

people. The result is most glorious in its history. Although rebels and guerrillas invested many portions of our State, yet the vote of Tennessee, and especially East Tennessee, is eminently gratifying to the friends of the Union and Freedom. The magnitude of the political struggle through which we have just passed scarcely can be realized. Upon it hung the destiny of this vast Republic; and in its issue was involved the hopes of the lovers of liberty throughout the world.

The handwriting of Grant and Lee. A Richmond correspondent of the Savannah Republican, referring to the late correspondence between Gen Grant and Lee in reference to the relief of our prisoners at the South, remarks: "The correspondence between Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant is now before me, and I have been much struck by the handwriting of these two ablest 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 following were a labor to him. The writing is an exact transcript of the first sentence of his letter to Gen. Grant. "General:—I have read your letter of the 18th inst. accompnied by copies of Exchange of Prisoners on the part of the Confederate States & the Hon. E. M. Stanton Sec'y of War Lt. Col Muford Asst. Comm'r of Exc. of the U. States."

The American Citizen. The above is from the Herald of last 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 sufficient 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, keeper of the Jack House." Our readers remember our reply to that article, to which the Herald rejoins as above. Is this a sufficient rejoinder? In that article we stated distinctly that the statement of 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, 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 abbreviations in our former article,) nor will we resort to billingsgate to offset the conduct of the Herald, but will abide our time. We trust the editor of the Herald will attend the trial, and diligently listen to the evidence, and then let him say who has stated falsehoods in reference to this matter, or else give the testimony in his readers and let them, for once judge for themselves.

The Storm Over. Never in the history of any previous campaign was there a more bitter and vindictive feeling cultivated by any party, than was by the opposition party, during the recent campaign. While their convention was in session at Chicago, for preparing for opening the campaign formally, the gathered thousands were addressed in different parts of the city, by the various delegates in attendance. The sentiments 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 repeated 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 declared in favor of Lincoln, the mischief would not submit—this was declared even in Pennsylvania! With this understanding the Chicago Convention adjourned 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 together, 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 unnerfed 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 is quite commendable. The leaders generally, acquiesce in the acknowledged situation, and make a virtue of necessity; even Vallandigham, himself, has abandoned politics and announced his intentions to practice law. Peace go with him in his retirement.

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 Christian Commission, the Sanitary Commission and various societies for the education and care of destitute children belonging to the families of "Freedomen," and last, if not least, a society for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the thousands 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 loyal 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 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 fate—above all others they should be the special objects of care. We would be glad to see this subject taken hold of at once and in such a systematic way as to reach all, and enable all to assist in it, and while taking care of this class, others should not be neglected. Remember that "he that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord," and give accordingly.

New York Hotels set on Fire. A concerted attempt to fire the city, was made on last Friday evening—the Tribune on Saturday, contains quite a lengthy and interesting account of it, for which we are sorry to say, we cannot find room. It is believed to be the work of rebel emissaries who came from Canada. The fires occurred in the principle hotels. The incendiaries came as guests, took rooms and having Phosphorus, saturated the bed cloths, piling them up and firing them, after which they locked the door. Some eight of the principle Hotels were thus found to be on fire between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock. Fortunately for the city, the fires were all speedily extinguished. It was a part of the programme to fire the shipping, but this was not accomplished. This is but another evidence of the cruel character of the foe with which we have to deal. Some of the guilty parties have been arrested, and a vigilant 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 hopes by the spontaneous action of 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.

FROM THE SOUTH. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. The Republican publishes a dispatch from Fortress Monroe this morning which says, the U. S. transport steamers Atlantic and Blackstone have arrived from Savannah, bringing Savannah and Milton Head dates to the 21st inst. The steamers 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 Beauregard had issued a proclamation, dated 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 following highly interesting and exciting intelligence, taken from the late Georgia papers: The Augusta Chronicle, of the 19th inst. 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 presented 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 his 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. I most cordially approve of the above (Signed.) JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War. 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 Yankees. As to the correctness of the rumors, we have nothing to say." The following is taken from the Augusta Sentinel of the 19th: "We have this reliable news from up the river. A gentleman, who arrived on Thursday evening from Stone 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 houses—some two-thirds of the town—and were laying waste the country as they 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 Eatonton 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 Railroad last night report that about one hundred Yankee cavalrymen made their appearance at School Circle on Thursday, and 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. It is also reported that the Yankees have burned Monticello and Hillsboro, which, if true, clearly indicates that they design tapping the Central Railroad at Gordon, or some other point. Passenger trains on the Georgia Railroad 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 every man capable of bearing arms, and all who do not respond, he has 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 giving any information concerning the movements of the number of our forces. The Macon Telegraph speaks thus of matters at the front: "We have reliable information to the effect that the Yankees are advancing from Atlanta in this direction, two columns, one on the McDonough road and the other via Jonesboro. Our forces are at Griffin. More than this we deem it imprudent at present to state. A gentleman who left Forsyth on Thursday, the 18th inst. at 3 o'clock, informs us that a courier arrived at that place about half an hour before he left, and reported that there was some Yankee cavalry eight miles North of the town. All the bridges on the road from Forsyth to Indian Springs were burned by our forces. The Intelligencer publishes the annexed news about affairs. The latest reliable intelligence from the front in Georgia is from a gentleman who left Griffin on Wednesday, at 10 p. m. General Wheeler fought the enemy, who was advancing with a force estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 in two columns, one on the McDonough and the other on the Jonesboro road, at Bear Creek, until late in the evening, when he fell back to Griffin, and was passing that city on its right when our informant left. Our infantry forces were falling back to Barnesville. It is probable that at the time we write this, Sherman occupies Griffin, and will rapidly demonstrate upon Macon, and perhaps Milledgeville. We learn from a reliable source that Governor Brown's residence, in Canton, Cherokee County, embracing his commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, out-houses, &c., with his office and other buildings, were all burned to the ground by the vandal foe, a few days ago. The officer in command of the vandals, who were sent to execute the work they so ruthlessly 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. A force of some 3,000 or 4,000 vandals were within a mile or two of the town, while some seventy of the band 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 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 defense of the State is left. We have no suggestion to make. What 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, Letch, Vance, Stephens, Cobb and Foote, are denounced as heedless agitators 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 action against the execution of the reconstruction laws. In the course of the debate, which was on a resolution reported by Mr. Staples, of Virginia, for a decrease in the number of exemptions from military service of the State officers, Mr. Leach, of North Carolina, said he was a 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 the conscription of State officers. A Georgia hue and cry had been raised about the appointment. 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 regretted to talk about peace and reconstruction, 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 corpus to suppress it. Several voices—"I call the gentlemen to order!" Mr. Lester, of Georgia—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman must confine himself to the question before the House. 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 vindictive him. It was in order— Mr. Miles, rising.—The gentleman from Tenn. speaks of skulking attacks upon Vice President Stephens. I have spoken of that gentleman. I wish the gentleman from Tennessee to say if he means I have made a skulking attack. Mr. Foote—No sir, a poor one. I call all attacks in secret sessions, skulking attacks. The gentleman from South Carolina says we have no friends in the North. I make friends with him. I say we have friends, good, true, and valiant friends in the North. Every vote given for McClellan was for peace. If McClellan had been elected, he (Foote) was prepared to make from his seat, a proposition for a Convention of the Sovereign States, North and South, and he believed that the South could have secured from it peace and independence. If the South had met the North in Convention she would have proposed a league offensive and defensive, with the North, for a strict enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, a liberal and commercial treaty, and we soon should have the whole North American domain, and perhaps Cuba, referring to Gen. Butler's speech, he said, infamous as Butler is, his speech looks to peace, though the terms proposed by him were such as could not be accepted by the South. It referring to sending Commissioners from Washington. If such commission did come, and bring any propositions from the Government at Washington looking to peace, he believed it was the duty of our Government to receive it. But he did not think Congress should pass upon it, but that it should be submitted to the several States for each one to decide upon it in a sovereign capacity. After some remarks by other members, the resolution was adopted. The House also passed the Senate bill to force the militia of the State to go to the assistance of the other States, so as to concentrate a force against Sherman. It is temper which makes the bliss of home or disturbs its comfort. The home is in the forbearing temper, in the yielding spirit, in the calm pleasures of a mild disposition, anxious to give and receive happiness.



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BUTLER PA.  
WEDNESDAY NOV. 30, 1864.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

Never in the history of any previous campaign was there a more bitter and vindictive feeling cultivated by any party, than was by the opposition party, during the recent campaign.

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.

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Gen. Sherman is described by a 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 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 Monticello, the home of Jefferson, and Rock Island, formerly belonging to President Monroe, as the property of alien enemies 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.

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.