CARLISLE, PA. Friday, MARCH 14, 1862.

BOROUGH ELECTION. The Republicans of the West Ward, and all others, without distinction of party, who are in favor of the preservation of the Union, and the Constitution and the Enforcements of the Laws, are requested to meet at the public House of John Hannon, and those of the East Ward, at the public House of Joseph Heiser, on Saturday evening the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of forming Ward tickets, to be supported at the ensuing election. A full turn out is requested.

MANY. BALTIMORE CONFERENCE. - We have given considerable space to the proceedings of the the talent nor the moral courage to fill; yet East Baltimore Conference, which derives ad ditional local interest from a spicy discussion | are the same men who sustained Mr. Buwhich took place on account of a letter writ ten by Prof. Chambers for the Herald, in which he made an allusion to the Rev. Dr. Sargent and the Rev. Mr. Slicer as Secessionists. Prof. Chambers is a thorough-going Union man, and a high-toned honorable gentleman who would scorn, even by insinuation, to create an impression which he did not believe right, and he has grit enough beside to stand by any declarations he may have made on the subject.

SENATOR COWAN :- We hope soon to be enate in opposition to the confiscation act. now on the files of the senate. The question is a very important one, and we are glad to find that Mr. Cowan takes a conservative stand against it.

The Sufferings of Union Men in Missou nt. - A few days ago we were shown a letter from John M. Shapley, formerly of this place, to his father Mr. R. E. SHAPLEY, Sen., had been subjected by the lawless bands of secessionists who overran that State, in the early part of our National troubles. Here, surrounded with all the comforts of home, and safely removed from the horrors of civil war, we cannot fully realize the condition of those who are liable, at any time, to midnight attacks from armed desperadoes who burn the property, drive off helpless women and chil. dren, and perhaps finish their fiendish exploit

by hanging their victims on the nearest tree. Mr. Shapley declares that he would sooner suffer death than again pass through the scenes he has witnessed within the last five mouths. From the letter we learn, that du. ring his absence from home on the 25th of last July, a party of rebels came to his house, but failing to find him, they took away his horse and left. Finding, on his return home, that his life was in danger, he made his escape through the woods to the houses of two other Union men, who were in a similar predicament. The three men then started for the Union camp 20 miles distant, hoping to get assistance, but failed in this, and remained at the camp two weeks, fearing to return. Unable to bear the suspense any longer, they ventured back one night to their neighborhood, and reaching the house of a friend, and that during all the time her husband had mistake. been secreted in a corn field. Being directed to his place of concealment, he informed then that the secessionists were determined to kill them if they could find them, and therefore their homes, were forced to go back to the camp, uncertain as to the fate of their famibrother-in-law, Mr. Chambers, who subse quently went to Missouri, and succeeded in bringing the family of Mr. SHAPLEY to his home, where they now remain, having lost all their property.

received a copy of the Report of the Superintendent of the Common Schools of Penn sylvania for the year ending June 1861, giving full details of the operations of the reports of the several county Superintendents.

We learn from the Report, that the whole number of schools, including the city of Philadelphia, is 12,545-number of Teach. ers 15, 494,-number of pupils 660,295-Total cost of the system, \$4,000,000 including the whole amount of tax levied, and appropriation \$2,900,501,60

According to the report of Mr. Millin the Superintendent of this county, there are 193 schools in the county, and 5 yet required, 196 Teachers, of whom 38 are females. Scholars-males 5,367 females, 4 552, aver. age cost of teaching each scholar per month 58 cents. Total amount of tax levied for The Superintendent states that the prevail. sns of 1860; the number of slaveholders, and ing public sentiment in the county is favor | the average number held by each owner, leavable to the schools.

MARTIAL LAW AT RICHMOND - Jeff Davis has placed Richmond under martial law .-All distillation and sale of spiritous liquors is prohibited, and Gen. Winder is charged with the due execution of the prolamation.

On last Saturday night, the Hon. John Minor Botts was arrested near Richmond, by order of the Rebel Government, and lodged in McDaniel's negro jail, on the charge of being a Union man. Several additional arrests have been made of those suspected of disloyalty to the abortive Rebel Government, which class of persons seems to be daily increasing.

MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR. The Maryland Legislature have elected the Hon. Reverdy Johnson U. S. Senator from that State, Reverdy Johnson, was among the first public men of the South to identify himself with the Administration in defence of the Union, at a time too, when the Union sentiment was at its but five and three-quarters. It further aplowest ebb in Maryland. His election to the pears from this table that because these 347,-Senate is a gratifying evidence of the regeneration of that State from Secession feeling, and the determination of the Union party, to preserve her fair fame untarnished.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.-The Homestead bill passed by the House of Representatives on Friday provides that on and after the first of next January, any person 21 years of age, who is a citizen, or who has declared his intention to be such, and who shall enter upon the land and cultivate it for 5 years, shall be entitled to 160 acres, upon the payment of the land office fees and \$10 to cover the expenses of survey. The same privilege The Hostility of Party Spirit.

It is very evident from the tone of the Amercan Volunteer, and other papers of similar cause. While declaring publicly their devo tion to, and love for, the Union, they are secretly engaged in denouncing the policy of the Administration under the flimsy pretence of guarding the public interests and thus play into the hands of the traitors by keeping up an unceasing cry about the "Public Debt," 'Taxation," "Fraud," and "Corruption."-Where were these virtuous and honest politicians, when eight thousand fraudulant naturalization papers were forged in 1856 and distributed by democratic party backs, to secure the election of James Buchanan? They knew that by these forgeries Mr. Buchanan was placed in an office which he had neither we hear no denunciations from them. They chanan's infamous Lecompton policy, and the "candle box" frauds of Calhoun in-Kansas. When the whole country was ringing with execrations in consequence of the shamelesss corruptions of Buchanan's

administration, where were these public guardians? Why they were engaged in carefully covering up the tracks of these peculators, that they might escape unwhipped of justice. the plan proposed. Truth and honesty were forgotten in the desire to screen their party leaders from public view; and some of the very men who have so suddenly loomed up as the especial friends of able to lay before our readers the admirable public virtue, were then sucking the lifespeech made by Mr. Cowan, in the U. S. | blood of the Government, out of fat contracts which had fraud written in every line. After so many years of political sinning, the conversion is too sudden to be sincere. People are not to be deceived by the hypocritical professions of men who have never denounced corruption when their own party was to be benefitted by the rascality; and it is too late in part of their social system. Let the whole the day for these men to raise the cry of "stop thief," to divert public attention from their own fraud. Let them show their loyalgiving distressing details of the sufferings to ty by sustaining the war until the Union is which he and other Union men of Missouri safe, and after that they may wallow in party politics to their heart's content.

> The Volunteer says, in speaking of the nomination of Gen. Shields to a position in the army, "the old hero's confirmation was bitterly opposed by the abolitionists whose only objection to him was, that he had been a principle is timely, and its influence will be | S. Mendenhall assistants Secretaries. After BRECKINRIDGE Democrat;" and that "the simple fact of his having been a member of that branch of our party was sufficient to overbalance all his acts of usefulness." Whether the abolitionists did or did not oppose Gen. Shields, we cannot say, as we are not in the secrets of that organization. We merely wish to enquire of the Volunteer where Mr. Brockinridge the head of "our party," is now to be found? Rumor says, that he is at the head of an armed "branch of our party," in open rebellion to the Government. If this be so, will the Volunteer also inform us how far the tail of "our party" sympathizes with the head ?

Lar It is unfortunate for the Volunteer that the venom of party has afflicted the Editor with such an obliquity of vision, that every object he looks at is distorted and he employs an unusual amount of labor in his the same light. The effort is fruitless howthey were informed by the man's wife that ever, as the community, with singular upanwithin the previous two weeks more than imity, have come to the conclusion that the twenty of their neighbors had been killed, Volunteer never publishes the truth except by

BS The Volunteer with unusual severity says we are "a half starved Carlisle Herald." We hardly know whether to be obliged for them if they could find them, and therefore the compliment or not. On the whole, per. On gas per 1,000 cubic feet these men, although within a few miles of the compliment or not. On the whole, per. On gas per 1,000 cubic feet the confess to learness. at once, than to follow the example of the lies. After many hardships Mr. Sharley editor of the Volunteer, who is constantly On Soap reached Lacon, Illinois, the residence of his emulating the frog in the fable by trying On Salt to swell himself to the dimensions of an ox. On Sole Leather

A DEMOCRAT'S CREED.

The Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, recently appointed by Gov. Morron to fill the provisional vacancy created by the expulsion SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1861:-We have of ex Senator Bright, delivered a speech in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Indiana, at Indianapolis, on the 25 ultimo. Afthe Senatorial appointment had been tendered System, as shown by extracts from the to him by a Republican Governor, ha an nounced the following summary as containing his present political creed:

"1st. My faith in the strength and perpe tuity of this Government is in the vigorous prosecution of the war. "2d. No party creeds nor platforms unti-we have, a Government.

"3d. In one word, put down this infamous rebellion, let it cost what lives and what money it may. [Loud Cheers.]
"You can change your laws and your Constitution, but God has given you but jone country.'

We commend this creed to the "prayerful" attention of the Editor of the Volunteer.

SLAVEHOLDERS AND SLAVES. - The following table exhibits the number of slaves in each of schools and building purposes \$44,577,12. the slaveholding States, according to the cening out the fractions:

		Number of	Stave-	Average !
8		Slaves.	hol ders.	each owner
_1	Alabama,	435,473	20,205	1
9	Arkansas,	109,062	5,999	1
	Delaware,	1,805	899	
ı	Florida,	63,809	3,520	1
	Georgia,	467,461	88,450	1
-	Kentucky,	225,490	28,385	
- :	Louisiana,	812,186	20,600	1
	Maryland,	85, 382	16,040	
D.	Mississippi,	470 607	23,116	2
5	Missouri,	115,616	19,182	
e	North Carol		28,203	1
0	South Carol	ina 467, 185	25,596	1
	Tennessee,	287,112	83,804	
8	Texas,	184,956	7,747	2
1	Virginia,	495,828	55,063	
1	Total,	3,099,585	847,525	

The average of the aggregate is eleven and half to each owner. The average of the whole number in the cleven secoded States is thirteen and one-sixth to each holder, while in the non-seconded slave States the average is 000 slaveholders could not lord it over thirty millions of freemen, they determined to revo-Intionize the government and set up a country of their own. A pretty mess they have made

of it! army, has been confirmed a Brigadier General, to rank from the 10th of August, 1861, for gallant services on the battle field

devolved upon him on the fall of Lyon. POSTSCRIPT:-We have just-received a letter from a member of Co. A. 7th Regiment Penna. Reserve, Capt. Henderson, which

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. mile travelled in the execution of their du-This State paper which will be found in

another column; is perhaps one of the most proclivities, that it is the design of certain important ever issued, when we take into would be leaders of the Democratic party to consideration the magnitude of the subject, cripple the Administration of President Lin and the present condition of the national coln, even at the risk of National defeat if, paffairs. The recommendation in the messby so doing, they can bolster up their own age is based on the fact, that an acceptance of the policy embraced in it would deprive the rebel leaders of all hope that the border states would in any event unite with the cotton States. It will be observed also that the President sets up no claim of right on the part of the Federal Government to interfere with slavery in the States without

> their consent: He says: "Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of right by the Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits—referring as it does the absolute control of the subject in each case, to the State and the people immediately interested. It is proposed as a

matter of perfectly free choice to them." The President has taken the right ground -he has indicated a plan for the gradual but effecutal abolition of slavery, without doing violation to the Constitution or the rights, or prejudices of slave-holders. In this way slavery was abolished in the North -by a process so gradual that it was scarcely felt. It is to be hoped that Congress will give its hearty assent to the suggestion of the Chief Magistrate, and cooperation to

So far as we can judge the position of the President is sustained by every conservative Journal in the country. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says;

"We trust that the resolution proposed by the President will be adopted by Congress. Whenever a State shall propose to emancipate her slaves, we regard it as emi nently proper that the nation should lend its aid, judiciously to effect the object. The Crown of Great Britain, once the governing power of all the country, forced the institu. tion on unwilling colonists, and it became a people, who have in one sense succeeded to to the government of the nation, aid any State that may need it and that shall desire and ask for aid in changing slave labor to free labor. This is most right. Hereatter when the principle is established, we can discuss and arrange the amount of aid, and the terms on which it is to be granted to each State as it shall need it. And each State will decide for itself whether it will ask or accept it

The message of Mr. Lincoln proposing the adoption by Congress of this important excellent. We shall not be surprised to see a few political abolitionists or abolitionist politicians, endeavor to misrepresent the President, and extort from his simple, vigorous, and plain words, a meaning that he never intended to give them. Already some of this class are declaring that the message proves the President a determined

THE DIRECT TAX BILL. The tax bill reported in the House of Repesentatives on Monday last, provides for the appointment, by the President, of a therefore Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with a is to be in the Treasury Department, with a suitable number of clerks. The country is into convenient collection districts, with an assessor and collector to be appointed by the and endorse the present wise and patric power to appoint such deputies as may lie necessary. The bill provides for a duty-On spirituous liquors 15 cts. per gal. In ale and beer \$1 per bl. On stem and leaf tobacco 3 cts per lb. Do to add when manuftrd 50cts. On spirituous liquors On ale and beer On stem and leaf tobacco

On eigars On lard and linseed crude coal oil 10 ets per gal. ets per lb. On Writing Paper 3 mills On Printing Paper 4 c. per 100lb 1 cent per lb On Upper Leather On Flour 10 cts per lb All other manufactures, 3 per cent. ad val

Railroad passengers, 2 mills per mile of tryl Commutation tickets, 3 per cent. Steamboat travel, 1 mill per mile. Omuibuses, ferryboats, and horse railroads

3 per ceut, on gross receipts from passen ter referring to the circumstances under which On advertisements, 5 per cent. on amount of receipts annually.

For use of carriages, annua	ally,	from	\$1	to
\$10, according to value.				
On gold watches	\$1	perai	nu	m.
On silver watches	50	ets.	. 4	
On gold plate	50	ets p	er (z.
On silver plate		cts	44	
On billiard tables	\$50			
On slaughtered cattle	50	ets. e	ich.	
On hogs	10	44		
On sheep	5	44		
On Licenses—Bankers			\$1	00
Auctioneers		:	20	
Wholesale Dealers			50	
Retail Dealers in Liquo		:	20	
Retail Dealers in Goods			10	

Pawnbrokers Rectifiers Brewers Hotels, Inns, and Taverns (grad uated according to rental) from \$4 to 260 Eating Houses Commercial Brokers Other Brokers Theatres Circuses
Bowling Alleys (each alley) Wholesale Pedlers Other Pedlers Coal Oil Distillers, &c. On incomes, 3 per cent. on all over \$600, deducting the income de rived from dividends, &c., which

are taxed separately.
On railroad bonds and dividends of banks and saving institutions 3 per cent On payment of all salaries of officers in the civil, military and naval service of the U.S., (including members of Congress) 3 per cen

On legacies and distribution shares of

the personal property of dec'd persons, (according to the degrees of relationship) 1(35 per cent-And stamp duties on all kinds of legal and commercial papers, all patent medicines, telegraphic messages, and all goods by ex

The bill contains one hundred and five sections, and is one of the longest of any kind ever before prepared, months of preparation having been bestowed upon it-

The bill provides that the assessor of each collection district shall divide his district into a convenient number of assessment districts, within each of which, he shall appoint one freeholder to act as assistant assessor .-Major Samuel D. Sturgis, of the regular | The assessor shall receive, as a compensation. two dollars per day for every day employed in making the necessary arrangements for the a right to go. [Great applause and stamping may follow it. Such as may seem indispenvaluation, and three dollars per day for every of Wilson's Creek, where the command day employed in hearing appeals, and revising valuations, and one dollar for every hundred persons on the list. Each assistant assessor shall receive two dollars per day for every day employed lin collecting lists and the expenses of survey. The same privilege is accorded to all men who have been in the military or navel service of the government than the present was.

It cause that they broke up camp at Pierpont, on Monday evening, and on Tuesday morning hundred taxable persons contained in the tax Hampshire Railroad, expecting to move on to list together with all reasonable expenses for the present was.

Each collector is authorized to appoint as many deputy collectors as he may think proper and the 86th section provides for their compensation as follows:--.

"That there shall be allowed to the collecfors appointed under this act, in full compen-sation for their services and that of their deputies in carrying this act into effect, a com mission of four per centum upon the first hun-dred thousand dollars, one per centum upon the second one hundred thousand dollars, and one-half of one per centum upon all sums above two hundred thousand dollars; such commissions to be computed upon the amounts by them respectively paid over and accounted for under the instructions of the Treasury Department: Provided, that in no case shall such commissions exceed the sum of \$8,000. And there shall be further allowed to each collecfor ten cents per mile for each and every mile travelled, and his necessary and reasonable charges for stationery and blankbooks used in the performance of his official duties, which, after being duly examined and certified by the Commissioner of Internel Revenue, shall be paid out of the Treasury."

TAX ON WHISKEY. One day, a man, who was rather too fond of the ardent, gave his son twenty five cents, and told him to go and buy a quart of whis. key, and a loaf of bread for breakfast. After the boy had gone some distance, the father took an economical view of things, and calling him back told him to buy all whiskey, bread was too dear. ' As the new tax bill, lays a tax of 15 cents per gallon on whiskey the probability is that whiskey will become dearer than bread, and consequently less will be used. It is said that the committee of Ways and Means when preparing a list of articles that would most justly bear taxation, found that the amount of whiskey manufactured by the

500,000,000 gallons. If this is correct, the amount of revenue vhich would be derived by the Government, at a tax of 15 cents per gallen, according to the synopsis of the tax bill which has been re ported to Congress, and which we publish in another part of this paper, would be nine hun dred thousand dollars. This will be a sore infliction on old topers, and we shall not be surprised to see them go into mourning.

listllers of the United States, reaches annually

East Baltimore Conference.

The East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, met in Baltimore on the 5th inst. Bishop Ames presiding, Rev. J. H. C. Dosh was elected permanent Secretary, and Revd's. Thomas B. Sargeant, R. D. Chambers and H. the organization of the Conference the Rev. A. A. Reese D. D offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Since the annual session of this body a fearful rebellion has broken out in sev eral of the Southern States, threatening to overthrow the best and most benign Govern ent the world ever saw; and Whereas, The Federal authority has been compelled to use force of arms to suppress

said rebellion and to maintain its own supremacy; and
Whereas, Patriotism is a Christian virtue, taught in the World of God and enjoined upon us in our twenty third Article of Religion.

Resolved, First. That as a body of Christian salary of five thousand dollars. His office Ministers in Conference assembled, we here is to be in the Treasury Department, with a existing within our barders as being treason able in its origin, sanguinary in its progress, to be divided, as the President may direct, and as tending to retard the advancement of civil liberty through the world.

- Resolved, Second, that we hereby approve attempts to induce the people to see things in President for each district, who shall have ministration of the Federal Government in its efforts to define the plans and to overcome the armed resistance in the so-called Confederate States with a view of maintaining the unity

> 5. 10, & 20 cts per lb. are not justly liable to the charge of political ing fluid and teaching, and, in the inculcation of loyal prin 5 ets per gal. | ciples and sontiments, we regard the pulpit and the press as legimate instrumentalities Resolved, Fourth, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of the Conference.

The consideration of the resolutions led to warm and exciting debate. They were passed finally by a vote of 135 to 16. Each of those who voted in the negative declared that they did so because they considered the introduction of the resolutions in expedient and not that their love for the Union was less than those voting in the affirmation. The Rev. Mr. Slicer, refused to vote, on the question.

The following gentlemen were appointed a mmittee on Dickinson College - A. A. Reese, John H. Dashiell, B. H. Creever, J. B. Snyder, Thomas Sherlock, A. E. Gibson W A Snively. On the third day of the Conference, the

vote, for or against lay representation in the and the country, there is the end, but if it General Conference, was taken and resulted in 42 vote in favor to 123 against. On the fifth day of the Conference the Car-

lisle District was taken up when a number of the Elders-bore testimony to the zeal and fidelity of Rev. John A. Gere the presiding Elder whose character was passed. Rev. Mr. Gere then made favsrable mention of the Preacheus in charge of the several Stations and Circuits, and whose characters were all passed.

Rev. Robert D. Chambers, Professor of Irvin Female College, rose on the President calling for his character, and said that last summer he wrote a letter to the Carlisle Herald, in which he stated that there were, out of the large number of members of the Confer ence, about ten who were not loyal to the Govern ment, or at least sympathized with the Southern Confederacy. The names mentioned in the letter were those of Drs. Slicer, Sargent and Reiley -the latter of whom he represented as having preached a disloyal sermon. The letter was signed Trebor, on account of the fact that it was unnecessary for him to sign his own name when contributing to that jour

Rev Mr. Slicer referred to the letter, and confederacy. I say initiation, because, in my said that as printed it did not correspond with judgment, gradual and not sudden emanci-Rev Mr. Slicer referred to the letter, and the statement made by Mr. Chambers. He pation is better for all. In the mere finan-demanded that the letter as written should be | cial | or pecuniary Fiew, any member of

taining the above statement was not printed. himself how very soon the current expendi-Rev. Dr. Sargent said that it had been pub-tures of this war would purchase, at fair ished if not printed. Rev. Joseph A. Ross said that he heard the letter read in the office at Carlisle, and took an active part in having that part of it sup-

pressed. Rev. Dr. Sargent desired to ask Mr. Ross if the parts suppressed were not very injuri-ous to his character, and had not been pub-lished abroad over the whole land? He asked if it had not been seriously discussed at Carlisle whether to permit him to leave the cars

Rev. Mr. Ross observed the rumors had reached his charge about the disloyalty of certain preachers, and he had said that no man

originated it. Rev. Dr. Sargent desired brother Ross to an-

swer the question if there had not been a conthe cars at Carlisle?

not be published. He knew that brother Slier was a good church man at Light street.

Rev. Dr. Sargent observed to Mr. Chenowith--You did not know him more than my-

weth brother Slicer. Rev. Mr. Chenoweth-Yes, I knew more of im at Light street. This is the letter which brother Chambers referred to in his remarks, [handing it to Mr. Chambers who gave it to the President]
Rev. Mr. Slicer—Is that the letter which

was signed by Trebor? To this inquiry an nswer was returned in the negative.

Rev. Mr. Slicer then observed that the let ter signed by Trebor contained a statement that brothers Slicer and Sargent were rampant Secessionists. He desired to get possession of it, and demanded the authority of any one to make the assertion. Rev. Mr Chambers expressed his readiness,

if the Conference would grant him leave of bsence, to go up to Carlisle and procure the letter. On the issues as contained in the letter he was willing to meet Mr. Slicer on the Conference floor. [Great commotion through the Uhurch.]

Rev. Dr. Sargent observing the letter on

the table in front of the President, went to and endeavored to get possession of it. The President caught hold of and wrested the letter out of Mr. Sargent's hands. The affair created considerable excitement among the members and congregation. The President said that when he called the name of Rev. Mr. Chambers he had no knowledge of what he was going to say.

Rev. Mr. Sargent apologized for his atempting to take the letter out of the possesthe President, and observed that he wished to know if the handwriting of the let-

The President remarked that he was aware that the act had been committed while he was in a warm state; that in cooler moments he

would regret it. Rev. John Lloyd stated that the session had tinued in the same stormy state. He proposed readiest way to solve the present difficulty.

[Rev. Mr. Dashiell whispered that the

Rov. Kinsey observed that in the cost of the Missouri Conference the oath had been administered by order of the Government.

Rev. Mr. Chambers rose and observed that ais character had been called for a number of years without any objections having been made thereto. There was no charge alleged against him, but he had thought proper to allude to the letter which he had written to the editor of the Carlisle Herald, in which he made mention that Dr. Sargent was in full sympathy with the rebellion. He thought so still. It tried his heart to see such men in When Virginia took the stand against the Government of this country his heart was smitten with anguish. If Dr. Sargent would have had the courage to vote for the resolution passed by the Conference it would have made him think differently of his loyalty. But as he has voted may, and Mr. Slicer refused so to vote, then it proves to me that they are in sympathy with the rebellion.

The President thought that no good would result from allowing such latitude in the remarks of the brethren. He desired that more brotherly love should exist. It was the prerogative of the Conference to prefer the

Rev. Mr. Slicer said he would on to morow prefer charges against Mr. Chambers of ying and slander, as contained in the letter Rev. Mr. Dashiell hoped that he would not

nursue that course.

Rev. Mr. Kinsey said he considered his character as being impugued by the assertion that those who voted in the negative were disloyal.

Rev. Mr. Dashiell, in reply, observed that

the various papers, in recording the vote on the resolution, stated that those voting in the negative distinctly disavowed, while explaining their votes, any disloyalty in voting as they did.

Rev. Dr. Sargent stated that he knew most

of the contents of the letter on the President's table, and that it was an indignant response respecting the assertions contained in the other letter. The President here interposed and said

any point.

Rev. Mr. Slicer observed that he would de nand the production of the letter, when-The President stated that it was necessary for Mr. Slicer if he made any charge based on the letter, to produce it.

Message from the President. The President to day transmitted to Con gress the following message: Fellow citizens of the Senate and House

of Representatives—I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which would be substantially as fol-RESOLVED, That the United States ought to co operate with any State which may adopt damaged.

gradual abolishment of slavery, giving such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system. If the proposition contained in the resolu-

tion does not meet the approval of Congress does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the States and people imme diately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self preservation The le de s of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this government will altimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected egion, and that all the slave States north of such parts will then say-The Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern see tion. To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all the States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if as all, initiate emancipation; but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to the more southern' that, in no event will the port News. former ever join the latter in their proposed Congress, with the census tables and treas Rev. Mr. Chambers said that the letter con- ury reports before him. can readily see for valuation, all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the gen eral government sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately nterested.

It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual mes sage last December, I thought fit to say ;-The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensible means must be employed I said this not hastily, but deliberately. should be condemned until he had been heard. has been made, and continues to be an in-When the letter was received he never saw dispensible means to this end. A practical any name nor read any portion of it than was reacknowledgment of the national authority The sentiment of would render the war unnecessary, and it the community was quite strong on the sub- would at once cease. If, however, resistance ject, but he said he was always willing to continues, the war must also continue, and stand up for brother Sargent if he would be of feet.]
Rev. J. H. Torrence objected to continuing sible, or may obviously promise great effithe discussion without having the letters which originated it.

Sible, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecuniary sultation to prevent him from landing from consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons con-Rev. G. D. Chenoweth stated that when the cerned than are the institution and property letter reached Carlisle the editor of the Herald in it, in the present aspect of affairs. While asked his advice whether to publish it. On it is true that the adoption of the proposed list together with all reasonable expenses for reading it he saw the names of brothers Sarstationery, and ten cents per mile, for every gent and Slicer, and advised that it should not within itself a practical measure, it is

lead to important practical results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I carnestly beg the at-You were associated with me more than tention of Congress and the people to this

subject. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The President's message excited a een interest in the House to-day. It was evident that a document of such an important character was not generally anticipated. The reading was called for by Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, and, on his motion, ferred to the Committee of the Whole-on the State of the Union in which it will be discussed. Some of the members, not fully inderstanding it as pronounced from the desk, perused the manuscript at their seats. The subject therein discussed forms to night

WAR NEWS.

The news which reached us on Monday the calm of last week. Our extracts will sent to the city, and a number of them are out the minor details for which we have no space.

On Saturday last, the men at Old Point they have been in the service.

The President has issued a war order No. Comfort were startled by the announcement that the rebel iron clad steamer Merrimac nel in front of Sewall's Point. Signal guns were also fired by the U. S. sloop of war Cumberland and the frigate Congress to ter was his? He designed no disrespect by his notify the Minnesota, St. Lawrence and Roanoke, of the approaching danger, and all was excitement in and about Fortress Monroe.

There was nothing protruding above the water but the flag staff, flying the rebel flag, and a short smoke stack. She came commenced with a storm, and that it had continued in the same stormy state. He proposed leading to Newport News steamed direct that they should follow the example of the Missouri Conference and have the oath of were lying at the mouth of the Lyncz River dlegance administered. He thought that the As soon as the Merrimac came within were lying at the mouth of the James River. range of the Cumberland the latter opened cavalry, now in Gen. Halleck's department. on her with her heavy guns, but the balls struck and glane d off having no more effect on her than peas from a in silence, but with a full head of steam.

In the mean time as the Merrimae was approaching the two frigates on the one side, the iron clad steamers Yorktown and James town came down the James river and engaged our frigates on the other side. The batteries and Newport News also opened on the Jamestown and Yorktown and did all in their power to assist the Cumberland and at the mercy of the approaching steamers. The Merrimac in the meantime kept steadily on her course and slowly approached

hundred yards rained full broadsides on the ville. iron-clad monster. The shots took no effect, moment.

prerogative of the Conterence to prefer the laying open her side. She then drew off, charges against any member whose conduct fired a broad-side into the disabled ship and required it. again dashed against her with her iron-clad again dashed against her with her iron-clad prow and knocking in her side, left her to A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., says that the sink, while she engaged the Congress, which Federal troops have occupied Murfreesbor-

up a sharp engagement with the Yorktown and Jamestown, having no regular crew on board of her, and seeing the hopelessness of resisting the iron clad steamers, at once moving on Norfolk. struck her colors. Her crew had been dscharged several days since, and three companies of the Naval Brigade had been have gone up on Monday, to take her position | Richmond. as one of the blockading vessels at the James river.

On the Congress striking her colors the Jamestown approached and took from on the colors of the prisoners.

board all the officers as prisoners, but allowed the crew to escape in the hoats. In the meantime, the steam frigate Minnesota, having partly got up steam, was being towed up to the relief of the two frigates, but did not get up until too late to assist them. She was also followed by the frighte St. Lawrence, which was taken in tow by several of the small harber steamers. It is however, rumored that neither of these vessels had pilots on board them, and after a short engagement both seemed to be, in the opinion of the pilots, on the point, aground. The Minnesota, either intentionally or from necessity, engaged the three rebel steamers at about a mile distance, with only could bring to bear, and it was the impression of the most experienced naval officers

on the point that both had been considerably In the meantime darkness approached, though the moon shone out brightly and nothing but the occasional flashing of guns could be seen. The Merrimac was also believed to be aground, as she remained stationary at the distance of about a mile from the Minnesota, making no attempt to attack or molest her.

Shortly after the engagement the Ericsson iron clad steamer Monitor arrived from New York, and immediately went to the assistance of the Minnesota lying aground off Newport

At 7 o'clock on Sunday morning the Merrimac, accompanied by two wooden steamers and several tugs, stood out towards the Minresota and opened fire

The Monitor met them at once, and opened . her five, when all the enemy's vessels retired excepting the Merrimac These two ironclad vessels fought, part of the time touching each other, from 8 o'clock A. M till noon when the Merrimac retired. The Merrimac was supposed to be damaged when she retired, and was towed by the other vessels toward

New Your, March 9.-A special report rom Fortress Monroe to the Tribune states that the Cumberland had a crew of 500 men, nearly half of whom went down with her, but a negro states that some of the crew who wam ashore give the number lost at one hun dred. The guns of the Congress, after her capture, were turned on our batteries at New-

Gen. Wool sent two regiments of infantry, six companies of cavalry and the Mounted Rifles by land to Newport News to support Gen. Mansfield, in case of an attack. A telegraph line has been completed to For-

Capture of Leesburg by Col. Geary. FORTS BEAUREGARD, JOHNSON AND EVANS TAKEN.

LEESBURG, VA., March 8 .- Col. Genry has laken Leesburg, and driven General Hill, with his whole command, from the town and surrounding forts. The stars and stripes now wave over all the

The rebels fell back toward Middlebury last night. Col. Geary left Loyattsville with his command and marched through Wheatland and Waterford, taking prisoners at both places, and putting the scattered forces of the enemy

Shortly after sunrise this morning he took possession of Fort Johnson, which was re-christened by the officers Fort Geary. He then entered the town with flags flying and bayonets fixed. The rebel troops, who had considered this

as one of their greatest strongholds, could be liscerned, through a glass, in full retreat. The command took many prisoners, and a quantity of army stores, and are in possession of the bank, post-office, and other public buildings.
Forts Beauregard and Evans are also taken.

This brilliant achievement, accomplished by well-timed blow and skillful manauvre, is of vast importance. The command is well and in good spirits.

A detachment of the 1st Michigan Cavalry did much service, under the direction of Col Geary, in the movement.

Official Despatches. Poolesville, March 8 .- To Brig. Gen. S. Lossburg was entirely evacuated yesterday

recommended in the hope that it would soon morning. The reports are that Col. Geary's

advance are there.
N. S. T. DANA, Brig. Gen. Occupation of Leesburg Confirmed. Charlestown, Va., March 9.—The report of last night that the United States troops had occupied Leesburg is officially confirmed.— The rebels evacuated the town on Friday morning, taking all their baggage and sup-plies to Middleburg, but it is not known whether the troops retired thither or started towards Winchester. Col. Geary occupied the town unresisted yesterday morning, capturing considerable property belonging to the rebel

All was quiet on the frontiers last night. Accounts from Washington state that the occupation of Leesburg by our troops has had an electrical effect upon our army. The subject therein discussed forms to high a theme of earnest conversations. The message of a similar character transmitted to the Senate was not read.

In o use to attempt to express the anxiety which is now manifested by our troops on all sides to move forward. That they will give a good account of themselves before the close of the war is no longer a question.

The Pennsylvania Reserves are represented to be in most excellent condition, and ready from Old Point, as well as from Gen. Banks' busy last week in scouting and repairing roads embrace the most important points leaving expected to be forwarded to Philadelphia tomorrow morning. Some of the regiments have not lost a single man by sickness since

2, in which he orders that the Army of the was moving down from Norfolk by the chan- Potomac be divided into an army corps, to be commanded by the Commanders of corps, selected according to their seniority in rank, as follows: The first corpse d'armee, consisting of four divisions, to be commanded by Major Gen. McDowell. The second corps, consist. ing of three divisions, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Sumner. The third corps, cors. sisting of three divisions, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Heintzleman. The fourth corps, by Brig. Gen. Heintzieman. The fourth corps, consisting of three divisions, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Keyes. The fifth corps, consisting of Generals Banks and Shields' (late Gen. Lander's) commands, to be commanded by Major General Banks. Captain Bell, of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, has been promoted to be Major of the 3d Illinois

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Gen. Hooker re-ports that all the rebel batteries in front of effect on her than peas from a popun, his line are entirely abandoned and their Her ports were all closed, and she moved on guns spiked. Some of the guns of which we have taken possession appear to be valuable pieces. This is virtually opening the Potomac and raising the so-called blockade

The above dispatch is dated Budd's Ferry. The rebels have retired from cockpit point on the lower Potomac, and our troops have

taken posession. The Post-office Department received a letter to day from Nashville, dated the 3d in stant, in which it is stated that on the special Congress, which being sailing vessels, were agent, Mr Markland, taking posession of the post office in that city, he found that the rebel postmaster had stripped it of every article of property-blanks, locks, mail bags, twine, the Cumberland when the latter as well as scales, keys. &c. The special agent had manthe Congress, at the d stance of about one aged to get the mails from Nashville to Louis-

The letters ailds : " The United States offiglancing upwards and flying off, having only cers and troops have agreeably disappointed the effect of checking her progress for a the secessionists, by reason of their good behavior and gentlemanly deportment. After receiving the first broadsides of the are mad because the officers and men will not two frigates she ran into the Cumberland, permit some act of violence or perpetrate an striking her about midships and literally outrage of some kind. Be it said to the credwas never better. I have never known better

ough, Tenn., and that General A Sydney The Cor gress had, in the meantime, kept Johnson has retreated to Decatur, Ala. A strong force is concentrating at Suffold to check General Burnside, who was reported to have occupied Winchester in force and to be

The reason given by the rebels for not returning Col. Corcoran is that maps and drawings have been found cancealed on his person. put on board temporarily until she could be No further communication has been received relieved by the St. Lawrence, which was to as to the release of the Federal prisoners at

> The Richmond papers of Friday mention no military news, except the arrest of Union men, principally Germans. The detectives broke nto the room of the German Turners, and found two American flags, with a painting of the Goddess of Liberly, with the words under-neath, "hats off." The painting and flags

Evacuation of Centreville, Winches-

ter and other Points by the Rebels. WASHINGTON, March 10. There is no longer any doubt that the rebels have evacuated Centreville, Winchester, and other important points, indicating a general falling back of their forces.

The telegraph to Fortress Monroe has been, fully occupied on Government business all day, which has prevented the associated press dispatch from coming forward. There has been no change in the state of affairs at that her two bow guns. The St. Lawrence also point every effort will be made to give the poured in shot from all her guns that she est possible moment.

Lieut. Wise, commanding the Potomac flo-tilla, in his official report to the Navy Department, confirms the rumor of the abandonment of the rebel batteries at Cockpit, Shipping and other points along the line of the Potomac, and also the burning of the steamer Page and other rebel craft.

Fatal Defeat of the Combined Forces of Van Dorn, M'Culloch, Price and M'Intosh.

ST Louis, March 10.
The following is an official despatch to Maj. Gen. McClellan, at Washington: Gen. McClettan, at Washington:
The army of the south west, under General
Curtis, after three days' hard fighting, has gained a most glorious victory over the com-bined forces of Van Dorn, McCulloch, Price and McIntosh.

Our loss is estimated at one thousand killed and wounded. That of the enemy is still larger. Guns, flags. provisions, &c., were captured large quantities.

Our cavalry are in pursuit of the flying on-[Signed] H. W. HALLECK,

Evacuation of Manassas. The evacuation of Manassas, and retreat of the rebels southward is confirmed; the batteries along the Potomac are also abandoned, and our troops have taken posession of the fortifications. Before retreating the rebels burnt a large amount of commissary stores, and blew up the bridges on the Rail Road An order from the President relieves Gen. McClellan from the command as General-in-

> Tribute of Respect. CAMP MARCY, VA.,

Chief, and assigns him to duty in the field

in command of the army of the Potomac.

Gen. Fremont has also been ordered to the

command of the Department East of the Mis-

sissippi.

March 7, 1862. At a meeting of the members of Company II, 3d Pa. Cay, convened on the evening of the 7th instant, for the purpose of expressing sentiments respecting the unfortunate accident that deprived WILLIAM W. EWING of his life, and the Company of an esteemed mem-ber, the following preamble and resolutions

were adopted:
WHEREAS, The Almighty, in his all-wise
Providence, hath seen proper to remove from
among us, while in the prime of life, our fellow soldier WILLIAM W. EWING, with whom it was hard to part; yet it is the imperative duty of all men to bow in humble submission to His will. Therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely de-

plore the loss of so valuable a soldier, who by his courteous manners has endeared himself to many friends. Resolved, That we hereby tender to the be-

reaved parents and relatives of the deceased our most beartfelt sympathics.

Resolved, That we exhonorate Nicholas Moons, of intentional guilt on the ground that the occurrence was purely accidental, and that accidents are at all times liable even where care is exercised, and that we heartily regret the relation in which he is placed. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Carlisle Herald, Valley Star and

the Shippensburg News, and that a copy be forwarded to the parents of the deceased.

D. W. WHALER,
S. H. KENNEDY,
IRA L. LONG,

Committee. IRA L. LONG,