

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Feb 20, 1863.

s. M. PETTENGILL & CO., O. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

The Bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipating its slaves was taken up in the United States Senate and passed by a majority of five votes. Previous to its passage an amendment, offered by Mr. Sumner, reducing the amount to be paid for each slave from three hundred dollars to two hundred. was adopted. Should this bill pass the House. Missouri will take rank at once in the list of free States.

It is a well known fact that persons to whom money is owing, whether in town or greenbacks' to any other notes. The people take the notes of the Government in prefthis significant fact, as a strong argument in favor of the uniform currency scheme now before Congress.

MES GEN. TOM THUMB was married to a little Miss named Lavinia Warren-also one of Barnum's pet dwarfs-at Grace Church, New York, on Wednesday last. The affair crowded to its utmost capacity on the occasion. The bridegroom is not quite a yard in height and the bride somewhat less. The happy

HORACE GREEELY of the Tribune has been ordered by Judge Betts to find bail in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to answer the charge of libel preferred against him by Postmaster Cook of Chicago. The plaintiff, it will be remembered was postmaster at Chicago under Buchanan, and was mistaken by Mr. Greeley for one of the fraudulent paymasters of the army of the same name.

You HEED IT! -A cold is thought to be a too trifling matter to claim quick or serious attention from some people: but, when 25 cents can go so far to cure a cold, cough, sore throat, or hoarseness, hesitate not to invest that in a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. Sold by S. Elliott.

Since the publication of Mr. Boileau's card, in which he confessed that as publisher of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, he was made the tool of designing demagogues and York, for avowing his loyalty and acknowledging the authority of the Government .-They declare that he is no longer fit to associate with them and spurn him from their political brotherhood. They have no fellowship with a man who will not join them in libel ling the Government and opposing the war at every point. They have even compelled him to abdicate from the Journal, which now appears anonymously, and is crammed with treason in every line and paragraph.

Prince John Van Buren, who for a year or more past has been strongly Secesh, and working in the same traces with Fernando Wood & Co., is latterly beginning to show signs of repentance. He made a strong war speech in New York last Tues lay evening, to the great disgust of copperhead allies. In the course of his remarks he as good as endorsed the Emancipation Proclamation. Referring to it he said:

"Now this Proclamation, therefore, in my judgment, does nothing except what any Gen eral commanding the army might do. That is to say, as our armies advance, slaves are set free. There is no escape from that conclusion. Slavery exists to some extent by superior force, and when our armies advance against slaveholders in rebellion, unless they choose to take the oath and keep their slaves in bondage, they follow the fortunes of all the rest of their property, and are destroyed or set forever free.'

-Pretty well for Prince John. If he goes on in this way he will soon be a redmouthed

## " Abolitionist."

The New County of Lackawanna. In some States of the Union counties have become so numerous that every session of the State Legislature brings a fresh batch, and no one pays attention to the matter. In New England and the Middle States, the case has always been different. We have had comparatively few counties, and they are all large and populous. Latterly Pennsylvania has begun to favor the creation of new ones, and we have increased our array by such counties as Forrest, Fulton, Cameron, Snyder and Montour. Perhaps it is better to recort to the creation of new counties, than to condemn a large population to endure forever that pestilential nuisance called a "Court-house Question." . The location of the seat of justice excites the oupidity of land and real estate speculators and operators, and wherever there are two or more important cities in one county there will be a vexatious struggle for the county-house.

In the present Legislature of Pennsylvania, a project for a new county has found favor, and will most likely be successful. It assumes the name of Lackawanna, from the great cold fields which it contains, and is the northeastern part of Luzerne. This county of Luzerne has, during the past ten years. increased largely in population, in consequence of the sudden development of the mineral wealth, and the building of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Bailroad. It had in 1850 a population amounting to 56,072. and in 1860 it had 90,244—an increased of 84,172 in ten years. Wilkesbarre, which has remained the country seat, has not much increased in population, while two towns in the coal n-Pittston and Scranton-have gone far ahead of it. and Scranton is now as large as

Under these circumstances the coal region wants to set up for itself, under the name of Lackawanna, leaving the agricultural part of Luzerne to centre in Wilkesbarre, as herotofore, which seems natural enough, and we presume will be allowed. As will be seen by the figures given above the population is large enough to make both counties important.

#### GENERAL McOLELLAN.

As the friends of this gentleman are not engaged in exhibiting him to the admiring gaze of crowds of worshippers in large cities, it may not be amiss for us, who will not be fortunate enough to see him closely, to refresh ourselves with a glance at the military exploits which have made him the idel of the Democracy, and the lever by which politicians expect to lift the Democratic Party to power. Gen. McClellan was appointed to command of the Army of the Potomac some eighteen months ago. This army numbered little short of two hundred thousand men.t was composed of the very best material the country possessed. No braver men ever months insouve in camps, and finally led forth to defeat, disaster and death. No exconditure was too lavish in the arming and equipment of this splendid armament. The world looked in amazement at the stupendous efforts of a mighty nation to save its own life. The result of this effort-this great free-will offering of men and means, was country, invariably prefer being paid in the placed at the disposal of this embryotic Napoleon, Geo. B. McClellan. A reputation was manufactured for him, to order. Every jour. erence to those of the banks. We mention | nal throughout the country did its utmost to inspire the army with confidence in their leader and the nation with admiration for the head of its greatest army. In this they succeeded perfectly. The entire country, sol diers and civilians, in a few short weeks be lieved that McClellan was the embodiment of all the military and strategic ability of the created a great sensation, and the church was | nation or of the world. The man who, previous to the rebellion, had never commanded a hundred men, was believed to be capable of handling two hundred thousand or any greatcouple are now in Washington on a wedding | er number conceivable, with complete and entire success. With the immense force given him, the confidence of the army manufactured to order for him, and the hearty co-operation of the government and the nation, it was hoped that McClellan, in a few months, or year at most, would crush the rebellion .-Months rolled slowly along without the sign of a movement by the grand army. The people waited anxiously, "McClellan was organizing his army and perfecting his plans. Give him time." Time was given, months more passed. Victories were gained along the seaboard, the Gulf and throughout the West, Burnside, Sherman and Dupont had scattered the rebels on the Atlantic coast and had given the nation victory and rejoicing, instead of anxiety and fear. Butler had taken the greatest city in Rebeldom, was holding it in submission, and compelling traitors to respect the flag and fear his government. -Pope and Grant were winning victories, the news of which set bells ringing, and bonfires blazing throughout the entire nation. During traitors, he has been attacked most savagely this time where was our Napoleon? Just by the Secessionists of Philadelphia and New | where he was when he took command of the army, nine months before. What was he doing? Giving grand reviews, growing his moustache and developing his strategic plans; Finally he is ready to move and great events are expected. Are our expectations realized? He moves on Manassas, a place within the

reach of his scouts during nine months, and finds Quaker guns and deserted rifle pits .-The enemy gone without his having fired a gun at them or harassed their retreat. He now returns to Alexandria, embarks his army and sails for the Peninsula. He advances up the Peninsula toward Richmond. He fights a series of battles which result in a grand strategiq change of base, and a masterly retreat to the James river. He now finds that his strategy requires him to leave the Peninsula. In order to enable him to do this with out having his entire army captured, it is necessary to throw forward a force of men tow. ard Richmond, from the north. While this army diverts the attention of the Rebels from him. McClellan re-embarks for Washington, leaving forty thousand men buried in the swamps of the Paninsula. Before he reaches Washington, Pope's army has been engaged by a superior force, and McClellan's divisions are ordered to his assistance. Through the treachery and disobedience of Generals who were imbued with a double portion of Mc-Clellan's spirit, Pope's army was defeated and driven back to Washington. The splendid army of the Potomac is where it was a year before; defeated, dispirited, and with scarcely half its original number of men. Three fourths of the year it was kept inactive, to allow its leader to perfect his plans; the other fourth was spent in swamps, battles, retreats and defeats, to prove that in those plans alone consisted the salvation of the Country. A year has passed, the army of the Potomac is in Washington and the rebels

advancing into Maryland and Pennsylvania. The army is now reorganized and filled up with new recruits, and again McClellan has a chance to exhibit his ability. He makes forced marches to meet the enemy, and fights them on South Mountain, and three days later at Antietam. What is the result? The two armies fight a whole day and both occupy during the night the positions they respectively held in the morning when the fight began. The next morning there is a truce for twenty four hours, during which time the rebels recross the Potomac, unmolested, and undisturbed, carrying with them, eleven thousand prisoners and vast quantities of arms and ammunition. This ends McClellan's career. He is ordered, even entreated, to follow the retreating rebels and harass and destroy them but refuses; and for this disobedience he is relieved from his command.

This is, in brief, a fair account of his movements and strategy, and their results. An army of two hundred thousand men has been kept inactive for three fourths of a year to allow McClellan to perfect his plans and then has been led through swamps, to disaster, disgrace and defeat, to prove that in those plans alone consisted the salvation of the country. A retreating rebel army has been allowed to escape, reinforce and entrench itself so that we might sacrifice thousands of brave men at Fredericksburg.

We do not judge Gen. McClellan. We know not whether he is a military genius or an idiot-whother he is a patriot soldier or asym-

pathizer with rebellion and treason, we marely state this as a fact. Had our other commanders displayed the qualities of head and heart as did McClellan, treason would this day be waving its "stars and bars" over our Capitol. Our armies would have been driven every where from Confederate soil, and all our expenditure of blood and treasure would have only proved that we lacked nothing to crush the rebellion except men who were competent to command our armies.

### "WHO DID IT ?" -- AGAIN.

Last week we published an editorial with the above caption, to which in this week's issue, the Volunteer condescends to reply .fought than those whom McClellan kept for six We regret that we have not room to print his entire article. We advise all our readers to procure a copy and read it. They will find in it facts which are new to most persons, and arguments which have, at least, the merit of originality. We have only space to comment on one or two of his statements which we copy for the benefit of our readers.

First. "John Brown's raid was the commencement of the war and the first blood was shed by Abolitionists. Deny this who can." We were not previously aware that the "commencement" dated further back than the fall of Sumpter, but as the Volunteer wishes to call attention to occurrences of an earlier date, we have no objection to investigate as far back as he wishes. Everybody knows that before John Brown's name was heard of, men were mobbed and lynched in Southern States by men who were not Abolitionists. It is equally well known that a-proslavery, and, we presume, Democratic mob, entered the State of Illinois, murdered a minister of the Gospel and destroyed his property, in spite of the efforts of the authorities and citizens to prevent them. We all know that Northern editors were assaulted in the streets of Washington, and Northern Senators struck down in their seats by men whose principles were rather decidedly proslavery and Democratic. And we presume it will hardly be denied, that an armed mob of pro-slavery gentlemen, with such leaders as D. R. Atchison, who was strongly sus time for the nearly exhausted Rebels to recovpected of being a Democrat, went into Kansas, burnt towns, destroyed property and murdered citizens. Here is quite a number and to them we calmly and firmly say : of instances in which blood was shed long before John Brown was heard of, and by blood was shed by Abolitionists?

Again. " Had the Crittenden resolutions or the resolutions of the Peace Congress prevailed there would have been no secession, no war. This will be admitted by every man who is not a bigoted fool." The editor evidently wrote these sentences hastily. He is with him. This time he is neither correct nor courteous. The vote on the Crittenden resolutions was taken on the 16th of January 1861. Every man who knows any thing knows that before this date South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida and Alabama, had seceded and made large appropriations to place themselves on a war footing. The Charles ton rebels had even fired on a vessel carry 6. Resolved, That we are opposed to all proing the National flag. The Peace Congress positions for a cessation of hostilities, the defeat of the Crittenden re-olutions or the meeting of the Peace Congress. Could even a "bigoted foot" admit what the Volun- Illinois Regiment in the district, and were teer asserts? Until we saw it we could not | read to the men, by whom they were unanbelieve that a man who had even a moderate regard for his reputation as a man of intelligence and truth, would make the assertion. As this Crittenden compromise disease is troubling our Democratic friends we will ventilate it some day when we have time.

We do not wish to be disrespectful, but we think the efforts of the Democratic Press to excuse the treason of their Southern friends, by charging Northern men with having caused it, are exceedingly weak and silly. There is not the slightest palliation for their crimes. Admit everything that Jeff. Davis asserts, to be true-grant even that they have the right to secede-and yet there is not a shadow of excuse for them or a single cause for their commencing this war. They were not menaced by the Government. There was no threatened coercion. They commenced the war of their own free will and pleasure. They did it from sheer innate wickedness and a desire to plunge the country into war and ruin, if by so doing they could obtain position and power. The men who attempt to destroy the government which protects them are guilty of treason; the man who steal her property, of theit; the men who kill her defenders, of murder; and they are guilty of these crimes (and sycophants and sympathizers who compound such crimes and fraternize with the criminals are equally guilty,) without any regard to what other men may say of the system of slavery. Every intelligent man, South, who wilfully engages in the rebellion is guilty of all these crimes and every man who attempts to excuse or palliate them is only doing what he can to make crime respectable.

Another Draft. A bill is now before Congress providing for another draft. This is right. The army must be kept up; and as so many disloyal men are busily engaged in heaping odium upon the Government and upon the holy cause in which it is engaged -crushing the wicked rebellion, that is filling our land with lamentation and sorrow -there may be some difficulty about filling up the ranks with volunteers. Therefore the only other alternative—a draft—must be resortedt o. Chambersburg Repository.

A darkey was asked, the other day, if he did not wish to enlist in a colored regiment. "No, sa," he replied, "it am much easier to stay at home, like my Copperhead breddren, and 'buse de government." That darkey, it is unnecessary to say, is a Democrat in full and regular standing in the party. Soldiers Against Copperheads.

A Bebuke to Northern Traitors.

The special correspondent of the Saint Louis Democrat, in a letter from Corinth, Miss, dated January 81, says that the prompt action taken by the Indiana regiments in General Rosecrans' army, in reference to "home traitors," has started the ball. The Illinois reg iments in Gen. Grant's army have followed suit. They held regimental meetings and adopted resolutions sustaining the President of the United States and the Governor of Illinois in all their efforts to put down the rebellion, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The following preamble and resolutions, reported by a committee of one from were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our Government is now engaged dear to us as American citizens, and requires the united efforts of all good, true and loyal men its behalf; and

WHEREAS, We have beheld, with feelings of sadness and deep regret, the hitter partisan spirit that is becoming dangerously vindictive and malicious in our State, the tendency of which is to paralyze and frustrate the plans of the Federal and State authorities in their efforts to suppress this infamous Rebellion; therefore,

1. Resolved, That having pledged our most cherished earthly interests to the service of our common country, in this hour of national peril, we ask our friends and neighbors at home to lay aside all petty jealousies and party animosities, and as one man, stand by us in upholding the President in his war measures, in maintaining the authority and the dignity of the Government, and in unfurl ing again the glorious emblem of our nationality over every city and town of Rebeldom.

2. Resolved, That we tender Governor Yates

and Adjutant General Fuller our warmest thanks for their untiring zeal in organizing, arming and equipping the army which II inois has sent to the field; and for their timely attention to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers; and we assure them of our steady and warm support in their efforts to maintain for Illinois the proud position of pre eminen loyalty which she now occupies.

3. Resolved, That we have watched the traitorous conduct of those members of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, who, misrepresenting their constituencies, have been proposing a cessation of the war, avowedly to arrange terms of peace, but really to give er their strength, and plottin to divest Governor Yates of the rights and authority vest ed in him by our State Constitution and laws,

"Beware of the horrible retribution that is falling upon your condjutors at the South, and that, as your crime is tenfold blacker, will persons who didn't exactly admire him. Do swiftly smite you with tenfold horror, should you really think, Mr. Bratton, that the first you persist in your demon like deeds of trea-

4: Resolved That in tenderring our thanks to Governor Yates, and asseming him of our cordial support in his efforts to crush this in human Rebellion, we are deeply and feelingly in earnest. We have left to the protection of the laws he is to enforce, all that is dear to men-our wives, our children, our parents, our homes - and should the loathsome treason of the madmen who are trying to wrest from nearly always correct in his statements and him a portion of his just authority, render it always gentlemanly toward those who differ | necessary, in his opinion, for us to return and crush out treason there, will promtly obey a proper order so to do, for we despise a sneaking traitor in the rear much more than an open Rebel in front.

5. Resolved, That we hold in detestation and will execuate any man who, in this struggle for our national life, offers factious opposition to either the Federal or State authorities, in their efforts or measures for the visiorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of this Godless

met on the fourth of February following .- | promise, other than those propositions which the Government has constantly offered: - Return to of the Pacific is contemplated. There is the loyalty and obedience, to the laws, on a common best authority for saying that Generel Shields inti intellect, and uphold by a strong public That very day the rebel government was or loyalty and obedience, to the laws, on a common ganized. Here was secession and war before level with other States of the Union, under the Constitution as our fathers made it. -Copies of the above resolution were after-

wards sent to the commanding officers of each imously endorsed, without a dissenting vote. The Springfield Journal has received a letter

from an officer in General Grant's department. dated at Memphis, Tennessee, January 30th, 1863. In it occurs the following passage:
"General John A. Logan says he would like to take his division up to Illinois and annihilate the traitors there. The army gener ally would like to send those traitorous scoun

drels in our State and Indiana to that place

where a drop of cold water would be more

agreeable to them than the sign of the "Gold-

en Circle." -From the recent bold front manifested by the Copperhead leaders in Pennsylvania, we should not be surprised to hear of the Pennsylvania Regiments, now in service, adminis tering to the traitors at home a similar rebuke

## CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate on Thursday, a petition was presented asking for a law to prohibit the circulation of disloyal newspa-The bill to increase the pers in the army. number of major and brigadier generals was discussed. The National Currency bill was taken up and passed -yeas 23, nays 21. The Missouri Emancipation bill was taken up and passed-yeas 23, nays 18. The bill to increase the number of generals was passed.

In the House Representatives, the bill providing a temporary government for the territory of Montana was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed in the Committee of the whole. The Fortification bill was also discussed. \$200,000 are appropriated for fortifications at Washington.

Mr. Summer's bill for raising additional sol. diers was regularly reported by the Military Committee. The bill to prevent and punish place it was intended to embark. It needed correspondence with the rebels was passed.— no incentive or inducement to urge the troops The bill to provide ways and means for the along that morning; no straggling could be support of the government was discussed -The section making coupons on government bonds receivable for customs was stricken with. Although intensely dark, the roads out. An amendment was adopted making the muddy and the weather cold, nothing but interest on the notes and certificates of indebtedness payable in lawful money instead sions such as "Why don't the Army move?" of coin, and reducing the amount of notes to

bill was then passed-yeas \$2, nays 4. In the House of Representtives the Naval bills occupied the attention of the House until the adjournment. .

tax on bank circulation was adopted. The

In the United States Senate on Saturday, the bill for the punishment of frauds on the government was called up, and after some fairly under way and jogging along as rapid slight discussion an amendment was passed. A bill to fix the guage of the Pacific railroad at four feet eight and a-half inches was dis- tomac, in consequence of the cold weather cussed and then postponed until Thursday. - and crowded state of the boat, was devoid of rendering her comparatively comfortable for The bill authorizing letters of marque was interest. Fort Washington, Mount Vernon, taken up and considered. No conclusion was and other noted places were passed in dark. arrived at, and after an executive session the ness, so slowly had we travelled.

Senate adjourned.

report was made from the Committee on Elections in the case of Jennings Piggot, claiming a seat in Congress from North Carolina. A bill to establish a navy yard at St. Louis was

referred. The report of the Election Committee adverse to the claims of J. B McLoud, claiming a seat from the Second Congressional district of Virginia, and against W. W. Winn, his contestant, was adopted. Another report adverse to the claims of J. B. Rogers, rom Tennessee, was also adopted. The New York and Washington railroad bill was taken, up, elicitited some sharp debate and was post-

#### Legislative Proceedings.

In the State Senate, on Thursday, a report was recei ed from the Adjutant General, giv. ing the number of persons exempted from the draft on the ground of religious scruples. A number of privite bills were passed .each Illinois regiment in Gon. Grant's army, Adjourned. In the House, a message was received from the Governor recommending the passage of a resolution to define and punin a struggle for perpetuation of every right ish treason, and providing for the trial of per sons charged therewith by a jury. It was ordered to be printed, and will be found in

the Legislative proceedings.
In the State Senate, on Monday, considerable discussion took place upon the resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law to punish treasonable offences. It was finally passed, after which they adjourned. In the House an act was intro luced to authorize the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to reduce the par value of that stock to fitty dollars a share. Also one to establish a Statistical Bureau. A resolution calling upon the Adjutant General to report the number of militia who responded to the call of the State in September last was adopted.

### WAR NEWS.

Stonewall Jackson is announced as commanding the rebel army at Fredericksburg. The rebels are said to be at Okolona, encavoring to repair the railroad destroyed by leneral Grant. They have also built a new railroad, by which they are enabled to concentrate their forces at Vicksburg.

General Kelley reports a skirmish between detachment of the 12th Pennsylvania Caval ry and a number of gueillas, in the neigbornood of Harper's Ferry. The rebels retreat-

The War Department has issued an order directing the assembly of a millitary commission, to inquire and report whether any officer in the sarvice has been engaged, directly or indirectly, in cotton buying in the Department of the Mississippi. Our, forces have cut the levees at various

points on the Mississippi river, and when the waters rise higher the country will be flooded. A passage will thus be made by which our gunboats can get within a shelling range of Vicks-

It appears from the official reports that our succes at the late battle of Fort Donelson was mainly owing to the timely arrival and a sisance of the gunboats.

A rumor is affoat at Washington that a battle had occurred, in the neighborhood of to pay \$31. It is scarcely necessary to speak Port Hudson, between the rebels and General of the merits of these periodicals. They con-Banks' forces The rumor, which comes through rebel sources, says that the rebels re and genius of the literary men of Great Brittired to their fortifications, while our troops fell back to their camps.

Anattack is contemplated on Roanoke Island. The rebels are reported to have a large number of small boats secreted along the coast, with which the landing is to be made.

Au official report from Capt. Turner, of the New Ironsides, enclosed in a report of Admiral Dupone to Secretary Welles, contains some sharp hits at the foreign counsels at Charles. ton. The raising of the blockade is shown to have been the merest bosh.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. Their is generally a more hopeful feeling with regard to our military and naval operations that has prevailed for several months past and this arise from the favorable accounts received from all quarters. The weather, owner has impulad immediate operations No change in the command of the Department

near Fort Donelson.

Capture of Mrs. Captain Matt Ward. SHARP SKIRMISH OF GEN. GRANT'S TROOPS

WITH THE REBEL'S NEAR LAKE PROVI-DENCE, &c. CAIRO, Feb. 15, 1863.

Gen. Turtle has received the following dispatch to-day from Col. Lowe: "FORT HENRY, Feb. 12 .- The forces of General Rosecrans' command have captured six hundred of General Morgan's men.

wounded in the neighborhood of Fort Donel son. The dead now number more than two hundred.

> "W. H. LOWE. "Colonel Commanding"

#### .... Letter from the Reserves.

Co. A, 7th REGT. P. V. R. C. CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va. Feb 11th 1863.

Dear HERALD - For an indefinite period previous, rumors had been rife, and speculations profuse, in regard to the probability of the Reserves being relieved from active field duty and ordered back to recuperate. By a great many the idea was scouted as impracticable, others entertained the belief that this retirement in prospective might at no distant day be realized; and finally the misgivings of the former were dispelled, and the predictions of the latter verified in the practical execution of poetry, biography, historical and fictitious the long coming order. At one o'clock on narratives, render it the most readable month-Sunday morning we were ordered to make immediate preparation for leaving, and after In the United States Senate. on Friday, the usual preliminaries incident to camp breaking were gone through with, were on the march to Betle Plaine, Landing, at which observed, and those auxiliaries-Rush's Lancers (alias "turkey drivers") were dispensed mirth and gladuess prevailed, and expres-"How are you Hooker" &c., were good hu-\$150,000,000. The amendment reducing the moredly enunciated along the route. For now the division, or the remainder of it, having endured the privations and sufferings of a nineteen months active campaign-having fought able institutions in the country. Without Appropriation bill was passed. An amend in its country's defence no less than ten san-ment, appropriating nearly finish a million guinary battles—is about returning to rest on guinary battles-is about returning to rest on dollars to the New York navy-yard, was its laurels, which the many emaciated forms stricken out. The consideration of private and thinned ranks demonstrate to have been dearly won. In due time we arrived at the recollect that estimable young man, JAMES wharf, and embarked on board the barges (a high sounding name for canal boats) which had been lying in wait. By sunrise we were ly as a diminutive steamer could tow six efit of his mother, his life, for the sum of beavily laden barges. The trip up the Po. \$2,000, which upon his death was promptly home of Washington, which so many had been company, we refer our readers to A. L. In the House of Representatives an adverse desirous of viewing was invisible. Arriv- Sponster, who is the agent of the company.

ing off Alexandria at a late hour in the night, mained on board until the next morn ing, when disembarking, marched to this place. The several departments, viz-Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance, with their attaches will remain in the field, and be connected with the new division. To Chief Commissary Capt. J. D. ADAIR, and Asst. Adj't. Gen. Capt. E. BAIRD. I do no more than represent the feelings and sentiments of all, when I say that by their genial conduct, efficiency and true manliness, they have gained an en-viable reputation and endeared themselves in lasting chains of true brotherhood to the entire command. They accompanied us to the wharf, and after many exchanges of courte. sies and sad farewells, we gave them three hearty cheers, with a pathos that told of the appreciation and esteem in which these gallant officers were held. To the division or troops that relieved us, we 'wish all the iov and comfort that their new situation can afford. The regiment that rusticates on the camping ground formerly occupied by the 'Seventh," will not consider it the most de lectable location, or the adjoining scenery very romantic. They will find water hard by, with which to perform their culinary vocations, but they must become satisfied with its consistency, for in truth it is not-"the spring that in purity flows.'

Fatigue and picket duty will also come among their favorite pastimes, - particularly the latter, when during the watches of the night, they can reconcile themselves by ruminating on the vagaries of soldiering generally, and-wish themselves at home.

After having been away from any enlightened town for nearly two years, it can not be wondered at that the Reserves, on arriving near Alexandria, would be allowed a little iberty, and that that restraint and discipline which has ever been among their chief characteristics, be relaxed. Having been paid a short time previous to the departure from the Rappahannock, the men were fully prepared to see the "elephant," and did observe that animal in his most prodigious dimensions. We happened in at the "circus" -- (Nixon's, a second classestablishment but now having a quite extensive run) and found the place filled to overflowing with soldiers. The audience, (an apprecaitive one) greeted the jokes of the clown and the tumbling and riding of the performers, with tremendous applause. One individual, having drank nearly all the whiskey in his flask, and retaining but little of his sense, threw the bottle with the remneut, into the ring, when the aforesaid clown picking it up, drank to the health of the Pennsylvania

Reserves, and fairly brought the house down. But I fear my letter is already too long and will have to terminate-Since writing the above we have removed to Upton's hill, situated about 7 miles from Alexandria, and the same distance from Washington. Whether this will be a permanent location, or whether our ultimate destination is not yet reached remains to be seen.

### The British Periodicals.

Scott & Co , of New York, continue to republish the leading British Quarterlies and Blackwood's Magazine. By this arrangement the American public is enable to obtain them for \$10, while the English people are obliged ain, and are alike of great value to the scholar. sional man, or the intelligent reader. The

abound with elaborate criticisms, s profound speculations, and interest may be found in corality, and religion.—
knowledged represenprinciples in politics, they

being grossly partizan. In this . they occupy a position we should be glad to see our own periodicals assume-a position which would enable them to discuss great questions of governmental policy independent of party trammels.

# THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

In point of age at least, is first on the list. Everybody knows that it was established by Jeffrey, Brougham, and Sidney Smith for the purpose of combating the ruling Tory power. which was carrying everything before it with will not be sent thither to supercode General spinion, it carried on its contest single handwright.

Capture of Six Hundred Reben ducted with much vigor and ability.

## THE LONDON QUARTERLY

Was established to meet this hold and daring champion on its own ground, and such writers as Southey, Scott, Lockhart, and Wordsworth enlisted as its contributors It still represents conservative principles, but its pages are by no means confined to their advocacy,

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW

Belongs to a more liberal school of politics.-Its position is a step in advance of the Edinburgh, and its views come nearest to the American standard. It devotes itself partic-"We are still picking up the dead and ularly to the topics most interesting to the neonle, and denounces boldly and fearlessly exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, and all the abuses of feurla ism. As a literary and progressive periodical it now stands unequalled.

> THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW Made its appearance as a special advocate of

evangelical religion. It was founded by Dr. Chalmers, and since his death has been under the editorial charge of Dr. Hanna, and more recently of Prof Fraser For some time past it has been less evangelical than in its earlier years, but it has now got back to its first faith, and is conducted on the same principles and with the same vigor which characterised it when under the care of Chalmers.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

Everybody knows to be the embodied genius of Toryism, yet its witching rhetoric, profound disquisitions, slashing yet brilliant criticisms, ly in the world. - [Bangor Transcript.]

# Town and County Matters.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. - We are authorized to announce that A. L. SPONSLER, Esq., will be candidate for Justice of the Peace, at the ensuing spring election.

In another column of our paper will be found the Dividend notice of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and we take pleasure in endorsing it as one of the safest and most religiving any details we will mention one instance occuring in our midst, of the benefit of this Association. Most of our citizens will RONBY, Teller in the Carlisle Deposit Bank, who died within the last few months, and who previous to his death had insured for the benpaid by this company to Mrs. Roney, thus. life. This is but one instance of the benefits

occuring from such institutions. For full information of the working of this