# The Ferald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

The Tax Bill. It is undertood that the National Tax Bill is now being perfected in its details by the Committee on Ways and Means. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon most of the articles of necessity and consumption; with higher rates on distilled liquors and other articles of luxury; on legacies and probates; on passengers by railrords and other conveyance; on newspapers and telegraphic messages .-From these sources, taken in connection with the tariff on the imports, is confidently expected, after the most careful investigation, that the government will derive an annual revenue of at least \$150,000,000 This tax bill give the United States bonds a sure specie paying security.

CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate on Friday petitions were presented for the permanert location of the Naval Academy at Newport, Rhode Island. The Judiciary Committee reported that Senator Starke, of Oregon, was entitled to be sworn in. The Committee express no opinion on the question of the construction of twenty iron-clad gunboats was amended so as to ar propriate ten millions of dollars for the purpose and. passed. The joint resolution thanking Com-Royal was passed. The report of the Naval Comittee in relation to the employment of George Morgan as the agent of the Government in the purchase of vessels was discussed but no action taken. The House bill for the immediate issue of \$10,000,000 of Treasury notes was taken up and passed. The Civil Appropriation bill was passed. A resolution including Washington with St. Louis as places where military awards were to be paid when passed by the Com--mission was adopted, and the Senate adourned until Monday.

In the House of Representatives on Friday the Treasury Note bill was amended of the Treasury whether the interest on the bonds shall be paid in coin or paper. A Government whilst the Senate is acting | ted after years of opprassive taxation. upon the main bill. The Senate also passed the supplementary bill. The report of the Van Wyck Committee was taken up and discussed.

An Infamous Outrage .- By the following extract from the Leavenworth, (Kansas,) Con servative, of the 28th ult., it will be seen that a party of Jayhawkers in that State have destroyed the house and other property of our former fellow-townsman, Col. A. G. Ege:

"The dwelling house of Col. A. G. Ege, nor sutler at the Fort, has been plundered by Jayhawkers Col. Ege is a Union man, whose faith has never been questioned. His estate was one of the finest in Kansas, but the robbers have not respected it. On Friday last. they broke his furniture, destroyed his paint ings, and left the house a ruin. "We wish Col. Ege could lead a force into his own country, and make an end of these

HOARDING SPECIE. - Those who hoard spee, or hold it for speculative purpose probably miss a figure in their calculations. for there is a great abundance of specie in the country, and particularly of silver coin .-Hoarding specie for the purpose of selling it is a mean business at the best, but when it tends to make an artificial scarcity at a crisis like the present, it is unpatriotic as well as mean. Keep the specie moving and business will be in no degree hampered by the suspen-

sion of specie payments by the banks.

In their customary review of the events of the year, the foreign journals give state ments of the condition of the rebellion which are interesting as showing how we stand in a military point of view in the estimation of the best authorities on the other side of the water. The Journal des Debats says that since the attack on Sumter, "though the greatest efforts have been put forth on either ity on the part of the Administration to conside, they have led but to slight results, for while the Confederates, in possession since the commencement of the war of a part of army, and that abuses have marked some of graduated from West Point in 1845. He Virginia, have not even attempted the cap. ture of Washington, the Federal army, on for which in many cases, Republicans are no the other hand, has not been able to drive the enemy from the banks of the Potomac or to remove their camp from the vicinity of the American Capital. The last few months. however, have been more favorable to the Northern cause. The successful expedition to Hatteras, the capture of Port Royal and Beaufort, threatening at once Charleston and Savannah, have amply effaced the reverses of Manassas and Springfield, while a great expedition organized for the descent of the Mississippi give a prospect that the flag of the Union may soon be carried to New Orleans."

THE Henderson, (Ky.) Mail learns from a gentleman direct from Simpson county, Ky., that the Confederate authorities have levied on every man who enlists \$500 worth of property for a gun. He says advertisements were posted all over the country informing the citizens that unless they furnished a gun by a given day, or \$20 to buy one, they would be fined \$50 each and be imprisoned until paid. This is one of the additional inducements to become a citizen of the Southern Confederacy. The man worth \$500 is taxed four per cent on all he is worth merely for arms.

THE TOBACCO CROP.-The tobacco trade has grown to be of great importance in Lancaster county. During the last two weeks at least three millions of pounds have been delivered to dealers in Lancaster city at prices ranging from 8 to 9 cents per pound. It is descent from the English cavillers. Any one stated that the yearly increase of the productiversed in English heraldry, must be aware tion of "the weed" in Lancaster county has that Mason is a mechanical and plebian Been about one-fourth. The increase in 1861 | name, and not at all allied to the English was about one-third. The amount of money aristocracy. The truth is, that many of the gold to Langaster county producers so far F.F.V's are descended from British, convicts for the erop of last year, is about \$200,000.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS. - The whole number of revolutionary pensioners remain-\$27,601 87. One of these died lately in New-Hampshire, aged 101 years, Three are residents of this State, and eighteen in rebel States. In two years preceding last June, ing away.

Partizan Plans and Objects. A series of resolutions adopted by a convention of self-styled Democrats in Indiana on the 8th inst., may be regarded as an initiatory step towards resuscitating the lifeless the Northern States-particularly the Breckinridge portion of it. The Erie Gazette, very truthfully remarks; we confidently expect that it will be followed by a similar movement in Pennsylvania, and shall not be surprised to here long witness efforts tending in this direction in this County. The Indiana resolutions embody a platform of principles upon which the Democratic party of that State are nvited to stand, its chief feature being opposition to the National Administration. The first resolution assumes that "the Union and Constitution can only be preserved by the restoration-of-the Democratic-party-to-power:" It needs but a brief retrospect of the eight years of Democracy under Pierce and Bu-CHANAN, to demonstrate-the absurdity-and-im- patriotism, and fidelity to public trust. pudence of this claim. We invite the attenion of the readers of the Herald, of every political name, to a few candid remarks upon

the subject.

It is a matter of authenticated history that years ago the Northern Democrats entered into a bargain with their haughty and overbearing leaders of the South, and agreed to rule the destinies of the nation for their common benefit. The slaveholders' interests were to be protected at all hazards, and in accordance the Senator's loyalty. The bill authorizing therewith, no demand which they could make was refused as long as their Northern allies were sure of receiving the reward of Southern support. So long as a united South and a divided North could be counted upon as a basis Dupont and the officers and men under his of Democratic ascendancy, every thing went command for their brilliant services at Port | well with them. They ventured to repudiate the most sacred compacts, and to resort to the most desperate and unrighteous measures to force their odious policy upon the people. In proof of this, we need only point to the uncalled for repeal of the Missouri Compromise. and to the outragesagain t free government in rime the increased expenses, the bankrupt reasury when the country was at its height of against Cuba and sister Republics which were a best field, after such a life, in which to serve permitted to go unchecked; -but more than this, we would point to the wide spread and damnable conspiracy planted and fostered by leading Democrats, with its root in Mr. Bu-CHANAN'S Cabinet, and its branches extending so as to leave it optional with the Secretary | through every department of the Government -a conspiracy permitted to ripen into a vast rebellion, having for its object the overthrow supplementary bill was passed authorizing | and destruction of the Union, involving an the immediate issue of Treasury Notes to immense expenditure of treasure and blood, the amount of \$100,000,000, the object and entailing upon the country a debt of hunbeing to meet the pressing wants of the dreds of millions, which can only be liquida-

We can truly say that evidences of imbedil ity, corruption on a more gigantic scale, a rebellion more causeless, more base, the dark records of human weakness and human depravity no where reveal. Yet with this black record before them, the reckless demagagues who are responsible for it all claim that " the Constitution and Union can only be preserved" through their restoration to power! Was there ever a more sublime exhibition of impudence and presumption? Did infatuation ever carry men to a greater extremity?

Union preservers that the Republicans have dence and esteem. Union preservers that the republic the demonstrated their inability to conduct the that the mighty army of the United States is that the mighty army of the Constitution: that Government through its present difficulties .-Where, we ask, is the evidence of this bold assertion? Is it to be found in the history of Mr. Lincoln's administration from the 4th of March last? What was the condition of the country when Mr. Lincoln assumed his tellect and vigor the grand essential of being official duties? A mighty conspiracy, which in earnest in the present struggle, and of behad been suffered to ripen for months under his Democratic predecessor, broke out into the new distinction you have tendered open rebellion. No previous preparation had been made to quell it. The National Treasu. private business can be arranged ry was nearly empty, the Army and Navy of he country had been sent to remote places, the arms and munitions of war had been transferred to Southern arsenals and forts .-The National Capital was swarming with traitors, and daily threatened with attack by robels in arms. Are the measures which were promptly adopted by the Administration to save the Capital from destruction, the assembling of an efficient Army, the fitting out of a large Navy to suppress the rebellion, the repletion of the National Treasury and the restoration of the public credit-measures which. in magnitude and efficiency, probably have no parallel, under the circumstances, in the history of the wolrd-are these proofs of inabilduct the Government? Admitting that there has been delay in certain movements of the ter. the transactions relative to contracts-abuses more responsible than Democrats, and which they do not alternat to justify-we inquire. where is there a Government that has demonstrated a higher order of executive ability, or that has proved itself more capable to meet a great an unexpected emergency, than that which is committed to the present Republican Administration.

We ask the readers of the Herald to weigh well the issues that Democratic demagogues (not the Democratic masses) propose thrusting | Arnold. upon the country. It appears from the resolutions to which we have alluded that the general policy of the Democratic party is not to be changed. The second resolution fully endorses the principles heretofore put forth at their National Conventions, and under which the enormities of the Administrations of Bu-CHANAN and PIERCE, have been perpetrated. These designing men now desire to be restered to power on the round that their party is the only one capable of restoring the Union !-They set themselves up as special friends of the Union, in the of difficulties brought upon it through their management. Out upon such conservators of the Union- and give us rulers of the ABRAHAM LINCOLN stamp whose integrity is above suspicion, and who, although elected by a party, yet in this crisis looks above party and dinects his energies to the preservation and perpetuation of the Union.

VIRGINIA ARISTOCRACY .- James M. Mason, one of the Virginia conspirators, vauntingly boasts of his pure blood and his as that colony was at one time a sort of Botony Bay. After the expiration of their term of service, and when they had achieved some of this world's goods, they procured ing on the rolls 80th June last was 93, the wives from the pueriles of St. Giles, London total payment to whom during the year was the consideration being the lady's weight in tobacco

There are but few regiments in the southern army whose terms of service ex-102 of the old pensioners or 62 per cent of pired at the beginning of this month. The the whole number died. They are fast pass- mass of the rebel troops are enlisted until May next.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE. President Lincoln and Hon, Simo

Although, as it will be seen, this correspondence is marked private, its publication remains of the Democratic party throughout was rendered absolutely necessary, as well to ends of justice. This must explain its ap-pearance in our colums. The letter of the President, in his own handwriting, read as

[Private.] EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON, January 11, 1862. Dear Sir-Though I have said nothing hithtill now, to see how such misconstruction could be avoided.

field enables me now to gratify your wish, and at the same time evince my personal regard for you, and my confidence in your ability, I therefore tender to your acceptance, if you still desire to resign your present position, the post of Minister to Russia. Should you accept it, you will bear with you the assur ance of my undiminished confidence, of my affectionate esteem, and if my sure expecta tion that, near the great Sovereign whose perional and heroditary friendship for the United States so much endears him to Americans, you will be enabled to render services to your country not less important than those you

could render at home. Very sincerely your friend, A. Lincoln, Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.

General Cameron's reply to the President is

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1862. Washington, Jan. 11, 1862. J
My Dear Sir—1 have the honor to acknowledge your favor of this date, and to thank you, with profound respect, for its kind and generous tone. When you were elected Possident, a result to which I contributed my best exertions, I had no thought of leaving the Senate of the United States, or accepting any posi-tion within your gift. But when you invited me to Springfield, Illinois, and presented me the choice of one of two named places in the Kansas. We would also point to peculation and list of your Constitutional advisers, I could not, for grave public reasons, and after great reflection, refuse a trust so trying and labori ous. My life had been one of constant labor prosperity, the Southern piratical expeditions and excitement. I looked to the Senate as the my country and my State. It was only when realized that I might be of service to the gen eral cause in the darkly foreshadowed future that I ventured to undertake the manifold and various responsibilities of the War Department. I felt when I saw the traitors leaving their seats in Congress, and when the Star of the West was fired upon in Charleston harbor, that a bloody conflict was inevitable.

I have devoted myself without interuption to my official duties, and have given to them all my energies. I have done my best. It was impossible in the direction of operations so extensive but that some mistakes should have happened, and some complications and complaints should have arisen. In view of such considerations, I thank you for the expression of your confidence in my ability, patriotism, and fidelity to public trust. Thus my own conscientious sense of doing my duty by the Executive and by my country, is approved by the acknowledged head of the Gov ernment himself. When I became a member of vour Administration I avowed my purpose retire from the Cabinet as soon as my duty to my country would allow me to do so. In In your letter of this day's date so illustrative of your just and upright character. "you revive the fact that I some time ago expressed the same purpose to you, and in reminding me of this, you proffer for my acceptance one r carry men to a greater extremity?

But we are also told by these Demogratic stowal as an additional mark of your confi-

ready to do battle for the Constitution; that it is marshalled by gallant and experienced leaders; that it is animated with the great est enthusiasm for the good cause, and also that my successor in this Department is my triumph of arms. I therefore frankly accept the new distinction you have tendered me, and as soon as important and long neglected ter upon the important duties of the mission which you have assigned me.

I have the honor to be, my dear sir,

Your obedient and humble servant, SIMON CAMERON.

ARREST OF GENERAL STONE

Abraham Lincoln, President.

The Traitor sent to Fort Lafayette.

WARHINGTON Feb. 10. Brigadier General Charles F. Stone was arrested at two o'clock on Sunday morning at the residence of his family in this city, by a guard under the immediate command of Brigadier Gen. Sykes, of the Provost Marshal force, and sent to Fort Lafayette by the afternoon train.

Gen. Stone was ian officer in chief comm and at the Ball's Bluff affair, and has been held, by many, as responsible for that disas. He is from Massachusetts, and served with distinction in the Mexican war. In 1856, when a brevet captain in the Ordi nance corps, he resigned his commission. Last Spring he was commissioned as a Colonel, and in the three months campaign, had command of the corps that marched from Washington up the Potomac. Lately he has had command of a large division in

the same region. General Stone is a fine officer. His loyalty was formerly regarded as above suspicion; but lately there have been sinister rumors affecting him. If these rumors are true, American history has no such example of treason since the time of Benedict

The following is the substance of the charges under which Gen. Stone was arres

First-For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff Second-For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of

Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.

Third—For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work, since. the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns,

without molestation. 🛂 Fourth-For treacherously designing to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for movement from the commanding general. which had not been given. Fifth-A court martial will be speedily

The Correspondent of the New Yorl Herald Arrested as a Spy.

HE IS SENT TO FORT M'HENRY The following order was issued from the War Department to day:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. Ordered that a person calling himself Dr. Ives, a native of a rebel State, whose-broth er, lately in the military service of the United States, is now an officer in the rebe army, and who pretends to be a special resentative of the New York Herald for Washington be arrested and held in Bee custody at Fort M'Henry as a spy and for violating the rules and regulations of this Department in this: "That on Saturday the 8th day of February, 1862, against the public and well known regulations for the safe transaction of Congressional business, he intruded himself into the War Depart-Secretary and his assistants were transacting ousiness with the members of Congress for the nurpose of spying and obtaining war news and intelligence in regard to cabinet consultations, telegraphs, &c., for publication 

conducted himself insolently, making threats to the Assistant Secretary, Peter H. Watson of the hostility of the New York Herald against the administration of the War Department, unless he was afforded special privileges and furnished intelligence by the Department in respect to enbinet consulta tions, telegrams, official communications and all news the monrent it was received by the Department, in advance of all other

The War Department is the place where the President, the Commander in Chief of orto in response to your wish, expressed long army and navy, and his subordinates, the since to resign your seat in the Cabinet, I Secretary of War and other public officers have not been unmindful of it. I have only are earnestly engaged in the business of are earnestly engaged. army and navy, and his subordinates, the been unwilling to consent to a change at a overcoming treason and rebellion against time and under circumstances which, might the Government of the United States. It is give occasion to misconstruction, and unable till now, to see how such misconstruction any person, but for public purposes, can be suffered to enter or harbor. Newspapers But the desire of Mr. Clay to return home, are valuable organs of public intelligence and to offer his services to his country in the and instruction, and every proper facility will be afforded to all loyal persons to procure on equal terms, information of such public facts as may be properly made known in time of rebellion. But no matter how useful or powerful the press may be, like every thing else, it is subordinate to the notional safety.

The fate of an army, or the destiny of the

nation may be imperilled by a spy in the garb of a newspaper agent. The nation is in conflict with treason and rebellion, and may be threatened by a foreign foe. The lives and fortunes of twenty millions of people, and the peace and happiness of their posterity in the loyal States—the fate of public liberty and Republican Government orever are staked upon the instant issue.

The duties of the President and his

Secretary, of every officer of the Government and especially in the War Department, and military service, are at this moment engaged in urgent and solemn duties, the most sol and urgent that ever fell upon men, and no news gather nor any other person for sordid and treasonable purposes can be suffered to intrude upon them at such a time, to procure news by threats, or spy out special acts which the safety of the nation requires not to be disclosed. For these reasons the aforesaid Ives has been arrested and imprisoned, and all persons so offending will be ealt with in like manner.
Signed. | EDWIN M. STANTON. [Signed.]

Secretary of War.

### WAR NEWS

From the West we have the announcement of another important success of the National arms. Fort Henry on the Tennesseeriver has fallen, the Rebel force there has been put to an inglorious rout, the railroad between Bowling Green and Columbus is in our posession, and the National banner is again planted upon the soil of Tennessee. Though this victory appears to have been cheaply won, the main body of the Rebels precipitately refreating when their artillerists were shelled out of the Fort by the gunboats, its results, in a strategetical point, are even more important than those of the victory at Somerset. It gives to our forces the posession of the Tennessee river, by which a way into the interior of the State is opened; it breaks the communication between Bowling Green and Columbus and threatens the Rebel forces at both these points with a flank movement. A similar expedition up the Cumberland will secure posession of Fort Donelson, and with the command of both rivers the communication between Nashville and Bowling Green will be broken, thus forcing the Rebels there to retreat or come out of their entrenchments and fight.

The expedition against Fort Henry consisted of seven gunboats under the immediate command of Com. Foote and from eight to ten thousand men under command of Gen. U. S. Grant. The fort was subdued entirely by the gunboats after less than two hours bombardment. The artillerists in the fort, with the commande of the post, Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, formerly of Maryland, were taken prisoners. The Rebel infantry, encamped outside of the fort, and said to number four or five thousand, and when the fort surrendered, precipitately fled, leaving behind a large amount of camp equipage and ammunition. The fort was bravely defended, but the concentrated fire of the gunbeats, delivered towards the close of the action at a distance only three hundred yards, could not be successfully resisted .-Gen. Tilghman in surrendering spoke of the defeat as the most serious disaster of the war. The gunboat Cincinnati, Com. Foote's fing ship, received thirty shots but continued the fight until the end. The most serious damage on our side was received by the gunboat Essex. A round shot killed her second in command, Capt. Brittain, and penetrating one of her boilers caused it to explode, by which a number of her erew were scalded to death and others jumping overboard were drowned. The Cincinnati had one killed and six wounded .-There were no casualties on the other boats. The conduct of the crews of the gunboats was splendid. They fought with the greatest spir-

it and without a man flinching. The unfortunate town of Harper's Ferry was again the scene of stiring events on Friday last resulting in the greater portion of it being reduced to ashes. A Rebel flag of truce having approached the river a boat was sent over to them, which was fired upon and one of the boatmen killed. Colonel Geary immediately ordered the shelling of the houses in which the Rebel riflemen were concealed, in cluding the Wager Hotel, all of which were subsequently burned. Another Rebel flag af terwards approached the river, but Colonel

Geary warned them off, refusing to receive it. General Lander has again occupied Romney, Virginia, with the Federal forces, the Rebels having fallen back to Winchester.

The Savannah expedition left Port Royal on he 26th of January, and consisted of all the light draft steamers, light gunboats, and 8,000 troops. The object is supposed to be an attack on Savennah, commencing with Fort Pulaski. On the 28th heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Fort Pulaski for

several hours. The Rebel troops have advanced from Springfield, Missouri, so that their pickets have exchanged fire with the pickets of the advance guard of our force at Lebanon. Gen. Price is said to have attempted to move off his baggage, but failing, told his men that they must either fight or surrender. We may look for stiring news from Missouri very soon. Great activity prevails at Boston in getting off the Butler Expedition. The vessels already loaded or loading with troops and stores consist of the ships Undhunted, North American, Idaho, Ocean-Poarl, Wilder Farley and Western Empire; also some steamers. Probably all the above vessels will sail during the present week. General Butler's entire division will consist of about ten thousand.

A rebel dispatch from Clarksville, Tennessee, says that upon thecapture of Fort Henry their troops retreated to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river, that the United States gunboats are at Danville, Tennessee, and had de stroyed the bridge at that place. Another rebel dispatch from Roanoke Island says that ment, and into the chambers where the the Federals had advanced to that place and been twice repulsed; that the attack commenced at seven o'clock on Friday morning, and that the fight was still going on at the latest advices. Our own accounts via Fortress which he knew was not authorized to be Monroe and Hatteras say that the expedition

puplished, and having so intended, he left the inlet on Wednesday for Roanoke. The reported riot at Richmond, Virginia, is

confirmed, though not its political significance It took place on Tuesday night last, begining in a drunken brawl, and grew to such formidable proportions that several persons were killed, among whom were some of the police, houses broken and robbed, and it was found impossible to check the riot until the next morning, when the mob dispersed of its own accord.

Gen. Thomas is preparing for an advance of his three divisions into Tennessee. The easternmost, under Garfield, will move through Cumberland Gap, and the other two, under Scheepf and Thomas, will move by other routes, all going toward Knoxville. The property captured at Fort Henry and

icinity is valued at \$1,000,000. Our army is moving forward steadily to attack Price in Missouri, and that arch rebel is prepared for a battle, having received large reinforcements.\ Our troops have captured 27 prisoners, including five captains. Nine hundred rebel prisoners have been sent to Alton from Missouri.

Four hundred and ninety Union prisoners have left New Orleans to be exchanged. The rumor of an intended intervention of France in our affairs is contradicted at the State Department, and, it is said, on high au-

#### THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Com. Lynch's Fleet Completely Destroyed.

# Elizabeth City Burned!

Twenty-five Hundred Rebels Captured!

Great Excitement at Norfolk!

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 11. By a flag of truce to-day we have news of the complete success of Burnside at Roan-oke Island. The Island was taken possession of and Commodore Lynch's fleet was completely destroyed. Elizabeth city was attacked on Sunday and evacuated by the inhabitants. It was previously burned, whether by our shells or by the inhabitants is not certain.

The first news of the robel defeat.arrived.

at Norfolk yesterday afternoon and caused great excitement. The news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap. The rebel force on the Island is supposed to have been a little over 3000 efficient fighting men.— General Wise was ill at Nags: Head and was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous he was removed to Norfolk. All the gunboats but one were taken, that escaped up a creek and was probably also destroyed.

One report at Norfolk says only 71 and another only 25 escaped from Roanoke Island. General Huger telegraphed to Rich-

mond that only 50 on the Island escaped .-There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels. The Richmond Examiner of this morning says in a leading editorial, "The loss of the entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most fearful event of the war."

The intelligence by telegraph is fully - 2500 brave troops on the Island were exposed to all the force of Burnside's fleet.— They resisted with energy, but when 15000 men were brought against them; about being cut off by surrounding elements they were forced to surrrender. This is a repi

ition of Hatteras on a large scale. The following is a despatch on the subject in one of the Richmend papers of this "Nonfolk, Feb. 10.

The latest news states that Capt. O. Jonning Wise, son of Governor Wise, was shot through the hip and disabled, though his wound was not mortal. Major Lawson ed. About 300 Confederates were killed. Our wounded number over 1000. The number of Kankees wounded is about the same. oman Camm had his arm shot off .-The other casualities are unreported." Later accounts this morning say that Elizabeth city had been shelled and burned by the Yankees and that the enemy was

pushing on through to Edenton. 2D DESPATCH Feb. 10. A rumor has prevailed that Com. Lynch's fleet of Gun boats had been captured. is not regarded as being true but it is be ieved all were burned by the Confederates to prevent their capture, with the exception of one which was endeavoring to make its

escape. The fleet went to Elizabeth city from

Roanoke Island and was probably burned at the former point. 3D DESPYTCH NORFOLK Feb 10. This Despatch was received in Richmond at midnight. A courier arrived here this afternoon at four o'clock and brought inelligence that Elizabeth city was burned this morning by the inhabitants. During the conflagration the Federalists landed a large force. All our gun boats excepting were captured by the enemy. Gen. Wise has not yet arrived at Norfolk. The following is the very latest. We We copy from 10-day's Day Book. A conrier arrived here about 8 o'clock, from whom we gather the following information. The enemy arrived in full force upon Elizabeth city yesterday about 7 o'clock and began an attack on that place. The citizens finding resistance in vain evacuated the place, but before doing so set fire to the town, and when our informant left it was still in flames. We have also to record the capture, by the enemy, of all our little fleet except the Fanny or Forest, our informant not being certain which. This vessel cluded the enemy and made up Pasquotani River She was pursued, however, and fears are entertained that she too was captured. It is said that before our boats surren dered they were abandoned, and their orews succeeded in making their escape. If this is so we are at a loss to conjecture why they vere not fired before being abandoned. This disaster to our little fleet is attributed

to the fact that having exhausted the supply of coal and ammunition, they proceeded to Elizabeth city for the purpose of replenishing. Every effort was made to obtain coal. but without success, and other returned to the Island without any assistance to the forcos. All statements published with reference to the capture of Rounoke Island, are confirmed by the courier. He represents our loss at 300 killed and wounded, the enemy not less than 1.000 killed. Great havor was made whilst the enemy was-marching up the road leading to the the. fort .forces were brought to bear upon them two 82 pounders, and every fire their ranks were terribly thinned but the places of the fallen however were quickly filled. Pork point battery was manued by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it. During the conflict they were attacked by a whole Regt. of Zouaves and though completely overpowered they stood their ground bravely, nor did they yield a foot until all save seven fell bleeding to the ground.

There is good reason to believe that had Henninger, with his artillery, been on the island it would not have been forced to sur-The lack of field pieces was sadly felt, and had they been at hand, the enemy perhaps would never have been able to have landed his forces. Henninger had orders, t is understood, to report at Roanoko Island, but by some misunderstanding he-

Captain Taylor of this city, is reported as having distinguished himself.
In addition to the above there are many rumors we might give, but they are nothing more than rumors. We prefer with holding them. Among them is one, however, which states that Gen. Wise has been shot while in an ambulance on the way. The statement, so far as we are able to learn, can only be accounted for by supposing that his name was gottomada. ing that his name was confounded with that

mistook Elizabeth City for the place of des-

ADDITIONAL. It is reported that one regiment from Mossachusetts was badly out up, but it is impossible to ascertain which of the five impossible to ascertain which of the five regiments attached to the expedition.

The news received to day created great excitement at Old Point. A steamer with official dispatches from Gen. Burnside is hourly expected. The prisoners captured numbering at least 2000 will be here in a few days.

few days.
All Southern papers received are unanimous in admitting a complete victory by our troops, and that the loss of the Island is

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Mason and Slidell at Southampton-The Nashville ordered from Southumpton—Earl Rus-sell in reply to Mr. Seward—Reported Engayement between the Iroquois and Sumter-Napoleon's Speech to the Chambers-IIe Stands Firm for Non-Intervention.

PORTLAND, Feb. 11. Mason Slidell had arrived at Southampton No demonstration was made on their arri val. The former went to London and the

latter to Paris. It was rumored that the Government had ordered the Nashville to quit Southampton out extended the time for her departure owng to danger from the Tuscarora. It was als rumored that the Government, will prohibit armed ships of either party remaining over 24 hours in any British port.

The following is the Etna's report.
Earl Russell, in a di patch dated Janua ry 23, to Lord Lyons, says the English government differ entirely from Mr. Seward's conclusions on the question, whether the persons taken from the Trent and their supposed dispatches were contraband. He ar gues the point at length, and points out he runious consequences of such a law. For instance, according to Mr. Seward's doctrine, a packet carrying a Confederate agent from Dover to Calais might be captured and taken to New York, and in like manner the Confederates m ght capture a Cunard steamer bound from Liverpool to Halifax, on the ground that she was carrying his dispatches to Mr. Seward from Mr. Adams.

n the capture of any British ship in circumstances similar to those of the Trent, and the fact of its being brought for adjudication before the Prize Court though aftering the character would not dismiss the gravity of the The dispatch concluded with reference to Mr. Seward's declaration that if the safety of the Union required, it would have been right to detain the Trent prisoners. In reply to this, Earl Russell says: Great Britain could

The British government would not acquise

not have permitted the perpetration of that-wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurfection in the South Another dispatch gives Lord Lyon's con versation with Secretary Seward on the Charleston blockade. Mr. Seward stated hat the plan was not devised to injure the harbor permanently, but merely to aid the lockade. It would be the duty of the Govrument to remove all the obstructions as

soon as the Union was restored. The harbor of Charleston was not render ed inaccessible. Mr. Seward was not prepared to say that as an operation in war it was unjustifiable to destroy the permanen harbors of the enemy. It was rumored that the vessel which the

Sumter engaged off Algiers was the Iroquo's There was no news of either. The Times, in a characteristic article, calls for somthing decisive in America. It says present state of affairs continue much long-

Napeleon opened the French Chamber on he 27th. In a speech he said: "The civil war which desolates America as greatly compromised our commercial in terests. So long, however, as the rights of the way, is a rather remarkable aperatureentrals are respected, we must confine our selves to expressing wishes for an early temination of these dissentions."

The speech refers to the pacific relations of France, and recaptulates the financial programme of Fould's budget.

For the Herald Newville Jan. 30, 1862 MR EDITOR:-It must have occasioned some surprise that Judge Graham, while ovincing his fidelity to slavery in his charge o the Grand Jury, should have given such a partisan cast to the cause of our national roubles. Permit us, in a few words, to direct ittention to the real state of the case. It is an undeniable fact that the existence of slavery was regretted by the great men, North and South, who framed the Constitution

and put the Government into successful operation, and that it was very generally expected then that the institution would soon cease throughout the land. But as the cotton culture expanded, the demand for slave labor increased. Under the influence of a cold ceased to regard slavery in the same light as heir patriotic ancestors, and sought to derive its sanction from the Divine law. Becoming ouse the language of the Judge, "more hardened in sin and iniquity on the subject of slavery" they grew both impudent and exacting. A class of northern men, affecting reat contempt for "conscience" while intent on political power, assisted very much to give tone to their imperious and degrading demands. Without attempting to trace the effects of this domineering power and its facile spawn, on the legislation and government of the country, it will suffice to say, that old party organizations were broken up and new parties. formed, with principles

either affirming, modifying, or denying the pretensions of the slave power.

If there was a party of "emancipationists" arrayed against the aggressive policy of the South in the last presidential election "to gratify the wicked feelings of passion and resentment," that plead "the paramount obligations of a higher law binding on their consciences" to nullify the fugitive slave law, or proposed "the utopian theory of clevating the negroes to an equality with the white man," or even sought to interfere with slavery in the states where it had existence; that party must be carefully distinguished from the Republican party... Republicans, believing that slavery was a great State evil, firmly planted themselves on the doctrine of the founders of the Republic, pledging themselves, in the event of access, to resist the extension of slavery into the Territories of the United States. On the the simple issue of free territory for free men, they went into the contest, willing to submit to the result whatever it might be, without firing a gun or resorting to violence in any How the slave holders, unrebuked by form. their deceitful Northern allies, grew more and more defiant until they inaugurated civi

war, needs no comment. In view of these facts loyal men may hesitate to regard slavery as "a sacred link which binds together the various parts of the country; and it might well be doubted whether "the silver cord would "be loosened where freedom conferred on all "those who are now groaning under an oppressive despotism." To charge treason on those who seek deliverence to their country through the lestruction of slavery, seems to us as neous in law, as the assertion that "the horrors of civil war have been brought upon us! by "the Disunionists of the south and emanipationists of the North," is unsupported by fact. But as long as "the ancient patriarchs. whose conscience permitted them to raise up men servants and maid servants, and bond men and bond women of their own households," and who in addition to all this kept several wives at the same time, may be pointed at as models of public and private morality, we may expect to hear of emancipationist we may expect to near or emall straitors being placed in the Category, and men, great and small, dilating on the blessings of slavery; but we trust that the Judge may alone believe that "the policy of Northern emancipationists to liberate the slaves of the South, would be a disgrace to Hottentois, or Africans in their native baroarity."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a meeting of the Union Philosophical Society of Dickinson College, the following preand resolutions were unanimously adopted :

dopted:
Whereas, it hath pleased him in whose hands our lives are, to remove by death, Hon.

of his son who was reported among the WILLIAM B. McClunk of Pittsburg, a graduate member of this Society. Therefore whilst we bow in humble submission to the decrees f an allwise Providence, yet we would pay our tribute to high moral and intellectual worth, and acknowledge the loss which socie-

ty has sustained by his death. Resolved. That in the deceased Society has lost one of its most honored members, and the

State one of her most able and talented ju-Resolved. That our most sincere regrets and eartfelt sympathy be tendered the bereaved

Resolved. That our Hall be draped and the members wear the badge of mourning for thiry days.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of deceased and for pub-lication to the Carlisle Herald and Pittsburg

Dispatch:

W. M. OGILBY, J. McCurley, Com. W. D LUCKENBACK. U. P. HALL, Jan. 29th 1862

## Town and County Matters.

THE WEATHER .- For the last two vecks the weather has been very unsettled. Snow, rain, sleet, freeze, thaw, and sunshine alternately. During the continuance of the snow, those who had the wherewithal enjoyed the sleighing to their heart's content.

Lost.-On Tuesday night of last week, JNO A. ZIMMERMAN lost, somewhere between Mechanicsburg and Carlisle, three Buffalo Robes. A liberal reward will be paid on their delivery to either Andrew Martin or M.

Apology .- In announcing the appointments by the County Commissioners, a week or two ago, we inadvertanly stated that Dr. S. P. Zeigler had been appointed Physician to the Jail. We should have said Dr. W. W. Dale, who was the appointee, and we take this opportunity to make to the Doctor the amende honorable. Dr. Dale has for a number of years been Physician to the Jail, and by his strict attention to his duties, won the confidence of the commissioners, who deem the change unnecessary.

PROMOTION -We are glad to learn D. R. B. NEVEN, Esq., formerly of this place, and a member of Capt Hendenson's company, has been promoted to a First Lieutenaucy in the regular army. Mr. Neven is a native of Shippensburg, this county, and we feel assured that he will never disgrace the county which gave him birth.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH HOG.-Recently, J. W. Leidig, of Churchtown, Monroe towhship, this county, killed a porker twenty eight months old, which weighed six hundred and sixty-one and a half pounds. This hog measured eight feet in length; three feet four inches in height; and in girth six feet. We think this weight will be hard to beat.

ACCIDENT .- An accident occurred to Mr. Voglesoug, last week. He was oiling the smut machine in his mill, when he slipped and fell against the band, which drives the machine. The momentum caused him to be inpleasant complication must arise if the thrown violently against a pulley, injuring his back somewhat. At last accounts however, he had almost recovered.

The Boston Post tells of a good thing seen from the editorial window; which, by showing the funny side of everything that passes. A large sleigh, containing about a dozen of Boston's fair lasses, passed by .-Now there was nothing ludicrious in this; but when the editor tells us that the sleigh had painted in large letters on both sides, the sign. "Westborough Milk Co," we see the

Apropos of this we have often laughed heartily at the sight of our friend Alf, Moore's wagon, filled with little Moore's of both sexes, and bearing the approriate and significant incoription, "Extra Fruit."

-220 of February.—Saturday of next week will be the anniversary of the birth of the immmortal Wasmington, the Father of his country. At the present time, and in the peculiar situation in which our country is just now placed, it behoves every man who calculating selfishness slave-holders soon has an American heart, to celebrate the day in a becoming and appropriate manner. Instead of a military display, we think a civic cellbration would be the most proper course; that enduring legacy to the people, his Farewell Address should be read, and a suitable oration or sermon delivered by one of the many eminent and eloquent clergymen or other professional gentlemen of our borough.

We have fallen upon evil times. When our country was happy, and prospering beyond example, a band of Southern conspirators, with parricidal hand, have attempted to strike down and dismember the noblest fabric ever reared by the hand of man. Although a terrible punishment is sure to overtake the leaders of this wicked rebellion, its withering effects will be felt by the people of the North as well as by those of the South. The blood and treasure wasted in this unholy contest is incalculable; our country will be burdened with an enormous dobt; and it will take many, very many years to restore our beloved Union to its once happy and prosperous condition.

Let us, then, on the coming 22d, so celibrate the day that we may ensure the favor and protection of Divine Providence, who always smiles upon a just and righteous cause.

DEATH OF WILLIAM B. FLEMING, Esq.—We regret to have to announce the death of our former townsman, WM. D. Fleming, Esq. He died in San Francisco, California, about the 1st of January last. Mr. F. was a native of Carlisle, where he resided until about his twenty sixth year, when he went to California, where he succeeded beyond his most sanguine exp c. tations. The immediate cause of his death was inflamation of the lungs. He was a son of George Fleming, Esq., now of California, and well known in Carlisle as a printer and Editor. Mr. Fleming was about 35 years of age, and was a man of great business capacity, strict integrity, and untiring energy.

Public Sales. In pursuance of a custom inaugurated by us some time ago, we will continue giving those persons who patronize us in the way of printing bills &c., the benefit of a standing local notice of their sales-the time, place, and property to be sold. This is a voluntary favor on our part, the value of which will be duly appreciated by those interested.
On Monday, March 10th, 1862, Wm. Enck

will sell on the promises, on the farm owned by Abraham Hartzler in Mource township, 4 niles south west of Mechanicsburg, and one nile, east of Churchtown, near the road leading from Givler's Mill to Leidigh's tavern, 3 horses, 3 colts, 10 head of cattle, farming

utensitis &c.
On Tuesday Feb. 25th 1862, Geo. Keeseman, Adm'n of Widow Myers, dec'd., will sell on the premises, in Oakville, Newton township, a lot of Household & Kitchen

furniture: On Wednesday, March 5th 1862, J. A.