

The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, January 29, 1864.

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THE LEGISLATURE.—There is still a dead lock in the Senate, the Opposition refusing to entertain business of any kind. Major White does not return, and until he does, or until he resigns and another election is held, the Senate can do nothing. The Democrats even refuse to allow a State Treasurer to be elected. If Harry White does not return in a few days a new election will be had, and both branches of the Legislature will adjourn in the meantime. If the Senate refuses to adjourn, the Governor will do the thing for them.

THE LAWS OF THE STATE.—The law which provides that a State Treasurer shall be elected by the Legislature on the third Monday of January. The revolutionary friends of Jeff. Davis in the State Senate refused, on Monday, to go into convention to carry out the provisions of the law. These fellows would no doubt delight to overturn our government and throw the State into anarchy. Any body that has ever had an idea that they were one whit better than the traitors who are in arms against the government, will be likely to have his opinion changed by their recent conduct. Gen. Gantt's remarks apply to such fellows exactly.

CONGRESS.—Congress is busy maturing important legislation. The Senate has passed Senator Wilson's enrollment bill. The commutation for drafted men is fixed at \$400. The House has yet to act on it.

ON MONDAY, in the House, Mr. Smith of Kentucky, offered the following patriotic preamble and resolution, which were adopted by a vote of 111 yeas to 16 nays, Ancon, of Berks, Miller of Dauphin, and Stiles, of Lehigh, in this State, being among the miserable minority:

Whereas, a most desperate, wicked, and bloody rebellion exists in this jurisdiction of the United States and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and utter extinction; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—In the diplomatic correspondence between Russia and the United States, just published, Mr. Seward, in writing to Charge d'Affaires, Bayard Taylor, says: "She has our friendship in every case, in preference to any other European Power, simply because she always wishes us well, and leaves us to conduct our own affairs as we think best." Mr. Taylor, in writing to Mr. Seward, Jan. 21, 1863, says: "I have just returned from an interview with Prince Gortschakoff. Tell Mr. Seward," said he "that the policy of Russia in regard to the United States is fixed, and will not be changed by any other nation."

THE RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS.—The New York Times says that out of the most hopeful signs of the war is the almost unanimous re-enlistment of the veterans of the service.—"We may say it is the literal salvation of our armies, and that it is worth more to us than would be an important victory. Viewed in all its aspects, it is the wisest, most successful and strongest feature which has been developed in the conduct of the war. Not alone in view of the numbers of men which it will continue in the service, but in the cheering moral effect it is having on the country; in the rapid promotion of enlistments of fresh volunteers; in the reward and steadfast faith it engenders in the minds of the people, and in the depressing effect it must have on the minds of the struggling rebels, who are watching with intense eagerness every development of the military situation that brings either hope or discouragement."

THE SMALL POX.—The opinion has been obtained among some medical authorities that the plague of Athens, so graphically described by Thucydides, was identical with small-pox. But the first appearance of this terribly destructive disease is usually assigned to the year 569. At this time the Abyssinian army was laying siege to Mecca, when it broke out in the camp, and made such fearful havoc that the siege was raised. The conquests of Mohammed, which soon followed, hastened greatly its spread throughout the world, and it has now for more than a thousand years prevailed in Europe.—With it went consternation and death. Neither the prescriptions of medical knowledge nor the devices of superstition seemed to retard its progress or lessen its fatality.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.—The Senate has amended the bill amending the enrollment act, by raising the rate of commutation from \$300 to \$400. An amendment offered by Mr. Wilson to reduce the time of enlistments from three to two years was rejected. The bill, as it passed the Senate, now provides that a drafted man who pays the commutation is exempt until every other man in his district is drafted, whereupon his name is placed upon the enrollment list, and he is again liable to draft. Both classes are consolidated, and all exemptions of the only son of a widow, father of motherless children, &c., and strikers out. The bill in this shape is accepted to the House Military Committee, and will doubtless become a law pretty much as heretofore given.

THE COMMUTATION IS INCREASED TO \$400.—Those who pay it to be exempt from the present draft, but liable to be called upon in the next. In other words, they are in the condition of a reserve. Drafted men may, if they prefer, be transferred to the navy, such transfers being credited to their respective callities. Alterations are made in the details of the old act for conducting the draft, and attorneys or agents are restricted to the fee of five dollars for preparing the necessary exemption papers. The bill has not yet been perfected by the Senate, but it will probably pass that body with the above prominent features.

THOSE INTERESTED in the Boot and Shoe business, will please notice the advertisement of Messrs. Childs & Parsons, Philadelphia, in another column.

An Appeal to the Young Portion of the Democratic Party.

Writers generally when speaking of the rebellion, address themselves more particularly to the aged and practical portion of their countrymen. Arguments, based on the Constitution and laws are advanced, and learned opinions expressed on both, as if they had been violated by those who are maintaining them at the point of the bayonet. All this is well enough in a legal point of view, tending to establish the fact of Constitutional rights, but as a general thing it is not required. The people of the United States are not ignorant, but a large portion are governed by the opinions of others, and that opinion is predicated on party. Thus binding themselves to the few, the many are not unfrequently misled.

Perhaps in the history of our country there is no more striking illustration of this fact than that which the present affords.—Hence we should appeal to the young and the theoretical, rather than to the old and practical, to throw aside party and party influence during this great struggle for the maintenance of the Union.

The term democracy in this struggle has been most strangely perverted. It has allied itself to treason and the subjugation of a portion of the human race to the curse of the chain and the lash. It has been told to the young men as being universal in its practical illustration of what constitutes a free Government; it has been the text for the poor man to look upon the rich one as his inveterate foe, and held out to the ignorant the idea of its being the only party under which they could expect office and its emoluments.

This latter fact is fully shown by a reference to almost every appointment made under a Democratic Administration. What has been the result of such Democratic measures? What sort of fruit grows out of the Administration of James Buchanan?—That of treason, which like the apples of the Dead Sea, will turn out—as!

Democracy—that is, such Democracy which gave birth to Copperheadism—is the basis and cause of this rebellion. It has told the young men of our country that the Administration in its attempts to put down the rebellion has violated the Constitution. The old and the thinking men know better. Let the young man who stands on the threshold of treason pause and reflect before he takes the initiatory step.

But let us see how and in what manner the Union, in its attempts to maintain its vitality and perpetrate its existence, has violated the Constitution. In all cases of rebellion, many of them sudden, the most active measures have to be restored to, for the purpose of suppressing them. How is it in this instance?

Let us see. The Constitution belongs to the people; the people made it, and it is the formation of as perfect a Government as the world and revolutions ever produced. That Government is a Union of States, and these all belong to the people. They are its sovereign rulers. It is theirs. No one State can set up a claim distinct and separate from the general whole. States are dependent on the will and action of the general Government, forming a link in the great chain that encircles them all. "The Constitution and the laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

To those young men who have pledged their faith to the so-called Democracy which aims at the heart's blood of our nation, we again repeat—pause, reflect!

Democracy—that is, true Democracy—true to the spirit which evoked it, and the country which claims it—is one of those stern practical dogmatical points in the government of the world, to which there can be no objection. But when it resolves itself into a faction and arrays itself against a popular Government, it ceases to be Democracy—it is TREASON!

The Democracy which was born under the Buchanan Administration, has resolved itself into a conspiracy against one of the most popular Governments the world ever produced, and those mistaken men who have enlisted under its banner, as being one of loyalty, should at once and forever break their connection with it. Let them initiate the example of those young men who, listening to the plausible (reasonable) arguments of Aaron Burr, and who followed him down the Mississippi river, full of youthful aspiration which his ingenious sophistry inspired—who immediately on making the discovery that his purpose was to create a revolution South to upset the Government, forsake his banner, and left the traitor to his fate. Andrew Jackson was one of those young men. Read his history, and then decide between loyalty and treason!

The idea so universally promulgated by traitors South, and reiterated by their sympathizers North—that the Constitution and the laws have been violated—has met with response only from those who cared more for party and factions than they did for the Union. Such men are traitors of the deepest, darkest and most dastardly character.

The pseudo-Democracy talks of oppression and the subjugation of States favorable to the cause of slavery. This is more slang. As no one State since the organization of this Government has been oppressed, down-trodden, overtaxed, and kept in fear and dread by a standing army, nor her citizens shot down in the open streets by Government soldiers, and her rights in the councils of the country contested, no phase in the Constitution has been violated by the Administration in all its acts since the States in rebellion have called forth the exercise of its power. They rebelled not only against the Constitution, but against its spirit.

They rebelled not only against the laws, but their operations in maintaining in perfect harmony nearly 30,000,000 of people. They rebelled because they could not make slavery paramount to all other institutions in the land. This rebellion therefore was intended to effect a separation by force of arms, and establishing a confederacy whose basis should be slavery; slavery unlimited both at home and abroad. Who

"A Conservative Kentucky Chap."

Garrett Davis, United States Senator from Kentucky, is a political mongrel. It is said that nature generally produces an intermediate type of animated creation between creatures of distinct classes. Thus, the quadruped, the fish and the reptile, are combined in the crocodile. The beast and the lowest order of mankind struggle for mastery in the chimpanzee, Garrett Davis belongs under that anomalous political class which comprehends in its small limits the rapid Secessionist, the conditional Union man and the unconditional Copperhead. He professes to be a warm devotee of the Union, and he does all that is in his power to prevent the triumph of the Union cause. He pretends to be actuated by an unconquerable hostility to secession, and yet he does everything that he can to give moral aid and comfort to the rebellion. He is in favor of sustaining the Government of the United States, but he requires that the Government shall adopt those measures which cannot sustain it against the rebels. In fact, Garrett Davis is a political Janus, and he looks in opposite directions for the influences which are to shut up his temple upon the return of peace.

Mr. Davis presents resolutions to the United States Senate which would vindicate his hopes and feelings, as all enlisted upon the side of the Government at Washington. He is in favor of the "Constitution as it is," and yet offers a resolution that the people should revolt against the officers elected under that Constitution, and utterly overthrow its most sacred provisions. He is opposed to the Southern rebellion, or, as he calls it, "revolt," by which the slaveholding leaders of the Southern people have taken the Government into their own hands; and yet he proposes that the people of the North shall also "revolt," and take the Government into their own hands. Mr. Davis is, in fact, opposed to that which he favors, and favors that which he opposes. He is the Bully Bottom of the Senate. Against slavery he roars "gently as a sucking dove"; but against all measures to put down slavery, the cause of all our troubles, he coos like a lion. He is a Democrat who advocates the baronial feudalism of a lauded aristocracy, living upon vast estates and lordling it over a population of serfs, whom they own body and soul, and who are only to be allowed to live in the condition of brute-men. He is a Democrat who hates the farmer, mechanic, merchant and laboring-man, the "greasy mudsills" of the social fabric, and he believes that no man can be a Democrat who does not own niggers.

Young men, young Democrats, misled as you are—pause—reflect. Whilst you see and enjoy the superior felicity which attends adherence to the Union will continue to maintain, remember that if one link in the golden chain which has bound these States together for eighty-eight years is broken, it can only be riveted together by blood—blood shed in keeping the chain intact—for the preservation of every link and for every State by which it is encircled.

THE WHO ARE EXEMPT FROM THE DRAFT.—The following important information relative to the diseases which will exempt persons from the new draft is given. The order will soon be promulgated by the War Department, and is in course of printing. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service." Manifest mental imbecility; insanity, including periodical aberration; epilepsy, attested by an affidavit of a physician who has attended him within six months preceding examination; paralysis or chorea; organic diseases of internal organs; developed tuberculosis; cancer; aneurism of the large arteries; inveterate disease of the skin; permanent physical disability; scrofula or secondary syphilis; chronic rheumatism does not exempt unless manifested by change of physical structure; loss of eye sight or ear hearing; disease of the eye; greatly impaired vision; loss of nose; decided deafness proved by evidence; chronic otorrhoea; incurable disease or deformity of either jaw, impeding mastication or speech; acylculosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bones of the face; loss of substance of cheek; dumbness proved by satisfactory evidence; loss of total or partial of tongue; confirmed stammering; loss of front teeth as well as molars; tumors or wounds of the neck; excessive deformity of the chest; caries of the spine, ribs or sternum attended with ulceration; hernia; fistula in any, (if extensive; old and ulcerated internal, (not external) hemorrhoids; contusions of generative organs; stone in the bladder; confirmed or malignant sarcocele with attendant diseases; loss of hand or foot; wounds causing lameness; loss of right thumb; loss of two fingers, or power in them, of the same hand; also first and second phalanges of the fingers of the same hand; loss of great toe; club feet and deformity of the feet; varicose veins on inferior extremities, and chronic ulcers.

AN ANCIENT TRAVELER.—A few days ago the Haddon Express Company carried over the New York and New Haven Railroad, the ancient printing press at which Benjamin Franklin worked in Boston in 1721. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, late speaker of the House of Representatives, presented the press to the Massachusetts Benevolent Mechanic Society there, on behalf of a gentleman of this city. The old press was built in 1741, and was thus one hundred and fifty-three years old, when it took this, probably its last journey.—It made a trip to Newport, R. I., during the Revolution, where it was for a time buried in a garden to keep it from the British soldiery, but was discovered, dug up and worked for a time. It bears the marks of hard usage and old age.

SIX of the Mauch Chunk rioters were tried and received their sentence in the Court at Mauch Chunk last week.—Hugh Gallagher, Daniel Campbell, Hugh Cull and John McCandider were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$500.00, and undergo solitary confinement, at hard labor, in the Eastern Penitentiary for 1 year and 9 months. Daniel Kelley was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and 9 months in the Penitentiary. On Wednesday morning Sheriff Paoker took them to Philadelphia and introduced them to their new homes.

"Emancipation in Tennessee—Slavery Dead.—The True Policy of Reconstruction, Etc."

An esteemed friend from Washington sends us the following article clipped from the Memphis (Tennessee) Bulletin. In a note accompanying the article he says: "The views contained in the article are so sound and gratifying to the northern reader, that I think it would serve a good purpose to republish it in the Herald. The best antidote to nigger will be the publication of such articles as this. The truth is bound to find its way into the public mind, and if we have faith and patience we shall yet see the heavy mists of prejudice vanish, revealing a clear political sky even in our 18th Congressional District. Your article on the 'Retrospectives,' in last Herald was capital, and gratified our friends here."

Now hear the Bulletin.
The following extract from a late private letter will fully explain itself, and as it suggests questions of engraving public interest, we submit it to our readers, being unwilling to discuss topics of such pressing moment in a private manner only:

BROOKSVILLE, TENN., Dec. 20, 1863.
To James B. Dingham, Esq.

A few of the subscribers to the old BULLETIN yet remain here and as in the days of secession fanaticism and frenzy, we were wont to await the utterances of that staunch Union champion, so now, in these days of darkness and of doubt, we await with interest the tri weekly arrival of our favorite, hoping to glean therefrom the clear path of duty in the present emergency of affairs. Of course, you understand we do not mean that there is ambiguity in reference to our duty as Union men to uphold the Government. On that point we have been too well instructed from both the old and new BULLETIN to have a doubt. But what we mean is this: You know we have been, and are now, slaveholders; and we love the Union above all prices; and stand prepared to do all which ought to be required of good citizens, and Christian men, to get Tennessee back into the Union as a State. We therefore write to ask your views, either publicly or privately, on the following points:

1st. Is it or is it not true that slavery, as an institution, is dead in Tennessee?
2d. Do you believe that Tennessee can ever get back into the Union as a slave State?
3d. Are you in favor of the policy of emancipation as the proper remedy for our State under existing circumstances?
Your answer to the foregoing questions, in whatever manner shall seem best to you, will tend not a little to enlighten many true Union men in this section as to their present duty, and to none will it prove more gratifying than to your personal and political friends, who have the honor to subscribe themselves
TRUE UNION MEN.

The subject of slavery has always excited the warmest and most malignant passions of the human heart. Nevertheless, in the remarks which we shall offer on the topics presented, we hope to do so with such a considerate regard for the rights of all, as shall give no just cause of offence to any right minded Tennesseean.

Slavery, as "an institution," exists legally in Tennessee, but practically it is dead. The President's proclamation did not apply to our State, and so far as that is concerned, the status of "the institution" is not affected. But other causes, not less potent, have been in operation. The utter absence of all civil court, by which the rights of the master could be enforced, and the arming of the negro, have been the efficient means by which "the institution" has been brought to its death in Tennessee. It is just as "dead" in Tennessee as if the rebels had voluntarily emancipated every negro before leaving their homes. Slavery is a creature of local law, and when once the protection, aid and assistance which the law affords is withdrawn, it no longer practically exists; for the slave owner is shut up to the enforcement of his own rights, which, from the nature of the "institution," it is impossible for him to maintain. It was necessary that the "institution" should be recognized in the Constitution in several places—it was necessary that Congress should pass a fugitive slave law—it was necessary that every Southern State should ingratiate the "institution" into their Constitutions, and it was necessary that every city and county should make police or municipal regulations for the protection and enforcement of the master's right of property in man, before the "institution" could have a legal and practical existence in the Southern States. When JEFF. DAVIS and the leaders of the rebellion threw aside the protection which the Federal Constitution and laws afforded, and in order to put the "institution" on a more permanent footing, appealed to the sword, and they struck the shackles off of every slave which should be found in the territory conquered by the national arms. They were warned of the folly of their course at the time. In the old Bulletin, the writer of this article devoted considerable time to show that the Federal Constitution was the only national law or compact known to civilization, which recognized property in man; and that Southern men, in attempting to throw that instrument aside, by an appeal to the sword, would lose the very object the possession of which they professed most of all to desire. But fanaticism and madness ruled the hour; the appeal was defiantly made to force, and the result has been the death of the "institution" in Tennessee.

If we are not prepared to say that Tennessee can never get back into the Union as a slave State. We live in a fast age—in an age when the Almighty Baler of Nations is making His power and His providence felt in a peculiar and most striking manner. This is nowhere more strikingly exhibited than in the "institution" of slavery itself.—Its friends went to war against the best and freest Government in the world—against the Government in which the people themselves are the sovereigns—for the purpose of sustaining and perpetuating the "institution," and after two years of toil and struggles, behold the result! Hundreds of thousands are already free, by the conquest of the territory in which the "institution" existed; and the longer the struggle is protracted, the more certain is the destruction of the "institution" accomplished. If the Federal arms had been successful at Bull Run—if JOHNSON and BEAUREGARD had been defeated at that early period of the war—the Union might have been restored, and the "institution" partially, if not entirely saved. But new lights have burst upon the mind of the nation since, and it is now apparent to

Gen. Gantt at Harrisburg.

On Thursday, the 14th inst., Gen. Gantt, the great Arkansas ex-Regent General, delivered a very interesting address to the Union people of Harrisburg. We have not room for the entire speech, but give the following summation of the many ideas and arguments he advanced in favor of unconditional emancipation, as the very best means to secure unquestionable victory, and enduring peace. The following is from the Telegraph.

The House of Representatives was crowded on Thursday evening with an intelligent audience, to hear the speech of Brig. Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, late of the rebel army, and who was lately paraded by a special proclamation of the President, after having taken the oath of allegiance. The remarks of Brig. Gen. Gantt were principally confined to, first, the unprovoked injustice of rebellion; and secondly, the folly of attempting to destroy the purest and most beneficent Government on the face of the earth. He showed that the rebellion was the result of a desire for power on the part of the politicians of the South—that the wrongs alleged to have been done to slavery, were made the pretext to assail the Government and destroy the Union—and that the scheme of secession was as old as slavery itself, as the upholders of that institution never freely and honestly recognized the power of the Federal Government. He claimed that it was the aggressor in the slave power which induced the people of the South to revolt. It was not for that which slavery had lost, but that which slavery could not achieve in the Union, which led to the revolt for the overthrow of the Government. The Government had faithfully discharged all its obligations to that institution. Every law was freely and honestly recognized. There was every compromise in its behalf, as it was the course of the Government, the slaveholder could not shut their eyes to the fact that the progress and prosperity of the free man eventually overshadowed the slave. Hence the rebellion was a revolt not urged by a real wrong, but an outbreak to overthrow the good and glory which traitors had hoped to have obtained on equal terms. This made the rebellion unprovoked—destitute of pretext and bloody. And now its folly was seen in its failure. No effort of any of the States could ever succeed in destroying the American Union. African churches might as well attempt to destroy the religion of God, as do those States essay the destruction of the American Government. The principles of freedom, from the basis of this Government, are as eternal as time itself. They would be improved, but better security of the happiness and peace of the people, but they never could be changed for the worse.—This opinion is fast taking hold of the people of the South. They are fed the evil of rebellion—they are now discovering its unprovoked atrocity and injustice, while the folly of the attempt to destroy a Government like ours was impressing upon the minds of the people from the highest to the lowest. In alluding to the action of the Democrats in their efforts to compromise with the rebels, Gen. Gantt said the day had gone by for that—the rebels would compromise with the most rabid abolitionist rather than enter on a settlement with the Democracy. And what was the result? Because the Democracy had deceived the South. The rebellion would not have been precipitated when it was had not the Democratic leaders promised to aid the traitors in their revolutionary efforts. And what was the result? Let the blue uniforms and bright bayonets of the Federal soldiers, now conquering as they march into the South, answer for the aid which the Democracy promised to send. The same leaders who had so confidently assured the South that the business and currency of North would become a wreck. But what were the facts? Instead of confusion, General Gantt said he found order and prosperity all over the North, the sure indications that the Government had a hold upon the people which nothing could shake. General Gantt made statements of facts and figures, which we cannot repeat in this sketch, but which had a most telling effect upon the audience. His remarks were listened to throughout with great attention, and were frequently also interrupted with the most enthusiastic applause.

Stato Agricultural Society.

At the annual election held at Harrisburg, January 19, 1864, the following officers were elected:

- President, THOMAS P. KNOX.
Vice President, Wm. H. McCrea,
1st District, Frederick A. Shower,
21 " Chas. K. Eagle,
3d " J. E. Mitchell,
4th " Abrain Cornell,
5th " William H. Holstein,
6th " Isaac W. Van Lee,
7th " Tobias Hart,
8th " C. B. Horr,
9th " John H. Cowden,
10th " John B. Beck,
11th " Daniel G. Dreisbach,
12th " George D. Jackson,
13th " Amos E. Kapp,
14th " Christian Eberly,
15th " Daniel O. Gehr,
16th " Thaddeus Banker,
17th " B. Morris Ellis,
18th " James Miles,
19th " Michael C. Trout,
20th " John S. Goe,
21st " John Markock, Jr.
22d " Wm. Busel,
23d " John B. Wright,
24th " Josiah Wright.
Additional Members of the Executive Committee: William Calder, B. G. Peters,
J. R. Eby, James Young,
John II. Zeigler,
Corresponding Secretary, A. Boyd Hamilton,
Clerk and Librarian, S. S. Haldeman,
Librarian, John Carwan, M. D.

The time of holding the next annual fair was fixed on the 27, 28, 29 and 30th days of September next. The place has not yet been selected; the Secretary, A. B. Longaker, Esq., however, was authorized to invite and receive proposals from any localities, or county Agricultural Societies that might be desirous of securing the next fair and make report thereon at the stated meeting in March next. The members present manifested a deep interest in the proceedings of the Society, and spoke most encouragingly of its usefulness, its present prospects and continued success.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—Wherever any action has been taken by Union men on the next Presidency, the preference is expressed for Abraham Lincoln. No other names seems to suggest itself, in competition with one who has so deep a hold on the hearts of the loyal people. Mr. Lincoln is the very embodiment of the loyal cause, and therefore stands out above all other names, just as Henry Clay was the embodiment of a great party in his palmy days, and could at any time command its support. Mr. Lincoln embodies peculiar elements of popularity. No one can sincerely question his honesty; few will now question his great ability. Coming from the ranks of the people he still has his sympathies with them, while his strong common sense and his admirable talents put him on an equality with the giant intellects of this or any other country.

The Black Fever.—This singular disease, is still raging in Carbondale. "The following bereavement in a single family is related by the Houssdale Herald:— "A child of Mr. John Hamilton died on Saturday last; the son of his first wife. The funeral was attended on Tuesday, during which another was seized with the fever and died immediately. On the same evening the baby was taken, and died the same night." Yesterday morning the mother died, leaving at last accounts, one young child, one sick, and the father, living, out of a family of nine."
The Governor of Wisconsin, in his recent inaugural, shows the debt of that State to be \$1,774,000; of which a portion was incurred in building the State House, and the remainder in raising soldiers. The amount due from the national government is sufficient to liquidate the whole State debt. Wisconsin has supplied to the Union thirty-four infantry regiments, twelve batteries of light artillery, three of heavy, three regiments of cavalry, and one company of whole-shooters. Nearly one-half of the whole number—19,965—have been lost by death, discharge and disability.