of Ewell's corps, under the three able division com-manders, Rhodes, Early, and Jones, sur-rounded and forced out Milroy. He re-treated, leaving all his sigge and field guns behind him. The retreat becan as guns behind him. The retreat began as a finite had good reason to know, before daylight in the morning. At daybreak the advancing column met the enemy un-der Rhodes three miles south from Winchester, on the Martinsburg turnpike.— During this melee Major White was cap-tured. He has been retained ever since, though a Rebel Major Jones, after giving parole, went to Richmond, confident his parole, went to Richmond, confident he could effect an exchange from his per-sonal and political influence in the South. He failed but came back and delivered him-gelf up to the authorities at Washington. Brig-Gen. Meredith, then Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, asked for an especial exchange for him because of his importance as a witness in the Milexon

especial exchange for him because of his importance as a witness in the Milroy Court of Inquiry. Commissioner Ould is reported to have replied with his digitals in front of his probosis, a la Dan Rice amid the sawdust, that his importance as a witness was felt at Harrisburg, and not at Baltimore. His sympathizers seem to think so at this point. Major White's de-tention is of impense importance to the tention is of immense importance to the Rebels, if they and their Pennsylvania Senatorial conferees can thereby disorgan-ize the Government of a Northern Com-

ize the Government of a Northern Com-monwealth like ours. The Copperheads here have undertaken to force the loyalists into terms of compro-mise upon the inferior officers of the Sen-ate. Indeed, Heister Clymer, their ac-knowledged leader in the Senate, offered this proposition to the Union men openly in his abse. The leader of a party in a in his photositor to the choir near openry in his phase. The leader of a party in a grave body, clothed with extraordinary powers so far forgets the dignity of his po-sition as to barter openly for such minor places as clorkships, while a fellow Senaor is languishing in dungeon depths be-ause he went forth to the defence of the

Republic Our Senators have manfully stood to their position. They hold that as they ure legally in the majority, in no case should they yield. Senators Lowrie, Wil-

should they yield. Senators Lowrie, Wil-son, McCandlass, and Champneys have made strong speeches upon the various points embraced, holding that under our Constitution the Senate is a perpetual bo-dy; that as the Speaker of that body, in case of the death of the Governor, occu-pies that office, his own as Speaker is, ex necessities rei, perpetual, and can only be vacated by death, incaspacity or resigna-tion; that Senator Penny (by the way one of the ablest Republicans in the State) having been elected speaker last session, holds over, per force of circumstances, holds over, per force of circumstances, until his successor is legally elected. No answer can be made to the philosophy and logic of this reasoning. The Copperheads resist all appeals.-

The Copperheads resist all appeals.— They even went so far as to refuse a vote of thanks to Gen. Grant and the brave Army of the South-West, offered by Sen-ator Lowrie. The vote stood sixteen to sixteen. And this under the miserable pretext that the Speaker was not occupy-ing his seat according to the customs of the past. Speaker Penny so far conduct-ed himself with remarkable prudence and saggeity. All attempts (however ingeni-

es insen win remarkable prudence and sagneity. All attempts (however ingeni-ously put,) to jostle him from his balance have so far failed. Two days have trus-pired in fruitless balloting. I have thus given you a brief but correct resume of a ontest which threatens to protract itself

himself in his votes in the House. Our readers in the First District are especially asked to observe that their representative, Mr. Samuel J. Randall, has lost no op-pertunity of ranking himself with Fer-nando Wood, Cox, and their copperhead associates.—Phille. Bulletin. The following is a sample of the tone of the Copperhead press at the North, which is equally afraid with the Richmond rebels that the President's proposition of manesty will find avor at the South. Cuild anything be more attroeious than the subjoined extract from the Chicago Times: "Perhaps the South will consent to those offer will not be half as severe as should be indicated upon a people who could accept and it with the Richmond rebels that the President's proposition of this kind should be compelled to banking system of last se-sion. They think that every dollar south-to be invested in such a corporate capacity ing south as the the subjoined our the site of the National Government.— This is, perhaps, the correct policy as it to be in the Union upon terms of qual-ity with ober officate provide the College with a decide and and the ordinate of the Consent to the split is a source as should be indicated upon a people who could accept it to be in the Union upon terms of qual-ity with other States, or to exercise any it to be in the Union upon terms of qual-ity with other Matages, and ity the beneficies proposition of ity to be in the Union upon terms of qual-ity with other States, or to exercise any ity of the or States, or to exercise any ity with other States, or to exercise any ity as hard to enjoy their contact with th



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors. BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY, .:. JAN. 20, 1864. Apr "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864 :

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In looking over the construction of the House Committees, it will be seen that our members come in for a Lions share. Mr. Haslett, is chairman of the commit tee on printing. Mr. Negley, is chair-man of the committee on the Library; he is also one of the members of the Judiciary General, one of the most important

mmittees of the House. They are, also, both found on several other committees. This, beside being creditable to themselves, gives them greater facilities for advancing whatever measures they may have in charge.

We notice in perusing the proceedings of the Legislature, that Mr. Negley, of this county, has "read in place," the following bills; "an act to revise and continue in force, an act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." Also, an act relative to tax Collectors

in the county of Butler. Also, an act relative to post mortem exminations in the county of Butler.

aminations in the county of Butler. We have no doubt these bills are all proper. As to the first, without it, or something in its place, great injustice would be done; and it is to be honed. would be done; and it is to be hoped, should it become a law, of which we entertain little doubt, as it is but just that all interested may avail themselves at once, for it will soon become the imperative du-ty of the State to have this land business closed up

## The Draft.

We wish to call the especial attention of all interested, to the advertisement of

Captain Pillow, U. S. Recruiting Agent, For to-day, as also, to a communication from him, which will be found in another column.
 As the time for enlisting under the large bounty regulation, is extended to the first of March, it is not likely that the draft will be made till then ; it is also the superscript of the superscript of

the first of March, it is not likely that the draft will be made till then; it is also like-ly that all districts which have not then made up their proportion of the call, will be drafted. It would also seem that per-sons volunteering, can go in for any local I have the honor to be yours very re sons volunteering, can go in for any local district they choose. Those districts which give large bounties are sure to get recruits enough, while those that hesitate, will run a great chance to come behind. Is it not advisable therefore, that all should move at once, and if possible, let each dis-

the secure recruits within its own boundary? Why not call a meeting in each township at once, and learn what the sentiment of the people is? Let all move

received an official statement of the quota of this district under the approaching draft-we hasten to lay the number allotted to each district of this county before our readers, we will give the whole table next week, including the number subject

to draft in each class. Buffalo township, 11; Clinton tp., 9; Middlesex tp., 9; Adams tp., 9; Cranber-

The Colonel found himself and his gal-The State Senate. . This body is still unorganized ; the re-sponsibility of this unusual delay, must lant band almost surrounded by vastly su perior numbers-like Fitz James, when one shrill blast of Roderick's horn pe pled the glenn, "On right, on left, above, below, Sprang up at once the lurking foe."

MARTINSBURG, W. Va. Jan. 6, 1864.

The night was very dark, and our men

spetfully, your obedient servant, WM. L. JACKSON, Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

To which lowing reply: Jacksov River, Wast Van December 20, 1865.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. L. Jackson, Comman

With due respect, yours, etc., WM. BLAKELEY

Lieut. Col. Commanding.

sponsibility of this unusual delay, must rest with those who attempt to take ad-vantage of the absence of Maj. White.— We don't feel at liberty now to even guess how this matter may terminate; but ex-pect by this time next week, to be able to surmise what course will be taken to ex-tricate the senate from its present unhap-ur position. But like him, his courage was sufficient for the emergency. It is highly gratify-ing to the Colonel's friends to know that he bore himself as a gallant knight. The following is the correspondence :

That our readers may understand fully the position our party occury in reference to the organization, we give below that marks of Senator M'Candless, made on the

Magnessures, W. Va. Jan. 6, 1864. We arrived at this place on the 3d inst. much gratified in finding a resting place after our terrible march. The 14th Penn-sylvania Cavalry had a fight with the rebmarks of Senator M Candless, made on the sixth of the present month. They need no culogy from us to recommend them to his constituents. He said : At this time, Mr. Speaker, I am prone to believe that time is of little consequence. The Senators on the other side of this floor have taken the responsibility, in opposi-tion to the will of a majority of the peo-he of Penavlyania to hold out accessing an el Gen. Wm. L. Jackson, at Jackson riv-er, on our retreat from Salem. On the 14th of December, whilst our (Gen. Averill's) forces were retreating, the 14th Pa. cavalry, Lieut Col. Wm. Blakely, com-manding, were placed in the rear of the ambulances and trains. Gen. Averill having captured a rebel courier with rebel tion to the will of a majority of the peo-ple of Pennsylvania, to hold out against an organization of this body; and with those gentlemen rests the responsibility. Mr. Speaker, they say to us that there will be no organization here until the dog days. We say to the gentlemen on the other side dispatches, from which he ascertained the location and numbers of the different reb-el forces, and in consequence of the immi-nent danger, he was compelled to move much faster than the train could travel.— We say to the gentlemen on the other side that in the Providence of God there will much faster than the train could travel.— The 14th Pa. cavalry, in charge of the train, was about 12 miles in the rear, and reached Jackson's Gap about 114 o'clock P. M. This Gap is a deep narrow defile, about three miles in length, passes through the mountain and comes out at Island Ford Bridge, Jackson river. Gen. Jack-son had crossed the mouth of the Gap at the Bridge. He also placed a considera-ble force of Infantry at the other end of the Gap. Three of our ambulances (which just came up) were captured, with be no organization here until Gabriel blows his last trump, unless the miniority yield, his last 'trump, unless the miniority yield, and that organization be in accordance with the will of the majority as expressed at the polls at the last October election.— We have a right to this organization.— The people of Pennsylvania have said to the Republican party, 'you are the guar-dians of our interests, and to you alone we will commit them.' Would we not be recreant to our places here, would not our constituency denounce us if we compro-mised and bartered away our rights at this time ? the Gap. Three of our ambulances (which just came up) were captured, with Lieut. Col. Palsley, of the 8th Va., Capt. Markbright, A. A. G. 1st Seperate Bri-gade, and Lieut. McAdams, commanding

The fortunes of war have thrown into the hands of the Jeff. Davis' government one of the Senators on this floor! When the ambulance corps. In consequence of the darkness, and stubborn resistance of the rebels in front, we decided to await daylight. our own State was assailed and about to be nvaded by the rebel hords, the bold and strong arm of our friend, Major White, who holds a seat and is one of our peers frequently came in contact with the rebels, and many hand to hand conflicts occurred. The rebels really had us surrounded and on this floor, was the first, away down there at Winchester, to be lifted bravely and boldly as that of a soldier and a man against the common enemy. Being overpowered by a superior force of the rebel horde, he As taken prisoner, and is now confined at Richmond. He is suffering all the distress and discomfort incident to captivity in a Southern dungeon; he feels the want of pursuing him. The bridge was burned about daylight. Jackson then withdrew his forces from our front and concentrated them on our right and left and rear, with Southern dungeon; he receils the want of everything that is necessary to make him comfortable; he has for the time being lost his right to a seat on this floor; and yet the genthemen on the other side say to us organize. Why, the people of Pennthe evident determination of driving us into the river or compelling us to surren der. The rebels then made a vigorous at tack upon us with three regiments of in-fantry, one battalion of cavalry and three pieces of artillery. Our regiment was on ly six hundred strong. The contest raged furiously for an hour and a half, when the rebels ceased firing, and sent the follo ving rebels ceased firing, and sent the follo ving dispatch to Col. Blakely by a flag of truce. To which Col. Blakely made the folwe are until Major White or his successor is here, and then we will be ready to go on with business. Until that time I suppose the wheels of legislation are stopped, be-cause on all matters of public interest six-teen continement will very carship and the saw and halted me. The night was very dark, but I was so close to him that I could not run without being here. mit that I am surrounded by your supe-rior forces, on my rear, right and left flanks, and that an almost impassable gulf the wheels of legislation are stopped, be-cause on all matters of public interest six-teen gentlemen will vote against us, as they have done up to the present time. We I thought that I would "play nigger," the old Chickamauer ground, and arrived menaces used that an annost impassione guit menaces my front, but I cannot, even un-der these circumstances, comply with your demand, and I will sacrifice my own life and that of every true and brave sol-dier under my command, before I surren-der to a coward and a *traitor*. At this time we supposed that we would be compelled to abandon our horses and cut our way out, over the mountain, on

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. where it raged until night, and by m Escape From Richmond. The writer of the following letter was of the God of Battles, who clothed the

born in Connoquenessing township, But-ler county, on the 24th of January, 1844, dense fog, on which the deadly Sharps an Orphan boy, and was raised by Mrs. shooters of Mississippi, (the flowers of the Jane Brown, from the time he was nine months old, till the war broke out, in as they passed along under the cliffs; but 1860; he volunteered for three months their eyes were dimmed; our men proudunder Capt. J. N. Purviance, of Butler; ly advanced beneath the protection of the came home with the company at the ex-pination of their term of enlistment; and our men had gained the western side, and because he was not exchanged ; sometime

ner, as the following letter will show: CAMP TYLER, NEAR BALTIMORE,

Monday, Dec. 21, 1863. MR. SAMUEL RILEY :- Dear Sir :- I

rom Richmond, and of my safe arrival in got out on the 11th day of December. I yet the gentlemen on the ball, is organize. Why, the people of Penn-sylvania do not want an organization as long as westand a tie here. We can stand up before the people of Pennsylvania and say to them boldly "we will not organize, we dare not organize against your express instructions;" and that people will say to us, "well done, that is the instruction we as, "well done, that is the instruction we say to would not have been there as long as I was compromised with those whom the verdict of the people has stamped as unfit to man-age their affairs." We are organized, sir. This is an organized body; we have a Speaker, we have a corps of officers, and are perfectly competent to go on with busi. I dropped the blanket to an old friend mess. If the gentlemen on the other side of the floor wish to go on with the regular business of the Senate they are perfectly at liberty to do so. But no; they would be-gin at the head and give us one office, re-serve one office for themselves, and so on We say to you gentlemen, yaw will not get serve one office for themselves, and so on. We say to you, gentlemen, you will not get out of prison. I had another hard task to perform; to get out of the city and across the Chickahomany river, was as hard as anything I had done. I can't take time at present to tell you all that I had to go through. I was fired upon at the Chickahomany, and recaptured at New Kent Court House, and had to per-form a job that I hate to talk about; but I was gondenen, we will stand here as we are unit Major White or his successor is here, and then we will be ready to go on

then gendlemen will vote against us, as they have done up to the present time. We stand before the people as an organized body, with a Speaker in the Chair, and a corps of officers ready and willing to per-form their duties. If yon, gentlemen on the other side, want legislation, all you have to do is to offer your bills and vote upon them, and legislation will move on as it has ordinarily heretofore. If you do not want legislation, then here we stand until the dog days, or until doomsday, if Major White or his successor does not ap-pear. I am a Yankee, said I, if you must know. I told him I was a prisoner, &c. He laughed and said, "Well I guess you won't

Pear. WHAT GEN. GRANT IS DOING.—The New York Times says: Information reaches us now and then from the Department of the Mississippi, going to show what is being done in the matter of opening and establishing lines of railcoad and water communication.— Another line of railroad will soon be, if it is not already, in full operation between Nashville and Bridgeport, for Stevenson Alabama. This is the Tennessee and Al-abama Railroad, which intersects the Mem-

pination of their term of enlistent; and on the 21st of August, he enlisted for three years under Capt. Thomas M'Laugh-lm; was taken to Washington, and re-mained at Tenallytown all winter; went our men had gained the western side, and on the Peninsula campaign with General M'Clellan; was taken prisoner on the 14th of from the forts below, which were loaded April, 1861, while on picket, near York- with deadly missiles to hurl at the foe town, and conveyed to Richmond, where he remained four weeks, when he, in com-rifle-nits, and the shout went forth ; our rifle-pits and the shout went forth ; our pany with many others were paroled; he boys in them, and a sudden stillness again ; went back to his regiment, and went thro the seven days fight before Richmond, but and shouting : now again advancing he seven days fight before Richmond, but ould not be received into his regiment, goes forth and the columns go at full speed with glittering bayonets, and the trench after he was honorably discharged from the service, and in August, 1863, he re-en-time, and part of our division was sent listed in the 4th Penna. Cavalry; was in down, drove in the pickets, threw a ponthe battle of Sulphur Springs, at which toon across the creek and made a connec-time and place he was again taken pris-tion with them up the mountain side, where they remained all night; next morn ing the hill and Chattanooga valley were clear, and they had .concentrated their forces on Mission Ridge, on the other side seat myself once more a free man to let of the valley, and extending about five you know of my good health, and escape miles. During this time Sherman had crossed the river above and taken one of ur lines at Williamsburg. I escaped the peaks of the ridge; Sheiman comfrom the Pemberton prison on the 11th of menced his work early, and they kept conthis month, and got to our pickets at Wil- centrating on their right, our left, and by liansburg, on the morning of the 14th; strategy our columns advanced to six points hamsburg, on the morning of the 14th; since that time, I have been coming from Williamsburg here. I will now give you a short history of my escape, which was all very lucky for me, for I stood a good chance to get my neek stretched if they had recognized me. I was asked "if my me was pot K will have been to be a store to be summit and ours at the base, it was a perfect shower of had recognized me. It was asked in my name was not  $K \longrightarrow y$ ," but I told them not. I gave my name as Wm. Bennett. I was taken on the 12th of October, and ed their rifle-pits about one third of the ed their rifle-pits about one third of the way up the hill; another, the same, and charging on the batteries, can be heard, and then a loud response of shouts from our place of abode; but now the batteries are heard to belch forth again, and oh, the intense anxiety, are our men repulsed? Are they all prisoners? Oh, no! we soon found that the belchings were turned another direction, and another shout went forth ; and soon all was still ; but in the distance we could hear some terrific m

light, (11 P. M.) when there was a lull :

but let me mention here the interposition

the sights; the foe slaughtered all along the ridge, and twenty-two of our own men ; the old Chickamauga ground, and arrived at the river by night . brilt a bridge by taking down a barn' and house, and we passed over early in the morning; advanced two miles, and surprised the ene-my and took a battery; pressed on to Graysville, passing all kinds of arms, field pieces, caissons, ammunition, clothing, etc in great quantities; got to the next creek where they resisted; beat them and took four pieces of artillery, and one they tried to throw in the water, forded, and went on

fit to be in the channel of the exercise any ity with other States, or to exercise any political privilege of any name or nature. If she does, her people should be compelled to change situations with their staves, and be governed only by the overseer's lash.— No true American could propose such deg addition to fellow citizens, and the fact No true American could propose such deg-radation to fellow citizens, and the fact that they have been made is proof that their author is either insane with fanati-

their author is either insane with fanati-cism or a traitor who glories in his coun-try's shame. If the Confederates are not dogs, they will free, arm and marshal their slaves for conflict by offering still greater bribes than are offered them by Abolition-ists before they will think of submission to the President's terms. They are such as no patriot or true Unionist, or one who and the government, or the honor of the American name or character, could wish the Solowing subscripts. She was extrica-ted from the unpleasant position by inset-A may at the corner of broad and white ket sts., was standing on a barrel, the head of which gave way, and she fell in, completely hiding the barrel with her ex-tensive skirts, exciting much merriment among the spectators. She was extrica-ted from the unpleasant position by upset-tion the barrel the South to accept. ting the barrel.

The National Democratic Commit-tee have decided upon Chicago as the place and the 4th of July as the day for hold-ing the National Convention to nominate a candidate for President.

ment of our present troubles, we have seen so many exhibitions of true courage, that nothing seems incredible.

ting the barrel. per Toothbrushes sell at Natchitoehes, Louisiana, for twenty-five dollars in rebel for eighteen dollars in notes. Pittaburg Gazette

country. TRUE HEROISM. Up to the commencement of our pr

ent unhappy civil war, the courage of the present generation had not been tested. Away from scenes of conflict, enjoying the blessings of peace, our constitut rights gauaranteed and respected, we were sometimes led to believe that Scott had drawn too largely on his imagination, when describing the courage of the ancient Sax-on and Gaul. But since the commence-

We have been led to these reflections

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 15.—At Massey Creek, on the 13th, a part of Col. M'Cook's cavalry attacked the 8th and 11th Texas.

outing them, killing fourteen of them, and taking forty-one pri ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15 .- The Senate

to-day passed, by a unanimous vote, the resolutions of the Assembly, proposing a change in the State Constitution, so as to allow the soldiers in the field to vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The Demo cratic State Central Committee have called a meeting of the State Convention of that party, to be held at Philadelphia on the 23th of March.

from reading an adventure of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Wm Blakeley, formerly of this sion or removal.

Alabama. This is the Tennessee and Al-abama Railroad, which intersects the Mem-phis and Charleston Railroad at Hunts-Nashville and Charleston Railroad at Hunts-Stevenson—thence over the track of the latter, or by the river from Bridgeport to Chatanooga. This gives General Grant substantially two routes of rail communi-substantially two routes of rail communi-eation with his first secondary base. By next month, through the means of a railcation with his inst secondary task next month, through the means of a rail-road from Nashville to the Tennessee River, he will have two reliable railroad in getting past the pickets without fur-River, he will have two remarks through a portion in getting part of trouble, and thank for the year, (the Cumberland River,) with God, I will soon be back to fight them his primary base, the Ohio River.

his primary base, the Ohio River. The supply question with Gen. Grant has latterly assumed still greater import-in East Tennessee will hereafter draw their chief supplies over the same routes used by the army at Chattanooga. Thus it will be seen that the task of feeding and supplying the large forces in the Dreent will be seen that the task of feeding and supplying the large forces in the Depart-ment is fully as herculean as the task of moving them. Add to this fact, the ac-cumulation of supplies necessary for an ad-vance in the Spring, and the increased army dependent on them which will be concentrated for the movement, and the work laid out in Gen. Grant's Department will almost he such as to give pause to even

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. Dec. 3d, 1863.

Hospt. Steward, 78th Regt. P. V.

QUICK REPENTANCE .- At a Methodist church in Newark, N. J., a member who had formerly large "Southern connec-tions" proposed that the church should make Jeff. Davis a life member of the Sabbath School Missionary Society .ed the propo Even the boys and girls his sition, whereupon the member threatened to throw them out of the window. "muscular Christian" subsequently apologised through the public prints. BROTHER W .--- I received your kind

letter day bebre yesterday when I had ar-rived from the battle field; I have had a erats in the House, are still disorganized WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .--- The Demovery hard time of it since the contest be- and are unable to agree, either on poli gan. The first commencement was by a cy or leaders. They have arrived at two feigned reconnoisance in force, on the left conclusions, however, that the army should clusions, however, that the army should ends the speculations about his suspen-his great energies. But all this will be our extreme right, Lookout Mountain, on proclamations