

as though we should remain here forever. Viewed in the light of death and eternity, of what moment seem these things of earth! How little and insignificant appear the influences that move us! Could we interrogate our friend now and ask which of all the characters we ascribe to him, brought him the most favor at the bar of Heaven, would he not answer that of *Christus*? Not the enlightened, useful and honorable public man—not the patriot nor philanthropist, even; but the earnest, sincere and humble follower of Christ who is esteemed there.

This voice of warning—this solemn admonition, gentlemen, have been addressed to us. One of our number has been called away, and none of us know how soon we must follow. Let us harken to it, and so fashion our lives, and direct our course, that when death comes—even should it come as unexpectedly as it did to him of whom I speak, we may, like him, be fully prepared, and in the last hour be able to express our perfect confidence of heavenly bliss.

My friend and father: may I be enabled to emulate thy virtues and follow in thy steps! And oh! when the stern summons comes, may I, like thee, be found ready—leaving behind me, as thou hast done, a name which none can censure, but all must praise.

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep regret, the announcement of the death of the Hon. Robert R. Reed, a member from Washington county.

Resolved, That in his death the Commonwealth has lost an able and faithful representative, and this House one of its most useful and accomplished members.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family of the deceased, and bear to them the assurance that the esteem of his fellow members was as fully merited as freely given.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory, the members of this House will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Representative. He may be said to have sustained that high standard of character raised by the old Roman—he was "above suspicion." On his dying bed he might with perfect truth have exclaimed in the language of one of our "In simplicity and sincerity I have had my conversation among men."

Besides all this personal excellence of character, Dr. Reed was a man of more than ordinary education and attainments. He was a ripe scholar, a man of great literary taste and acquirements, of refined sentiment and cultivated mind; yet naturally very modest, unassuming and unambitious. In a word, he may be taken as the correct model of a real gentleman.

When a few days ago I saw the announcement of his death, it was with unusual regret. I was reluctantly compelled to believe it. From my boyhood, I may say, I have known him, and the high regard I had for him ripened into friendship through my intercourse with him here last session. My first recollection of him found him engaged in a work of humanity—the cause of colonization, which he had great faith, and labored earnestly for many years. Humanity, benevolence and charity were the distinguishing traits of his character. His whole life was spent in deeds of benevolence and acts of charity. None will miss him more than the poor. The Church, the Sabbath school, and religion will miss him greatly, for he was a sincere Christian, and their constant and active friend and supporter. We will miss him. The State will miss him. A pure and incorruptible patriot, he stood up for his Government, rendering her all the aid in his power. He often visited the camps and the hospitals to see and care for the sick and wounded soldiers of our army, and not long before the end of his days he was found on these errands of mercy.

But he is gone! In the midst of usefulness he is taken from us. Who, when we last parted with him here, would have said that when the roll of names was again called; his would be the one which would be the absent, and missing one. While, then, we lament his loss, let us seek to imitate his virtues. Sooner or later we must follow him. The hour of the day we know not, for

To-morrow never yet,  
On any human being rose or set."

**FROM RICHMOND.**  
**Peace in the Rebel Congress.**

Special to the Pittsburgh Commonwealth.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

Files of the Richmond papers of the 24th, received here to-day, contain the following:

In the rebel House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Lynch, Jr., of North Carolina, offered the following resolutions, more effectually to strengthen the Confederate cause, preserve peace, and restore harmony among the people.

Whereas, The protracted struggle on the part of the Confederate States for their Constitutional rights, against the Federal Government, who claim the exercise of right over States and property of citizens, not guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, nor laws of Congress, is just cause of alarm to the friends of civil liberty; and

Whereas, The cruel manner in which war has been conducted on the part of the Federal authorities in the destruction of private property of non-combatants, and other acts of wantonness not tolerated by the usages of civilized nations, justifies the painful apprehension that the Federal authorities are blind to their constitutional obligations, deaf to the demands of justice, the appeals of suffering humanity, the groans of the dying, and cries and tears of the helpless mothers and weeping orphans.

Resolved, Therefore, for the purpose of averting, if possible, the further horrors of this bloody fratricidal strife, revolving alike to the feelings of statesmen, patriots and Christians, and to add more to our physical strength, that we, the members of the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress, in behalf of justice and the suffering community, appeal most earnestly to the President, and Senators of the Confederate Congress, to appoint such number of Commissioners as in their judgment the importance of the occasion demands, and offer an armistice to the Federal authorities, preparatory to negotiations for peace.

Resolved, That should the Federal authorities agree to an armistice and consent to negotiate for peace, that the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be requested to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of conferring with the Federal authorities, and that such terms of peace as may be agreed to by them, and certified by the President and Senate, two thirds of the Senate concurring, shall constitute the kind of peace between the belligerents.

Resolved, That should the Federal authorities refuse to entertain terms of peace by negotiation, and thereby deny us our constitutional rights, that for the purpose of more effectually maintaining those rights, and at the same time avert, if possible, the fearful and humiliating fate of subjugation, alike revolting to the feelings of freedom and repugnant to the demands of justice, that we, the Representatives of this House, do unanimously pledge the undivided resources of our inalienable rights as freemen.

Mr. Mullen, of Virginia, moved that the resolutions be considered in secret session, as the same question is now before the House in another form.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was so ordered by an almost unanimous vote.

## The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, - Editor.  
M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA. 1.  
WEDNESDAY FEB. 1. 1865.

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

**Glorious News!**  
The Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery has passed Congress by the decided vote of 119 to 56! America is free!

In our paper this week, will be found, a communication from the Treasurer of the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, in reference to its finances. Of the truth of the facts set forth, we have no doubt. What we conceive to be the practical question is, how to raise the greatest revenue from the greatest amount of travel? We have no disposition to become partizan, and will therefore leave the subject in the hands of those interested. We have our opinion on this matter, but have very little interest, other than that common to all, and will therefore quietly acquiesce in whatever may be thought best.

We have just received a list of the Standing Committee of the Senate and House. The Senate, it seems, adheres to usage by confining the number of each committee to five; but the House whose custom was to have seven, now swells the number to fifteen! This must come from a weak desire on the part of some to be found on most of the committees. We feel quite sure that this weakness is not general. It seems to us the House needs only one step farther to reach perfection, and that is to resolve that each committee shall consist of the whole House.

On the first page of this paper will be found, a communication from Lieut. Bartley, published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, giving an account of his capture and some of the leading incidents of prison life. Mr. Bartley was an old school mate of ours—is entirely reliable, his account, therefore, may be implicitly received as a true statement without coloring.

On the same page will be found, the oration, we might almost say, of Mr. Kelly, of Washington county, on the occasion of the announcement of the death of his colleague Dr. Reed. It is at once so truthful and eloquent that its publication requires no apology. Mr. Negley's remarks which follow, are also words fitly said and correspond strictly with the convictions of our people.

### Rail Roads.

Last winter the all absorbing question of Railroads, was the prominent matter of conversation on the tongue of every one in our county. A bill was passed, authorizing the construction of a road from Freeport to some point along the valley of the Shenango, in Mercer county—its provisions were considered ample, and it was thought by its friends, that it would be easy to procure the construction of a road upon it; but thus far the prospects are undeveloped. During the present session, two bills have been presented in the Legislature, looking to the construction of roads to penetrate the vast coal fields of this county, one intended to run up Bear Creek, to some point on the Shenango, in Mercer county, the other to run from Franklin to some point within this county. While these various projects are developing, all that we can do is to wait patiently and hopefully, trusting to fait for our future destiny.

After working off enough of our paper to supply a few of the western mails, on Wednesday, we have waited patiently till 8 p. m. of Thursday, so that we could lay before the rest of our readers by this issue, the quotas of the several districts, which we have prepared by telegraph, at some cost and considerable inconvenience. But we were determined that the readers of the CITIZEN should have the news at the earliest moment, the following is the dispatch:

ASSASSINATION CITY, Feb. 2. 1865.	
Butler	10
Bucks	10
Clinton	10
Middlesex	10
Allegheny	10
Crabtree	10
Jackson	10
Harmony	10
Zelienople	10
Seward	10
Penn.	10
Jefferson	10
Saxonyburg	10
W. Infield	10
Clearfield	10
Summit	10
Butler	10
Butter	10
Consponting	10
Lancaster	10
Mudley	10

**EFFECT OF THE FORT FISHER BOMBARDMENT.**—Admiral Porter, in his report, says: "The number of guns captured in these works amount to seventy-five, many of them superb rifled pieces of very heavy calibre. All those facing the ships were dismounted or injured so they could not be used, or the muzzles were filled up with sand or dirt, which rendered them useless."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

**THOS. ROBINSON ESQ.**—In the last issue of your paper, I observe a list of the names of those who pay an Income Tax. Your brief comment on the subject led me the more particularly, to give it an examination, and I too, must confess myself "surprised" at the result. Of the law, I knew just enough to discharge the duties it requires, faithfully and honestly, and having done so, I claim the right to say a few words on the subject.

Every citizen who comes within the provisions of that law, either acquired or holds his estate—perhaps both—under the protection of that government which now calls upon him for his support. It is the most reasonable demand which could be made, and to which every one should give a willing, hearty and liberal response. Have all done so? Let any one examine the list and answer why so many names to which wealth is attached, are omitted. And why is it so? Is the law in itself defective, or has it not been properly carried into effect? Is there a clause in it which provides for dodging? I presume neither is the cause. Perhaps it may be that some are so well qualified to meet the exigencies of the case as to have consciences capable of expansion or contraction precisely in accordance with the interest of their pocket, while those less gifted in this respect, have to bear the burden. If all were taxed who ought to be, the amount would have been increased very considerably. To those who have manfully come up to the rescue of their country in its time of need, much credit is due, or rather they have done themselves much credit in having their names placed on the "roll of honor." But there are others who dodge so well as to escape entirely. Of such "I'm taking notes, an faith I'll print them," if some people are not more cautious and just for the future. If need be, more anon.

**EQUALITY.**  
For the Citizen.  
CENTREVILLE, Jan. 30.

Mr. Editor—As I again take up my pen for a continuation of the subject of Intemperance; a thousand thoughts revolve through my mind of such a dark and horrid nature, as makes the warm blood curdle in my veins, to think while I write this, how many of my fellow beings are in drunken revelry, and wicked mirth, how many families beggared and suffering all the pangs of want? How many noble souls to-day, not only filling drunkards graves but filling our poor houses, our jails and our Penitentiary's, all through the influence of this monster of vices, Intemperance.

Ab, Brandy, Brandy, base of life,  
Thou cause of so much strife,  
Could I but halt thy excess, tell  
The wise would wish thee safe in hell.

But then, the drunkard not only destroys himself, and unfit him for society, but he throws whole communities into uproar and disorder. Those midnight yells, this cursing and swearing on our streets, how it shocks our senses! Oh young man, did you know as you stood by the bar swallowing the poisonous draught, what a wonderful distorted picture you would make in a few minutes; me thinks you would dash the accursed cup from your lips for ever, but on the unconscious young man will go till too far for any hopes of recovery. Oh! pause friends, and don't be the laughing stock of the whole community.

And while I would warn the young men of our land against the use of this great evil, I would say to the Retailer that he has a responsibility resting on him that will weigh down his soul at the last day of accounts. When he contemplates how many murders and suicides he has committed through the influence of liquor sold at his bar, and standing written out in letters of blood upon the pages of this dreadful Record, is the Retailer guilty? Certainly he is accessory to all the evils arising from his sales, and responsible for them, and God will hold him for his share in all the crimes originating from his sales. Beware then, as you press the cup to your neighbors lip, that you may receive his last dime, perhaps his family need it for bread, and you deprive them of their last morsel of food.

Perhaps some may think this a doleful picture, but what think you of the awful reality, as the Retailer and drunkard stand face to face in the last day of accounts, and try to throw the responsibility upon one another. Where then will the Landlords boasted wealth be? Will it save him from the curse of a broken law, it may, but then as they look in upon themselves, these consciences enlightened by eternal truth, they must confirm the doom of Heaven and usher their unsheltered spirits down to the dark dungeons of despair, a prey to the endless tortures, the clamorous reproaches and unbridled rage of the ghost of murdered victims, whose undying shrieks of woe, are heard to resound throughout the dark caverns of the damned in consequence of selling and drinking distilled spirits. Such then being the effects produced by the traffic in liquors, and I challenge any sane man to prove the contrary; who will be willing to undergo such fearful responsibilities? Retailer, the next quart you sell, may be the means of committing a murder; the next gill may give the toper his last stroke ere the liquid fire cools in his vitals, he

may lift up his eyes in the torments of the damned, belching forth imprecations and cries upon your devoted head, as the author of his destruction.

**D. M. HARBAUGH.**  
**CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.  
SENATE.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase the pay of officers in the field, which was referred to the military committee.

Petitions were presented for the constitutional amendment; for the exchange of prisoners; the abolition of duty on imported paper, and the increase of pay of army officers and clerks in the government service.

Mr. Wade moved that the Senate take up the resolution advising retaliation for cruel treatment of our officers and soldiers.

Mr. Sumner—Oh, I would not take that up now.

Mr. Wade—You would if you were a prisoner.

The resolution was taken up. Mr. Hendricks stated that he understood Mr. Johnson wished to debate this resolution, and hoped its further consideration would be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Wade—If the Senator from Maryland wishes to debate this subject, (and yet I feel that, if the gentleman who wish it were in the condition of many of our prisoners, they would not feel like listening to very long speeches on the subject,) I will let it stand over until to-morrow, but with the understanding that I shall press it at the earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. Hendrick replied to Mr. Wade, saying that the Senator from Ohio, had seen fit to say if he were in the condition of some of our prisoners, he would not feel like debating the question; that he [Hendricks] did not feel that sympathy for prisoners he ought. He had a brother together with several relations in Southern prisons. No Senator could make him more sensitive than he was. He did not think the resolution was the best way to secure the release of our prisoners, but thought a general exchange ought to be effected, and believed it could be effected if the party in power would make the effort.

Mr. Wade said he did not feel now like agreeing to postponement, inasmuch as the Senator from Indiana had made all the speech that could be made on the subject. Retaliation had been successful before during the war. The rebels had our men under fire of our batteries, and they were compelled to desist when we retaliated by exposing their men in a similar way.

Mr. Clark offered the following, which was ordered to be printed and laid upon the table for the present:

**Resolved,** By the Senate and House of Representative in Congress assembled, that no negotiation, terms of settlement or concession, or compromise be entered into, proposed, yielded or made with the rebels directly or indirectly until they have manifested their implicit and unconditional submission to the authority of the government, and further that however much peace may be desired, the present war must be waged with all the resources and energy of the Government until said submission shall be secured, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws established over the entire territory of the United States. The title of the above is a "Resolution declaring the sense of Congress upon the subject of negotiation."

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from Secretary Stanton, stating that several resolutions calling for information in his possession had been handed to him on his return to the city, and that information as to the failure of the Secretary of War to exchange our men, he had only to say, without knowing anything on the subject, that if he, the Secretary of War, did as charged, he was culpable to a high degree.

Mr. Schenck brought up the subject of Mr. A. P. Field's late assault upon Judge Kelly, the latter being a member of the House. He proposed the appointment of a select committee with a view to take action to vindicate the privileges and freedom of legislation in this body. The resolution was adopted, and was ordered that pending the investigation Mr. Field be excluded from the floor of the House.

In the course of the debate on the question of Field's assault on Kelly, Mr. Brooks said that recently he had occasion to speak of a certain Major General as a "gold robber," but in some of the prints he was represented of saying "bold robber." He had received a letter from a Major Gen. who supposed the remark particularly applicable to him, though at the time there was another Major General in New York. At his desire the letter was read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1865.  
Hon. Jas. Brooks, Member of Congress,  
House of Representatives:  
I find in the Daily Globe, of the 7th, a report of your remarks in the House on the 6th an extract from which personal to me is appended. I have the honor to enquire whether your remarks are correctly reported—except perhaps in misprint, "gold" for "bold"—and also whether there was any modification, explanation or limitation made by you other than what appears in this report. The gentleman who hands you this will wait for

your answer at any time or place you may designate.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER,  
Major General.

The extract from Mr. Brooks' speech was in substance as follows: I am bound to say an effort was made by the government to control the city of New York during the autumn election. The government sent there a gold robber in the person of a Major General of the United States. Robber as he was, of the public treasure, and a Major General, he dare not exercise control over the actions of those whom the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Mr. Schofield, had called thieves and robbers.

A question of order, was raised on the introducing of the letter.

Mr. Brooks quoted from the Constitution that for any speech in either House, no member should be questioned elsewhere.

The speaker decided that Mr. Brooks would be justified in refusing to answer the letter.

Mr. Brooks said he objected the whole letter. It was brought to him by Gen. Butler's Adjutant, in full uniform, instead of being sent through the postoffice. He did not like military gentlemen coming into his house and calling for an immediate answer. He expressed to this aid-de-camp that he could not give an immediate answer, but would take his own time; the remarks being made on the floor of the House, General Butler had no right to call him in question. He contended that the language of Butlers letter was that of a duelist.

The point of order being pressed, the Speaker decided the letter not an infringement of privilege. The meaning of the language of the letter was open to doubt, and was not therefore a question of privilege.

The rules were suspended to allow Mr. Brooks to explain the ground for calling Butler a gold robber. He referred to a transaction in the Surrogate's Court of New York, where General Butler was sued by Samuel Smith, of New Orleans, for \$50,000 in gold which was seized by General Butler, in April, 1862, and now alleged to be in his possession, it never having been paid to the Treasury of the United States.

A spirited colloquy then ensued, in which several gentlemen took part.

Mr. Leon asserted that the money was paid to the War Department, which Mr. Brooks denied.

Mr. Gooch suggested that Mr. Brooks should have investigated in the facts in the case before making charges.

Mr. Powell, at the request of Mr. Wade, withdrew his resolution to allow the latter to call up the special order, which was the resolution in relation to retaliation upon rebels for the cruel treatment of Northern prisoners.

**Resolved,** That retaliation is harsh always, even in the simplest cases, and is permissible only when in the first place it may reasonably be expected to effect its object, and when in the second place it is consistent with the usages of civilized society, and that in the absence of these essential conditions it is useless and barbarous, having no other end than vengeance, which is forbidden alike the nations and to men.

**Resolved,** That the treatment of our officers and soldiers in rebel prisons is cruel, savage and heart rending beyond all precedent, that it is shocking to morals, that it is an offense against human nature itself it adds new guilt to a great crime, rebellion, and constitutes an example from which history will turn with sorrow and disgust.

**Resolved,** That any attempt at imitation of rebel barbarism in the treatment of prisoners would be painfully impracticable on account of its inconsistency with the sentiments of humanity; that it would be injurious at home, for it would barbarize the whole community; that it would be utterly useless, for it could not affect the cruel authors of the revolting conduct which we seek to overcome; that it would be immoral, because it proceeded from vengeance; that it could have no other result than to degrade the national character and the national name, and to bring down upon our country the imputation of history, and that being thus impracticably useless, immoral and degrading, it must be rejected, as the measure of retaliation precedes the barbarism of roasting and eating prisoners is always rejected by civilized powers.

**Resolved,** That the United States, filled with grief and the deepest sympathy for cherished citizens who, as officers and soldiers, have been the victim of outrages, hereby declare their solemn determination to put an end to this great iniquity by putting an end to the rebellion, of which it is the natural fruit. That to secure this humane and righteous consummation they pledge anew the best energies and all the resources of the whole people, and they call upon all to bear witness that in the necessary warfare with barbarism they renounce all vengeance and even evil example and plant themselves firmly on the sacred landmark of christian civilization, under the protection of that God who is present with every prisoner and enables heroic souls to suffer for their country.

Mr. Sumner quoted from General Washington, Chancellor Kent, General Halleck, Vattel, and other authorities, against inhuman retaliation, which he said, never reached the guilty parties.

Mr. Wade hoped the amendment of Mr. Sumner would not be adopted. Retaliation had been practiced by all civilized nations in all wars.

Mr. Howard spoke in defense of the proposition before Senate. The object of the resolution was not to imitate the barbarities of the rebels. It was simply to secure humane treatment for our prisoners in rebel hands. The report of the Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission gave a fearful picture of the outrages committed by the rebels upon our prisoners at Belle Isle and Andersonville—the effect of that treatment deterring thousands of young men from enlisting in the army. The barbarities committed on our men at the Andersonville prison were not to be described in language, "gold" for "bold"—and also whether there was any modification, explanation or limitation made by you other than what appears in this report. The gentleman who hands you this will wait for

our force in the field. The resolution before the Senate did not propose to retaliate upon the soldiers of the rebel army, but only upon the officers, and the fact seemed to have been overlooked by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to Mr. Sumner's proposition to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert after a preamble declaring that our prisoners have been inhumanly treated, &c., a resolution instructing the President to appoint commissioners to confer with the rebel authorities with a view to some plan for the relief or better treatment of our prisoners in their hands.

Mr. Wilson explained that the above was the best plan to secure the object of the Senate which was to secure the humane treatment of our prisoners.

Mr. Grimes interrupted Mr. Wilson, asking if the Secretary of War had not stated in a communication to the House, that there would be no difficulty in the future about exchanging prisoners, if so what was the necessity for passing such a resolution as this?

Mr. Wilson replied that he so understood, but it would be well to devise some plan for the good treatment of prisoners of war who should hereafter fall into the hands of the rebels.

Mr. Sumner inquired if the rebels had not on former occasions refused to receive such commissioners as were suggested by Mr. Wilson's resolution?

In reply General Wilson stated the Commissioners referred to by Mr. Sumner were only authorized to visit our prisoners, and had no authority to relieve them in any way.

Mr. Wilson said he had good assurance that if such a Commissioner was appointed it could accomplish the result desired. He was assured of it.

Mr. Hendricks said he was in favor of no retaliation that was opposed to the principles of Christianity. He stated upon the authority of Curt Flynn, a released prisoner from Indiana, that the prisoners at Andersonville were treated, as well as the rebel guards.

Mr. Howard—Does the Senator assert upon this floor that prisoners in Southern hands are treated as well as Southern prisoners in our hands?

Mr. Hendricks said he did not know only what he had stated.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in addition to the Senate acts for enrolling and calling out the National forces, which was referred to the Military Committee. The bill provides:

First—That persons enrolled and liable to be drafted may be accepted as substitutes.

Second—That no one furnishing a navy substitute shall be exempted unless that substitute is brought before the Board of Enrollment and is accepted there.

Third—That any person who knowingly brings for enlistment a convict, or insane, or drunken person, or deserter, shall default in the matter of bounty, shall be liable to \$1,000 fine and imprisonment.

Fourth—Any mustering officer who shall muster such person, shall upon conviction, be dishonorably dismissed the service.

Fifth—That all State or local bounties shall hereafter be paid in installments, one third at the time of mustering in, one third at the middle of the term of service, and one third at the end, unless sooner discharged honorably. If killed the balance to be paid to his widow.

Sixth—That every district shall make up, by additional draft or recruiting, its loss from desertions and discharges on account of physical disability existing before enlistment.

Seventh—That all deserters shall be disfranchised forever, including all who have deserted heretofore who shall not report within sixty days.

Senate adjourned.

## Views of Peace at Richmond.

The Richmond papers, in the particular interest of Davis, construe the presence, in that city, of Mr. Blair and Mr. Singleton, and the talk in Washington about peace, into evidence of the exhaustion of the north, and they claim, consequently, that all the South has to do to obtain peace on favorable terms is to continue the struggle a little longer. Notwithstanding the utter falsity of this view, it will, no doubt, keep up the spirits of those who were ready to give up. Men standing on the lost plank will catch at almost anything, and will believe that which, under other circumstances, would be instantly rejected. Thus does the Richmond *Way* cram the minds of the rebels with this sort of stuff. We quote: "Then why does Lincoln send his emissaries here? Simply because he knows that if the confederacy held out another campaign, the triumph is assured and our independence won; because he knows that this available physical resources—absolutely exhausted; that neither the cheap enthusiasm of the populace over magnified victories, and inconsequential successes; nor the frantic appeals of all the newspapers in the land; nor the subtle persuasions of Seward and other priests and prophets of black republicanism; nor his own superannuated calls and proclamations, can aid him in anything in getting together another army even half as great as that which he launched upon the South in the first of May last. We must, therefore, either induce the confederate government to surrender, or by some means break up the league of these States; or, by proving to the North the utter hopelessness of restoring them to their sacrosanct union, except by fighting for it, so resuscitate the war spirit, as to enable him to raise the three hundred thousand men contemplated by his last call, else he will be broken down before the next summer begins, and all the magnificent power, and pompous military parade of the universal Yankee nation will fade away and leave not a rack behind."

**Pitts. Con.**  
—The Indians on the Platte still continue their depredations. The station at Julesburg has been abandoned by the Government troops. Maj. Gen. Curtis who commands the troops on the overland mail route, telegraphed to Washington that there was no need of leaving Julesburg, as his troops were seven days out from Cottonwood Springs, 106 miles east of that station, hunting Indians.