so distinguished as General Hancock,

-so distinguished as treneral Hancock, in his efforts to organize a new corps.

I shall throw no obstacles in his way on the present occasion, but I cannot, certainly, be expected to invite aviolation of laws in carrying out a plan which sacrifi-ces the rights of the State under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotec-ted by them, so far as concerns future provisions for their comfort and that of

I will further observe that it appears by the report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law, has put into the military service of the Uni-ted States since the commencement of the war, the following number of men,

ations for the one year term ... rafted men and substitutes....ecruits for regular army....e-e-nlistments of Pennsylvania Volun Troops sent into the service of the U. S.

The 25,000 militia of 1862 are not in-

. 17,876

336,444

cluded in this statement.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the Report of the Surveyor General, herewith presented, and commend the suggestions made by that officer to your

consideration.

This message is accompanied by full reports of all the military departments.— They exhibit the large amount of service performed during the past year, and con-tain a full history of all the military operations of the State. Many valuable recommendations are made in them to procommendations are made in them to pro-mote the efficiency of our volunteers, and the comfort of the sick and wounded, which I commend to your carnest and im-mediate attention. It affords me great satisfaction to bear my testimony to the ability, diligence and fidelity of all the officery in these search descriptors. officers in these several departments.

Before closing this message, I desire to advert to the delay which has sometimes occurred in the passage of the general appropriation bill. It is necessary that this bill should become a law, as otherwise the action of Government would be stopped. To delay its presentation to the Executive, as was done at the last regular session, till a late hour of the night be-fore the morning fixed for the final ad-journment, is to deprive the people of their right to have all acts submitted to the revision of the Legislature before be-coming laws, in case the Executive should not approve them. If there had been not approve them. If there had been time, I should probably have returned the appropriation bill of last year for such revision, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved—but that opportunity was denied me before the bill had become a law, and in fact, as the Legislature was on the in fact, as the Legislature was on the point of adjournment, the only question presented to me was whether that bill presented to me was whether that bill should become a law without amendment or the necessities of the government re-

main unprovided for.

The gallantry of our soldiers in the field still sheds lustre on the Commonwealth, and that their merit is appreciated by a generous people is shown by the continued and cheerful* liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute of their means for their comfort and welfare. May the blessing of fort and welfare. May the blessing God be on those brave men who ha stood by the country through the dark hours of her trial.

A. G. CURTIN. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 4. 1865.

The Impending Draft.

Six weeks from to-day the Government will draft the number of men assigned in each subdistrict that has not at that time filled its quota by volunteering. A num-ber of the wards of the city have taken the matter seriously in hand, and will soon commence putting men into the field to their credit. The Fourth Ward, Pitts-burgh, has nearly filled its quota already, and with a slight effort will be out of the draft when the number of men required from it will have been ascertained. The following facts will be of interest to all who may be liable to the draft:

Volunteers receive the Government bounty according to the time for which they agree to; serve. For one year, \$100; for two years, \$200 for three years, \$300. These amounts are paid in installments. To a one years's volunteer, when mustered in, \$333; to a two year's recruit, \$66.66; an, \$33.33; to a two year's recruit, \$66 66; the blood of "brave oil Ossawattamie," declares that "the events of that day, and of re installments are to be paid to the volunteer or his representatives during the term of service. The monthly pay of a private, either volunteer, substitute or drafted man, is sixteen dollars a month. Non-commissioned and commissioned of feets received in the events of that day, and of the week that preceded it, will never fade from our memory." John Brown was hung on the 2d of December, 1859, and the Dispatch says "that was the beginning of this war." It adds:

We say we shall never forget the day mencing his career in this county, after

for persons not liable to draft are considered as volunteers, and receive the Federal and municipal bounties, and whatever their principal agrees to pay them. Representative substitutes for those not liable to draft may be persons who are liable. It should be borne in objects. It all seems "like a phantom of collects."

stitute is liable to draft, and his principal dikewise. A man may enlist in the army or navy for three years as a substitute. If in the navy he must be treated to the control of the cont st be twenty-three year

Those interested in the draft should pay particular attention that the names of all those not liable to be stricken from the enrollment list. Every name taken off reduces the quota of the district Each of the wards, while they oppoint a committee to hunt up all the exempts of the district who may be enrolled, and see

the district who may be enrolled, and see that their names are dropped.

The following dispatch from the Provost Marshal-General, in reference to an inquiry as to the allowance made on this call for men put in under previous requisition for troops for two and three years, indicates a possible very important reduction in the city's quota:—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1864.

Washington, Pec. 29, 1001.

"Quotas are assigned after taking into account the number of years service which the several localities have furnished. One three years' man counts three (3) years; a two years' two (2), and a one year man one (1) year.

"James B. Fry,

Provost Marshal General."

The Pirate Rappahannock

We find the case of the Rappahar ock, rebel pirate, reported at length in our English files. Although the case was given in our foreign summary, there are a few points brought by the papers which make it more interesting and worthy of fuller notice. The Rappahannock was fitted out at Sheerness as a pirate, it will be remembered, in 1863, under the name of the Seylla. She had been a screw sloop of her Majesty's navy before tha time, and knowin as the Victor. She sailed from Sheerness to Calais. The ease was brought into the Court of the Queen's Bench, at Westminster, on the 5th of December. It involved the interpretation of the British peutrality laws. We copy from the London Times a porion of the testimony of a witness who had been employed on the yessel as a fireman, and do not wonder that his sworn tatement "burst like a bembshell" on ourt, jury and spectators :

A witness on the cross-examination said that he came home from China about two months ago, and had only received three weeks' wages, and Mr. Rumble said that he was authorized by the "company" -that is, the firm of owners-to pay hem a guinea a week. The witness went on to state that a Government tug took the ship out of harbor the day she left Sheerness. He came up on board and aw the Government tug towing her.

Capt. Wise here exclaimed—the greatest falsehood ever told!

The Lord Chief Justice examined the itness closely as to this. He swore positively that he was certain that .it was a Government tug. He had been in the Government service and knew a Government tug when he saw it. There could, he said, be no mistoke about it.

The solicitor General pressed him as to when it was.

The witness-When we went out from Sheerness to Calais. The night we left. [The witness spoke quite positively, and firmly, and there could be no mistake as to what he meant. His statement seemed to create the utmost surprise among the coun-

out in part in a British port; manned by British sailors and under the cognizance of subaltern British officials, towed by a British government tug to sea. This has been added to the list. He lost an is the result of a British official examinament "created;" the utmost surprise Hospital at Alexandria, Va. among the counsel for the Crown." 1f the testimony of the witness stands, that of the 14th Pa. Cav., is now among those government will have made out a much of our fallen heroes. Being surrounded strynger case against itself than it ever by superior numbers, while out on a reattempted to make out against us. The connoisance on the 17th of last month, Court adjourned the trial until February for consultation .- Phila. North Amer.

The John Brown Anniversary.

The Richmond rebels have not forgotten their execution of John Brown, and they have good cause to remember the

private, either volunteer, substitute or drafted man, is sixteen dollars a month. Non-commissioned and commissioned officers receive an increased pay beyond the rates which were allowed before the last session of Congress.

Drafted men receive no bounty, either from the Federal Government or the city, neither do substitutes for drafted men, or men liable to draft furnished in advance of the draft, receive bounties from the Government Representative substitutes, for persons not liable to draft are considered as volunteers, and receive the look noor that due to the dook noor that due to the cover the five intervance of a whole century have been compressed into that little space. When we have the cover the five intervance of the draft, are considered as volunteers, and receive the look noor that day, over the five intervance of the draft intervance of the draft are considered as volunteers, and receive the look noor that day, over the five intervance. whatever their principal agrees to pay them. Representative substitutes for those not liable to draft may be persons who are liable. It should be borne in mind, however, that substitutes for persons liable to draft, furnished before drafting, must not themselves be liable.

An enrolled man furnishing an alieu as a substitute, is exempt for the time of service of the substitute, unless the alien becomes a citizen, or declares his intention to become so, in which case the substitute is liable to draft, and his principal stitute is liable to draft, and his principal that day's work was the opening scene.

New York city will have to furnish about ten thou ent call for troops.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher. BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 11, 1865.

*## "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, On

Dissolution. The constant absence of Major Ander on, on duty in the Provost Marshal's office has made a dissolution of our former relations as Editors of the Citizen necessary. Not having time to pen a few lines before his departure for Pittsburgh, on Monday morning, the Major authorized us to say that by mutual understands well as his gentlemanly manners, made him an efficient and acceptable partner. conclusion I would solicit the continued patronage of the public. Having deterousiness in the future, and having been nvited so to do, I will hold forth in the nes of theirs that may be presented, as the rolls. also to all business placed in my hands by the confidence of friends. Any friends who wish to see me on matters connected with the press, or otherwise, are invited

they will be made welcome. THOMAS ROBINSON. Jan 9 1865

When, a few weeks ago, we learn ed that it was the purpose of Mr. Wilson, of the Herald, to retire from the Editorial chair of that paper, we thought it likeple at the late election, as a rebuke to the course he had been pursuing, he had deinto the service. Our readers can imagine onr astonishment on learning that he presented himself to the examining exemption! alleging slight injury "once on a time" inflicted upon his collar bone The examination, we believe, resulted in while there is not much probability of him yet becoming a Union soldier, there

is nevertheless a possibility of it. o time, hear of the fresh sacrifices which are being offered up on the alter of our common country. The name of John K. Rea-son of Samuel Rea, of Butler tp., arm in the battle of the Wilderness we tion. We do not wonder that Captain believe, last summer, from the effects of Wise "exclaimed;" nor that the state- which he never recovered. He died in

The name of Thomas W Seaman too was struck with a saber by a rebel Cavalry man, and falling from his horse broke his neck. The friends of those brave young men, while they have much to mourn in their early deaths, yet have a right to be thankful, now that they have fallen, that to assist in re-sementing our fractured

Erom the last-number of that paregret that we cannot speak of him, on war-and after open opposition to its prosecution in the interest of the Union for the time being ceased—he had a fine honor and the preservation of its unity. And as he dare say little commendatory of the rebels; he said nothing that would nothing said agriust him. Upon the whole our strength and wisdom. Let there be a opnference of our wise men. Let there be a calm investigation of our wants.

Then let all obstacles to the employmissing the strength of the control o

journalists and politicians of that day, by undertaking to frighten the National Administration into submission to the unius and unconstitutional demands of the reb els, by crying out "no coertion," instead of at once taking grounds for their coun try and against all its enemies, whether they might be found amongst their "Sou thern breebren" or elsewhere.

Four yerrs of grim war, however, may have produced a change in the political pinions of Mr. Coll-we trust it has .-If not, we still hope that the voice of the people last fall has-we will wait and see Personally we entertain for Mr. Coll, great respect, and hoping that his advent to the editorial chair of the Herald is the beginning of a better day with us as citisens and neighbors; we congratulate the entire people of the county on the change ----

We were quite favorably disap ointed in the full attendance on the co vening of the enrolling board, last weekevery township in the county being repre sented. We mixed in with the crowd of two or three occasions for the purpose of seeing how matters progressed, and are ing between us, the partnership heretofore free to say that things moved along smoothexisting, is dissolved as of the terminally. Mr. Copeley labored with his usual nion of the first volume of the paper. So energy, to give satisfaction to all who callfar, at least, as we are concerned, it is with ed on him. Dr. Perchment was, as usuregret that we yield to a business necessi- al, courteous and obliging. The corps of ty. The Major's correct business habits, Clerks in attendance, too, were everything that could be desired. Upon the whole we believe that general satisfaction was The cablishment is now owned and will given. In behalf, therefore, of our be conducted in the future by myself. In citizens, we tender the board, one and all, our thanks for the energetic, just and courteous manner in which they dischargmine 1 to give more attention to legal ed their very onerous and delicate duties

This week they hold forth in Kittan ning, after which they will return to the office of Charles M'Candless, Esq., and city and re-arange the rolls of the differ will, in the absence of himself and his ent sub-districts. We have, no doubt partner, Mr. Graham, attend to all busi- great good will result from their revising

Governor's Message. The Message will be found in our pa per this week, to the exclusion of other

to call at the office already mentioned and matter; we ask for it a careful reading In it we learn that about one fifth of th 300,000 men, now called for, is required of this State! We are pleased to see that the Senate has already taken up the sub ject-that such an allotment is just, i scarcely possible. We have neither time nor space at present, to examin this matter at length, contenting ourself with simply ly that, accepting the verdict of the peowill take hold of this, as well as all other matters affecting the interest and honor termined, so far as he possibly could, to at of the Commonwealth, with that firmnes tone for his reprehensible course by going and manly pride that becomes the repre well sentatives of three and a half millions of enlightened freemen We blushed last winter at observing with what retisene Physician last week, as a fit subject for the Legislature passed over the shabby conduct of Secretary Stanton, in res ponse to the united appeal of the Gov ernor's of both Maryland and Pennsylva finding the Ex-Editor all right. So that nia. But then we were told by some that this was a personal quarrel between Curtin and the worthy Secretary, and by others, that we must grin and bear every thing till after Mr. Lincoln's re-election this latter argument no longer exists. We would depricate any factious opposition to the federal policy, but at the same time it is the duty of those intrusted with the interests of the State, to see that the rights of the State remain unimpaired. Mr. Stanton is the mere creature of executive will, while Gov. Curtin is the representa tive of the people of a sovereign State .-For our self, we can see no good reason why permission should not be at once given to raise a brigade within the State for Hancock's corps. Why require re-cruits to visit Washington city for the purpose of joining it? This and other questions should be asked and satisfactor ry answers had. Let public opinion be what it may elsewhere, we know that our people without party distinction hope to see Governor Curtin sustained in his efshedding of the blood of that martyr to human freedom. The Richmond Discounter interest. We have no doubt our representatives are fully cognizence of this fact, and will act accordingly.

The Confederacy in Despair.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4. The Richmond Sentinel contains a very mportant editorial, believed to be pen of Jeff. Davis. Secretary Sewis reported to have sent it to all the his retirement, in terms of approval. Commencing his career in this county, after
the commencement of the present civil

the pen of Jeff. Davis. Secretary Seward is reported to have sent it to all the
foreign ministers, as showing the complete exhaustion of the rebellion, and
grate and jar dreadfully upon the general

where the pen of Jeff. Davis. Secretary Sewdid it is possible the
in the vicinity.

The Columbia consequently the rebels are no longer entitled to consideration as belligerents. It says our late reverses has done much towards preparing our people for extreme sacrifices. If the subjugated question is opportunity of making a good record, had he so choosen. Such, however, was not his choice, but on the contrary he missed few opportunities to traduce the cause of few opportunities to traduce the cause of the contrary he missed for theirs, it would be more glorious to devote our means to success than lose them as spoils to the enemy. Our situation, stripped of our property, but mas-ters of our government, would be infiniteters of our government, would be infinite-ly better than if despoiled by the enemy of the rebels; he said nothing that would be offensive to the most "sensative Southand and wearing his bonds. Subjugation is a horror that embraces all other horrors. Troublesome times are upon us. Great private life, there could, we believe, be exigencies surround us. We need all high words we have had in our mouths

misseration. It was quite proper now that the war must go on, that he should retire. So long as we have a man or a dollar, let the call for them be honored. It would the call for them be honored. It would be adding disgrace to our misery if we

it must have them. If Providence condemns us to a master, let it not be a Yan-kee. Of all the people on earth, we have the most reason to loathe and dred them. Any terms with any other would be pref-erable to subjugation by them. If states-

erable to subjugation by them. If states-manship cannot save us, it can palliate our misery by saving us from the Yankees. Our people would infinitely prefer a fa-vorable alliance with European nations. The Richmond Enquirer, after com-menting on the above, says: If it be ne-cessary to convince the world that we are fighting for self-government of whites, then we should liberate the negroes; and if that liberation should seque our recif that liberation should secure our recognition and the guaranty of England of France to our independence, we believe the people of these States would not hes the people of these States would not hes-itate to make the sacrifice. The conse-quences of emancipation would fall up-on the negro. The act would be one of necessity, not of choice, taken against our independent and convictions but the save we dgment and convictions, but to save to om the horrors of a prolonged war an ruin, and the destruction involved in the uccess of our enemy

Important Information.

The Augusta Sentinel gets the follow ig information from a gentleman who left Savannah just before it was surrendered into the hands of the enemy :

"The works around the city were very strong and the place in all probability would have been held had it not been for the fall of Fort McAllister. The usual garrison numbered about one hundred and twenty-five men, A day or two before it fell, however, about six hundred more was attacked on the north side by Sherman's forces. If it were known that had s it was on the water side, it could never have been captured. After Sherman had captured the fort he communicated with the fleet and procured a bountiful supply of ammunition. Sherman also transferred the heavy guns from Fort McAllister to a position from which he could shell the until Saturday. On that day he demanded an unconditional surrender of the city. General Beauregard, in substance, informd him that he knew the way to the city, nd could take it if he was able.

General Beauregard left the ci y on unday. The residents of Savannah did with contumely, and would so enot expect that the city would be captured. They were totally unprepared for tling the affairs of all America, and such a result. But very few of them giving guarantees both to Mexico and succeeded in getting away. Thousands who did were obliged to leave most of their effects behind. The best order was maintained throughout the entire siege All

the whiskey was locked up. plantations in the vicinity of the city, fell into the hands of the Yankees. Some estimate the amount at 500,000 beshe's. The confederate Government succeeded main loss sustained by it, was the loss of haps intervention. iege guns about the place, and the gunour troops passed, was built at the foot of has ever said or hinted that they one of the streets of the city, During would make this bargain, but if they the siege several attempts to destroy our communications on the Carolina side were that we would. Now this also, made, all of which proved futile. Bishop Abbott was in the city on Monday .-Our informant does not know whether he left the place or not. A large portion of the Central Railroad cars were sent mination, and in return we are to oflown the Savannah and Gulf Railroad before that line was interrupted. Both labor power, which would leave us of of the printing offices of the city fell in- no use to them, to ourselves, or anythe hands of the Yankees. We are pformed both editors left before the capitulation. Mr. Snead, of the Republian, left early last week, with the Government funds, of which he was custodian. Mr. Smith, of the News, did not leave by abandon. Very well, then, it until Monday night.

following editorial, strikingly significant of the public temper at the Capital:

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 30.]
"When in any crisis of a nation's fate. men are seen to lose their heads, and to look all around them in wild alarm, it is proof that they at least are subdued. If proof that they at least are subdued. If this graceful confession to the public the mass of their countrymen had not more presence of mind than they have, the doom of all would be near at hand. They all seem to have some such fright- taken out of us, would make friends calm and resolute tone of the country.—

They sound as if they were shipwreckeda lreadyand drifting They do not help, but hinder. They resemble shricking passengers in a tempest, point of the compass, anxiously scanto whom the boatswain had to say: You ning the distant horizon, and one mar our labors; keep your cabins, you do crying 'Lo here' and another 'Lo ssist the storm. One public journal exhorts those Confederate States to throw us, and if they did we should be al-themselves back into the arms of Eng. ready lost. Our help and hopes nevland, France, and Spain, the powers er were and are not now, with Eu-which first planted colonies here: to go which first planted colonies here; to go back like the prodigial son; to acknowledge that we were young birds that had broke shell too soon; to recall all those high words we have had in our mouths for one, two or three generations, about liberty, the rights of man and democrations. It is for want of confidence cy, and promise not to c so any more.

have proved unable to sustain ourselves; that is, seeing we are beaten, overworked and overwhelmed, and ready to sink, come all ye gods and Christians, and resue us, and take us to yourselves as your vassals and liege subjects forever. The blind paris of the writer makes him even unable to see that neither England, nor France, nor Spain, nor the three combined, would touch us with the end of the longest pole if we once made so helpless an exhibition of ourselves. Nations are weaker brother fallen among thieves, wounded and half dead, they do not trouble themselves about his hard fate. They even pass by on the other side, but empty his pockets, if peradventure there be mewhat left to take away from him. If neither England nor France will so

much as recognize us, not even know of our existence, while we are vigorously baffiing and beating back gigantic invasions year after year, in haughty reliance on our own prowess and good cause, and able, to offer them advantageous alliances, and reciprocal benefits, how would they receive such an invitation as this, now that we are sinking and perishing under the mighty power of the Yankee nation? Now that we are beaten and beggared, we pray you to go to war with that nation for our redemption, and having rescued us, as we have nothing else to offer, take ourselves and our children for vassels to you and your children. troops were sent to their aid. The fort Take this land that once was ours and partition at among you. This will not do. The alternative is not offered the fort been as strong on the land side us, as panic-stricken mortals imagine, to be colonists under England or France or subjects of the Yan-We are not choice.

"The very proposal suggested to be made to those powers would prove that we are already subjugated. It would be an admission that we had set up a pretention we could not supcity, in case he wished to. No demand was made for the surrender of the city not fight, and they would coldly bid us creep back into the Union and stay there. They would understand that the United States, if this Confederacy be once subdued, must be the ruling power of the West. They would glad to cement their friendship with our enemies by treating us deavor to make a general treaty, set-Canada. One is ashamed even to refute and rebuke this mean suggestion, begotten by terror upon rance. It would be pleasing to think one should never hear more of it, but then there is another, and not very Four local companies were assigned to dissimilar in kind or in origin, an olice duty, and kept law breakers quiet. other counsellor who also, of course, One or two fires occurred; but little prop-erty was damaged. All the rice on the plantations in the vicinity of the city, that we are ready to abolish slavery. That slavery shall not be permitted to prejudice our recognition as a nation, and we are assured that this n removing mot of its stores. The would secure recognition, and per-

"It is not alleged that England or mats. The pontoon bridge across which France, or the Government of either would, then we are exhorted to say ever the idea may be muffled up, amounts exactly to an invitation to England and France, or one of them, to make war upon the United States in order to save us from Yankee dofer them what? Destruction of our body else. It is said, indeed, that this would be a great concession to the opinion of mankind, which is anti-slavery, and that the evil consequences would fall upon the unfortunate negro whom we should thus baseatil Monday night.

The Richmond Examiner gives the sion of defeat, and would also, by the favorable opportunity to arge peace. Is no doubt waiting for the fall of Charl them, be taken as a confession that we had deserved defeat. We must not deceive ourselves.

> having white flags to every Matters do not so stand with own ground, we have powers and ma-terials both to vindicate our independence and destroy our enemies. in the efficient administration of our military affairs, which is only trivial. Neither can this confidence be restored by always crying 'Confidence,' that the State should aid any movement 'Only let us have confidence.' 'Have proposed to open the door of emigration

Our affairs can be restored only by placing the military affairs of the contry in really capable hands—in the hands of one who will not need to keep piteously appealing for confidence, or feelingly depreciating misconstruction of orders and by giving to him a carte blanche, yes, and a carte noire, too, and saying. Now lead on and we will follow thee.'
"Then we will have no need of

ooking anxiously across the lantic to see whether freedom is about not "Good Samaritans." If they see a weaker bother fallen among thieres.

National Independence is not carried over sea in ships—where it there it stands like an oak. have not here within ourselves the element of it, materials and spirit, body and soul, then we shall never see it -never.

The sentence above in which the Examiner wants Lee again carte noire as well as carte blauche, black control as well as white, indicates the growing determination to arm the slaves.

NEWS ITEMS.

NEW YORK. January 8. The Times' Washington says it is rumored that Gen. Sherman has communi-cated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah is doubtless

in connection with this subject.

The Times says Gen. Thomas has been made a Major-General in the regular ar-

my, vice Gen. Fremont, resigned, dating-from his victory over Hood. Similar nominations for Sherman, Meade and Sheridan have been sent to the Senate.

A letter from the army of the James, dated Friday, says all is quite in this Department. A severe rain storm has prevailed all day, making the roads almost

It is known that a bill is pending in the House of Representatives for the reconstructions of the States, the Government of which have been subverted or overthrown by rebellion, and thus establish-

ing a rule applicable to them all. Representative Wilson has introduced a substitute for a bill providing that no Representatives shall be received from any such State until by act or joint resoution of Congress, and approved by the President, or passed notwithstanding his objection. It shall be declared that the State has formed a just local government, republican in form, entitled to represer tation in Congress. In other words the substitute proposes fo deal with each State seperately, on its own merits, with-out establishing a system of readmission applicable to them.

Richmond papers of the 6th, in addi-

on to what was telegraghed last night have the following:

A violent tornado passed over middle A abama on the 27th of December, kill-ing fifteen persons, demolishing a number of houses, and destroying the railroad bridge on the Montgomery and Point Railroad, twenty miles east of gomery. The amount of damage done was immense.

At the battle of Franklin, he Missouri brigade went into the fight six hundred and eighty-eight strong, and had one hun-dred and nine k lled, two hundred and forty-two wounded and ninety-six capturmaking a loss of four hundred and

General Cockerell was wounded three times, but not seriously. Colonel Gates was also wounded. Col. Garland and Major Parker, with a long list of Cap-

A rebel account of the bombardment of Fort Fisher says: This formida-ble fleet stood in at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and at twenty minutes to 1 it opened a furious fire upon Fort Fisher, the principal work at the mouth of the Cape Fear. An English naval officer who was with Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, and at Sebastopol, says the fire exceeded anything he had ever seen.

The Pope of Rome has replied to-Confederate manifesto, addressed to all Foreign Governments, asking them to interfere in our quarrel. His Holiness says he will not fail to avail himself of a

Governor Cannon, of Delaware, in. his not deceive ourselves.

"It signifies nothing to say that we would rather give neglegary than that State. Emancipation in Maryland slavery primarily as a com

A brigade of cavelry and artillery has been stationed near Lovittsville. Gen. Devin is in command of the brigade. Winter quarters are being erected, and it is possible that this force will remain

The Columbia Typographical Society, The Columbia Typographical Society, last night, celebrated, by a supper, its 50th anniversary. Among the invited guests were Speaker Colfax, 1 epresentatives Baldwin, ef Massachusetts, Brooks, Ambrose, W. Clark, Wm. Falon, Chief Clerk of the navy Department, J. Monday, the Presidents Private Secretary Ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King, Ben. Perley oore, and other gentlement who, like themselves, have a mactical who, ike themselves, have a practical knowledge of printing, who severally re-sponded to the regular toasts, much to the delight of the large assemblage of the craft.

It is said that President Lincoln will, upon his inauguration be obliged to give way to the unexampled pressure for office, and make some changes among office hol-ders throughout the country.

Governor Andrew, among other practical suggestions, in his inaugural address to the Massachusetts Legislature suggests that the State should aid any movement Mr. Coll, his successor, is well known to our community. He was the editor of that paper at the outbreak of the rebellion, and, if memory serves us right, fell into the error so common to Democratic sequences, and the call for them be nonored. It would be adding disgrace to our misery if were overcome without exhausting every resource of defence. If the Government determines that it needs ur lands, housint the error so common to Democratic sequences, and the call of the maintain our own cause against our enemies; but toutler the suggestion, above all, to utter it now, is to say too plainly, not as we should, but when we shall, or rather inasmuch as we ally abhors your 'confidence.' Have trust in one another,' and slang of that sort. On the contrary, matters are made worse, for markind naturity when we shall, or rather inasmuch as we ally abhors your 'confidence.' Have trust in one another,' and slang of that sort. On the contrary, matters are made worse, for markind naturity when we shall, or rather inasmuch as we ally abhors your 'confidence.'