

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, JANUARY 10, 1862.

Peoples' State Central Committee. A meeting of the members of the Peoples' State Central Committee will be held at Coverly's Hotel, Harrisburg, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1862, to determine the time and place for holding a State Convention to nominate State camilidates, end to transact such other business as may be gresented. A full attendance is requested.

ALEX. K. McCLURE, Chairman. GRO. W. HAMMERSLY, Secretaries.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The first annual message of Gov. Cuntin has been handed to the Legislature. We received it too late for this week, but will lay it before our readers in our next number.

Rusignation and Appoinment .- Adjutant General E. M. BIDDLE, has resigned, and Gov. CURTIN has appointed A.W. RUSSELL, of Pittsburg, to succed him.

WHEN we offered to accept the betting proposition of the Vollunteer some two weeks since, we knew we were dealing with a knave, but were not quite prepared to hold a controversy with such a fool, as the last article of that sheet proves its editor. Such idiotic nonsonse is not worth even a passing notice.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The organization of the Legislature was a subject upon which every patriotic heaff in our good old State felt extreme solicitude. The fact of the political character that the house, was to be determined by the course pursued by those members, (who, although formerly identified with the Democratic party,) had been elected on Union Tickets, which pledged them to forego party fealty, created no little apprehension as to the result. But we are most heartily gratified to be able to announce that by a most hongrable concession on the part of the Republican members, a prompt organization has been effected, and such an one as will gladden the heart of every true patriot, in Pennsylvania.

In the Senate, the officers were all chosen by the Republicans, L. W. HALL being elected Speaker, and George W. Hammersly, clerk. In the House, John Rows, a Union Democrat, of Franklin Co., was elected Speaker over WM. HOPKINS, "straight," Dem. E. H. RAUCH was elected chief clerk. He made the following appointments; assistant clerk E. S. CAPRON, Transcribing clerks, C. W. WALKER, J. B. NILES, ROBERT BROWN, JAMES CONNELLY.

THE NEW YEAR .- The new volume of the year 1862, says an Exchange, lies before us; its leaves are yet pure and white, and how shall we fill its pages-with high and noble deeds, with manly acts, or with deeds of shame and darkness? Have we fulfilled life's great design in the year just flown? As pilgrim travellers who have reached a mountain-top pause and look over the valley through which they have travelled, so stood we, on the verge of the old year, looking back over its various lights and shadows. Onward we have hastened, through sunshine and storm; sometimes with hope beaming radiantly in our hearts, but the web and impulse. How many flowers have faded from life's green paths; how many weary cones have sunk to rest since the year 1861 was ushered in! Lips then elequent with tones of friendship, are mute and motionless; eyes that danced with joy are closed forever! How many crushed hearts have we healed? How many streaming eyes dried? How many of the guilty redeemed? How many mis spent hours, how many neglected opportunities ?-What changes, even in one hort year!

The days of the new-born year will glide as noiselessly away is did those of the past year. But let us employ them for life's noble purposes, that when we stand upon its farthest verge, we can look back with an unregretful glance and bear its harvest with • clear conscience to the judgment of that nascen land—the eternity of God.

THE NAVAL WARS WITH ENGLAND .-- At the commencement of the struggle of the United Colonies with Great Britain the former had no ships, but forty-two ships were fitted out during the war, and according to the best authorities, the American privateers roamed the sea in every direction. and captured during the war eight hundred and three British vessels, with merchandize valued at more than eleven millions of dollars. Of a fleet of sixty merchantmen which left Ireland for the West Indies, thirty five were captured by the American cruisers. At the beginning of the war two hundred chips were employed in the trade between Ireland and the West Indies; at the end of the war, there were only forty engaged in it. In 1812 the United States navy consisted of only twenty vessels, besides gunboats. In these, Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Rogers, Porter, and other gallant seamen, boldly went to sea. Their exploits have been the theme of praise ever since. It is estimated that during the first seven months after the declaration of war, American cruisers captured more than lifty British armed vessels, and two hundred and fifty merchantmen, with an aggregate of more than three thousand prisoners, and a vast amount of booty. p

A NEW BOMBSHELL.-Mr. Levi Short, of Buffalo, has invented a new engine of destruction, in the shape of a bombshell or rocket, charged with combustible matter instead of with missiles. The Buffalo Courier says that a trial of the rocket was made in the Park on Bridey night, with successful results. The gookes consisted of a cylindrical can, one chamber of which contained about a pint of duid, and the other some three ounces of pow-Act. Upon being fired it exploded and scatfered the firey fluid in all directions. The same might be estimated at fifty or sixty feet in elecumference. The fluid used burned seva minutes, notwithstanding the application of water. Although the experiment tried was es a small scale, we see no reason why ten or twenty gallons of fluid fired by the same means might not work terrible destruction to the ships or fortifications of an enemy: We understand that another trial, with a much larger bemb, will be made in a short time.

Rev. Wm. Bacon Stephens was consecrated at Philadelphia last week as the Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennoylvanils.

FORWARDS MARCH!

In the Tuesday's issue of Forney's Press, we find a strong leading article on the all. absorbing topic of an advance of the army of the Potomac. The semi official character of the former utterances of this journal, gives a peculiar significance to its articles on this important subject. We give below he entire article, feeling as we do, that nothing could be more acceptable to our readers than this foreshadowing of an early forward movement. God speed the hour and the cause. -- "

"We think it is universally conceded by the American people that the time has ar tomac. Certainly it is the temper of the peo-ple of Pennsylvania—and Pennsylvania h :s been among the most patient and long endur ing. We have been among the most ardent supporters of the mil tary delay—fearing nother Mannasas disaster, auxious to disci pline our troops -and confident that the policy of waiting was the true military policy. The wisdom of that course is now abundantly ustified-but a thousand reasons combine to terminate the period of preparation and naugurate a period of action. The argunents against the advance on Manassas in July, are arguments in favor of an advance in Janaury. No possible reason, then urged in opposition to McDowell's movement, can now be urged in opposition to a movement by McClellan. We have another armyanother organization-another commander other generals. We have also another public sentiment—educated and inflexible a sentiment which has hitherto followed the lead of our military commanders with confidence and obedience. Our army is in a condition to move, and the country demands a movement.

It is nearly six months since the battle of Manassas, and in those six months nothing has been done towards retrieving that defeat and advancing our armies into the country of the rebels. Its page in history will be a blank-for whatever, we may be doing asresults. While we know that during all this time the work of organization has been going on-men have been recruited and trained into soldiers, and our soldiers, have been consolidated into an army complete in all its parts, and whose lines extend from the Rocky Mountains to Santa Rosa Island -the country is no nearer peace, the rebell ion is as strong as ever. It is an army of thinking men-of men with a consciencerepresentative of ideas. They are eager for an advance. Through many mouths they have been undergoing all the hardships of a -oldier keeping their long watch upon the rampart lines of the Potomac, while day's march. They have been panting for them to Halifax. an opportunity to end this war, by bringing it to an immediate and glorious consumation With everything that discipline and fortitude can achieve, with a 'large experience in the ways of war-with a great cause asking their devotion-they desire to be led into the field, where their experience and discipline

may be organized into victory.

An enormous debt is burdening every industrial and personal interest; commerce i suffering, manufactures are suffering, business is either unnaturally active in meeting the temporary demands of war or rapidly fading away. All these things we would gladly bear every possible privation we would joyously welcome if we could see the day breaking through the clouds; if we could know that we were approaching victory and peace. must revive the drooping spirits of the coun try: we must strengthen the public heart, and give faith to the people; and this can only be done by a great victory in Virginia. If we desire to effectually crush the British intrigues in favor of a recognition of the Confederacy, show the world that we are in earnest in our strife, we must prove that sincerity by a tri. umph. Every hour we delay in advancing is gain to the enemy. While we wait on the there can be no recognition in Europe if we drive BEAUREGARD from Manassas.

This is no "On to Richmond" cry. Our been assigned as a reason for the delay. It wasa good and sufficient reason while it lasted. but now when the country is rejoicing over our great commander's recovery, it may hope scon to rejoice over a great victory on the Potowns. There can be no arguments used in to relieve goods previously imported and ware-favor of a half million of men inactively lin- housed from its operations. gering through the winter months, no argument against activity in our military depart-ments. Every consideration of public economy and public honor-every consideration of humanity and justice-we may even say the existence of this Government itself-demand immediate action in Virginia, and an overwhelming defeat of the enemy.

## -----THE WASHINGTON MAP OF THE

By the Superintendent of the National Observatory, Washington, D. C., A. A. Heiser, General Agent, is now stopping in own, and proposes to canvass this place and vicinity for the above named work. He also wishes to engage a good and respectable agent to canvass several townships n this county. He has a splendid, and so far as we can see, a correct map of the

United States. d It extends in latitude 9 to 50 degrees N. embracing besides the whole of the United States at one view, Central America, Mexico. the British Provinces of New Brunswick and the larger portion of Nova Scotia, together with the inhabited portions of the two Canadas. It also contains the West India Jamaica, and Cuba, with the Great and matter of conjecture. Little Bahamas, Key West, and Florida Channel.

The margin is decorated with medalion ly deserted by the Rebel forces. ikenesses of all the Presidents from Washuseful information from the census of 1860. The Dates of organization are marked upon the counties. It is believed that no map of monnt of varied, useful, and accurate information as has been embodied in this one. The map is a real multum in parvo-full to overflowing, but clear and lucid.

In short the Washington Map abounds with instruction of which its mere name onveys no idea. It is an indispensible appendage to the school room. In the office of the professional man, in the library of the man of letters, in the halls of the rich, and on the walls of the farmer's more modest dwelling, it will be as ornamental as useful. In the present condition of the country, Fifth Connecticut Regiment, engaged in prothe accessity of resorting to this map is so urgent that, it is believed, no family of education would choose to be without it.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now transporting immense quantities of freight, much of it for points in Indiana and Illinois. Among the various articles shipped | the Third Brigade of General Banks' Division for Philadelphia are heavy guns and bomb- left for the same point yesterday morning. shells, manufactured at Pittsburg. No less The whole of General Banks' Division were than five large car loads of the last named im | under orders and preparing to move. Imporplements of war reached the depot at Phila, tant movements are looked for. delphia on Wednesday, destined for the Navy. Yards in that City and New, York.

WAR NEWS.

.. Open Friday, Jan. 8d. A report is in circulation, in Cincinnati, that Clarksville, Tenn, had been bombarded and destroyed by Federal gunboats, that had ascended the Cumberland River.

Despatches to the Cincinnati papers, dated at Louisville, December 30, contradict the ru. mored passage of Green River by Gen. Mo-Cook's Division. The bridge is not yet completed. On the 30th, Gen. Buell with his Staff left Louisville for Mumfordsville, and this movement, taken in connection with the fact that the National force has nearly all been brigaded, was the foundation for the report of ongagements.

The Charleston Mercury says that the to run the blockade at Georgetown, S. C., with a cargo of salt from Nassau, N. P., was chased and driven ashore by a Union cruiser, and was set on fire by her crew to save her from capture. The gunboat Alabama followed a Spanish schooner which ran the blockade at Cumberland Inlet, Georgia, causing the crew to beach her. The contraband vessel was subsequently visited by a boat's crew sent from the Alabama She proved to be a fine fore and aft schooner, evidently Spanish, without name, colors or papers, and loaded with a very valuable cargo of coffee, Havana cigars, shoes and other miscellaneous stores. The boats were loaded with coffee cigars, shoes and fruit, and the doomed schooner was soon wrapped in flames, the officers staying by her long enough to see that her destruction was inevitable.

torious Jeff Owens, Col. Jones, and fifty of Adrian county, by Gen. Schofield commander an army or a nation, history only chronicles of State Militia, and the various guerilla bands along the North Missouri Railroad bave been pretty thoroughly scattered.

The New York World says that there is a disposition on 'Change to withdraw all con tween Memphis and Columbus. nections with houses in Liverpool that took in the recent "indignation meeting" there. steamer Parana, with eleven bundred British | ceived at Galveston to burn the city in case it men who look upon the musket as the troops on board, has been wrecked in the St. cannot be defended. Lawrence.

The British steam gunboat Rinaldo left Provincetown on Wednesday afternoon with Mason and Slidell on board. The Washingthe enemy rests unmolested within a half ton Star says that the Rinaldo is to convey

The bark Express, captured by the blockaing fleet off the mouth of the Mississippi, has arrived at New York.

The Norfolk boat yesterday brought up Captains Shillingham and Munson, Lieutennnts Dickinson and Hart, and Coporal McDowell, whom form part of the two hundred and eighty four prisoners who are to be released by the Rebels in exchange for prisoners recently returned by the Federal authorities. We learn from Washington that Gen. Mc. Ciellan has nearly recovered from the recent indisposition.

Two hundred and forty Union prisoners arived at Baltimore on Saturday from Fortress Monroe. They were properly received and tained none until he reached Manassas, at 9 sociation, where proper preparations has been made for their reception and entertainment.

A portion went on to Washington, and others escorted to the rooms of the Union Relief As- p. m. we must win a great battle. If we wish to A portion went on to Washington, and others ernment will at once pay them off, when those belonging to three months regiments will be Potomec YANCEY advances in London, and mustered out of service, and the three year men probably granted a furlough.

The batteries of Fort Pickens had again duty as journalists complet us to represent opened on the 1st instant on a Rebel stoamer

> The Secretary of the Treasury recommends coffee, sugar and molasses, be so amended as to relieve goods previously imported and ware-the composite the composite that the composite that the composite the composite that the comp

> Five deserters from the Rebel army-two from the First Maryland and three from a who had much to say of the bravery of his master and the incidents of the battle. Saturday.

mation.

It appears from the English papers that Mr. Seward's note to Minister Adams in reference to the affair of the Trent, declaring that the for Richmond. At noon, while in the cars, Government had not authorized or assumed they were supplied with bread and ham. It the responsibility of the seizure of Slidell and | was four o'clock before the train started. Mason, and that the matter was open for settlement, had reached London and a knowleffect was a rise in stocks and a general antic- the number of passengers up to 1500. terial papers, however, continued their bitter Richmond. assaults upon our Government, and the Morning Post makes the statement that a despatch had reached Mr. Adams by the Asia, and had been read by him to the foreign Secretary, but denies in express terms that it refers in the slightest degree to the seizure of the Rebel agents. Whether the semi-official Post was uninformed, or deliberately uttered a fulse-Islands, as Hayti (in part,) the whole of hood to keep up the agitation, can only be a

A scouting party went out from Camp Hamilton on Friday last found Great Bethel entire-

The steamer Vauderbilt arrived at New ington to Lincoln; while the blank spaces | York yesterday, bringing three thousand sevare filled up, with smaller maps ;-one of en hundred bales of Sea Island cotton, and inare used up, with smaller maps;—one of en hundred bales of Sea Island cotton, and ineach hemisphere, and four of the United telligence from Port Royal to the 3d inst.—
States illustrative of their physical GeograGen. Stevens' Brigade of Federal troops had dishes, knives and forks were not to be had. phy. Each one is of itself a speciality. advanced upon the mainland from Port Royal Besides these, there are instructive cuts with | Ferry, and assisted by the gunboats, took podiagrams, Tables of statistical and other session of the Rebel batteries after a short rewithin six miles of the Charleston Railroad .-The Rebels sent a flag of truce asking perthe country ever before presented such an mission to bury their dead. One hour was fortifications and reserves, said to be twelve thousand strong. Gen. Stevens retained posession of the position on the mainland, and awaited reinforcements. Our force was but 1,500 strong, of whom eight only were wounded. The Southern accounts of the affair admit a loss of six killed and twolve wounded on the first day and the driving back of Gen-

eral Gregg's South Carolina Brigade on the second day with heavy loss. From the Upper Potomac we learn that six tecting the Baltimore Obio Railroad near Hancock. Our troops were forced to retire, and destroying the railroad, at the same time shell- jail. ing Hancock. It was reported that they had furnt the new tressel bridge erected over the Cacapon crock south of Hancock. General Lander's Brigade had arrived at Hancock, and

An expedition to Huntersville, Pocahontas is lighted with two small windows heavily county, Western Virginia, despersed a body barred with iron. 

of Rebels there and captured or destroyed

\$80,000 worth of army stores and equipments. The troops attached to Gen. Burnside's expedition were rapidly embarking and the departure of the expedition will probably take place within the next forly eight hours. A British war steamer arrived yesterday, and anchored in Annapolis roads. Her name

was not ascertained. Gen, McClellan has so far recovered as to ride out in his carriage yesterday an attend to his official duties.

The New York papers of yesterday give currency to a rumor that a-prominent military officer had been detected in treasonable correspondence with the enemy. Late and authoritative despaiches state that some important correspondence has been secured and parschooner Prince of Wales, while attempting ties implicated arrested, but that the suspicions of the New York papers are entirely unounded. The Washington Star, of last evening, says that the officer against whom these infounded and injurious suspicious wore directed'is Gen. Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army.

Reports from Kentucky state that the bridge over Green river is completed, and that General Buell will probably soon make an adrance, The Rebels in the Eastern portion of the State have retired before Colonel Garfield, who is advancing towards Prestonlurg, where Humphrey Marshall is stationed with a large force. Schoof is reported to have made several ineffectual attempts to draw Zollicoffer into an engagement outside of his intrenchments at Somerset. Last Thursday the Rebels captured a man from a skirmishing party of Federals, whom they threatened to hang, and in Despatches received at the headquarters of retaliation the latter arrested Robert Wolfolk, Gen. Halleck announce the capture of the no- a prominent Rebel of Paducah, and sent word to the Rebels that his fate would be determintheir bridge-burning gang, near Martinsburg, ed by that of Owens. Mrs. Wolfolk has gone to Columbus to effect an exchange of the two

> The Chicago Tribune has received a special despatch from Cairo stating that six hundred submarine batteries have been planted be-

The Galveston Civilian of December 18th says that the Federal propellor was blocka-It is reported at Halifax that the transport | ding the Rio Grande. Orders have been re-

## Arrival of Mr. Ely in Washington from Richmond, Va.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HIS CAP-TIVITY.

Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861. The Hon. Alfred Ely arrived here this evening and took rooms at Willard's hotel, where he received the congratulations of a great number of personal and political friends. He is in good health and spirits, and will remain here for several days. When the retreat of troops began at Bull Run he was going forward at the Stone Bridge to learn the particulars of the fight, when he was surrounded by a company of rebel infantry under Capt. Mullins. That officer treated him with much respect, and conveyed him at once to Colonel

ash, who was much excited and threatened o shoot him. He was, however, marched on to Manassas, seven miles from where he was captured, through a road dark with dust. He suffered greatly for water, of which he ob-

lie down on the grass (which was wet, for it was raining heavily,) he was summoned to Gen. Beauregard's headquarters. There he found that officer in company with Jefferson Davis, W. Porcher Miles, Extra Billy Smith, and some twenty officers of the Confederate

Miles spoke to him a a cool manner. He said ha was sorry to him a member of the duty as journalists complet us to represent the public sentiment which we see around us, and to ask that it be respected. General and the firing continued all day! The firing the efforts to subdue the South, and directed him to quarters in an old barn, where he him to quarters in an old barn, where he found so many Union officers that it was diffi cult to find a place to lie down. Fresh water that the act imposing increased dutis on tea, was given him, and despite the comfortless

dated. In the morning the prisoners were entertained by Beauregard's negro servant,

At 7 o'clock, Mr. McCluskey, formerly Certain knowledge, is said, has been ob- with whom Mr. Ely was acquainted, waited tained that Col. Kerrigan acted the part of a Joseph Cross, of the Confederate army, who traitor and furnished the Rebels with infor- subsequently wrote a ridiculous account of the interview for a Tennessee paper, which was reprinted in New York.

At 9 o'clock, with the other prisoners, Mr.

All day the ambulances had been bringing

in the wounded Rebel and Union soldiers. tlement, had reached London and a knowledge of it some way been made public. The with the wounded of both armies, brought ipation of a peaceful settlement. The minis- beavy was the train and so frequent the de-

Jefferson Davis accompanied the train a part of the day, when he was sent forward by express. At all the stations the people turned tin great numbers to see the Yankee prisoners and were often insolent, and were only kept from violence by the officers in charge.

The prisoners were in great apprehension of rough handling at Richmond, but by good management the citizens of that place misled as to the hour of the arrival of the

train, which was at 91 in the evening.

The privates were sent on in the advance, to the tobacco factory, one and a half miles distant. Forty-four officers and Mr. Ely followed, and were thrown into the same room, all huddled together in confusion, and slept upon the floor. No beds or bedding was provided. All the furniture now in that prison has been purchased by the prisoners.

The first day one of the sentinels outside the building sent a ball from his musket through a window into the rafter of the main room. It was aimed at a prisoner who chansistance. The advance was prosecuted to ced to look out. Seven were at various times shot for taking such liberty. This cruel practice was objected by leading citizens, and sub-

sequently stopped.

Mr. Ely speaks in terms of high praise of granted. The rebels then fell back on their the treatment extended him by the people of Richmond. Thousands flocked to see and he received many presents, one of which -a writing desk from a young lady-he brings with him. Sourcely a day passed that bouquets were not sent him. One day he was given three good dinners. The books given him from time to time, but which he was obliged to leave behind, would make a very re-

pectable library.
Of the drawing ballots for hostages to offset the pirates in Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Ely states that it was only by consent of his fellow prisoners that he agreed to perform that painful task; and with much trepidation, thousand Revels on Saturday attacked the for he thought it likely that his name was in

. The day before he left Richmond he visited Cols. Wood, Cogswell and Lee, Major Revere, and Capts. Boosmany, Kiefer, and Rockwood, the Robels immediately renewed the work of who are in close confinement in the common He found them crowded into a room about

12 feet square without furniture saving one or,

two benches and a small table. Cots were

brought in at night, and all slept in the apartment. The walls are dilapidated, and the floor is rich in rat holes.
One of the Captains remarked that it was a question with him as to who had possession of the room, as the rats claimed many privileges and had, on one occasion carried his pautaloons out of the door. Various kinds f vermin revel in the miserable cell, which

Col. Wood has quite recovered from his severe wound and the other officers are quite ! well. Mr. Ely is of opinion, that they will certainly be hung as well as Col. Corcoran who is in close confinement at Charleston, i the pirates in our possession are put to death Of Colonel Corcoran's demeanor while in Richmond, Mr. Ely speaks in terms of hearty praise. That brave officer never cowed under

he most disheartening circumstances. The association organized by the prisoners in the tobacco factory at Richmond is still kept up. No President has been chosen to succeed Mr. Ely. The Vice President, J. W. Hart, of Ohio, will officiate for the present. The seal of the Association, suggested by the condition of the factory when our prisoners first went there, consists of a circle, inclosing a wreath of lice, and the emphatic legend Bite, and be damned !" Mr. Hart lately composed the following song, which, with others of a similar charac

ter, the prisoners sing with much effect: THE PRISONERS' SONG. Written expressly for the Richmond Prison tion, by Isaac W. Hart, of Watash, O.

Come, brother prisoners, join in the song,
Our stay in the prison will not be long:
Chouse-Roll on, sweet moments roll on,
And let the poor prisoners go home, go home.
Our friends at home make demand,
To have released their patriot band.
Chorus-Roll on, etc.

Our Government is bound to obey,
For from the people they take their pay.
CHORUS—Roll on, etc.
They are bound to respect the public press,
And return us home our friends to bless.
CHORUS—Roll on, etc. 111. Congressman Ely is first on the list, Congressman Ety is first on the list, And he'll soon be home, our friends to assist, Cuenty-Roll on, etc. And give to his mind the widest range, And speed hinself in a place for exchange. Cueus-Roll on, etc.

ıv. And when we arrive in the land of the free, They will sulls and welcome us joyfully.

And when before them we'll shortly stand.

We'll repeat our motte, "Bitgand be danned!"

Chorks-Roll on, etc.

Mr. Ely has a copy of this song, beautifully engrossed in his note book by J. M. Grammer, Second Licutenant, Company H, 14th Regiment of Brooklyn. Perhaps the most interesting mement of his imprisonment son life, regularly kept, and from which he will be able to furnish the press many entertaining memoranda.

says the Richmond papers are daily furnished to the prisoners, but Northern jour nals very soldom. He thinks, however, that they have more comforts than the prisoners at

Charleston,
Mr. Ely was on one occasion visited in pri son by Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, and Preston, of Kentucky, who were in excellent humor and cracked many jokes .-Breckinridge said that the reason why Sena for Foster of Connecticut, who accompanied Mr. Ely to Bull Run, was not made a prisoner, was simply because he was more nimble of foot. Mr. Foster was one of the first to wait on Mr. Ely this evening, and the meeting was

Jeff. Davis never visited the Richmond prison to Mr. Ely's knowledge, but he saw him on several occasions, and states that his health is fully recovered.

The citizens of Richmond are still enthusiistic in the rebel cause. Little business i

done, except in connection with the army Many thousands of sick and wounded soldiers are in the hospitals and pri-Mr. Faulkner arrived at Richmond at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening of last week. He was met at the depot by Gov Letcher, Mayor German, was on fire. The alarm was given Penn. Reserves.

Mayo, and thousands of the people, and carried to the city hall in a carriage drawn by four gray horses. The streets were hung with flags, and the procession cheered throughout the line. In his reception and speech, Gov. Letcher said the Confederate States could well exchange Mr. Ely for Mr. Faulkner, and that the latter was worth a regiment of Elis.
When Mr. Ely saw the Governor next day,

he jokingly remarked that he should ask for 999 men to accompany him home. The Governor replied that his remark was good enough or a speech.

The first definite information Mr. Ely received of his release was by Mr. Faulkner, who called upon him on Friday afternoon — Subsequently, Mr. Ely dined with him, and nad a very agreeable intercourse.

Mr. Ely was released on Saturday, and permitted to go anywhere in the city.  $\mathbf{He}$ and several invitations to dinner, and was generally well treated. He lett Richmond at o'clock on Wednesday morning, and was ake to Petersburg, where a great crowd had assembled to see him. He was accompa | Baltimore. About \$15 was found in the cave, nied by a rebel officer, who was very attentive and permitted no intrusion upon him. They breakfasted at Petersburg, and then went

directly to Nortolk. A crowd had gathered at the Atlantic House, but they escaped it by going to the office of Gen. Huger, where Mr. Ely was courteously received, and a boat ordered to be eady at once to convey him to meet the Union steamer from Fortress Monroe.

On the pier Mr. Ely's baggage was care ully examined, and he was introduced to See advertisement in another column. Captain Preston in command of the flag of truce. When Mr. Ely saw the Stars and Stripes floating from the Union steamer, which they met near Sewall's Points, he clapped his hands for joy, and Capt. Preston aid he did not blame him.

Just before his departure from Richmond, nim to designate several officers to be reeased in exchange for those lately discharged from Fort Warren. He undertook the delcate office with a view to humanity, choosing hase most likely to suffer from long confine ment, and the fortunate selections, including Lieuts. Dickinson of New London, Conn., ress, &c., were also consumed. The fire was the ferrish of Providence, Grover of Bath, with the work of an incendiary, and the loss to Monroe to day.

## LATEST FROM MEXICO.

SURRENDER OF VERA CRUZ.

Havana papers of December 28th contain Cruz by the Spaniards. The Spanish fleet arrived off Vera ()ruz December 8. Scarce ly had the vessels cast anchor when information was received that the principal portion of the inhabitants had retired to the any attack. The city was afterward evacuated, and on the 17th the Spanish troops took formal possession of the place. It is reported that the municipal authorities and the people received the invaders with shouts of welcome. Gen. Manuel Gassett, the Spanish Commander, issued a proclamation to his troops congratulating them on their uccess, and one to the people of Vera Cruz arging them to return to their regular wocations, as the sole object of the expedition was to demand satisfaction for the failure of treaties, and obtain guarantees against the repetition of the outrages upon the Spanish residents. The French portion of the Allied fleet arrived at Havana on the 27th, and the English fleet was expected -----sooner.

From California .- Our latest advices from San Francisco, per telegraph, state that the floods have been renewed to a great extent in a portion of California, and more property has been destroyed by this freshet than by all those since the State has been until the question of the forgery of Mr. Broderick's will is settled.

12 It is amusing, says the Boston Post, to read the London Times lecturing the Prince of Wales about behaving himself, now that his mother is a widow. The poor boy is talked to as if he was inclined to be a rufficulty debauchoe.

## Town and County Matters.

BIG HOGS .- Mr. REUBEN ROTH, a farfully - 605 . 569 and 560 pounds! These are them fellers would make rare foot balls :"

If any of our readers have seen or heard of any larger animals of the genus swine, we would like to hear of them.

EYE and EXR .- Dr. Jones of New York, will practice at the Mansion House Carlisle from the 16th till the 20th of January 1862. Dr. J. having had the advantage of a best Eye and Ear Institutions in this Country and Europe—thinks he possesses knowledge their very hearth stones. and skill in curing diseases of the Eye and Ear that no other living man does.

Dr. Jones is now on his way home. Dr. J. will also practice at the Franklin House, Chambersburg, from the 9th. till the 16th. Jan.

THE ALLEGHANIANS .- This oldest and most popular quartette band in this country, will give two concerts in RHERM'S Hall, on Saturday and Monday evenings, Jan. 1:th and 13th. Those of our citizens who can remember the concerts of this band, given here about fifteen years ago, will need no other incentive than their remembrance, to induce them to attend. To those who have not heard them, we would recommend a perusal of the following notice from the pen of HENRY WARD BEECHER, which reflects the sentiments of hundreds of delighted audiences.

"The Alleghanians gave a most entertaining nusical performance at Hope Chapel last evening, to a numerous audience. Nearly every brought from Richmond is his journal of pri- piece on the programe was encored. The songs selected with discriminating taste, and sung | Washington; they are well mounted and with that artistic harmony for which this troupe is renowned. The Bell performances were astonishingly well given. These excellent soirces we hope to see receive the liberal patronage their merit entitles them to."-New York Independent.

HORRIBLE MURDER .- Our citizens will be astounded to hear that the most wicked and diabolical case of murder and arson has been-lately committed in our vicinity, that it has ever been our unpleasant duty to narrate.

The victims of this foul and atrocious deed

vere John Bengen, (an industrious unoffend-

ing old German, who lives near the South Mountain, about a mile from what was formerly Ege's Forge,) and William Grist, a colored boy about 14 or 15 years of age, who from Gen. McCall. Our Carlisle companies lived with him. The deed was perpetrated were marched to the ground but the fighting was sometime on Tuesday evening, and the first over before they arrived and they were immeindication of foul play was the discovery beindication of foul play was the discovery between 9 and 10 o'clock, by a neighbor, that and several persons arrived, when the old man was discovered lying on his back, at the door of a small cave, a short distance from the house, in which he had kept his provisions, clothing and other articles. He was quite dead-having been shot through the head .-The ball entered behind, and lodged just above principal feature was a beautiful collation, the eye. His brains were scattered over his consisting of oysters, crackers and cheese, clothes. His gun, an old U. S. Rifle, was standing close by, having been lately discharged. Among the ruins of the house, (which was entirely consumed,) was found the burnt and blackened corpse of the colored boy, so such disfigured as to render any at ERON vestigation impossible. The only some money. Those acquainted with him say

FIRE .- The large Bank Barn, Stabling, Oats House, and Carriage House, belonging to Mr Christophen Mellinger, of Stoughs town, in this county, was consumed by fire on New Year's evening. The devouring element Gen. Winder sent for Mr. Ely and asked spread so rapid that it was with great difficulty anything in the barn could be saved .-Four valuable Horses, five Milch Cows, and three head of Young Cattle, were burned. A large quantity of Oats, Hay and Straw, together with several setts of Horse-genrs, Har-250 privates, probably arrived at Fortress Mr. Mellisona, although insured to the amount of \$1500, will be heavy.

Several attempts to burn other buildings have been made in the same neighborhood re-by the red gore of a "brother's blood," and contly, and the people seem to be greatly blistered by the hot tears of mourning, alarmed for the safety of themselves and pro additional news of the occupation of Vera | perty. They should keep an eye on all stragglers and persons running through the country who have no regular calling or business.

THE MUSK RATS PREDICT A MILD probably knows as much about the peculiarition that we are to have a mild winter, with six months. He bases his knowledge upon the doings of the muskrats, beavers and other an-imals this fall. He also says that it has been ragged and cold. Her little attenuated nary observations, that whatever winds provail when the equipoetial line is passed, they will prevail throughout the winter. This fall and a heart, where n were sown the richest it was southern winds, and therefore he is cer germs given by the Creator's hand, throbain they will be the prevailing winds throughout the winter.

Correspondence of the Herald.

BALTIMORE Jan. 1862. Dear Herald .- As circumstances require sojourn of some weeks in the "Monumen al city," I thought a Semi occasional letter might not be unacceptable to some of your numerous readers. Not that I shall indulge in a general description of the city, for that would be superfluous to Pennsylvasottled by Americans: Judge Hagie, of nia readers; nor do I expect to say any thing San Francisco, has issued an injunction by them on its present social or political which the Broderick estate will be postponed condition. But, depending on an observacond tion. But, depending on an observa-tion not overly acute, I shall merely attempt to note such waifs as I may see on the public current, and it you should consider love to livger, while heart and soul, gain my remarks unworthy of notice you have strength for its onward course. One such full permission to scissorize them to your spot lies shadowed to day by ice covered

months of political trouble, a stranger is protecting benison, towards the ho hardly prepared for the evidence of wealth

and seeming prosperity which every where meets his-eye. The etreets are crowded daily with hishiohable promenaders, who go "clothed in purple and fine linen, and mer of Lower Allen township, slaughtered three hogs last week, which weighed respectments are well patronized; the hum of business is unceasing, and quiet and good fully -- 605 - 569 and 560 pounds! These are decidedly the largest porkers we have heard Yet there is, no doubt, much suffering among of this season. A little shaver at our elbow, the poor, who are deprived of work, by the irreverently suggests that "the bladders of stoppage of factories, and heavy losses among the mercantile community, so entirely cut off from the Southern trade. The indebtedness of the South to Baltimore, is estimated at 19,000,000 of which, 6,500, 000, is for dry goods alone. You may easily imagine, how such an immense loss, accruing within one year, is calculated to paralyza the Commercial interests of a city like Baltimore. Notwithstanding all this, there are hundreds in Baltimore, so wilfully blind, or so foolishly ignorant, that they thorough Medical Education in Europe and denounce the Government daily, because, in America—has been at the head of one of the addition to the loss of trade and money, the Southern Secessionists have not been remitted to bring war and desolation to

I have not yet visited any of the encampments or fortifications, but, I am informed there are about 10,000 troops here, under command of Gen. Dix. The most conspicuous among the few soldiers seen in the streets are Zouaves, with their red caps, guiltless of rim or visor, blue jackets and red "continuations," which seem to be a cross between pantaloons and peticoats. The manner in which these flowing trowsers bag down behind is more picturesque than graceful, giving them a loose, slovenly appearance, and however much we may admire their daring character, certainly, no one whose eye has been accustomed to the trim appearance of a well-dressed soldier, would wish his latter end to be like that of a Zonave.

New Year's day, which, by the way, was as warm and balmy as May, was observed by many here as a holiday. During the day, the 2d Maryland Regiment encamped at Mount Clare, paraded through the city, and made a very fine display, the column comprised about 800 rank and file, well aniformed, on Monday last, a squadron of cavalry, numbering about 100, left for equipped and are to be attached to Gen. McCall's division.

But my letter is growing too long, so I will reserve what I would say on other matters, until my next.

Yours. STEREOSCOPE

COMPANY A., 7th REG , P. V. R. C., Camp Pierpont, Va., January 3d, 1862. DEAR HERALD: Part of McCall's Division ecently made a grand movement and accomplished a decisive victory. The particulars of the action you are acquainted with and have already published. Suffice it to say our men behaved nobly and did not lack coolness or valor at the trying moment. The military sa-gacity of Gen. Out, commander of the expedition, and the skilful manner with which he managuvred with his troops elicited the uncomiums of every one who witnessed the newill no doubt hereafter remember Drainsville, and will not be so anxious to have their oft

'enn. Reserves.

Christmas in camp was rather quiet. The weather was remarkably mild and pleasant, which had the effect of bringing numerous visitors from the neighboring regiments.— New Year's day was the gala day in our Regful; no passes were required; and mirth and good feeling was the order of the day The with cigars &c., furnished by the officers which was most gratefully received, relished, and appreciated by the men. This kindly and generous spirit evinced by the officers

has made a lasting impression. The division was reviewed on Sunday, Doc. 29th, by Gov. Cuntin and Sec. of War, Cam-ERON The review was conducted admirably, and by the features of his Excellency's face he possible incentive to this murder must have seemed to be well pleased with the appearance of the troops,—and well may he—this been robbery. The old man attended our division is acknowledged as the finest in the market regularly, and was supposed to have army, presenting a picture of ngatness and order not excelled by any. Alarge number of that he has some \$1200 or \$1500 deposited in Strangers were present who could not Baltimore. About \$15 was found in the cave their evolutious and the precision with which locked up in a trunk. Suspicion attaches to they filed apart. After the review the Govertwo travelling Germans seen in that vicinity, nor made a few extemporaneous remarks to the third brigade, complimenting them on early in the evening, and a party started in their gallant conduct at the battle of Drainspursuit, but had not, up to this time succeedville and greatly admiring their appearance. ed in capturing them. Coroner Smith held The men in this regiment are generally in excellent health, and the hospitals have few, an inquest on Wednesday morning-verdict er inmates than ever before. Brigade Surin accordance with the facts. The Commisgeon STOCKER has issued orders sioners of this county offer a reward of \$100 ground inside the tents must be filled up to for the arrest and conviction of the murderers. he original level, and the tents raised. former mode—that of digging the earth down three or four feet has been deemed by the Sur geon prejudicial to good health and comfort. Searly every mess in our company has procured small camp-stoves with which they can keep very comfortable.

A change has taken place in the weather

since New Year's, and it is now intensely cold. Speculations are affect as to the probability of forward movement-when such shall have aken place I will make you acquainted with

For the HERALD Random thoughts over the dying Year.

How the years roll up in the past-link after link in the lengthening chain of Time, joined together by each youthful successor. e're it passes along; gilded here and there by joy and laughter-corroded with sorrow -cankered and rusted by injustice-stai. ed and repentence-all to be hidden behind an intervening shadow which the feeble silvery rays of memory alone can penetrate. . With these, the gilded spots are once more lighted up, and in their brightness, we behold, mirrored the faces of those we have loved, not with the look of frigid coldness and in-WINTER.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin with the same beaming smile of pleasure, interior, and the Castle of San Indir D'Ulloa says it is going to be a mild winter, for Joel which affection prompted, that once greeted was prepared to make strong resistance to Hood, the celebrated auctioneer, who has been us. Eyes there were, in whose liquid depths all over the Western Territories, the Pacific our heart's purest treasures seemed reflected States, and the Sandwhich Islands, and who and forms, around which twined life's brightest hopes and most blissful anticipated oys. But some are fallen, no more to greet ties of wild animals is any gentleman in the us, and the Old Year covers them forever West, stakes his reputation upon the predict from our sight. A few have changed, and memory twines pensively her silver rays prevailing winds from the South for the next around some dark corroded spot, then turns languidly away to claim from the approaching year, a "mantle for our disreduced to a certainty by scientific and ordi- hand, was extended towards us, and her thin blue lips, murmured al wish you a happy New Year. There was a priceless soul, gazing through those dark, beseeching eyes, beneath those tattered garments, and memory whispered, "it is enough," spots there are, but each feeble hand can cover one, here and there, with the brightest gildings, over which his beart can in future years, rejoice. "Happy New Year." Yet all are not happy, and the first day, will be bleared an scarred, by sorrow, and discontent. Thus they flee. But the hand that brightened them, shall find in his own retrospect, the pure, untarnished gold, wrought by good works, shining out from beneath the clouds that envelope the receding years. Not far back through the shadowed past, my life began, but far enough, to heart's content.

From the published statements of the hidden and fading, and where the tall trees, condition of Baltimore during the last nine stretch out their bare branches, with a my heart still dwells, and memory often.