The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, January 8, 1864.

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PASSPORTS REQUIRED .- All persons hereafter leaving New York by sea-going vessels are required to be provided with passports, which can be obtained without difficulty by any one whose loyalty can be vouched for.

FORTUNATE MAN .- A coal operator in Carbon county, has sold his lease on some lands there, with the machinery thereon, for seven hundred thousand dollars. A few years ago the same operator was bankrupt. He is now almost a millionaire.

STATE AND U. STATES INTEREST. - The Philthe 2d inst, the semi-annual coupons of the State, due January 1, 1864, in gold, amounting to some \$20,000 of interest. The only interest paid by the Commonwealth, the 1st of January and July, is that of its coupon 5 per cents. The great bulk of the State interest is payable 1st February and August, also in gold, at the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank It is proper to state, however, that the gold fund from which the interest is paid is real ized ratable from all the city banks, as per arrangement with the State authorities a year

The United States is a great solar system and the Constitution is the sun around which that system revolves. Far down into the intricate depths that luminary flashes its light. It is surrounded by States which are worlds in themselves, but the light of whose glory is reflected from the contral sun, upor whose existence theirs depends. The United States feels confident that there is nothing in the future or in the past to shame or to dis may In her treatment of the nations of the earth she is influenced by neither fear mor favor, and she sanctions her Executive in every public act of his momentous life. The United States is a great machine; a wonderful piece of mechanism. The work it turns out is human freedom. Some people say that it is grown rusty, and needs oiling. The truth is that there is a screw loose down South. But that will soon be put to rights, and we shall go on smoother than ever.

----MeGlelian Stock at a Discount. Last week a convention of self-appointed delegates, and styling itself the "National Con servative Convention," met in the city of McClellan for the Presidency of the United States. By way of a feeler for the public pulse, a screnade was got up on Thursday evening, in honor of Amos K ndall, the representative of the convention who was stay to be one of the most amusing scenes witnessed on Christmas Eve.

The Conservatives probably selected the evening before Christmas as the most favorable time for the farce to come off, thinking. hundreds of promenaders rushed to the Conwith other manifestations of disgust for the negroes fight? And will no one interpose suffrages of the people of the whole country

we have ever witnessed.—Phi'a. Dispatch. _____

A Year's Change in Sentiment. Much as the case of the Union has gained the past year on land and by sea and in fereign countries, it has gained even more in renovated public sentiment. The moral revolution of the last few months will be the won. der of future times as it is of the present -A few months ago, it was somewhat fashionable-to visit with about an equal amount of imprecation the Abolitionist fighting to sustain the Government and the traitor fighting to destroy it, and to talk with charming facetiousness about hanging them in pairs. A few months since, "the Union as it was," which meant simply slavery restored at whatever cost, to the throne of social despotism and political domination, was the popular rallying cry of a great and successful party. his hatred and the intensity of his contempt mined opposition to the Government.

But the current of affairs has not left us stranded upon the beech, nor idly whirling in some slow eddy. Many have accepted the logic of events who have been proof against all other reasoning. Many are beginning to consider that no nation ever did or ever can pass through an experience so fearful as ours and come out unchanged, and that to clamor for "the Union as it was" is as idle as to call upon France to recross the bloody abyss that separates her present from her past, and become what she was before the revolution, or to demand that Europe shall return to the

status of the times before the great Napoleon. The name of Abolitionist, so long abhorred and hearts of hope enter upon the new.

CHANGES OF OPINION.

We have reliable information that thirtywo men have enlisted from our Borough on the present requisition. This is encouraging, and leads us to hope that our entire quota will be filled without drafting. There s one thing connected with this culistment which strikes us as being rather singular .-Fully three-fourths of these recruits are colored men, veritable "niggers," and yet we don't hear a single complaint that our country is disgraced or our brave soldiers degraded by allowing negroes to assist in saving our nation's life. We have always approved of the policy of employing all the means fairly within our reach to crush this rebellion. We believe that every man, no matter what his position or complexion may be, should the Union and to assist in any and every un dertaking for the overthrow of treason and the restoration of peace and order to our of the south who have been the willing dupes adelphia Dial says the Girard Bank, paid on and slavery, we never felt that we were under any obligations to exhaust our white population in order that their refined sensi bilities might receive no shock from being forced to encounter men of an inferior race. We therefore cordially approved of the determination of the Government to employ negroes, and we have no fault to find that so many of them are now entering the ser

But what have become of the objections of our Democratic friends to these dark colored enlistments? What has wrough such marvellous change in their opinions with regard to the constitutionality and expediency of employing negroes as soldiers? -Less than six months ago every demogratic that a block man should wear the same uni | nation of which it represents the unity. ly it was converting the war into a struggle | United States." for the elevation of the negro over the white Philadelphia and nominated Gen. George B. throughout the entire service, and their entire service, and shavers, then adicu. listment would be the very means of ensuring the complete triumph of the South Now we ask again what have become of

these objections? Could we not have a few ing at the Continental Hotel. This proved possible that this gentlemen who declaimed time, which the slave nongering barbarism so eloquently last summer against being en. of Richmond long ago mixed for its votories, rolled with no troes, are now allowing ne troes. mutation. We will not wrong them by endoubtless, that from the immense crowd t rtaining the idea for a moment. We know which would throng Chestnut street, a suffi- that their undoubted courage, their pure pacient number of friends and admirers of triotism, their disinterested solicitude conin the affair. About eleven o'clock the band | bring upon the country precludes any such arrived at the hotel, and at the first note suspicion. But what causes this profound tinental, where they listened with apparent ful" enlistment is in full progress? If white given up, upon which our Government has people. And these Rebel villiers of the pleasure to the sweet strains. The selection | men were degraded by having negroes en- | been contending, and their laws in regard to | President see the hand writing on the wall, finished, a figure was seen to glide to the roled on the same list with themselves, does the officers and soldiers in negro regiments front of the balcony, and it was announced it lessen the degradation to have these ne are recognized." It is further stated - " that that a speech was to be made. In a moment, groes enliste? How will our noble white cheers for President Lincoln rent the air' soldiers, (all democrats too, at that,) bear General Burker, or to negotiate with him on huzzas for Grant, Mende, and other gallant the disgrace forced upon them by being com the subject of exchange, because of JEFF Generals were given with a will; and hisses, | pelled to fight for the same cause for which | Davis' proclamation outlawing General Bur

miserable coterie which had assumed the to prevent the consumnation of this outauthority of nominating a candidate for the rage? Couldn't we have a Democratic pontent go on to remark the inconsistency meeting for the purpose of devising means | that renders this attempt to take such a final intermingling with the plaudits, made the to prevent these enlistments, and cannot scene one of the oddest and most ridiculous some of our eloquent triends in that party favor us with a few denunciations of this guage, and equally beyond all parallel in hu 'miserable abolition scheme?" Will not some high-minded patriot among them propose to repeal the law authorizing these enlistments, and enact one forbidding the acceptance of any recruit whose complexion s not of a whiteness so unsullied as to be a fit emblem of democratic purity?

Never has there been a more striking il lustration of the inconsistency of democratic leaders, or their utter unscrupulous; ess in appealing to any and every prejudice in order to obtain power, than is manifested by their course with regard to this measure .-From the very first it encountered their fiercest opposition. Their denunciations of the men who proposed it exhausted even their immense list of disgusting epithets .-But now that the country needs men, and A few months ago, many seemed to measure there is a chance that they may be called a man's love of country by the malignity of into the service, their objections to negro soldiers have disappeared and they rejoice for a race already blighted and overwhelmed over every announcement that one has enby injuries innumerable; and a few months listed. But this inconsistency, shameless as since, a fearful amount of political power in it is, is only characteristic of the n. Their even the loyal States stood arrayed in deter- shricking about violations of the constitution, suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, suppression of fr. e speech, and the un constitutionality of the Conscription, is as causelses and groun l'ess as their opposition to negro soldiers. How long will a commu nity be credulous enough to listen to the pratings of these soulless demagogues?

NEW YORK CROWDED .- The Evening Post emarks that never, probably, in the history of New York have there been so many people in the city as there are at present. It is well known that besides an unusual influx of northern and western strangers, a vast and loathed, is now proudly claimed by men waiting the conclusion of the war. Altowho three years ago would have shrunk from gether it is estimated—though it is impossiit as from the touch of leprosy. Strong in the ble to say how correctly-that they are at | would dep etc the rebel army! The strongmight of a ronovated public sentiment, the least one hundred thousand strangers tem est argument for it is that it gives the loyal loyal States, free and slave, stand shoulder to porarily residing in town. Not only is it and persecuted East Tennesseeans, North shoulder in support of the Government and its next to impossible to find a house to hire, Carolinians and Texans a chance to escape policy, and the proclamation of freedom is the but it is even very difficult to secure or linary from the despotic rule of the slave aristocrarallying cry of all. And so, with profound sleeping apartments. All hotel and board ov and to enlist under their own colors. gratitude and devout thanksgivings, let us ing house keepers have raised their prices, leave the old year and with renewed strength and yet are daily obliged turn away appli- be that the large Northern bounties will give cants for board and lodging.

The subject of National Banks is to us, just now, the most interesting feature of Secretary Chase's financial policy. When the idea of such associations was first suggested it was opposed by many very able and very worthy men, who thought they saw in it a determined attack upon existing institutions. In his speech in New York, we find even the present manager of the system, the efficient Comptroller of the Currency -Judge McCulloch, confessing that "he was opposed to the National Currency Act before its passage." But, he says, "after the bill had become a law he examined it with care," and instead of finding a " dread destroyer," found it to be a necessity for the be allowed, nay invited to join the armies of times—a thing demanded by the PEOPLE.— "The people had demanded of Government," he says, "protection against the impositions to which they had been subjected land. And having never been afflicted with | by the uncertain value of local bank notes; any special admiration for the chivalric sons and the National Currency Act was passed to satisfy their demand; to furnish a circuof treason, and the champions of oppression | lation which should not only be secured beyond a reasonable doubt, but which should be of nearly uniform value from the Atlantic to the Pacific; which should know no State lives and be the means of binding the people to the Government by the strong and enduring ties of pecuniary interest."

Such a result is most, desirable, and if it be achieved it will prove that even war " is not without its compensations." We confidently believe in the possibility of such a result; further, from the indications of the the post, apparent throughout his reportnow before us-we believe that under hi. such a result will be attained. In this report Mr. McCulloch very sensibly argues that a politician we met denounced the measure in Nation's currency must suit itself to its com- part, evinced in the action of foreign powers the most violent manner. It was degrading merce. The commerce is national, thereto our manhood to allow negroes to fight for fire its currency should be national, and the us; it was an insult to our brave soldiers national currency will be as solvent as the in spirit and resources, to enc

The holders of the National Bank notes, employ negroes to fight against men who had he continues, "can never lose by any mis- tofore so checifully encountered, in prefer discarded our constitution and were lighting management of the affairs of any particular, case to holding may further, political gapues to destroy it; it would have a tendency to bank. If the banks fail, and the bonds of exasperate the South and destroy the union the government are depressed in the market, sentiment there to which alone we could look; the notes of the National Banks must still for the overthrow of the rebellion; and final- | be redeemed in full at the treasury of the

Here is good authority for the value of the man. Then again the whole s heme was notes. With notes so nearly approaching absurd. Negroes never would fight. They gold in value, we doubt not that the First could not be induced to enter the service, National Bank of Carlisie will be properly House was silent and unmitigated contempt and if forced in, it would require three white | appreciated by this community. We learn | This resolution would appear to dignify a pa men to keep each negro to his place. They that this Bruk is no revelve from Govern per chanating from that westehed and dates never could be drilled or disciplined. They ment of the very first issue. A few days and felly would only receive the ridicule of had neither capacity, courage nor endurance. then will end our troubles from a mixed and the civilized world. Ho moved to lay the They would cause dissension and discord changing currency. Counterfeit detectors subject on the table

> Rebel Refusal to Exchange Prisoners.

If a single drop was wanting of any ingreof them now, just for variety? It can't be dient to fill to the brim the cup of abomina derstanling about that at home and abroad stiert drop has surely to collist to prevent their getting a chance of been bolded now, if our latest dispetches corgoing into the service or paving their com- rectly report the domains of the rebel con-I so irators relative to the exchinge of prisoners

It is stated, - and as it entirely accords with the long-since published threats and besides that of indignation seized hold of theories of these brigands, we see no reason them, else why resolve again that the people a discredit the statement - that after exchanging 500 rebel prisoners, sent up to City Point by Gen. Burter, for 500 Union prisovers, "the rebel government refuses any silence among them now when the "di graceful" enlighment is in full programs? If whitethey refuse to receive the flaz of truce from

> Very properly dies the telegraphic corres position on the question, ludicrous and futile, beyond all possibility of description in lan man experience-except we resort to the records which curious psychologists have sometimes made of the phenomena of insani y And, after all, what more natural explana ion of the conduct of these rebel brigands can be offered than just this - namely, that their batred, which has now grown so as to nclude not only those old objects of their malignity, "the Yankees," but all mankind, at one fell swoop, -their desperation as they ook around at the shivered pile of their once igh built schemes of successful revolt and personal aggrandizement,-their bitterness, or agony, or whatever we may call the unut. terable feeling of disappointed ambition .have at length actually driven them to madness. So mote it be.

Some of the Reasons in Favor of letting the Free States recruit their quotas in the Robel States. We have at home one half the recent call who can well be spared without derange ment in any of the branches of industry .-These consist of returned volunteers, and young men who want to go, but who are hold. ing back for higher beauties, or for the draft to come on, raising the price of substitutes. Nothing will start this large class so quickly as seeing that we have another resource, another narket to draw from. When they see the streams moving from other sources, they will come in a'l the faster. The experi ence of all who have rectuited men will confirm this view.

Officers of experience consider the masses of the whites in the rebel States, when mixed | say as little as possible about politics or the enough soldiers for us, so that if we should draw some privates from the ranks of the onemy, there would be no danger from them number of southern resugees are in town a With good food and clothing, and regular pay, they would not want to get back. It is even thought that our high bounty of \$725

As to the blacks, the great objection will

The National Banks--Their Advan- | This may be met, however, by limiting the | tucky itself he was advised, the conduct of as their commander. They sprang to my call | seems to long for the flesh-pots of the compro-

· In addition to the above mentioned reasons no one can now fail to see the immense advantage according to the North from recruit ing the whites and blacks of the South, -thus not only securing them on our side, but also taking them away from the armies which they are supporting. And even allowing the black not to be as good a soldier as the white, in securing him we inflict a severe blow on the labor system of the South, and in time, when our high bounties become known, we may hope speedily to end the Rebellion by merely abstracting from its foundation, Slavery.

President Lincoln's Proclamation in the Rebel Congress.

In the proceedings of the Rebel Congress, published in the Richmond Enquirer, of De cember 16, we find that President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation was under consideration in that delectable body of traitors. Their wrath waxed exceedingly hot at the document, and they could only had vent for their indignation in the mest vituperative epithets. Mr Foote presented the following preamble and resolutions: WHEREAS, a copy of the truly characteris-

tic proclamation of amnesty, recently issued by the imbecile and unprincipled usurper who now sits enthroned upon the rains of consti-tutional liberty in Washington city, has been received and read by the members of this House; now, in token of what is solemnly believed to be the almost undivided sentiment of the people of the Confederate States Be it resolved. That there has never been a day or an hour when the people of the Con federate States were more inflexibly resolved than they are at the present time, never to result; further, from the indications of the relinquish the struggle of arms in which they present Comptroller's thorough fitness for are engaged, until that liberty and independen'e for which they have been so cornectly contending shall have been at last achieved. and made sure and steadfast, beyond ever management of the National Bank system | the probability of a future danger; and that in spite of the reverses which have lately be fallen our armies in several quarters, and cold and selfish indifference thus far, for the most the eleven millions of enlightened freemen now battling heroically for all that can make existence desirable, are fully prepared, alike far greater than those which they have here tofore bravely met, and to sat mit to far great tion with a government and people who have notoriously proven themselves contemptaous ly regardless of all the rights and privileges well as of all the most sacred usages of civil

ized war.

Mr. Miles regretted that the gentleman from Tennessee had introduced such a reso-Intion. The true and only treatment which that miserable and contemptible despot (Lin coln) smooth receive at the bands of this table abortion, whose contemplible emptiness

Mr. Foote was willing that the breamble and resolution should be tabled, with the understanding that it would in hade the unqual the beat empt of the Harry for Abrilan Lincola, and his message and proclamation

Mr Miles sail there would be no misun-

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Similar re-olutions, offered by Mr. Miller, CV:rginia, went the same way. The above spacks for uself, as I its venou The above spigks for uself, almost as and we might expect to emanate from the rouths of a concluse of Cop-purheads. But it looks very much to us like whisting to keep their courage up. It is more than likely that quite another feeling of the Confederate States should continue to Already the Amnesty proclama tion is making vast inrowls upon their wan ing power, and they know it well. In Ar kansas, Texas, Eastern Tennessee, Mississip and they tremble at the fearful doom which is hanging over them.

----REPORT OF GEN. McCLELLAN Abstract in Advance of Publication

A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser furnishes that paper with the following digest of the 780 pages constituting the report of General Me-Clellan, which, he says, "is full of points on which controversy might be made, and, whenever time shall be ripe, no doubt will be made," but he contents himself at present with the main facts and most interesting doeuments which it contains:

"The report is dated New York, August It begins with an allusion to the results of the victories in Western Virginia, which, we learn, were won not at all in connection with any general co-operative plan of action; and then goes on to recite the arrival of the General at Washington after Bull Run; the organization of the Army of the Potomac; the grand plan laid out for the general campaign of 1861-2; the final inva-sion of Virginia in 1862; the Peninsular movement; the seven days' battles; and the short but glorious Maryland campaign of September, 1862. On the 1st of November, General Mc-

Clellan was appointed to the chief command of all the forces of the Union, and at once began active operations. The theatre of the war had now extended

about the whole circumference of the South; and it became necessary, as well as practicable, to plan a large and sweeping combination of military operations. An organization of New England troops for occupying the coast line of the South on the middle Atlantic, which had been suggested by General McClellan in September, 1861, took shape in January, 1862, as an expedition under General Burnside, designed to facilitate the movements of the mai i

body in Eastern Virginia by an occupation of the coast line of North Carolina - Gener al Burnside being ordered, when he should have seize Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Weldon and Wilmington railroad as far west as Goldsboro', and should circumstances favor, to push as far as Raleigh. Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about proclamation" was laws of the general government."

At the same time letters were sent to Gen. Halleck (appointed to the command of the Department of Missouri,) to Gen. Bueil (in command of the Department of the Ohio,)

our political affairs is perhaps more impor-

tant than that of our military operations,' and he was urged to bear in mind that we shall most readily suppress this rebellion and restore the authority of the government by religiously respecting the constitutional rights of all.' In accordance with the feelings and opinion of the President' Gen-Mc-Clellan requested Gen. Buell to assure 'the people of Kentucky that their domestic institutions will in no manuer be interfered with;' and 'allow nothing but the dictates of military necessity' to cause him to 'depart from the spirit of his instructions.'

In respect to Tennessee, Gen. Buell was ordered to throw his troops 'by rapid marches by Cumberland or Walker's Gap, on Knoxville, in order to occupy the railroad at that point,' and 'cut the communication between Eastern Virginia and the Mississippi. Gen. Buell was further courselled to avoid

widening the breach existing between us and the robels' by 'causeless arrests and persecutions of individuals.' 'I have always and followed the retreating foe to a position 'ound,' adds Gen. McClellan, 'that it is the endency of subordinates to make vexations arrests on mere suspicion.' Gen. Sherman was advised that the favora

ble moment for a coup de main against Savannah had been lost, and that the best course before him would be 'to isolate and reduce Fort Pulaski.' But the 'reduction of Charles ton and its defences' was held up as the great moral advantage to be sought for, and this was stated to be an object for which Gen. McClellan was actively maturing his combinations Gen. Butler was instructed as to he obstacles to be encountered in reducing New Orleans, and was ordered, as soon as the approaches leading to it from the east. and particularly Jackson, in Mississippi, with an ultimate view as well to the capture of Mobile as to the opening of the Mussissippi The instructions thus issued to the gener ils named comprehend the entire scope of the McClellan, of which plans the move next of the Army of the Potomac under isown orders wa- the central feature. It was onsidered by him necessary to the succes of these plans that they should be carried out multaneously, or as nearly so as possible and the advance of the l'otomic army upor Richmond by the lower Rappahannock kent in band by him, to be delivered as the leasive blow in conjunction with all the rest of the general movement. Passing over Gen. McClellan's full and

elaborate account of the consultations and operations which piece led the advance to. Ma issus, March 9, 1862, we find that this ad vince was intended by him merely to occupy nin-ula campagn, then fully decided up in at 115,500, with 350 field gons and 20) siege

Gen. McClellan reached the Peninsula with Yorktown, describes the battle of Williams burg, with special praise of Gen. Hancock. and recites the advance to Righmond. The siege of that city is narrated at length, and the victange of base," with its attendent buttles from Miclimicsville, fought June 26, o Malvern Hill, tenght July 1, 1862 "This closed," says Gen. McClellan, "the

fard fighting which had continued from the afternoon of the 26th of June, in a series of engagements wholly unpurralized on this ntment for determination and shughter on bota sides.' July 4, the General telegraphed to the

Prosident that he occurred at Harrison's barposition which could be carried only by ers heimirg numbers."

"The spirit of the a.m.," he added, wis excellent; structure are finding their regiments and the soldiers exhibit the best vesulfa of onscipline. We thus same up the results of the brief but fince on unitarit 'I cannot approximate to any statement of our loss si but we were not beaten in any n ingst efforts to drive us from the field * 2 We have lost no zons except twenty five on the fell of buttle, twenty one of which were last by the giving of M.C all's division under the onset of superior numbers. When all the circumstances of the case are known, it will be acknowledged by all competent judges that the movement just completed by our army is unparalled in the annals of war. Under the ut nest difficult carcumstances we have preserved our trains, our guns, our material, and above all our honor.'

Or the 7th General McC'ellan telegraphed; he can keep open my communications by the

Early in August the army was ordered to Arquia. The condition of affairs at Wash ington during the compaign of Pope is graphically described. Sept 2, the President directed Gen. McClelian to take command of his own and Gen. Pope's armies and find the enemy. On the 18th of September Antietam was fought, South Mountain and Crampton Gap having been already won by us. Not a single gun or color was lost by us in these battles, and our total loss in men at Antietam is stated by Gen. McClellan at 12,469

The advance into Virginia after Antietam is related, with an account of the causes by which that advance was delayed. On the night of Nov. 7. Gan. McClellan was reheved and the command transferred to General Burnside.

Gen. McClellan thus describes his own re-

"This report is in fact the history of the Army of the Potomic. During the period occupied in organization of that army, it served as a bearer against the advance of a litely victorious enemy, while the fortifications of the capital was in progress, and under the discipline which it their received, it acquired Of Hubbards, A. W. from Iowa, John H. strength, education, and some of that experi ence which is necessary to success in active operations, and which enab ed it afterward to sustain itself under circumstances trying to occurred along the lines, conducted with great

gallantry, which mured troops to the realities The army grew into shape but slowly, and the delays which attended on the obtaining of arms, continued late into the winter of 1861 -2, were no less trying to the soldiers than to the people of the country. Ilven at the time of the erganization of the sentusula campaign, some of the finest regiments were without rifles, nor were the atmost exertions on the military authorities adequate to overcome

the obstacles to active service When at length the arm, was in condition o take the field, the peninsula compaign was danned and entered upon with enthusiam by dicers and men. Had this campaign been ollowed up as it was designed, I cannot doubt would have resulted in a glorious triumph to our arms and the permanent restoration of he power of the Government in Virginia and North Carolina, if not throughout the revol ted States. It was, however, otherwise ordered, and the army of the Potomac was re called from within sight of Richmond, and incorporated with the army of Virginia. --The disappointments of the campaign had not dampened their arder or diminished their parecommended, the General being urged "to triotism. They fought well, faithfully, gal lantly under Gen. Pope; yet were compelled up with Northern troops, practically safe | negro," and to state merely "that the true to fall back on Washington defeated and at issue for which we are fighting is the pre- most demoralized. The enemy, no longer ocservation of the Union and upholding the cupied in guarding his own capital, poured his troops northward, entered Maryland, threatened Pennsylvania and even Washing.

ton itself. Elated by his recent victories, and assured that our troops were disorganized and disto Gen. Sherman (commandidg in South pirited, he was confident that the seat of war Carolina and Georgia,) and to Gen. Butler States, and that his own exhausted soil was was now permanently transferred to the loyal (commanding the Department of the Gulf.)
Gen. Halleck was charged with the duty of 'reducing chaos to order' in his department. stand the spirit which asimated the soldiers In respect to military operations, he was of the Union. I shall not, nor can I, living ordered to hold the State by fortified posts, forget that when I was ordered to the com and concentrate his force on the Mississippi. | mand of the troops for the defence of the cap Gen. Buell was instructed as to the vast | ital, the soldiers, with whom I had shared so importance of the military occupation of much of the anxiety, and pain and suffering ought to be the same, but isn't. He somethe negro too much money for his own good. Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. In Ken of the war, had not lost their confidenc in me

with all their ancient vigor, discipline and courage. I led them into Maryland. Fifteen days after they had fellen back defeated before Washington, they had vanquished the | Union. enemy on the rugged hights of South Mountain, pursued them to the hard fought field of Antietam, and drove him, broken and disap-

pointed, across the Potomac, into Virginia The army had need of rest after the terri ble experience of battles and marches, with scarcely an interval of repose, which they had through from the time of leaving the Penin sula, and return to Washington, the defeat in other, we should like to know which is the Virginia, the victory at South Mountain, and again at Antietam. It was not surprising that they were in a large degree destitute of the absolute necessaries to effective duty, Shoes were worn out and blankets lost; cloth ing was in rags : in short the army was unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and equipment was necessary
When the slowly forwarded supplies came

to us I led the army across the river, renovawhere I was confident of decisive victory; when in the midst of the movement, while my advanced guard was actually in contact with the enemy, I was removed from the command Justead of reporting a victorious cam paign, it has been my duty to relate the he roism of a reduced army, sent upon an expedition into an enemy's country, there to abandon one and originate another and new plan of campaign, which might and would have been successful if supported with apprecia tion of its necessities, but which failed be cause of the repeated failure of promised support at the most critical, and, it proved, the left for the pen of the historian in times of positive orders given him during the engagecalm reflection, when the nation shall be look- | ment. ing back to the past from the midst of perce ful days. For me now it is sufficient to say that my comrades were victors in every field Heavy rains were talling for several days, save one, and there the endurance of a single corps accomplished the object of its fighting, and by securing to the army its transit to the

Gen. Meade's Account of his last Campaign.

Rev S. H. Bill, of Dover, N. H., recently upon Gen. Mea le He asked the general to been among the blockading fleet off Wirming ton, but could not get in The steamer Rinsisted the Army of the Potomas, and called quette returned there on the Idea, having explain his last campuign, and the general ger, which left on the 14th with a full cargo, was kind enough to do so, as follows:

"I went over the river to fight, and if my her way through the flect. rders had been obeyed I am confident that plan was to cross at Gamania Ford, take the ceived information from General Sullivan that to of to Orange Court House, and push on rap | General Early, with nine thousand rebels is adly, - Meteershauld send forces trattack him in force and destroy that portion | General Rosser also has seven hundred rebel t his army before he could concentrate the troops and General Imboden filteen hundred whole of it to oppose me. But one of my men. 85,000 effectives early in April. He gives comps comman lers failed me. He was com- among the rebels. Deservers declare that if manded to march at 6 o'clock in the morning, but del not move not it 80 clock; he was di- uted freely among the relel troops thousands rected, if Lee sent forces to oppose him, to would at once enter our ines. They say the attack at once; Lee dil send Ewell down to proclamation is kept from the men, although Drange Court House road, just as I expected, but my general stood and looked at him all lay, and did not fight. So we lost twenty- ga on Wednesday that a rebel force, under our hours, and that gave Lee notice and time to concentrate his army, and take so strong a trains on the 26th (bound for Knoxville) at position that it could not be carried without Charleston, on the south bank of the Hiagreat loss and risk of losing our army. Such fight would have damaged us, and encour aged the rebel-, and prolinged the war, and

> CONFUSION IN NAMES.

gave the order to retreat. The corps com

mander referred to was General French, who

was probably too drunk to know or do his

Many sensible people are puzzled by hearing or reading that Mr Smith, Mr. Brown, or Mr Jones, has said or done something in Con- and other local leaders with small detach. gies which he could not believe said Smith, Brown or Jones would do. He fails to consider that there may be more than one Smith, and that men of like name are not necessarily of like politics. For the benefit of a large head valley, if not west of the mountains, as class, we volunteer the information that :

There are three Browns in the present Congress -B. Gratz of Missouri, in the Senate, William G of West Virginia and James S. of Wisconsin, in the House. Only the lat is a fully, with large quantities of freight and

Copperheid.
Of Chandlers, there are two-Zachariah of Michigan, in the Senate; Lucius II of old Virginia, in the House, beside John W. "It is that attacked to day I shall hugh at Chantler, of our city Lucius H, by the them. Flig officer Goldsborough is confident way has not yet been a limited, but, we presome, will be. Our Chandler is a bad egg, politically; while the one that hails from Michigan is as good as can be Of Cearks, this Congress rejoices in the pos-

ses-ion of three- Daniel of New Hampshire, in the Senate; Ambros . W. and Freeman, both of this State, in the House. All three are soun 1. Of the wife spread family of Davis, Garret

of course, to Garret.

Rhode Island. Both good. Of Hules, John P. of New Hampshire is in the Senate, James T. of Pennsylvania in the

House; Both Union.

The name of Harris is unusually well represented in this Congress - Ira representing our State in the Senate, while Benjamin G of Maryland and Charles M. of Illinois have seats in the House. If you hear that, "Mr.

from Connecticut, are both in the House, together with Calvin T. Hulburd of our State If Rebellion or Slavery derives any aid or comfort from anything a Hubbard or Hulburd the most heroic men. Frequent skirmishes | says or does, be sure it is some one not in Con

> gress Of Johnsons, there are Reverdy of Maryland in the Senate, Philip of Pennsylvania and William of O'rio in the House. Reverdy was elected as a Unionist, but we don't brag on any of them. Ot Kellingys, there are two - Francis W. of

> Michigan and Orlando of our State-both in the House, and both as good Unionists as they make anywhero Of Lanes, there are two-Henry S of In and James II, of Kansie-both in the Benate and both Union. Of Millers, but two appear - Samuel E. (Un-

ion) of our State; William II. (Coppery) from Pennsylvania. 1 Of Morri'ls, Lot M. is a Senator from Maine Justin J. a. Representative from Vermont-

ooth sternly Union. The name of Morris belongs to two memers -- Daniel (Union) of our State; James R. (Cappery) from Ohio. Each is in the House So Myers is the common appellation of Amor and Leonard of that ilk-both from Pennsylvania, and both Union Of O'Neills, Charles (Union) from Penn-

sylvania: John (Copper) from Ohio: both are in the House. Of Pomeroys, Samuel C. represents Kansas u the Sonato; Theodore M. is from our State both thoroughly Union.
There are two Randolls in the House-

amuel J. of Philadelphia and William II. of Kentucky ! Of these, the latter is Union, but of the Border-State pattern; the other is of the Copperhead persuasion. Curious as i may seem, they usually vote just alike. The Smith family were scandalously over-

looked in electing to this Congress." But one of them-Green Clay of Kentucky-was of them—Green Clay of Kentucky—was chosen. Mr. Smithers of Delaware just es. caped being a Smith. Both are Unionists. Of Steels, there are John B. from this State and William G. of New Jersey-Copper fastened, both, and both in the House.

The house of Rollins has two Representatives - Edward II. of New Hampshire (a true Unionist.) and James S. of Missouri, who

Of Washburnes, Illinois sends Elihu B., and Massachusetts William B .- both strongly

Of Whites, Chilton A. and Joseph W. (both Democrats) complete the catalogue.
Of Wilsons, Henry of Massachusetts is in the Senate, James F. of Iowa in the House-

both largely Union. Finally, we have two Woods-Fernando and Ben. both of New York city. If the politics of one of these are better than those of the good one, or how any one can be worse than either of them .- N. 1. Tribune.

WAR NEWS.

Brigadier General Gerrard has relieved General Stoneman from the command of

Cavalry Bureau. Full particulars of the recent engagement of the gunboat Marblehead with a rebel battery in Stone creek have been received. The Marblehead was struck twenty times, and is very badly injured. She had three men killed and four wounded.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas. states that on the 18th of December the rebel Quantrell, with a thousand men was attacked by six hundred Union soldiers in the Cherokee country, and was completely routed, leaving fifty dead and wounded on the field.

Gen. Rosecrans' official report of the battle of Chickamauga has just been published in Cincinnati. As a portion of it intimates that the batcle was lost through the actions of Gen. T. L. Wood, that officer publishes a renost fatal moments. Its illustration must be ply, in watch he shows that he simply obeyed

The Army of the Potomic is enjoying its New Year's festivities in peace and in mud. seeing out the old year in the same delightful tashion experienced here. Officers are hastening home in large numbers on fur-James River, left to the enemy a ruinous and of re union. The enlistments in the veteran regimen's continue to proceed vigorously.

The blockade runners at Wilmington have not been so successful of late The Navy Department received official information from Bermuda to the effect that the steamer Coalso returned, not having been able to make

The latest news from Western Virginia is ce's acmy might have been defeated. My dated December 30th. General Kelly hadreto stop me, between New Marker and Mount Jackson. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist the President's proclamation could be distrib. the officers have received it

Gen. Thomas despatches from Chattanoo-| General Wheeler, hat captured on of our wasse; but Colonel Long pursued the enemy and defeated him, capturing one hundred twenty prisohers.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN THE SHEN-ANDOAH VALLEY.

The rumors of the enemy's designs and operations in the Shenandoah Valley are exaggerated. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, of perhaps 1000 men, supported by Early's three meagre brigades of foot, with Imboden ments, numbering, all told, 6000 or 7000 men, a e near Woodstock and Mount Jackson, with an occasional dash as far north as Winchester.

The latest indications point to the Mooretheir scene of operations. Certainly they have not appeared as yet in sight of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the trains of which are all running regularly an many passengers.

GEN. GRANT'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPLIN THE PIELD.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 10, '63. The General commanding tak s this op-portunity of returning his sincere thanks and congratulations to the brave armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and their comrades from the Potomac, for the recent splendid and decisive successes achieved over the enemy. In a short time (Border State) represents Kentucky in the Senate, while Henry Winter of Maryland and the Tennessee river from Bridgeport to Knox-Thomas T. of our State are in the House. If | ville. You dish lged him from his great you hear of anything said by a Davis that a strenghold upon Lookout Mountain, drove loyal man shou d not say, you will attribute him from Chattanooga Valley, wrested from his determined grasp the possession of Mis-Of Dixons, James (Senate) hails from Considerate Ridge, repelled with heavy loss to necticut, while Nathan F represents Western him his repeated assaults upon Knoxville, forcing him to mise the seige there, driving him at all points, utterly routed and discom-fitted beyond the limits of the State. By your noble heriosm and determined courage, you have most effectually defeated the plans of the enemy for regaining posses ion of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.-You have secured positions from which no rebellious power can drive or dislodge you. For all this the General commanding thanks you collectively and individually. The loyal people of the United States thank and bless you. Their hopes and prayers for your success against this unholy rebellion are with you daily. Their faith in you will not be in vain. Their hopes will not be blasted. Their prayers to Almighty God will be answered. You will yot go to other fields or strife; and with the invincible bravery and unflinching loyalty to justice and right which have charneterized you in the past, you will prove that no enemy can withstand you, and that no detences, however formidable, can check your

onwar I march. Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT. Soor TEA FOR SECESH COLIC. - A loyal Marylander, was looking with gratification at the review of a regiment of colored troops, when a Secesh neighbor, much excited, broke in upon his pleasure with, "There, now, can' you stand that; can you stand seeing those nuggers trained to go down South to murder our white brethren?

"Well, I confess the fellows look as if they could fight -they make a pretty show-much handsomer than when you and I used to see them going South, handouffed together, with. n long chain to keep them in line."
"But think of the object! These fellows

are trained to cut white men's throats, and murder white women and children. Can you stand that?

"Look here, now; since you want an answer, you shall have it. were boys, and ate all kinds of green trash until we got the colic, our mother would done us with soot tea. It was black and awful bitter, and an ugly dose; but it oured usyes, it cured us pretty effectually. Now our Southern brethren -our white brethren down South'-have been feeding on trash, and have been terribly windy for many years, and have an awful colic, and if soot tea will cure them, I say, for one, give it to them strong as you can make it, and black as you can get it !"

NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTE .- A counterfeit twenty dollar note, on the Pottstown Bank, of Pottstown, Pa., was circulated in Philadelphia on Saturday. The vignette is the representation of a rolling-mill. On the right end is an engraved head of Daniel Webster, and on the left a picture of a man how stands aloof from parties, but his heart drinking, with a woman and child near him

· Secesh went into his house.