CARLISLE, PA. Friday, NOVEMBER 29, 1861.

The Stars and Stripes now wave in six of the Seceded States, to wit: In North Carolina, over Fort Hatteras; in South Carolina, at Beaufort; in Florida, at Key West and Fort Pickens; in Mississippi, at Ship Island; in Eastern Tennessee and in the north-😕 . arn, eastern and western Virginia.

TEFF. DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

In our columns of to-day, will be found the message of the President of the Rebel Confedoracy. It is a somewhat remarkable document, and will be read by every one. Its most notable features are the assumed tone of confidence, and almost reckless bravado with which the great Rebel speaks. This is manifestly assumed, and is undoubtedly used for the purpose of inspiring a feeling of security in the minds of the misguided people under his treasonable rule, which they do not feel. The pious peroration will excite a smile, if not some more severe sensation. How many more such addresses he shall be permitted to promulgate, is a question, the solution of which, we hope, by the grace of God, and Gen. McClellan, we shall not have long to

The Perils of Peace.

De Bow's November Review has an admirable article entitled the "Perils of Peace."-The obvious danger of an immense Yankee immigration, which will Abolitionize the Border States at the ballot-box, unless such restrictions are placed upon the exercise of suffrage as will prevent them from ev r having a vote, are painted in letters of light. We have often referred to this danger as one which, if not provided against in time, will render all the blood and treasure expended in the war entirely proficless. The same writer also con-. tends that, whilst our present foreign population, which has proved so gallant and faithful in the Southern cause, should retain postession of every right which they now have, the same privilege should not now be conferred upon future emigrants to this country. He siso expresses the opinion that no European, and, we may add, Northern citizen, now residing in the South, unless it be one who is still an alien in feeling, will condemu a feeling which does not deprive Northerners or foreigners, now visiting here, of any right which they possess, but only proposes to exclude hereafter those who are now endeavoring to deprive every Southern man of his liberties. -Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 14. ----

A Historical Reminiscence

We learn by a letter with which we have been lavored from an officer connected with our South Atlantic Squadron that, among some old papers found by him at the house of Gen. Drayton, who commanded the Confederate forces at Hilton Head during the engagement of the 19th instant, he discovered, after the capture of that fort, a copy of the Charleston Courier of January 18, 1813, containing the report of a meeting held by the admirers of Mr. Clay to make arrangements for his reception on the occasion of a proposed visit to that city- At this meeting an eloquent and patriotic address was delivered by Mr. Petigrue, the distinguished lawver of Charleston, and his illusions to the former effort of South Carolina at Disanion and its probable consequences, are so suggestive that ur correspondent asks us to reproduce this interesting historical reminiscence, so stran-

gely brought to light by the chances of war. The interest of Mr. Petigru's address is dietinenished citizen has never vielded to the clamer of Becession, but to the last has raised his voice against the fatal heresy even in the streets of Charleston, its birthplace. His remarks in 1843, as preserved by General Drayton in the number of the Charleston Courier above designated, so far as they refer to the civil fends which were arrested by the "Great Pacificator," are as follows:

"Who has earned or received in a higher degree the applause of his country unwearied devotion to the honor of the American name? Could it be necessary to recall the disastrous times when the Missouri question threatened to involve the Republic in civil strife, and to plunge the fair fabric of this social edifice enected on the proud basis of the native rights and dignity of man in the wars of anarchy? Did not all true and loval hearts, the sincere disciples of law, liberty and order, then unite in awarding to him more than the civic wreath? Not merely the reward so justly due to him who rescues a countryman from impending fate, but the higher, the inestimable reward reserved for him who has saved the city

"Nor would be pass over the days so dark and lowering in our own atmosphere, when the civil power of the State was in imminent collision with the Federal arm. What man. alive to the smallest spark of feeling for his country or his race, but must have felt the deepest anxiety at the contemplation, nay, the probable opening, of a career of revolu-tionary horrors? The iron hand of the great chieftain who, on the plains of Louisia had erected an imperishable monument of his renown, was uplifted over the heads of a majority of the citizens of South Carolina. In such a struggle how disastrous was victory -how appalling the consequences of defeat The Constitution must have perished in the conflict. Again the same great man, with commanding intellectual power, and a heart devoted to his country, appeared as the pacificator of fraternal strite, and the saviour of his country's peace. None then were found—at least in this city—to breathe a doubt of the purity of his motives, or of the predominating mind by which they were crowned with success."

THE DEAD EDITOR .- A paper in a neighboring State, after giving a long obituary of a deceased brother of the quill, thus, in glowing strains, concludes: "Are we not glad, also, that such an editor, is in heaven? There the cry of 'more copy' shall never be abused any more by his political antagonists, with lies and detractions that should shame a demonto promulgate. There he shall no more be used as a ladder for the aspiring to kick down as they reach the desired height and need him no more. There he shall be able to see the immense masses of mind he has moved, all unknowingly and unknown as he has been during his weary pilgrimage ouearth. There he will find all articles credited, not a clap of thunder stolen-and there shall be no horrid typographical errors to set him in a fever. We are glad the editor is in heaven.,,

A lady in Northwestern Missouri offers a premium for enough Yankee scalps to make a bed quilt .- Wheeling Intelligencer. Perhaps she would like to take a whole

Yankee as a comfort. - Louisville Journal.

DESERTIONS .- The Buffalo Commercial says: A gentlemen who arrived from Toronto, Tuesday evening where he had resided since May, states that out of the thousand English sol. diers recently stationed at that place, nearly six hundred have deserted. He relates in stances wherein the mea left in squada

Republican stealings; -endeavoring with all lieve that President Lincoln; with his whole cabinet and most of the officers in the army, were but an organized band of theives, whose sole object in prosecuting the war is to keep open fat offices for party friends. That paper is profuse, too, in the classic style and choice language employed to depict the extravagancies and prodigality of these leeches .-With it "Republican Robbers," "Abolition Theives," "Nincompoops." etc , are pet names; and when it contemplates the onerous burdens of faxation, and utter ruin impending in a decisive battle.

edusequence, it becomes truly pathetic. Gen. Wilson, of Massachusetts, has, in his turn, come in for a fair modicam of its tender solieitude. He i- in turnan "Abolitionist theif," a "coward," and a "inscally contractor."-On the latter charge it elaborates, and gives the particulars. As this has been the only specific allegation, we have taken the trouble of investigating it, and have chased it down to the following authoritative disavowal, from the General himself. He says:

| Authoritative description and the South wants it for the destruction of the North. Manifestly, then, from physical facts, there include new fields. The conflict now extends specific allegation, we have taken the trouble the General himself. He says: "I have no contract, I have had no contract,

with the government, either directly or indirectly, for shoes, or for anything else; nor ful, pusillanimous cowards, or deliberate and have I now, nor have I had, any interest in malicious traitors. any contract of any person whatever with the tracts of others, but no man now has or has had any contract with the government through any agency or influence of mine. The government, since the 4th of March, has made no contract with any man, for any purpose what ever, through any agency or influence of mine; ual it never will make contracts through any agency or influence of mine."

The other story as to his resignation, when in the face of the enemy, is about as reliable, and as worthy of gast as much credence as this. And so we might go on through the whole chapter. But enough; we deprecate exceedingly this nefarious practice of berating men in high and responsible positions. simply and entirely because they happen to differ with us policically; and we know that it siproductive of the very worst results. Let this policy be but persisted in, and before a six month has rolled fround, we shall be so divided and distracted at home, as to render it, absolute folly to natempt to put down reellion at the South.

Bell' The following article we extact from downed, and we republish it because it is the otterance of a hall and manly spirit through the medium of what we esteem the very foremost of religious journals in this country.

It has long been a favorite and fashionable practice of the small-fry press of all parties, to denounce and abuse the N. Y. Tribane. whenever occasion offered. We are proud to be able to say that we are not of that number, and in testimony thereof, we gladly reproduce this eloquent cribate to its worch and charac

THE SECULAR PRESS. The secular | ress is the usterance, move or less faithful, of the real or supposed sentismaller, which it may be said to represent. The character, therefore, of a daily or weekly journal may be inferred from a knowledge of the tastes of its readers; and, rice versa, that of the readers from their paper. Unfortumay be said to have a character, one, we mean, that is populiarly and definitely their own, and rather then fettest which they would cease to exist. But we believe there some such, and pray for the time when there shall This we think we do with reason, for it is either a character too meorruptable to our eyes oren. It the hisbelieve. Either of these opposites is prethese three classes of papers in circulation, with some inter-hadings we think all will agree; but all might not agree in applying We shall not take in hand to give a classification which shall please all our readers; indeed, we do not propose to give our private sentiments fully in any way; but what the reader may be able to gather from what we shall say of various papers, under the above head, he is welcome to, and what we do say we intend to mean. Before us lies

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

To many, perhaps most of our reade's the well known. The Daily Tribute is now in its twenty-first annual volume, and the weekly

s younger.
It is, all things considered, the most influential print, especially the Weekly, that is published in this country, or next to the London Times, in the world. At least it has ocen such for several years past. Some, other papers have a larger daily, and perhaps though we doubt it, some a larger weekly circulation; but from a lack of character, or the right kind of character, they have far less influence. True, the Tribune, like its well known editor-in chief, has had, and some. imes has yet, its eccentricities, but they have been perturbations, rather than obliquities. Various charges, most of them serious rather in semblance than in proof, have been brought against it from time to time, but it

atterance has been honest and definite; and T its columns have at times seemed to be too cannot think from any sympathy with the cause. But we regret the necessity of censuring the Tribune; in common with all he daily journ is, for too much practical disregard of Christianity. The Christian Church is, and ought to be, the ruling power of Christendom; and as the great plan of redemption works on, raising man upward and heavenward, it must be so more and more. The press that does not recognize this fact, and in practice, at least, conform to the demands of Christian morality, must and ought to lose the respect of the Christian community, and consequently, its support. While this community is grieved and naueated by the continual publication, in the form of advertisements and otherwise, of matter that tends to ecduce youths to places or sinful amusement, or debauch their imaginations with debusing and destructive

suggestions, so long will the daily press be tolerated rather than heartily sustained. In reference to the great struggle now agitating the whole continent, the Tribune has uttered no equivocal voice or "uncertain sound." It has thundered for freedom and buman right with bolts that have resounded from one ocean to the other, and from the frozen to the torridizone; and if there is one man in the North to day whose head would bring a greater bounty in Richmond or New Orleans than any other, that man is Hornce Greely. We are only sorry to say that a small and lessening class of men yet infest the North, who would no doubt be glad to pay part of the bounty; but, next to the applause of manly patriots and of will prove to be, in thound, the wisest as well gunried and improved; and this should be conscience, the hatred of such men is the highest compliment, that the age can offer

stances wherein the mea left in squads to any man, great or small.

The Titume hefore is, Nov. 8, has a lead vides our sorrows and doubles our joys. Pity ing article sharing Way Proce is Impact.

non. For several weeks past, our dear old ble," at the present juncture of our national Volunteer has been ringing the changes on affairs. It argues that the Southern sentimen is essentially aristocratic and oligarchical, and never has been, nor will be, in favor of equal ts feeble might to make its few readers be- rights and opportunities to all classes of the people. This is now one of their grievances. They cannot bear the government of a "flat-

bontman and a rail sol But on the basis of disunion peace is still more impossible : I. Because they want Maryland and are de-

termined to have it, that they may thus get the federal district and the capital.

11. They want Kentucky, and, in spite of the repeated vote of her people, are determined to occupy her soil in armed force until

1V. Especially will they never yield the pos-

it to them, since that part of Virginia called the "Panhandle" reaches to within less than one hundred miles of Lake Erie, thus almost cutting the North in two, and separating the southern parts of the western states from the nearest scaport, namely, Bultimore. The war, From its commercement up to the present

can be no pence at present, to say nothing of nobler reasons. The men, therefore, who cry "Pence! Pence!" at the North are either piti- from the remotest plints for military aid have

government. I not only have no contract that such men ought to be immediately and the border. When the war commenced the sternly dealt with. No peace till a rightcours enemy were possessed of certain strugeties peace! be the cry of the nation Let every man that is needed swing his knapsack when the drum beats, rendy to die for the honor and integrity of the country.

> Hymo ous Lester from the Army. The Boston Inst has the following good natured. Mark Tapley species of letter from one of its correspondents: CAMP GUNDONDER, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Dear Messers, Editors-Billy Briggs and I still remain in the army. The other morning I was standing by him in our tent. "Hand me them scabbards Jimmy," said

o. "Scabbards!" said 1. looking around. "Yes, boots, I mean." Billy arranged himself in his scabbards-a dilanidated pair of fasionable boets-and stood up in a very erect and dignified manner. "Those boots hallowed last of power brought upon our soil, of mine, I don't think, were any relation to and has proved that numbers cease to avail that beef we had for dinner to day, Jimmy, said e. "No," said I. "If they were only as thigh as that beef, and ruce road, it would have been better."

"I say, Cradle," he called cu', 'Where are you 7"— Cradle was our contraband, a gera ine darkey, with a foot of extraordinary length tre, columns of the Christian Advocate and and extra heels to match, giving him a queer look about those extremities. "What deven call him Chadle for, Billy?" said I. "that's a queer name." "What would you call him, Jimmy; if he ain,t a chadle, what's he put on rockers for?" Cradle appeared with a pair of perforated stockings. "Its no use," said Billy, looking at them. Them stockings will do to put on a sore throat but a man like me to be without stockings; a man may be buld-headed and it's genteel, but to be barefooted is ruination. The sleeves is go d, too," he added, thouzhifully, "but the feetface gone. There is something about the heels of stockings and the elbows of stove p.pes in this world, that is all wrong, Jiin

A supply of stockings had come that day and were just being given out; a pair of very large ones fell to Billy's lot. Billy held them up before him, "Jimmy," said he, "those are pictry bags to give a little fellow like me. Them stockings was knit for the President or a young gorilla, certain," and he was about nately for society there are few journals that to bestow them upon Cradle when a soblier in the opposite predicament made an Them stockings made me think of the Louisiana volumeer 1 scared so the other day," said Billy. "How's that ?" said I. "He was among our prisoners, and saw a big pair of red leggins, with feet, hanging up before a tent. He never said a word till he before a tent. He never said a word till he bad to be reformed, that cannot and does not change with surrounding influences, more or less. These two classes of pages we read General Baiks' steckings. He looked scate! These two classes of pages we read General Baiks' steckings. He looked scate! before a tent. He never said a word till he The's a big man, is General Banks," sail sized character for horor and virtue we be- I, but then he out to be the way be lives. here what they tell us; if we knew them to 'How?' said har 'Why,' said had be prone to misstanement and exaggeration we regular diet is bricks buttered with morter.' The next day Billy got a present of a pair of stockings from a lady, a nice soft pair, with terable to a vague, suspicious uncertainty, his initials in red silk upon them — He was where we cannot believe, and are yet unable intelligently to doubt. That we have just at them," and he smoothed them down with his hand-"marked with my initials too; B' thing in life worse than unrequited love, it a soto heel." Orders came to "fall in. Billy was so overjoyed with his new stockings he didn't keep the line very well. "Steady

and he smoothed them down with for my Christian and 'W' for my heathen name, How kind! They came just in the right time, too; I've got such a sore heel; for it's a fact, Jimmy, that if there's any there, growled the Sergeant, "keep your place, and don't be travelling around like the Boston Post Office." We were soon put upon double quick. After a few minutes To many, perhaps most of our reade's the his ory and sentiments of this journal are 1. "It's all up with them," said he. I didn't wall known. The Daily Telegraphy of the property of the prop know what he meant, but his face showed

something very had had happened.

When we broke ranks Billy harried to the ent, and when I got there, there he stood, the very nicture of despair, with his shoes off and his heels shining through his stockings like two crockery door knobs. "Them new stockings of yours in breach loading, aint hey, Billy?" said an unfeeling volunteer. Beiter get your name on both ends, so you can keep them together," said another-"Shoddy stockings," said a third. Billy was silent; I saw his heart was breaking, and I said nothing. We held a conneil on them, and Billy, not feeling strong hearted enough for the task, gave them to Cradle with directions to sew up the small holes I came into the tent soon after, and he was drawing a has regularly lived to see them fall by their own groundlessness, or give place to newer and more plausible scandal. But its comprehensive ability, sober manliness, large humanity, and genuine patriotism, abeliance the admiration and respective of the United States; that line in the middle, you thought was the part in his hair, in the middle, you thought was the part in his hair, in the middle, you thought was the part in his hair, in the middle, you thought was the part in his hair, in the middle, you thought was the part in his hair, in the middle, you thought was the part in his hair, in the way he may be remedied by legislation, and your attention is invited to the recommendations contained in portrait, with a piece of charcoal, on a board supper; he came to me, looking worse than

ever, the stockings in his hand. "Jimmy," only from its love of impartial justice, we and told him to sew up the small holes, and he what do you think he's done? He's gone of and sewed up the heads." "It's a hard case, Juniny, said I, "in such a case tears are almost justifiable."

The New Police: The town of Guyan dotte, Virginia, lind a lot of traitors among its inhabitants, and they connived at and assisted in a plot, whereby a body of six or eight hundred armed rebels marched into the town on Monday night, and attacking the little Federal garrison of one hundred and fifty volunteers, killed, wounded, and captured a large number of them. They afterwards abandoned the town. As soon as the news reached Gallipolis, part of the Fifth Regiment of Virginia Union

volunteers proceded to Guyandotte, and burn ed the greater part of the town. This it strikes us, is the only way to deal with these nests of treason that exist along the border.

A few examples of this kind will have a most salutary effect in other places, and we shall not have suppers prepared by the inhab. tants for rebel troops. Colonel-Gresnel, who raised the Federal flag once more on the Court House at Houston, Texas county, Missouri, notified the inhabitants that if it was taken down after his departure, he would return and pillage the town. Such a course will make the professed Union men in the Border States a little more energetic than they have been heretofore. This policy is a severe one at first sight; but we are confident as the most merciful.

MESSAGE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Summing up the Case on the Rebel Sule-The Efforts to Save Kentucky—Condition of the Rebel Finances—The Separation a Final One —Indignation over the Arrest of Slidell and Mason—Appeal to Europe.

To the Congress of the Confederate States: The few weeks which have clapsed since your adjournment have brought us so near the close of the year that we are now able to sum up its general results. The retwospect is such as should fill the hearts of our people with gratinate to Providence for His kind interposition in their behalf. Abundant yields have rewarded the labor of the agriculturist, whilst their object is accomplished.

111. They want Missouri in the same way, States was never so prosperous as now. The and will never relinquish it without defeat in necessities of the times have called into existence new branches of manufactures, and given a fresh impulse to the activity of those heresession of Western Virginia to the North, nor tofore in operation. The means of the concan the North on any possible account yield federate States for manufacturing the necessaries and comforts of life within themselves increase as the conflict continues, and we are gradualty becoming independent of the rest of the world for the supply of such military

been met with promisness enough not only to Avert disaster in the acc of superior numbers, We believe so too, and we believe, moreover, but also to roll back the tide of invasion from points and strong places within the confederate States. They greatly exceeded us in numbers, in available resources, and in the supplies necessary for war. Military estabshments had been long organized, and were ompleted. The wavy, and for the most part, the army, once common to both, were in their possession. To meet all this we had to create, of only an army in the tace of war itself, but also military establishments necessary to equip and place it in the field. It ought, indeed, to e a subject of gratulation that the spirit of the volunteer and the patriotism of the peode, have enabled us, under Providence, to napple successfully with these difficulties. A succession of glorious victories at Bethel, uil iun, Manassas, Springhelli, Lexington. cesburg and Belmont, Las checked the wicked invasion which greed of gun and the unwhen directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self government and the privileges of freemen. After wen mouths of war the enemy have not only follow to extend their occupancy of our son, but new States and territories have been added to our match of unch oked conquest, they have been driven at more than one point to assume the defehsive, and upon a tair comparison between the

two belligerents as to men, military means and financial condition, the confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggie commenced. Since your adjournment the geople of Misouri have conducted the war, in the face of atmost unparaileled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of then selves and of they won't do for feet. Its a humiliation for the great cause in which they are struggling Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the cheatre of active hostilities. The Federal torces have not only refu-ed to acknowledge her right to be neutral, and insisted upon making her a party to the war, but have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the con-federate States. Outrages of the most despo-tic claracter have been perpetrated upon her people. Some of her most eminent citizens have been sezzed, and borne away to languish n foreign prisons, without knowing who were their accusers, or the specific charges made against them, while others have been toreed abandon their homes, their families and property, and seek a retuge in distant lands. Finding that the control rate States were bout to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people, atter being deceived mistaken security, were unarmed and in danger of being subjugated by the Union farces, our armies were marched into that State to

repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic paints, which would have given them great addintages in the contesta step which was not only justified by the necessity of self defence on the part of the contederate States, buy also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the confederate

government to conspect or control the people of this scale. It is a the manager of scale of faced by ear generals to they would withhaw their troops if the Lebetal government would do likew. c.
Proclamation was siso made of our desire to respect the neutrale's of Kentucky, and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people

as soon as they were nee to express their opinions. These declar tions were approved by me, and I should egar lit as one of the best effects of the much of our treeps into Kentucky, if it should aid in giving to her people liberty of choice and a free opportuni-ty to decide their own destiny according to eir own will. The army has been chiefly inscrumental in

presenting the great confest in which we are engaged; but the navy has also been effective officers, deprived to a great extent of an op-portunity to make their professional skill available at sea, have served with commendable zeal and gallantiy on shore and upon inland waters, further details of which will be found in the reports of the Secretary of the Any and Secretary of War.

In the transportation of the mails many

difficulties have priseng which will be found fully developed in the report of the Postmaster General. The absorption of the ordinary means of transportation for the movement of troops and military supplies; the insufficiency of the rolling stock of milroads for the accumulation of business, resulting both from military operations and the obstruction of water communication by the presence of the one-my's fleet; the failure and even refusal of contractors to comply with the terms of their agreements; the difficulties inhorent in inaugurating so vast and complicated a system as that which requires postal facilities for every town and village in a territory so extended as ours, have all combined to impede the best directed efforts of the Postmaster General,

invited to the recommendations contained in the report of the head of that department. The condition of the treasury will, doubtreely open to the use of bad caues, it was said he, "you know I gave them to Cradle less, be a subject of invious inquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial system already adapted has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that dreasury notes may be issued the government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitate the conduct of the war. . This extent is measured by the proportion of the field of circulation which these notes han be made to occupy.— The proportion of the field thus occupied de-pends again upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable, and when dues, not only to the confederate and State governments, but also to corporations and individamount of it may be circulated at par. There is every reason to believe that the confederate treasury note is tast becoming such a medium. The provision, that these notes shall be convertible into confederate stock, bearing eight per cent-interest at the pleasure of the hold er, ensures them ag inst a depreciation below

> fall in that value need be feared so long as the interest shall be purgually paid.
>
> The purctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act payed by you at the last session imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that pur-

the value of that stuck, and no considerable

For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of trans porting troops and military supplies be furnished as far as possible in such a manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check their productive energies. To this end the mans of transportation from one section of our country to the other must be enofully the object of anxious care on the part of the State and confederate governments, so far as they may have power over the subject.
We have already two main systems of through

transportation from the north to the south-

one from Richmond along the scaboard, the industry. one from Richmond along the scandard, the other through western Virginia to New Orrleans. A third might be spoured by completing a link of about forty miles between Danville, 'in Virginia, and Greensborough, North locked might by a fiversion of this placeted might, by a fiversion of the property of th Carolina. The construction of this compara-tively short line would give us a through route

we are now in a great measure debarred. We should increase greatly the satety and capaciroad should, in the imbonion of Congress, as successful pro-ccution of the war, the action of the government will not be re-trained by the constitutional objection which would at tach to a work for commercial nurposes; and

could confact a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaust his means, whilst they solve to com-plete and diversify the fluducions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced as to separate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered on the minds of any must have been completey dispelled by subsequent events

If, instead of being a dissellation of a lengue, it were indeed a rehelition in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous as

without the assent of Congress - when they line of clothing. behold Judges threatened because they maintain the writ of hale is corpus, so sacred to freemen-when they see justice and law tram-pled under the armed heel of mititary authority, and opeight men and innecent women a field to distant dangeons-when they find who had been in the cujoyment of freedom a tew months ago, they believe that there a tew months ago, they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility to ween such a people and themselves. With such a number of whonnie sojers," testified to the town undertake the matternal hove it through? people we may be content to live at peace, but i appreciation thereof. the separation is find, and for the independence we have assessed we will accept no ul-The nature of the hostolities which they

They have bomb orded undetended villages, without giving notice to women and children to enable them to scape, and in one instance the sale of Ladies' shoes, (in which the fivest selected the hight as the period when they French article can always be found,) Chilselected the night as the period warmancy, and might surprise them made effectually, whilst dran's Hats, and Ladies' Furs. All these densieep and unsuspecious or danger. Assur, partments are new daily throughf with fair apine, the destruction of private houses. and property, and injuries of the most wanand property, and maints of the most want ton changeer, even upon non-combatants, pullar house is now selling is at present one of hore marked their forays along their borders, the most interesting topics of conversation. and upon our territory.

We ought to have been admonished by these costs of the tops of your stockings when the

pose not only to piliage, but to incite a service war in our modet. If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and rolliers, and in-

the neutral spanish port of Havana to Eng-The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and, entering a British ship, sating under its country's rians, by seizing our ministers whilst they were under the protection and within the do-

minious of a neutral nation.

These gentlemen were as much under the inrisdiction of the British government upon that ship and beneath its flig as af they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to sieze them in the streets of Telegraph. London would have been as well founded as hat to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors, and citizens ven of the United States they could not love been arrested on a British ship or on British soil, unless under the express provisons of a treaty and according to the therein provided for the extradition of criminals. But rights the most sacred seem to

rave lost all respect in their eyes. When Mr. Faulkner, a tormer Minister of be United States to France, commissioned before the secession of Virginia, his native State, returned in good faith to Washington to settle his accounts and fulfil all the obligations into ested and imprisioned in New York, where ie now is. The unsuspecting confidence with which he reported to his government was abused, and his desire to fulfil his trust to

hem was used to his injury.
In conducting this war we have sought aid and proposed no allanaces, offensive and detensive, abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the family of nations; but in doing so we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The adrantages of intercourse are mitual among naions, and in seeking to establish diplomatic relations we were only endeavoring that intercourse under the regulations of pub-

Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that blockades to be binding must be effectual, so solemnly announced by the great Powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced, or applied only to particular

session, became a party to the declaration reaffirming this principle of international law which has been recognized so long by public ists and governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced customary law of nations is made up of their Many other important additions and alterapractice rather than their declarations, and if such declarations are only to be enforced in particular instances at the pleasure of those who make them, then the commerce of the enlarged and thoroughly repaired, and soon world, so far from being placed under the regulation of a general law, will become subet to the caprice of those who execute it or suspend it at will If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak and not for the strong.

Feeling that such views must be taken by he neural rations of the earth I have caused he evidence to be collected which proves comletely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed lockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such governments as shall afford us the means of being heard. But, although we should be benefitted by he enforcement of this law, so solemnly de clared by the great Powers of Europe, we are ot dependent on that enforcement for the suc-

essful prosecution of the war. As long as rostillities continue, the confederate States furnish their troops with food, clothing and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries, and some of the comforts of life, they will at least have the consolution of knowing that they are thus daily becoming

Although it is true that the cotton supply yet it is plain that a long continuance of this

ty of our means for transporting over and militimes as many elsewhere, who have found sub-itary supplies. If the construction of the sistence in the various coupleyments growing to the construction of the sistence in the various coupled also to change out of its use, will be forced also to change it is in mine, be indispensable for the most their occupation.

While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self government can never at

tain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial sys attention is invited to the practicability of section of the world, which may carry suffering If we has band our means and make a jedidence, from whose searching scruting we can coose use of our resources it would be difficult not conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to to fix a limit to the period during which we whose rule we confidently submit. For the could conduct a new manifest the control of the control

rest we shall depend upon ourselves.

Liberty is always won where there exists the muconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of that magnitude but of the rightconeness of our cause.

JEFFLESON DAVIS.

Richmond, Nov. 18, 1861.

Colon and County Maiters.

tonishment on those with whom they have to the advertisement of Isaac Livesgston, in been so recently associated. They sincink another column. He has just received a sectinge it will be to yourself, your timily, and with aversion from the bare idea of renewing leet assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, the whole town; think what he alth, strength when they see a President making war, overcoatings, and in fact everything in the benefit: think that these three tarm, when

THANKSGIVING DINNER .-- The commissioned officers at Carlisle Barracks, fur- ney paid to the doctors of this town alone, nished yesterday, a most somptuous dinner to would be sufficient to procure over one hunthe non-commissioned officers and privates at all this telerated and applicated by a people that post. More than seventy large fat turkeys, incorrectly would, save at some time dollars, with the customary "fixins," testified to the where you had given cents.

THE LADIES AT OAKFORDS'-Oar cithens are informed that in Messas, Charles rave waged against as must be characterized 'Oakford & Sons' to ignificent establishment, c barbarous whenever it is understood. - 'under the Continental, Philadelphia, there are among other special departments, those for Reported weekly for the Herald by the sale of Ludies' shoes, (in which the fibest two odward & Schman. customers, and the low price at which this po-

things that they were disposed to war upon us in the most cruel and refentless spirit, yet feet are wern out," is a very good suggestion, us in the most cruci and recentless spira, yet we were not prepared to see them fit out a large naval expedition with the confessed purification of the saldiers in our army. She says that as wood is scarce and costly, none should be wasted, and

those who seek good wages, and expect to do but little. The outst of a Wagon Mester, as given by a correspondent at Perryytlle consists of "a mare to ride, pack-saidle, —no the most comfortable saidle in the world—surgingle, saidle eboth or blanket, pair to brass space. A. Coll's Navy revolver, hol-ters, bett brass plate, with the initials of Uncle Sam upon it, and other fixings." The rush for places of this kind at Perryytlle, has been so great, that those in authority have placed around the encampment boards containing the worls, "No mere Wagon Masters, wanted?—

GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON.—This be ave defender of the Union is booked for a visit to our town, and will arrive to-day. The object of his visit, is to review the fine company of young men in camp here, who were originally intended for a body-guard for him, as a com the capitate of a United States' hip of war on but little. The such of a Wagon Mister as flag, violated the rights of embassy, for the most part held in sacred even amongst barba-brass plate, with the initials of Uncle Sam

intended for a body-guard for him, as a commanding officer of the department of Kentucky. Gen Buell is now in command of that department, and the services of this company have been accepted by him. Gen Anderson feels a lively, personal interest in these young which he had entered, he was perfidiously ar- Pennsylvanians, and evidences it by his pro pose! visit. A print of our town lately took occasion to speak disparagingly of this company-denouncing it in some scurrilous epihets. Those of its readers who shall be for tunate enough to be present at the inspection, can judge of the truthfulness of those s rick

Sr. John's Episcopal Church.-This really chaste and beautiful church edifice which has been undergoing venairs for a year past, is now almost completed. Indeed it may be said that the building is an entirely new one, as but little, if any, of the old structure emains. The style of architecture is of the Norman order, and the design and finish cannot be surpassed. It reflects great credit on been handsomely frescoed in the highest style The of the art, by Mr GEO. SEILING, of Reading. tions have been made. The old organ has been sent to Philadelphia, where it has been again we will hear its grand old tones, filling the aisles of the church and the hearts of its hearers, with feelings of gladness and devotion. The spire, which rears its lofty height more than 150 feet, is surmounted with a splendid Roman cross, and is pronounced by Fiece of workmanship over creeked in our borough, and clicits universal admiration. The prominent position of this structure, the beauty and elegance of the workmanship, and its tasteful advernments give it only a resistant and repaired. Followes and fair-dealing strictly maintained. tasteful adornments give it quite an imposing | DADIES' SHOES, appearance, and cannot fail to attract the no tice and elicit the admiration of both citizen and strauger. The programme for the dedication has not vill exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to yet been announced, but will take place shortly, of which we will give timely notice.

· · For the Herald. Mr. Epiron. - In these hard-times and esmore and more independent of the rest of the world. It, in this process, labor in the confederate. States should be gradually diverted from those great southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of man kind into other chainels, so as to make them what can be done to better our condition?—

Now it is produced in the state of despondency. But what can be done to better our condition?—

Now it is produced in the state of despondency. But what can be done to better our condition?—

Now it is processed to the state of despondency. But what can be done to better our condition?—

Now it is processed to the state of despondency. But what can be done to be tree our condition?—

Now it is processed to the state of despondency. But what can be done to be tree our condition?—

Now it is processed to the state of despondency. But what can be done to be tree our condition?—

Now it is processed to the state of despondency and the state of despondency. But what can be done to be tree our condition of the state of despondency. But what can be done to be despondency. But it is present, the state of despondency are the state of despondency are the state of the stat rival producers, instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only or even the chief losers by this change in the direction of their losers by this change in the direction of their

New York boasts of its Central Park and Skating-pond; Philadelphia of its Fairmount and Schuylkill, each of which places gives healthy exercise to the citizens of the city to

which they are attached.

During the winter the citizens of Carlisle Carolina. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from north to south in the interior of the confederate States, and give us access to a population and to military resources from which we are now in a great measure debarred. We culture of cotton in the south, perhaps four afford that having? There is the circk-that times as many elsewhere, who have found sub-We have a Spring--but that is too warm hearted to freeze. So it goes around.

Now why may we not have a skating- pond

Why may not our fair maidens have resy? cheeks and health-begetting sport, through the coming winter? Simply because none have taken it in hand. It should be the desire of the citizens to have a pend of this des-cription, where all might include in that fa-vorite sport. And surely none will object, attention is invited to the practicability of securing its early completion, by giving the
construction and administration

tend of the world, which may construct on the practicability of setend of the world, which may construct on the practicability of setend of the world, which may construct on the confidence of the practical properties of the manufacture of the world, which shall continue this
struggle in humble dependence upon Proviconstruction and administration

construction a tiful sheet of ice can be spread out within the town for the accommodation of all.

The best situation for this pound, we think, is the open lot just recross the street from Wareham's hotel. This lot has many natural advantages, and to make it p riect, only requires a small embankment at one corner — The amount of water required to fill it would be little—the pend is so shallow. Next spring it could be drained with but little nounce and withou damage to either the let or the private property in the vicinity. The money necessary to carry out this project could be easily FOUND.—Rev. Mr. Uncorn, of this taking a paper around to the different houses or places of business of the criticus, and re-

place, found last week a pair of fine gold spectacles, which the owner can have by calling on him.

or places of business of the cantens, and receiving from them such contributions as they are willing to give.

We feel satisfied that no citizen baying the public good in his mind would refuse to do all E-D- We would call particular attention in his power to further a project of this kind. To those that are earlies of such matters, we benefit; think that these three form, when conjoined, the true paracca for most the ills of this life, saving many an ache, pain and consequent doctor's bill. Think that the modred of these pouls, and that you, by giving what you could conveniently spare, might,

number of the donation, and a mass and the number of the bounds solers," testified to the appreciation thereof.

town undertake the major and the work able to gerwork and the standard of the Tan Axincoms

The Markets.

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARGER.

Special Molices.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES scarce and costly, none should be wasted, and soldiers into incendiaries and voltiers, and insoldiers in a species of war which claims non-lead families to knit new feet upon the legs of combitance, we man and children as its victims, they must expect to be treated as out-laws and chemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled. to respect even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits has claim, if capture i, to be considered a prisoner of war, and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and davine.

But not content with violating our rights a him that is really worth being practically under the law of nations at home, they have extended these injuries to us within our jurisdictions.

The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval at the last session, I commissioned to represent the confederacy at certain foreign Courts, have been recently sized by the capitate of a United States hip of swar on the part of those who seek good wages, and expect to do they be in legal to the capitate of a United States hip of swar on the part of those who seek good wages, and expect to do the source of the capitate of a United States.

The distinguished gentlemen whom, with the capitate of a United States hip of swar on the part of the capitate of a United States.

WAGON MASTERS.—There seems to Wagon Master in the apprintment of Wagon Master in the apprintment of the swar war warm of the state of the same and the part of the same and the part of the same have the action and the same have the action of the same have the same and the same and the same have the same and the same and the same have the same and the same have the same and the same have the same and the same and the same and the same have t

CONTRACTOR Marriages.

"At the Coman House," by Ees, Jacob Fee, on the 21st inst, Mr. Lik MOUS RELLIGIOUS IN MISS LADIA ANN BUCHER, both New Engsoon Pr.

--- ----Acaths.

On the 18 minst, or dipthern MACA ALICE, voings of density of A. B. and Linead. Ewing, aged 2 years ad 5 months. Falewell all friends, I must be some,

New Advertisements.

I have here and travel on,

OTICE .-- Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN SPON) deed, into it list Pennish to two, but e heen issued by the Register of Cuiph. Co., it the subscriber jest her; in the same tower ship mother is hereby piven to these haded ted to said estate, to make psynond, and those having claims to present them duty authenticated for settlement to JOHN LIFFORD. Nov. 19, 1861-6t*

MOTICE.-Letters Testamentary on the taste of the trustees, and the workmanship of the confractor, Mr. John Natcher. The sisting the principle of international law high has been recognized so long by public-treated governments. The ceiling and side-walls have Nov. 29 1861-61 SAMUEL EBERLY.

Nov. 29 1861-61 Executor

FURS! FURS!! EURS!!! Savyer A Miller's new thes just territy of at 5 ? ? ? 1 A Savyer A Miller's new store fast Main St. HUDSON BAY and MINK SABLE. Greefan Martin, Russlan Fath, Shelrian Squitted, in capes, victorines, Muffs and Cuffs. CHILDRENS FURS all kinds. CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

Anoth r large addition of man style Cleaks. Elegant qualities at very low prices. Also a large assortment of NEW LYJMPORTI D DRUSS (GOODS) very desirables Constant additions made to all of our various kinds of goods. LEIDICH SAWYER & MILLER, Nov. 29, 4861.

LADIES' FURS,

Of every variety, selling off at cost. Gents' and Youther HATS AND CAPS.

Children's Fancy Hats and Caps of the latest Eashfoli To-And Hosiery. Shirts made to order, warranted to fit.

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS. Officers of the Army and Navy Geography orders, Bellis, Saskes, Embroderles, &c., &c., at the very lowest prices. A large assortment always on hands. Centlemen's Furnishing Goods

CHARLES OAKFOED & SONS, 826and 828 Chestnut Street Under Continental Hotel.

A. J. MARSHALL.—ATTORNEY AT LAW Office with W. M. Penrose, in Rhoem's

TOOOTS AND SHOES .- Just received