The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Feb 13, 1863.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

O. 37 Park Row, New York, and C In those citics, and are authorized to take Advertise ments and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

WHO DID IT?

Lincoln was elected and we have bloody times. Lincoln was elected and we have plen ty of work such as wading in blood to the knees, digging graves for our young men and taking care of the maimed, wounded, widows and orphans. Lincoln was elected and the expense of government is one hundred times greater. Lincoln is elected and we have pa per and rags for a currency and billions of debt. Lincoln is elected and instead of economy and reform we have had stealing and wholesale plunder unheard of in any age of the world, Lincoln is elected and instead o coming to any policy of our fathers, we are coming to taxation, national bankruptcy and unmistakable ruin. - Volunteer.

We ask the attention of our readers to this extract. It is a fair statement of the condition of our country, and at the same time a contemptibly mean and dishonest in-inuation as to the cause of our suffering and misery It insinuates by the very strongest kind of implication, that the President and the party that elected him are responsible for all the death, suffering, devastation and misery caused by a wicked, unjustifiable and inexcusable Slaveholders' rebellion. A Democrat making a charge of this kind presents a speetacle at once as silly, amusing, absurd and wicked, as would an anteddyvian, who had contributed by his wicked acts to provoke the Almighty to drown a world, by charging Noah with being the cause of the deluge, by going into the Ark. What caused this war? By whom was it commenced; and by whom is it waged? We call attention to a few facts that even a Democratic Elitor dares not deny.

A confederation was formed, during a Dem ocratic Administration, by a number of states which have always cast Democratic majori ties, which hal for its chieft a two fold pur power to a set of men who have been for the of blood thirsty negroes, who he admonishe last twenty years the soul and spirit of the Democratic party, and 'secondly, for the pur pose of extending and perpetuating a system founded on oppression and injustice, a system opposed to the very plainest principles of humanity and Christianity and one which has busy, on or two persons being present in been discarded and abolished wherever true the War Secretary's room with him, his pri civilization and religion are known. The Government of this confederacy was composed of Democratic politicians, who were, while scheming for their positions, drawing their pay as the ground and the nails, if the government officers of the United States to which positions they had been elected by Democratic votes. — The states composing the new confederacy and went on with his work. The private Secretary, and went on with his work. The private Secretary hours more private secretary hours and herister being a more private secretary hours and herister being a more private secretary hours and herister being a more private secretary hours more private secretary hours more private secretary hours and herister being a more private secretary hours more pr Thad governors and legislatures elected by the organizations known as the Democratic party, and their election was a theme for reioleing. Lord's will be done. and their election was a theme for rejoicingand political thanksgiving by the very paper from which the abave extract is copied. This confederacy proceeded to organize an army composed of D morents from Major General, down to the lowest man in the righth corpo ral's staff. The money necessary to defray the expenses of this entire undertaking was stolen from the custom houses and mints belonging to the United States, by Democrate, who were afforded an excellent chance for until at last the insugents poured out operations of this kind by the criminal imbeocrats, from forts, navy yards and arsenals, belonging to the Government, where they had on war. Let them go to their friends and ries of War, who were among the instigators of the conspiracy, one of whom is now the "head of the confederacy, the other a Major One party can make war it takes two to make declared war but acctually commenced hos tilities by bouten ling and capturing Fort Sumpter. This act of cowardice, villainy and treason was enforced by the Democracy of Virginia, North Carolina, Atkansas and Tennessee. These states were taken by their Democratic managers from their allegiance to the Government under which they had acquired all their wealth, power and influence, and by them hitched on to that conglomeration of Democratic villainy, treason and oppression, called the Southern Confederacy.-This same school of demagogues tried the same game on the remaining states that oast Democratic majorities, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri, and would have succoeded in their treasonable purpose, had it not been for the presence of a large and determined element in those, states opposed to the Democracy, and for the prompt and determined action of the Government. Not succeeding in getting their States to take up arms in support of trenson, they determined to give the cause they loved, the benefit of their individual assistance. Such Democratic patriots as Magoffin of Kentucky, and Jackson, of Missouri, degraded their high official position by inaugurating a civil war within the borders of the very states which had ontrusted them with the execution of their laws. John C. Breckinridge, the idel of the Democracy and its candidate for the: Presidential office, ifelt constrained by his convictions of duty to his country, his God and his Democracy, to lead an army of rebels into his native State. and make it a scene of carnage, devastation and bloodshed, in order to prove the oft repeated Democratic prophesy: "If Lincoln is elected there will be a CIVIL WAR."

of slaughtered patriots who have taken up | their party, uttered through the press, have unprovoked assaults of Democratic traitors .--The hills and plains of our country are stained and her clear streams are reddened with the

blood of our loyal sons and brothers, shed by traitorous hordes, who move in quick obedience to the orders of Democratic Colonels, Generals and Presidents. Every drop of blood shed since the beginning of the struggle has been in consequence of the treason of Democrats. Every hour the contests lasts, is in consequence of the determination of Democrats not to submit to the legally constituted authoritys of the country, until they have "found the last ditch."

"Digging graves for our young men." Yes enough of that toe, Heaven knows, digging graves for young men who have been cut down by sabers wielded by Democratic hands who have been broughthome ghastly corpses, bruised and mangled by shot and shell stolen from United States Arsenals, by Democratic mobs led by Democratic politicians, and fired upon the defenders of our Government and our homes, by democratic soldiery command. ed by democratic officers. For such young men, slaughtered in the noblest of causes, by the basest of all villains and traitors, we have

"many graves to dig." And so long as a single trace of the stone that now marks the tomb of a dead soldier, remains; so long will men shudder when they think of the death, min and misery caused by that legitimate child of American "Democracy" and American slavery-the slave holders' rebellion. "We are coming to taxation, national bankruptcy and unmistakable ruin," because Democratic leaders have reached before they submit to a Government to which they justly owe their allegiance and support.

Little Mac and the Meeting House. From an article in an Eastern exchange, under the caption-Physiognomical studies,

we extract the following characteristic and amusing incident of the redoubtable Mac and the War secretary :

Next we find " Little Mac," as he Legius to be called, encamped with an army divis-ion in Western Virginia. Here he imagines pose. First to give position, importance, and he has come to keep down some insurrection that he will put them down with an iron hand of they stir. As the negroes do not stir, he next seems to imagine that his encampment is of the

Methodist sort, for religious purposes. It is a literal history, that can be testified to, that once when the Secretary of War was very vate secretary entered to read him a disputch from General McClellan, then in West Vir-The dispatch read verbatim, as tol ginia. lows : "The people of this place will furnish

Kontucky's Protest Against the Secesh cry for Peace.

(From the Frank fort Common wealth, Feb 2.) The Secesh are now all for peace. They love peace. The South began this contest by various acts of war, seizing forts, vessels of war and custom houses, and even the troops sent to defend their own firesides from the savage. All this while the Government fore . bore-didn't even offer to defend its property, artillery upon Fort Sumter, upon Major Anoperations of this kind by the criminal imbe-cility or connivance of a Democratic Admin-the old flag. The war was for months all an

arms to defend the Government against the forth as witnesses against them before the great tribunal of history.

CONGRESS. In the United States Senate on Thursday

last, after the morning hour, the bill for the encouragement of enlistments and for enrolling and drafting the militia came up as unfinished business. The motion to strike out the fourth section, which provides that any person drafted as a soldier shall be deemed as in the actual service of the United States and subject to the rules and articles of war was rejected-yeas 13, mays 28. The bill was finally recommitted to the Military Com-

mittee. In the House of Representives the legis lative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported back with the Senate The above is the appeal by the officers of the speed the speed by the officers of the speed the speed by the officers of the speed to the event of this speed by the officers of the speed to the event of the speed to the spee several angudments adopted. The aggregate appropriations of the bills \$68,000,000, in-cluding one nem of \$12,000,000 for iroa clad war steamers. Several unimportant bills were passed

The United States Sounde was engaged on Friday pribcipally with private bills and Dis-trict business. The Committee of Finance were instructed to inquire as to the expedien cy of repealing the duty on printing paper. In the House the Senate amendments to

the Post office Appropriation bill were taken up, and some concurred in and others reject The bill to construct a ship canal from , the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, and for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals was dis used, but not acted upon. a petition was presented for the admission Colorado territory as a State. Also one that up The says he is hiring the negroes by the legal tender notes be declared receivable for month, and they work day and night in the customs. The Missouri Emancipation bill; cine in this, the most driving of plantation was taken up. An amendment appropria- | work. determined that such a result shall be ting twenty five failhous of dollars was re- much. He says the large hospital he has for jected. An amendment extending the time sick negroes, which was always sure to be of emmeiphion to three years was rejected. filled at this season, is now without a tenant, The bill was further discussed at great height, and all were over-anxious to work and need and the Senate adjourned at midnight with- | no urging."

out taking a vote. In the House of Representatives the New York Caral Bill was again taken up and lengthily debuged. A cult for the previous question was distributed and namediately the House a Bourrel In the United States, Same, on Monday,

the report of the Pointster tourist, showing to seven nays. Tho resolutions adopted state, what proops were pull and what were not, in substance, that the war shull hereafter, as which proops were part and what were $\operatorname{Im} (\cdot)$ in substance, that the war shall hereafter, as an lither assors therefore, was presented, and thereafter, be carried on for the restoration ordered to be printed. A resolution ending of the Union, and that the emanespation for a report of the an ount of government cot-ton sold in New York since the blocks le of southern parts, and all attendant circumstanges of such sales, was adopted requesting the

President, it not incompatible with the publig interests, to communicate the character of the suggestions made by Count Mercuer as representative of the French government, and what representations he was authorized to make from the government or from the See retary of State to the rebel autoornies at Richmond. The special order, being the Nu tional Carriney (1), was taken up Aa amendment was adopta timereasing the of circulating currency to three hundred and ion dollars. An one-alment allowing exist-ing banks to become associations under the provisions of the act was adopted. outive session was held, and the Senate adjourned

In the House of Representatives an adverse report was made in the cases of John R. Rodgers and Lewis McKenzie, claiming seats from Tennessee and Virginin respectively.---The New York canal bill was taken up and discussed until the hour set for a vote The ! vote was taken, and the yeas 61, mays, 81-The House then adjourned . - berinned river and destroyed five, on Priday, on a tour to cash his motion . bul was rejeted -----The Soldiers' Right to the Fran-

chise. This subject is still exciting the attention of This shifteer is since the following of the article in the soldiers and the people we give below the substantial parts of one of the petitions states, on Friday; but, beyond a shot which officers of Pennsylvania regiments have forwarded to the Governor of this State, and lew bullet holes in the Commerce, no dam-tracts from private letters from donts C. which states in a few words what we may sup- age was done, and the entire flect arrived pose to be the feelings of the officers and safely at Nashville.

reason, we make no appeal for redress, or even for a hearing. But can it be doubted tion to attack that place, as brought by the . English frigate Cadmus, had caused great even for a hearing. that every patriot at home, every patriot mem - fright and excitement there, and the citizens ber of the Legislature, every patriot member were leaving as fast as possible. of Congress, who wishes that legislature should have reference to the public opinion of the erable trouble on the Mississippi, between State, will desire to know something of the ,

Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The steamer John Adams, while proceedpublic opinion of that great multitude ofpatriots who are now in the army ? ing up St. Mary's river. Florida, a short " As friends both of the soldier and the citi time since, was attacked by a body of rebzen, may it please your Excellency, and as a stells, who attempted to capture her by boardfriend of our republican system of govern. ment, we respecifully petition your Exclen-cy that you * * * * will submit the fact to the ing. Carolina Volunteers were on board, and fought bravety, driving back the rebels, and Legislature, to see if some way caunot be desoundly whipping them. The captain of vised by which to correct the great political momaly of depriving those patriots of the the John Adams was killed.

right of voting, who, in defence of that very right, brave hardships, dangers, and even death itself."

-The above is the appeal by the officers of We gather from late Richmond papers, the 151st Pennsylvania Volumeers to the Gov. a very interesting budget of Southern ernor of this State. It is signed by Leent, news. We especially give credence to the ev-

THE PROBLEM OF EMPLOYING THE EMANCI-TATED SLAVES. - Doubtless this is a difficult one, but we are not entirely without a clue to its solution. A New Orleans letter gives to take the oath of allegiance in order to ob ain freedom What do our disloyal sympa-

the following instructive fact : "I have just met an old friend, whom I not only find a loyal man, but actively en and the oath of allegiance, say to this? gaged in aiding the government. llis father owns the estate on the river below the city, ands was discussed, but not acted upon. I known as the 'Magnolia estate'---the barge I a the Univel States Senate, on Suburday, | brick bui'ding, with the sugar mills, like a village on the banks of the river as we came They need no urging, they work too

____ PED_ In the New York State, Senate, on Thursday, the resolutions endorsing President

States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, repectively," &c Now sir, in looking over the list of the re-Line his currentiation produmation were ently elected U.S. Sonators, I could not find tellen up, when a substitute for the original he names of those arrant Tractors nor their ones was adopted by a vote of nineteen yeas arealents. Also, how about that little affiir in New,

MeClellan *replaced* ?

oints :

The Queen of the West is giving consid-

Three companies of the First South

Late Southern News.

thizers here, who are Constitutionally tender-

suspect it will be another exemplification of

I was reading sometime ago in a certain

rebellious sheet published in your Borough, 1 believe they call it by that huge riisnomer—

now "electioneering" through the Eastern

Once more .- What does the " Knight o

We would be much preased if the Folue

Avalasche.

arrests

We

hearted on the subject of arbitrary

fork State - Did the Secosh Democracy get heir Speaker, or did they elect a U. S. Sena proclamation is justifiable as a war measure. and merits the support of all loyal people.

A Savanuah dispatch of the 1st, states but on the morning of that day the iron-clad-Montauk renewed the attack on Fort Me Allister, and that the parapet front was entirely demolished. The won-clad was anchored within one thousand variable the fort. and the Robels claim that she was injured. because she did not reply to the shots of the fort when settiring. The same day an ironchal hattery came up to Fort Thunderbolt, five miles from Savanuah, r. d. after firing two shots, retored. We ta' ly designed to test the powers and the effect] of the shot from iron-clads.

the Shovel and Pick" want to do away out The robel dispatch copiel from a Rich-East, as far as the State of Maine, and that, mond paper, and dated at Chattanooga, too, while he is receiving U.S. Pag? Tennessee, January 30, stating that General are sure his Home is not out there, neither are do R below the regulation then, perhaps, he is Wheeter's rebel cavalry had atticked a fleet of twenty five Federal transports on the Cumthe 23d ultimo, is now known to be false. teer ' would furnish us the desired informa because we have news direct from Nashville. non. which states that the fleet which arrived there consisted of twenty-five steamers. --Letter from a member of the An-They were attacked, as the robel account

| FLEMING, formerly a citizen of Carlisle, who

We have a brief account of a brilliant af. i joined the Anderson Cavalry while living in soldiers in the regiments of every State which We have a brief account of a brilliant af. 'joined the Anderson Cavalry while living in are now serving in the Army of the National fair at Fort Donelson. The rebels made an 'Philhdelphia. Mr. FLUMING was one of the collity or connivance of a Democratic Admin-istration. The arms and munitions of war necessary for their army were stolen, by Dem-istration forts, navy vards and arsenals, from forts, navy vards and arsenals, from forts, navy vards and arsenals, from the war, and who still insist and is addressed to the Governor of this State : ralled and drove the rebels out, retaking her stern hour of peril 3 and although suffer-rooms for the use of that Batel.

"To traitors, or those who sympathize with pers say that the news of the great expedi- to Richmond and put us in Libby Prison and kept us there twelve days. Here the stench was sickening. They fed us on soup, sour bread and stinking mess beef. They would not even allow us to look out of the windows, one of the guard levelled his gun at me for looking out. At last the word came that we were to be sent across our lines, and I can't describe to you my feelings, when I saw the boats at city Point with the American flag on them to take us away. We bade adieu to the Prison and got on our boats and arrived

safely at Annapolis, where I now am. Our sufferings at Richmond beggar description. They would not allow us to open the windows and if you did, the first thing we would see would be a gun pointed at us, with a curse, that if we did not put our heads in they would shoot us. So you may imagine how pure the air was when we had 360 men in one room and no ventilation in it, and all the employment we had, (which was enough and hard work at that) was in picking the lice off any clothes, face, hair &c, and then you could not keep clear of them for the floor was full of them, some of the boys say they found C. S. A. on their backs. I tell you I Clure; by Capts. Gray, Owrns, Stone, Batz ornment in northwestern Georgin and Parts found C. S. A. on their backs. I tell you I and Crandill; by Lieutenants Merkle, Patts, of North Carolina, to Governor Vance's ap-found C. S. A. on their backs. I tell you I found C. S. A. on their backs. I tell you I Mils, O.iver, Blodget, Hollenback, Reber, peal to deserters to return to the ranks, and now go in for no compromise, give them and Jameson; by Sergeant Major, Tucker, and to the confessions of a Raleigh paper in re-by Sergeants Rock, Wade, Moxley and Stov-by Sergeants Rock, Wade, Moxley and Stovment of prisoners at Salisbury, North Unromented prisoners to whip them, but No Commonster, defends the action of the Rebel authorities in 1 don't see how they can hold out. For they have hardly anything to eat, for there was one of the guided by the matter, that there are in the jail at that the guided by the set of the second seco

they did not have it to give him. The following is a list of prices of the commomest necessaries of life in the Rebel con-federacy : Flour, \$100 per 1d. Molasses, federacy: Flour, \$100 per bl. Molasses, common \$8 and 9 per gal., Tea, any price you choose to ask, \$30 you could get per lb., Super common, \$1,50 per lb., Bro Soap, \$1 to the difference as to whose ox is gored, and Sugar common, \$1,50 per 10, fire Soap, \$1 to what is rank tyranny in Abraham Lincoln, \$2 00 per 10, Applies door the size of an egg, will be wisdom and justice in Jefferson Davis. \$52,00 per dov. Uses \$1,50 a \$2 00, small pues like they sell at 1 cent per piece in Phil. Stelled what over \$51 at 1 cent per piece in Phil. Celled what is cent per piece in Phil. Stelled what is cent per piece in Phil. Stelled what is cent per piece in Phil. Stelled what over \$50 at \$2 00 per 10, for a dollar, bread in lower show at the size of a pound af the size of a new Information wanted on the following hutter 3 a 5 louves for a dellar, shees from \$25 to 50, per pair, Boots \$75 to \$100 per pair, and they not fine, Muslins not to be had, very common cotton pocket handkerchlefs, \$3,00 to \$4,00 cach, batter, 1,50 i 2,00 per American Friundeer - that "in due season [b, and scarce, common overcoart \$100 to 200 Messrs, F. W. Hughes, Vallandigham, Bright & Co., would be elected Senators from the

Colon and County Matters. F 1 IVANTED DUMEDIATELY.- A good

Erraud Boy, with reference. Apply at Issue LIVINGSTON'S.

tor ! which they were so sure of doing. NEW MUSIC BOOKS .- We have re-Further, why do the modern democratic oliticities so strongly desire to have General ceiv.d from O. Dirsos & Co. No. 277 Wash-Are they sensitive on the ington St. Boston, copies of three most exsubjectional the "young Napoleon" has not collent little song-ters. The first and lorgest done.much as yet to recommend him for the Presidency : and do they not want him to have is the colden wreath containing 250 favorite nother chance to place his cap on the " pinsongs and exercises. This a complete work nacle of Fane? at the expense of others. Again.-Does " Inttle Mac," the Grand in itself containing the elementary instructions as well as more abstruse exercises for Recieve General and the intended nomine advanced natsi runs.

The shifting s ng book No 2, and the collections of natural and social songs suitable for the camp or fire-life, are to little favorites, send for them

THE NEW RAILROAD DEPOT,-One lay this week, we visited this new building, and through the courtesy of Jons M. GREGG, Esq, were shown through its various apartments. The first floor is occupied by the telegraph and ticket offices, the large front room for general passengers, a d in the rear of it a smaller special room for ladies. These rooms are fitted up with taste and eleganc . having all the modern improvements. The second story contains the room of the See retary and Transaror, which is so ably and taithfully filled by Gen. E. M. BIDDLE. The room adjoining is occupied by the compoent and gentlemanly accountants, Joux M. GREGG and ALEXANDER MCCULLOGH, ESGRS. There are two smaller rooms on this floor,

WAR NEWS

f the modern Democracy, agree with the Young Traitors' Domocratic Association of I. York city, who are trying to dissolve this nion; and would like to have it recorptness I in such a manner as to thet New England (the Brains of North America,) out in the coid? It he does agree with them, why is he

This is a fair statement of the facts connected with the rebellion, and shows beyond a doubt who commenced and who are still waging this unholy war. Let us, in the light of these facts, examine the statement of the Volunteer with regard to the condition of our affairs, and the justness of his insinuations as to the cause of our troubles."

"We have plenty of work such as wading in

been accumulated in vast quantities for this | talk peace. The Union mon don't want war wery emergency by two Democratic Secreta-rise of War who were among the institution any day. None will go further for parce. None have gone as far. But what does this cry for peace mean now ?

General in its service. As soon as their plans peace. If we withdraw the army of the United States will the South ab inden her issue- a diswere perfected, these traitors not only de- states with the Gate and Shall the Gaverament give up Kentucky, Marylan I, Missouri and West Virginia? Shall it give up the Mississami? Shall it, in short invite the Rebels to what they want for the sake of peace ? -Kentucky warnel, admonished, enterel these

Southern States not to bring these calamities on us and them They spurned our advice. They at the same time, told their people that the war would not disturb them; that it would be on the banks of the Potomac and Ohio. Kentucky homes and firesides were to be desolated by war, while the criminals who began it were to escape. They have tried to wage the war here. They have partially succeeded; but not at all to their satisfaction. They have destroyed our property and robbed our As our worst enemies they have sent people. their hostile band into the State to plunder and murder in this Commonwealth. We wish the Peace party would make their dear friends in the Secreded States keep the peace in Ken-

tucky before they cry peace. Their cry of peace means simply to surren der to this rebellion ; that is all of it. It means to sell out Kentucky to her mortal enemies who will never forgive her resistance to the wicked schemes of ambition in the Catton States. Let those who wish such a destiny for Kentucky cry peace. We shall submit to it when all are subjugated.

TORIES - A PREDICTION .- The Washington (Pa.) Reporter, in his first issue of the New Year, puts upon record for future reference, the following prediction that, in coming years, when peace is restored throughout the land as by God's blessing, and in spite of Loco foces, it will be-these men in the North, who, in this terrible crisis of the nation's history. have uttered no word of encouragement the Government -- who have raised no voice in condemnation of the rebellion, but have de nounced the powers that be, and openly or coverly declared their sympathy with the South, will aver with surging and swearing, that they sustained and supported the Govern-ment all the way through. Mark the pre-

diction, and remember it ! Tell an American boy of the present day that his grandfather was a tory in the vevolu-tionary thres, and he will resent the impeach ment with indignation. In our heraldry, the brand of toryism, like the bar of bastardy, is an ensign of dishonor, and it will be so here. The tory father of to day will transmit after. the disgrace to their posterity, and their children's children will be taunted with it to the the third and fourth generation. The

words of disloyalty utfered by them to day will be bitterly denied : but they have been blood to the knees." How fourfully true is | engraved on the memory of living witnesses, this assertion ! We are wading in the blood | and cannot be forgottons. The sentiment of

Union, and second and draws the rebels out, repaking ther stern hour of perils and annough contract of the stern hour of perils and annough contract of the undersigned efficiency of the gans, killing one hundred and thirty-five ing severely from an injury at the time, went of the orders, respectfully submit to your miner. The rebel cavalry General, Forrest, to the field in an ambalance, and rendered more, the wounded. Col. McNeil the best service in his power. The story of who love their country, and who prompted

by that love, have taken up arms in defence of its National Constitution. We find that in allitin to the social and

neuthinry shortflins which are involved in a in formers i not required in a Supformer i nos, our families for sul-Such we go I the involutional repar di arriter

configure at pulitical right of the cheetire translitien. were is feet of water in the cut off, but the We feel e myinee 1, your Excellency, that if | current did little towards widening or deep-

c. ald never have been 1 and beato inten-tion of the framers of our State Constitution were to be sent from Memphis to work ou to thus impose a penalty upon patriotism the canal. The Army of the Mississippi And yet it not only does impose a penalty looks with little favor on the Peace Demupon patriotism, but it offers a promium to crats. Officers and men unanimously deif the State of Penn-sylvania were to announce of or armistices. or armistices.

o her sons as follows: "You who go to fight for your political rights shall by depicted of your political rights. You who do not go to fight for your political rights shall have , our political inducate in-creased, through the absence of these who do go. Those of you whom he any sacrifice, woo offer even life itself, in support of the flovern Those of you who make any sacrifice, who ment, shall for that reason be deprived of your former share in the Government Those of you who make no sacrifices in support of On Thursday, a feeble attempt was made by the Government shall have a greater share in a few secessionists of Chicago to rescue the the Government than ever, by reason of the absence of its defenders in arms.

"Such may it please your Excellency, we are persuadel, was not the intent of the fram-ers of our State Constitution. And yet such, practically, is the direct effort of distranchis ing the citizon in the field to inquire as fol

"Is it possible that we love our country loss, and are we less worklynto be instructed by it than before we took up arms to defend 1? Is it possible that we, who have offered to fight for the Governmont, deserves less of it than those who have staved at home?

"All of us know men in our respective countics who, so far from enlisting themsolves, have dissurded others from enlisting. How hard it is for the so dier to think that the disof the Cumber and river. affected citizens at home retain a power against the government which is taken from those who have gone forth to buille to uphold for itself.

ofn short, may it please your Excellency, we submit that, for the Government to deprive one citizen of the right of voting because he has drawn the sword to defend it, is to punish patriotism, to foster treason, and to practice suicide.

"If it were only the undersigned who were disfranchised it would be little more than a personal matter to ourselves. But it is probale that not less than one hundred thousand General in-Chief. voters in the single. State of Ponnsylvania were prevented from voting at the late elec-tion. And they were deprived of voting for no other orimo than that they had bared their bosoms to the bayonets of the common enemy ofull

his treatment while a prisoner, is enough to Gen. Peck has issued an order highly to stir the blool of even a butternut demo-

complimenting Gen. Corcoran and his command for their bravery and success at the crat. . We give his own language. "The day before the regiment left Louislate fight on the Blackwater, which the rebel General Reger A. Pryor pretends to claim

ville my horse fell with me, and injured my back considerably, I was compelied to get in-Green, when it became so painful that they sent mo to Nashville in advance of the regiment, which arrive I day before Christmas --Gen. Rosecrans startel to take Murfrees boro' and or level our regiment along. About 60.) of them municied, and retused to go ----Being unatterably opposed to such action at such a time, and thinking I might be of some service in case any of our boys should get wounded. I got into one of our austulances

It appears that the repulse of the rebels and started for the field. The next day we under Forrest at Fort Donelson was most had a starting with some Texan rangers, it complete. An official despatch received at which we killed 5 or 6 of them, and captured Cairo states that they met with considerable on field gun, we not losing a man. On Monloss, and that the National loss was from day, our two Majors, with all the men who forty to fifty. The rebels have also failed were with us, made a charge upon a rebel battery which was supported by a regiment in their demonstrations at Island No. 10. There are now three thousand eight hunof infantry posted behind a fence, whom out officers did not discover until wo were upon them. Major Rosengarten had his horse sho dred of Jeff. Davis' men at Camp Douglas. from under him, when he mounted the fence prisoners as they were being conveyed to and with sword in hand, cheered the boys on, when he fell pierced by three or four balls. amp ;, but a few pricks from bayonets in Then Major Ward came up, and he also fell the hands of the guards were arguments shot through the lungs, the ball coming ou sufficiently strong to cause them to fall back. under his left shoulder. Some eight or ten of our boys were killed and more wounded The dead were left on the field, and the Information has been received at headquarters in Louisville, to the effect that the ebel John Morgan was at Salem. a point wounded carried to a house near by. I was on the Cumberland river, between Nashville left with Major Ward to take care of.

and Clarkesville, a few days since; and that On Tuesday in company with a comrade, I started after the bodies of Major Rosengarten he had a large force under his command .--At its present stage, his cavalry could not and the rest, which we found, loaded them on a cross the Cumberland without great difficulwagon which we started to Nashville, in charge ty, and it is probably his object to co-operate f some of our men, where they safely arrived. with Forrest in embarrassing the navigation I then went to a hospital near by, at which place I was captured. On the next day they

The work on the Vicksburg canal is being marched me with-some others, for six miles, pushed forward, It will have to be cut to between an armed force of Texan Rangers, to the full depth required for the channel, as Murfreesboro' and put us into a jail yard unthe water will not be sufficient to make one til morning, and in the evening they gave us each a pound of flour and nothing to

News from Vicksburg to Monday week in ; we had to eat the flour raw and drank says that on that morning the U. States ram water to wash it down. The next day they Queen, of the West, ran the gauntlet of the started us to Chatannooga in hog cars so full butteries at Vicksburg, although more than of manure, that it made quite a cushion to sit a hundred guns were playing on her. She ou; and there they gave us some corn meal, a hundred guns were playing on her. She is now and crippled a steamer that about as fine as saw dust, and nothing to cook it in, so we made some thick paste and fired upon her. She is now between Vicks-bare and Port Hudson. fired upon her. She is now between Vicks-burg and Port-Hudson. a fire. From Chatannooga they took us to Gen. Rosecrans announces the victory at Atlanta Georgia, kept us a 'day there, and from there to 'Montgomery Alabama, and Fort Douelson in an official despatch to the there gave us some orackers and sinking meat, and the next we went to Pollard Flor-ida, when the officer in charge received a de-A successful and important reconnoissance

has just been made beyond the right wing spatch to take us back to Richmond Va., for of the Army of the Potomac, but beyond this itelligence the telegraph is dumb. Dispatches from Charleston in robel pa-they were then fighting there, so they took its duty to his country, to give her all the ben intelligence the telegraph is dumb.

rooms for the use of that latel. The outside appearance of the building is that of nestness and beauty, and reflects great credit upon the projector, Col. O. N.

LUIL, under whose officient and careful su perintendence the working of the Cumberland Valley Railroad has become a proverb for regularity and despatch.

With Julze WAIRS as President, General Biomet. Secretary and Twasarer, and Col. Lt LL, Saperintendent, this food has been so sell managed, and its profits become so e-rtain, that the stock, even at the enormous promism it commands, can scarcely be purchased. We are now printing the Annual Report, and as soon as finished will lay be fore our readers an abstract of last year's

operations. .

org as there was a shadow of excuse or reason for the issuing of incividual promises to pay in lieu of money, we forbore any strictures upon the practice,-being content to bide the time when a plentiful supply of government currency would crowd all other out of circulation. That time has now ar rived, and we would be recreant to a public duty were we to remain longer relicent upon the subject. If there ever was such searcity of small change as to justify the utterance of the shinplasters, the most adent advocates of that measure must admit that that emergency has long since passed. As the small notes of the government now exist in such abundance as to supply all possible demands of trade.

The objections to our present system of shinplaster issue are an hundred fold. Suffice it for our purposes, to give the most weighty and self evident.

lst. Their issue is without the color of law, and consequently they are utterly worthless in a legal point of view.

2d. As they are issued without restriction of any kind, any boot-black or barber may turn banker; and without a dime of capital, flood distant communities with totally irredemable provises to pay.

3d. They are generally poorly executed, upon miserable paper, are easily counterfeited, and in a very short time become filthy rags.

4th. Every patriotic citizen owes it as a