reople. result most glorious in its Although rebels and guerrilas invested many portion of our State, yet the vote of Tennessee, and especially East Tennessee, is eminently gratifying to the friends of the Union and freedom.

The welfare of the bustling millions of the future was at stake. McClellan is defeated. Lincoln is re-cleeted, and "all the fond hopes of the rebellion dashed to the ground." The fiat has gone from the ballot-box, that the national soil should bands to a state of the factorial soil should be maintained in all its integrity, and the great slaveholders insurrection crushed out by the powers and prowess of our army and navy. The re election of Lincoln decides that there will be no Southern Confederacy—that the flag of the Union shall protect and defend the States and territories from the silver lakes of and territories, from the silver lakes of

mad house, rather than enlighten the world in the arena of public debate.

mad house, rather than enignten the world in the arena of public debate.

In view of the present condition of public affairs, what should be the policy of the people? And by "the people" it is not intended to convey the idea of a few leaders, or would be leaders, assuming, as in the past, to direct the people what the will of the politicians is, but it is meant that the period has arrived in history as a free Republic, when the great mass—"the common people," as they are called—shall arouse from the state of vasalage in which they have been held by the Slave Lords, and their instruments, the politicians, and assert the political equality of the white race. This is not a war for negro equality, as we are told by the Copperhead orators and press. It is a war to vindicate the rights of the plebeian population, and make the poor plebeian population, and make the poor the equal of the rich—to place all men upon an equality, whether it be the peas-ant of the fields or the slave lord of the parlor, who counts his negroes by the

What, then, should the sovereigns of the land do in order to restore our State and people the immense blessings of the national Union? Our State Government has been subverted. We are without civil authority to administer to the wants of the citizen. The great civil war that has swept over the land for three years and more, has worked many changes, as already intimated, in our political and social system. Indeed, they are so great that many laws quite appropriate and necessary in the past, are now obsolete by the pays more attention to punctuation than Geneal Lee, abbreviates less, and is equally careful of his its and t's. It may be the work of imagnitude, yet in reading his letter I cannot but picture the writer as a restriction to right. orce of circumstances, and if enforced could work incalculable hardships, and some cases even ruin. For instance e Slave Code cannot be enforced, and and it would be improper, not to say su-premely unjust, to attempt such a

These evils and inconsistencies exist in the organic law of the State.

the organic law of the State.

The Constitution contains them, and as a wise, statesmanlike peolpe we should to profit by experience, and prepare for our present protection and future prosperity, and greatness as a State, by reorganizing our State Government upon a basis more consistent with the principles of the Union.

To do this, the people who have stood by the flag of their country should take steps immediately to elect a Constitution-al Convention, to reconstruct a loyal State Government by amending their Constitution, and removing the inconsis-tencies it contains

Especially should slavery be wiped its pages, and forever prohibited. The people have indicated their desired to do this by their recent endorsement of

Mr. Lincoln's administration. Another question worthy of considera-tion is, whether we will provide for the election of a Licutenant Governor, in ad-dition to the officers already provided for in our Constitution. Tennessee is one of the few States without such an officer .-He is the presiding officer of the Senate, and the convenience and services of such an official is potent to the minds of every statesman.—Knoxville Whig.

Election Returns.

The votes of the counties in our State came in slowly, owing to the want of mail came in slowly, owing to the want of mail facilities. The vote under all the circumstances, has been large, and shows the feeling of the people to be deep and wide. They have voted for the war candidates, and for the crushing out of the rebellion. And all the votes polled were for Lingelia and Labores.

The votes of certain counties show, with unerring certainty, the purposess of the people. And the votes cast, in view of people. And the votes cast, in view the numbers in the Union army, show large vote:—Knoxville Whig.

Knox county	2,537
Anderson county	760
Bradley county	1,024
Campbell county	649
Roane county	900
McMinn county	1,000
Green county	800
Sevier county	1,174
Blount county	1,225
Morgan	250
	TASA S
otal in the ten counties . 1	0,269

Gen. Sherman is described by Captain "as a man who has a gaunt look—about as if got hungry when a boy, and never got over it. A nervous man, quiet, pulling his whiskers or buttoning his ct, pulling his whiskers or buttoning his coat, or twisting a string, or rubbing a finger—never quiet, but with a kind look in his face that reminds one of a panther, if he gets angry, fiery, keen, powerful, and a genius."

The rebels have advertised for sale Monticella, the home of Jefferson, and Rock Island, formerly belonging to President Monroe, as the property of alien enemies of the Confederacy. Monticello emies of the Confederacy. Monticello was given by the will of the late Captain Levy of the United States for a home for the widows and orphans of seamen.

The Handwriting of Grant and Lee.

A Richmond correspondent of the Savannah Republican, refering to the late correspondence between Gens Grant and Lee in reference to the relief of our prisoners at the South. remarks:

The magnitude of the political struggle through which we have just past can scarcely be realized. Upon it hung the dethiny of this vast Republic; and in its issue was involved the hopes of the lovers the handwriting of these two ablest Generals the war has brought for Generals the war has brought forward on either side. Gen. Lee's handwriting is bold and rather stiff, his letters being large round, and very distinct. He bears heavily upon the pen-probably a goose-quill—and abbreviates many of his words, as if writing were a labor to him. The following is an exact transcript of the first sentence of his letter to

Gen. Grant.
"General:—I have read your let-"General:—I have read your letter of the 18th inst. accomp'g copies of letters from Judge Ould Comm'r of Exchange of Pris'rs on the part of the Confete States & the Honm'r of Exchange of Pris'rs on the Gulf of the South. This fixes the destiny of Tennessee in the Union, subject to its laws and bound by its authority.

The man who now entertains a doubt as to the success of the national cause, or possesses one gleam of hope for the rebellion, would adorn the chambers of a mad house rather than enlighten the b'l E. M. Stanton Sec'y of War Lt. Col Mulford Asst. Comm'r of Exc. of

tuate closely; and nowhere in his let-ter does he write out the words and but invariably uses the abbreviation '&.' And yet he pauses long enough to dot all his 'i's' and cross all his 't's. All his letters are drawn nearly straight up and down the paper; in other words, they are like himself round, full, bold, and upright, inclining neither to the right nor the left, and standing firmly on their base, as if they disdained all assistance. They are so clear and precise, so round, weighty, and distinct, that each let-

the contrary, though so bold and dis-tinct, nor the letters so large, and round, and erect, is, nevertheless, very legible and very striking. It is the ters all incline to the right, and follow one after another with a little space between them, as if they represented an equal number of his brigades on a rapid march round Lee's Among chirographers his hand would be called a running hand. The words occupy much space from left to right, cannot but picture the writer as a restless, nervous, energetic man, full of fire and action, always in motion, and

always in a hurry." About Great Men and Boys

Among the mountains of California stand some of the most wonderful trees ever discovered. They tower up more than three hundred feet, or taller than the highest steeple in this country. There they stood hundred of years before civil-ized men ever saw them. But they were just as grand while alone in the solitude f the unbroken wilderness, when only isited by the winds, the wild beasts and birds, and the equally wild Indians, as they are now, when travelers flock to ad-mire their stateliness. So all truly great men possess the same nobleness of nature before, that they do after the world has

before, that they do after the world has discovered, acknowledged and applauded it. Those who long for opportunities of becoming great, forget that greatness is in the man, not in the opportunity. The opportunity only gives occasion for greatness to exhibit itself. Washington possessed the same high qualities when he told the truth and loved his mother, as when he bedded the Avanian supports the same high control of the same high participations. told the truth and loved his mother, as when he headed the American armies and presided over the councils of the nation. A man may be great, though circumstances confine him to a narrow sphere, just as a ray of light is as cheerful, and as much the child of the sun, when shining in a rude hovel, as when flashing from the mirrors of a values. Goodness courses, mirrors of a palace. Goodness, courage devotion, manliness, patience, perseverance, reverence and love, will make a boy or man great, though he live on the most secluded farm in the backwoods. There are thousands of such boys—many will read these words for their encouragement.

tant copperhead declared that he would not submit to the election of Abraham Lincoln, and on that ground urged voters to support McClellan and arrest civil war in the North Now the same revolutionists are glad to bow before the loyal hurricane of the North and with one accane of the North and with one accord they advise "obedience to the popular will" They had probably after the Presidential election, and which

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher. BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY NOV. 30, 1864.

The Storm Over.

Never in the history of any previous

ampaign was there a more bitter and

rindictive feeling cultivated by any party

#3-"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, On

than was by the opposition party, during the recent campaign. While their convention was in session at Chicago, pre paring for opening the campaign formally the gathered thousands were addressed in different parts of the city, by the various delegates in attendance. The sentiment uttered by those speaking, were of the most virulent and treasonable character and as the key-notes to the whole canvass gave notice of its desperate character the sentiments uttered there, were re peated with more or less severity as the

atmosphere in which the speakers happened to appear was more or less willing to receive them; but in every case sufficiently bitter. It was freely intimated that if the popular will would be again ter reminds one of a solid cannon ball, declared in favor of Lincoln, the minori and each word of a cluster of grapety would not submit-this was declared even in Pennsylvania! With this under standing the Chicago Convention adjourn ed to meet at the call of the chairman any time between then and the fourth of March next. Had the vote been close had Seymour been re-elected in New York, and had they carried the Legislatures of a few of the States, there is little doubt that arch trickster, (Seymour,) would have called the Convention togeth. er, and something desperate might have been undertaken, if not accomplished. But the defeat of that ambitious man, as also the strong popular current which swept over the whole country from Maine to California, and from Michigan to Tennessee, has completely unnerved the leaders, and that accomplished, there is no fear to be apprehended from the rank and file, who are always right, unless when led astray, and who at this time manifest a resignation to the popular verdict which

quite commendable. The leaders gen-

erally, acquiesce in the acknowledged situ

ation and make a virtue of necessity

even Vallandigham, himself, has aban-

The Oil Business.

loned politics and announced his intentions to practice law. Peace go with him in his retirement.

The oil business which seemed to lan zuish for a time, has again revived. I with pleasure we learn of the success of our Butler county friends, in their of forts to realize their share of this fine business. We are not at liberty to mention names, because our information is not direct, and we are not, therefore, prepared to speak with entire precissi But if general report is not very faulty Bulter county is in a fair way to get back the large sums she has expended experi menting in this risky business. Many cases have been reported to us of individual instances of great success. Men who but a short time since, were poor, are now rich, realizing as the reward of their energy, some ten, some twenty, and some even as much as \$100,000. advise all having any interests undeveloped, to at once go to work, and have them looked after. We don't mean to advise poor men who have already spent largely, to spend still more in fruitless read these words for their encouragement. The day may come when their noble qualities will be wanted in the public service, and all men shall see and acknowledge their worth. But if not, they are still rich in enduring wealth and let them remember, also, that life only begins in this world.

largely, to spend still more in truttees efforts to get oil where there is none; but we wish to impress upon all, that now is a favorable time to dispose of oil interests, whether they are very promising or not. The oil property that cannot be this world. sold now, is poor indeed. But this is only How defeat inspires philoso- one branch of the business; skill and laphy. Before the election every bla- bor are both in good demand in the prose-Their appeals to the cowardice of the people was about this in substance: of labor. This is, therefore, no time for them, after which they locked the door. "If you re-elect Mr. Lincoln we men to sit idle, while their families, per-will revolutionize, and therefore if haps, stand in need of the result of their you want peace at home, vote for M' labor, complaining of hard times. If times

along. "The Citizen of last week devotes cord they advise "obedience to the popular will!" They had probably read Gen. Buler' order to the New York revolutionists, in which he genty intimated that "it will not be well for them so to do!" and the laws are vindicated and the will of the people is accepted on every hand—Chambersburg Repository.

Ber A cat factory has been discovered in Paris. Poor puss was found in all conditions: skins drying for gloves, furs for muffs, and the materials for dinner delicacies. convinced every sensible man on a former

casion, by his attack on Major M'Laugh-n, that he was prepared to stoop to any egree of meanness.—Herald.

The above is from the Herald of las week. We are quite willing to give our readers an opportunity of judging of the amiability of our neighbor. Two weeks ago he wrote a notice of an occurrence that transpired the day after our election. The duty of a Journalist, as of any one else, we hold is, when attempting to relate anything, to relate it fairly, impartially, and as far as possible with suffi-cient distinctness to enable those who are intended to be enlightened by it, to form a correct and distinct understanding of what had really taken place, and who were the actors. Did the Herald do so ? Who could tell from reading the article referred to, where the difficulty occurred. Col. Lowry, (we were told,) had been struck with a poker by "F. S. Magee, the keeper of the Jack House." Our readers ember our reply to that article, to which the *Herald* rejoins as above. Is this a sufficient rejoinder? In that articlowe stated distinctly that the statement that event, I think it quite within probaof the Herald was false in saying that Lowry was struck with a poker. How does he reply to that? Does he make any correction or retraction? No; and yet he knows as well as he knows he breathes, ren to join them as a part of their great that it was a falsehood! We have been informed that the effort made by Col. Lowry's friends to have the matter settled, has thus far failed. We will not, therefore, go over the facts again, (we only gave abreviations in our former article, nor will we resort to billingsgate to offset fellowship, to at least prove to them that the conduct of the Herald, but will abide lie, in the year of our Lord one thousand our time. We trust the editor of the Herald, will attend the trial, and diligently listen to the evidence, and then let of the case the Colonel may find that a him say who has stated falsehoods in reference to this matter, or else give the able to him than it was when circulated testimony to his readers and let them, for among the members of his old Regiment once judge for themselves.

The Duty of the Hour.

Since the commencement of the present war, the people of this country have exhibited a liberality-a spirit of benevolence never before witnessed in this, or perhaps any other country. The Christion Commission, the Sanitary Commis sion and various societies for the education and care of destitute children belong. ing to the families of "Freedmen," and last, if not least, a society for the purpose of meliorating the condition of the thous ands of loyal Southerners, many of whom are refugees in our Northern cities-all these institutions have received, as they deserve, the liberal support of a loya people. But there is another class which merits our united sympathy and support. We mean the families of soldiers now in the service. The cold blasts of winter are now upon us. It is the duty of every community to see to it that no Orphan or widow-no soldiers wife or child shall suffer from the cold blast. We have always believed that this could be best accomplished by the organization of a society for the avowed object. If the young ladies of each school district, would but

take the matter in hand, they would find no difficulty in accomplishing it. The families of deceased soldiers have a right to look to the Government for assistance in the shape of pensions. Soldiers in the service have their wages and bounty-some may think this an ample provision for each class, but it must be borne in mind that many a poor Orphan may perish before the Government funds can be obtained. It is not the part of a philanthropist, therefore, to stand off and leave those proper objects of kindness and care to the chances of fateabove all others they should be the spe cial objects of care. We would be glad to see this subject taken hold of at once and in such a systamatic way as to reach all, and enable all to assist in it, and while taking care of this class, others should not be neglected. Remem-ber that "he that giveth to the poor, len-deth to the Lord," and give accordingly.

New York Hotels set on Fire. A conserted attempt to fire the city, was made on last Friday evening-the Tribune on Saturday, contains quite a publics brave defenders; comparatively lengthy and interesting account of it, for speaking it were nothing to fall in battle which we are sorry to say, we cannot find to be thus slain by inches. In the letter Our forces are at Griffin. More than this bor are both in good demand in the prose-cution of this business. Are there any rebel emissaries who came from Canada. out of employment? they cannot fail to The fires occured in the principle hotels. find something to do in the oil country, if The incendries came as guests, took rooms they have the energy necessary to be- and having Phosphorus, saturated the Some eight of the principle Hotels were thus found to be on fire between the vou want peace at home, vote for M'Clellan!" But the people didn't
have the fear of such half-fledged
traitors before their eyes, and triumphantly re-elected Mr. Lincoln.

Let all make an effort and they will get
gramme to fire the shipping, but this was gramme to fire the shipping, but this was not accomplished. This is but another evidence of the cruel character of the foe greatly on riots and other disorders in many others it will be found have died; it is probable that at the time we write fond hopes by the spontaneous action of the citizens, they at last attempted to produce this result by a special agency of the citizens, they at last attempted to produce this result by a special agency of the land of their child-

Our neighbor of the Herald, ems still to feel sore over our attack, as he is pleased to call it, upon Major Me-Laughlin. The campaign being now over, and never having entertained any per-sonal feeling against the Major, we would have supposed it proper to let the matter drop. But as the Herald man seems to consider himself bound to act in the capacity of his dog, barking every time he eezes, it might be interesting to have him explain why it was that the Major was an avowed Lincoln man at Washing ton City, and a McClellan man here? and in this, we don't wish him to bark at random, but to speak for the Major, if he speaks at all. After all, we cannot see what ground any one has to complain of us in this, or any other matter. We strove to make out a true record, for all . Many honestly no doubt, believe that we can not suppress this rebellion—that the South will gain their independence. We think they will find out their mistake some of these days. But, suppose we are mistaken, and the South does succeed; in bility that the Democracy of the North will gain power in this country. The South will never re-unite with us, but will doubtless invite their Northern breth-Slave Empire ; of course they will accept the invitation. Gov. Seymour, though they should have done so in '61. In that event it will be doubtless necessary for any man who has served in the Union army, before he can be received into their McClellan and Pendleton. At this stage copy of the Citizen, may be more service previous to the late election, if we may judge from the emphatic Lincoln vote which came home from it, and that too at the heels of its hard campaign in the Valley. In view of such an emergency therefore, we now say for the Major's benefit, that he not only made a vigor ous canvass for Little Mac, in the capa city of a stump orator, as we learn from the columns of the Herald, but that he

This will, certainly, prevent the Major The 103d Regiment.

performed the office of a local politician

in visiting the house of the humble voter

to induce him to vote against Old Abe:

from future trouble

It has been a well known fact for long time past, that our prisoners, in Rebel hands, had to undergo great privations -that they were in fact suffering and many of them dying for want of even the necessities of life! We have refrained from saying much on this subject, simply because we had not much to say that was of an encouraging character. speculations and reports were in circulalation in reference to this subject, but in them we could see nothing definite. We had faith in our government-we knew that President Lincoln would do every thing that the interest and honor of the country would permit-to alleviate the suffering of those who have been so unfortunate as to fall into rebel hands. It often pained us, when we would be inquired of on the subject of exchange, by those whose near and dear relatives wer the subjects of these rebel cruelties, to know that we had nothing encouraging to communicate; and in this connection we can remember no one who inquired with more earnestness than Mr. Wm. Byers, of Summit township, who had two sons in the 103d Regiment. We are glad now to be able to say that he has at last heard from his sons and that they are both alive But we are sad to know that this welcome news to him is accompanied by sad ti dings to others-the letter says :-Solomon Moser died on the 28th of August, and Charles M'Clung on the 15th of this month, (Oct)." We sincerely sympathize with the friends of these fallen heroes. How infamous the cruelty that is causing the fall of so many of the Rewrites to him to send him a great variety of things, such as drawers, shirts, socks.

with which we have to deal. Some of the guilty parties have been arrested, and a vigilent search is being made for the rest. From the commencement of hostilities the south has always been relying greatly on riots and other disorders in northern cities, and failing to realize their many others it will be found have died; the citizens, they at last attempted to produce this result by a special agency of their own—in this too they have been disappointed. It is to be hoped this will satisfy them as to their ability to disturb northern society.

In Dixie, while not a few will have died on their way to "the land of their child hood." We hope that all will, with a true Christian spirit reconcile themselves to whatever fate may have in store for them. We would do well to bear in order to the land of their child hood." We hope that all will, with a true Christian spirit reconcile themselves to whatever fate may have in store for them. We would do well to bear in order to their ability demonstrate upon Macon, and perhaps Milledgeville. We learn from a reliable source that Governor Brown's residence, in Canton, Cherokee County, embracing his commondiance that the common division of their way to "the land of their child hood." We hope that all will, with a true Christian spirit reconcile themselves to whatever fate may have in store for them. We would do well to bear in order to their ability demonstrate upon Macon, and perhaps Milledgeville. We learn from a reliable source that the Cherokee County, embracing his common division, and perhaps Milledgeville. We learn from a reliable source that the covernor Brown's residence, in Canton, Cherokee County, embracing his common division, and perhaps Milledgeville.

mind that God's ways are not man's ways. We hope soon to be able to announce the return of the 103d, as also an account of its misfortunes, at the earliest moment we will lay them before our readers.

FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

The Republican publishes a dispatch from Fortress Monroe this morning which says, the U. S. transport steamers Atlan-tic and Blackstone have arrived from Savannah, bringing Savannah and Ailto Head dates to the 21st inst. The steam res bring one hundred and twenty-five of our soldiers who have been prisoners of war at Andersonville and elsewhere. It is believed by these arrivals that Beau-regard had issued a proclamation, dated Corinth, November 18th, calling on the Corinth, November 18th, calling on the people of Georgia to lay waste and destroy everything around Sherman, in his front, rear and upon his flank, and announcing that he would soon be with them. When the steamers left Savannah, a report had just reached there that Macon and Milledgeville had been captured and burned by Sherman.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25. The American of this city has the fol-lowing highly interesting and exciting intelligence, taken from the late Georgia

papers: The Augusta Chronicle, of the 19th instant, contains the following appeal to the Georgians by Senator Hill:

RICHMOND, Nov. 18. To the people of Georgia—You have now the best opportunity ever yet pre-cented to you to destroy the enemy. Put everything at the disposal of our generals. Remove all provisions from the path of the invaders, and put all the obstructions you can in the way. Every citizen with is gun, and every nigger with his spade and axe, can do the work of good soldiers. You can destroy the enemy by retarding his march. Georgians be firm, act promptly, and fear not.

(Signed.) B. H. HILL.

(Signed,)

I most cordially approve of the above (Signed,)

JAMES A. SEDDON,

Secretary of War.

The following is from the Augusta

The following is from the Augusta Chronicle of the 19th: "Among the many war rumors on our streets, this morning, is one that Griffin is captured by the

is one that Griffin is captured by the Yankees. As to the correctness of the rumors, we have nothing to say."

The following is taken from the Augusta Sentinet of the 19th: "We have this reliable news from up the fiver." A gentleman, who arrived on Thursday evoning from Stene Mountain, reports that a Yankee column, moving up the Georgia Railroad, divided at Decatur, half going down the Covington Road and the other the Rock Bridge Road. At Stone Mountain they burned all the unoccupied tain they burned all the unoccupied houses—some two-thirds of the town—and were laying waste the country as they progressed. They march in a holthey progressed. They march in a hollow square, with their trains in the center. They united at Baker's Mill, near Covington, and it is not known as yet whether they will strike for Eatontown

or Athens.

This gentleman says that the view from the summit of the Stone Mountain of the conflagration of Atlanta was awful

beyond all description. The city looked like an ocean of flame as the fiery waves rose and fell throughout its whole extent. Passengers by the Georgia Railroadlast night report that about one hundred Yankee cavalrymen made their appearance at School Circle on Thursday, and burned the railroad plattorm. It is not the flat of the railroad plattorm. It is not the flat of the provided in the provided plattorm. It is not the flat of the provided plattorm. It is not the flat of the provided plattorm. burned the railroad platform. It is not believed that they have come any further down than the Circle. Their infantry encamped at or near Old Sheffield on Wednesday night.

Wednesday night.

It is also reported that the Yankees have burned Monteello and Hillsborb', which, if true, clearly indicates that they design tapping the Central Railroad at Gordon, or some other point.

Passenger trains on the Georgia Railroad yestedly only come from Union.

oad yesterday only come from Union

Point.

The Macon Telegraph of Friday, says that city on that day was considerably excited, owing to the various reports in regard to the enemy, who are known to be positively marching on the city.

General Cobb has issued an order, calling out a corr was eachled of beying

ing out every man capable of bearing arms, and all who do not respond, he has dered to be arrested.

ordered to be arrested.

The Telegraph further says, there is no doubt that the military authorities will do everything in their power to stay the advance of the enemy, and we trust they will receive the cordial support of the entire community. We refrain from givening the move the control of the control

are advancing from Atlanta in this direc- proposed a league offensive and de

we deem it imprudent at present to state.

A gentleman who left Forsyth on
Thursday, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock, of things, such as drawers, shirts, socks, shoes, pants, bacon, butter, crackers, pepper, tea, dryed fruit, &c., showing conclusively that they are in a state of great destitution. They are afflicted with to Indian Springs were burned by

were all burned to the ground by the vandal foe, a few days ago. The officer in command of the vandals, who were in command of the vandals, who were sent to execute the work they so ruth-lessly and successfully performed, allowed the family, who were living on the premises, only fifteen minutes to remove their furniture from the house, and all that was not removed within that time was destroyed by fire. The same party burned the Court House, Academy, both hotels, jail, and about two-thirds of the best dwellings and business houses in Canton.

Canton.

A force of some 3,000 or 4,000 vanvals were within a mile or two of the
town, while some seventy of the band
were sent into the town under an officer, were sent into the town under an officer, with orders to burn the house of Governor Brown, the public buildings and house of all who have been prominent Southern men.

It is now evident that Sherman has inaugurated a winter campaign and that Georgia is the field which he designs to describe a terrible griss therefore is

desolate—a terrible crisis therefore is upon us. Every man in the State, able to bear arms should rally to the rescue. In the hands of the military authorities, however, the tlefense of the State is left. We have no suggestion to make. What we have long looked for has come at last.

we have long looked for has come at last.

New York, November 25.—In the debate in the rebel House of Representatives on the 19th, the fact is developed
that the war against Vice President Stephens, is extending to all reconstructionists and Boyce, Brown, Leech, Vance,
Stephens, Cobb and Foote, are denounced as heedless agitators of dangerous
questions.

ced as heedless agutators of dangerous questions.

The House of Representatives, like the Confederacy in general, is divided against itself, and cannot stand long.

In the excitement produced by Sherman, the debate shows that Governors Brown and Vance have taken positive nection against the execution of the conscription laws. In the course of the debate, which was on a resolution reported bate, which was on a resolution reported by Mr. Staples, ef Virginia, fer a de-crease in the number of exemptions from military service of the State officers, Mr. Leech, of North Carolina, said he was Leech, of North Carolina, said he was states Rights man, and he could not vote for the resolution which looked to the conscription of State officers. A great hue and cry had been raised about Georgia, because Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens dared to differ from the annointed. He wished to say that he endorsed every word that had been uttered by Gov. Brown, and every line that had been written by Mr. Stephens. If that be treason, he asked the poor privilege of being hanged with them.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, said he regreted to talk about peace and reconstruction, or a Convention of States, &c.

struction, or a Convention of States, &c. He believed it could only injure us. It would encourage the enemy in the prosecution of the war, stimulate them to greater efforts, while it could only tend to depress our own people. It was idle to talk of our friends at the North. We have none.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, said persons

high in official authority have stated that treason was abroad in North Carolina, and ask for the suspension of the writ of

habeas coipus to suppress it. Several voices—"I call the gentlen to order."

Mr. Foote—I can never allude in my remarks to any official authorities without half a dozen gentlemen springing to their feet and raising points of order. I am not going to be choked off in this way. Men here have made skulking attacks upon Vice President Stephens. They have said of him what they dare not say to his face. It was in order to denounce the Vice President, but it is not in order—to vindicate him. It was in order—to vindicate him. It was in order—to remark of skulking attacks upon Vice-President Stephens. I have spoken of that gentleman. I wish the gentleman from Tennessee to say if he means

man from Tennessee to say if he means

Mr. Foote—No sir, a poor one.
I call all attacks in secret sessions,
skulking attacks. The gentleman from South Carolina says friends in the North. sue with him. I say we have friends, good, true, and valiant friends in the North. Every vote given for Mc-Clellan was for peace. If McClel-lan had been elected, he (Foote) was prepared to make from his seat, a pro-position for a Convention of the Sovwill receive the cordial support of the entire community. We refrain from giving any information concerning the movements or the number of our forces.

The Macon Telegraph speaks thus of matters at the front:—We have reliable information to the effect that the Yanks are advantage from Atlanta it his disco fensive, with the North, for a strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, a liberal and commercial treaty, and we soon should have the whole North we soon should have the whole American domain, and perhaps Cuba-Refering to Gen. Butler's speech, he said, infamous as Butler is, his speech looks to peoce, though the terms proposed by him were such as could not be accepted by the South. It refer-ing to sending Commissioners from Washington. If such commission the scurvy.

We notice that an exchange of prisoners is now going on, upon what principle, or to what extent we are notadvised, but notice by dispatch in to-days papers, that ten thousand are now on their way to Anapolis. We can easily imagine what anxiety will be felt, by those who have

to go to the assistance of the other States, so as to concentrate a force against Sherman.