CARLISLE, PA. Friday, February 12, 1864.

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The People's Choice for President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The People's Candidate for President. Abraham Lincoln. The Administration of Abraham Lincoln began under difficulties and dangers such as never before had threatened the existence of our Government. Under the imbecility of the preceding Administration, a rebellion had been permitted to foster and grow, until it had reached fearful proportions. Our people long unaccust smed to war, and our rulers to its counsels, stood perplexed, and it seemed belpless. No one appeared to know, at least. no one ventured to suggest the means where by the States in Rebellion should be brought back to their allegiance. An additional perplexity arose from the threat of other States to secede, should the Government attempt to force back these already in Rebellion. Compromise was tried, and compromise failed; in fact, secession continued. Thus dark and gloomy was the prospect, and thus affairs glided on until the Confederates struck the fatal blow at Sumter. By this daring and fratrioidal act, the Confederates declared war against the Government of our Fathers .-Then came the President's Proclamation, calling upon the several States to furnish men to grapple with this monster army. This act of the President, bold and determined, but right and necessary, was hailed with a joyful response throughout the length and breadth of the loyal States. Men seemed to feel that the critical period between national destruction and conservation had pa-sed. The army of the Republic and that of the Rebellion prepared to meet on the field of contest. With what has transpired since, we are all familiar. Dark days and bright days for months, and we may almost say years, seemed to alternate, until within the last six months we have reached the beginning of the end Nor has this Administration been obliged to strug gle alone against the Rebels themselves, but also against every manner of foe at home and abroad. Foreign mediation has threatened, home defection connived, and even the coun sels of friends been embarrassing, because though equally honest and earnest, they have been incongruous and diverse. Through all these difficulties and dangers, Abraham Lincoln, supported by the army of patriots in the field, has led us now depressed by despair, and now hoovant with hope to the dawn of an honorable peace and restoration We know what another would have done; we know not what he has done McCiellan would have done this, and would have done that, but in reality never did anything save waste away the army of the Potomac in the swamps of the Chickshominy. Abraham Lincoln has done all that mortal man under the circumstances could have done. His line of policy has been straight forward and decided. At seemed to prevail in his counsels, but, in reality, neither the conservative nor the radical party as they respectively name each other, controlled Abraham Lincoln He studied well the demands of the hour, and on these he and conservative. based his action. He saw, from the beginning, that the cause of dissolution would have than all before it, and over which radical and He has been decided, but so mild in his treatment of enemies that many whom party pre indice once made hate him, now love him. and we learn from deserters, that even the Rebel authorities are obliged to exercise the utmost precaution in preventing the circula tion of the Amnesty Proclamation through the ranks of their army. In fine, to Abraham

ence of the People; and Abraham Lincoln, forth from that convention, the People's can a honsehold word. While the people respect and almost reverence the abilities of Messrs. Seward, Chase, Banks, Butler, and Grant, while they owe them an eternal debt of gratitude for the patriotic and effective manner in which they have performed their respec tive parts in the suppression of this wicked and unprovoked Rebellion, no one can fail to perceive that the loyal mass turns with a quiet but determined preference toward our present Executive, as their standard bearer in the coming campaign. He has satisfied them that, while the necessities of the war have thrown a greater power and perrogative into his hands, than any previous ruler ever also protect them against the tyranny and in. trigue of those who would advance to power over their trampled rights. It is in conformthat we to day place his name at the head of our columns as the Union Candidate for the Presidency in the ... doming Campaign. We feel assured of his nomination, and equally assured of his re-election, and the promise of the hour is that he will then be President of the States again united, prosperous and hap. py. With the destruction of the cause will come the end of the Rebellion. Upon the for which they died.

ing peace.

RECONSTRUCTION

As the waning strength of the Rebellion indicates that the bloody conflict in which we are now engaged must soon terminate, the minds of the people necessarily turn to the reconstruction of the Government and the neans to be employed to restore its authoriy throughout the entire land, and establish it upon a permanent basis. On this important question there are but two plans proposed. One is that set forth by the President in his Amnesty Proclamation, and the other is the one advanced by the croakers for "the constitutional rights" of the Rebels, commonly known as Copperhead politicans. Their have so long despised, and that the war, on the part of the Government shall immediately

This scheme, like a new town in the far West, cellent one for electioneering purposes. But its appearance, and its utility to the Copperheads are not quite sufficient to commend it practical workings of such a scheme for reonstruction.

Suppose next month all the States in Ra bellion were to hold elections, for the purpose of choosing State officers, and members of Congress. We know that they are not only under the influence of the men who have been the leaders of the Rebellion but that their in fluence would be supported by the military ower of the Confederacy. What would be be result of such an election? Manifestly rould we have that in three months from the date of reconstruction we would not have a second rebellion? Give the Rebels S ates, to day, such a delegation to Congress and such state Legislatures as must mevitably be elected, under the influence and control of their present leaders, and we should have the farce of secession followed by the bloody drama of rebellion just as soon as the players felt suficiently rested from the fatigue of the present performance to commence again. And is this to be the fruit of the enormous sacrifices we are making? Is this mighty struggle to preserve the life of our Government to result | free labor on the same estate is under £4." in reinstating to power and place the men and the institutions that have done their utmost to descroy it? Do men in their personal affairs adopt such a policy as this? Is the man who has betrayed the interest of his em ployer again taken into his employment and confidence ? Is the clerk who robs the money drawer again entrusted with the Keys? or is the ma, who has committed a deliberate mur der, furnished with weapons and allowed his freedom in order that he may have the "constitutional" privilege of committing the same offence again? Such conduct on the part of one time, one party, at another time another, an individual or a community would be mad- themselves, we have no right to doubt their who have robbed our treasuries and mur-

mended not for the purpose of establishing war justified it, and not until then, came the re-uncitating a party or shed to death by the manufacturing, commercial and mining, as Emancipation Proclamation, which one single | weight of popular indignation, is the plan of | well as agricultural, industry is identical with measure has been productive of more good safety, and wisdom, proposed by the Presi- that of the great free labor States dent. Under the Amnesty Proclamation, those conservative so long contented. And then who have been deluded or forced into rebell- large capital necessarily involved at the outcame the arming of the negro, which all now ion are restored again to the protection of the set, but a salary must be paid to an overseer agree is a tower of strength in our cause .- Government, on their taking an oath to sup to compel the slave to work. How much rebellion, unless those measures shall be ju the men who have been deceived by their leaders, those leaders are left to the punish ment legally due to conspirators and traitors This then is a proposal which must necessa Lincoln's straight-forward policy the Ame. rily exert an influence to bring back the plain rican people are indebted for the present people of the South, to their allegiance and tion of the whip for the natural and healthy bright prospects of a speedy and lasting at the same time prevent the possibility of stimulus of wages. The slave is proverbially the leading traitors taking advantage of the | more idle and lazy than the free workman, Politicians went to the Chicago Convention clemency of the Government, and Placing and the reason is obvious. The slave has no Richmond. to nominate either Seward or Bates, but their | themselves in a position to enable them a. | pride of character, no incitement to lift him combinations and intrigue were set at naught | gain to descroy it. This is the direct tenden | above the blank and gloomy level of his deby the determined and enthusiastic prefer | cy of the Amnesty Proclamation. Indirectly gradation; his moral sense is blunted, his im its effect will not be less beneficial and im unthought of by the political Gamester, came | portant. In connection with the Emancipation policy of the Administration it will efdidate. And to day, he is more than ever fectually destroy the institution of S avery to provide for his family, to educate his chilthe popular favorite. His name has become and forever deliver the country from this only dren, to acquire property-in other words, cause and source of discord and treason -Let all true men therefore give the President's plan for reconstructure their most earnest true here as elsewhere-compulsion excites support, as it presents the only hope of a speedy and permanent settlement of our trou

dered the brave defenders of our Government,

is regarded as eminently wise, constitutional

Contrasted with this mad scheme, recom

THE NEW DRAFT.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1864. To Major F. Townsend, A. A. P. M. G., Supt.

Vol. Recruiting, Albany, N. Y.; The President's order of this date (copy herewith) for a draft on tenth of March, for five hundred thousand men, after deducting all who may be raised prior to March first exercised over us, -he will not only never in | and not herefolore credited, is equivalent to trench upon their liberties, but that he will a call for two hundred thousand men, in addition to the three hundred thousand called for October-seventeenth. Do-everything-pos sible to fill this as well as the former call, and secure action at once, in anticipation of ity with this universally popular preference the exact quotas, which will be announced from this office as soon as possible.

JAMES B. FRY, P. M. G.

The less reputable portion of the Opposition Press deliberately, persistently falsifies the recent call, pretending that it is for Five Hundred Thousand Men in addition to the call made last Fall. Then they add this Half Million to all that have been called ruins of slavery will spring up a system of (not raised) hitherto, including the threefree-labor which at a day not far distant, will | months' and nine-months' men, and make a bind together the different pursuits of the sum total of over Two Millions. This is North and the South in a band of common in- a part of the machinery whereby they hope terest. Then will grow up a fraternity of to discourage the People and break down feeling, the loss of those we loved; but the War for the Union. They will fail, for strengthening the brotherhood of those who the People have made up their minds to go are left to enjoy the liberty and the country, through, and the gates of Jeff. Davise's dominions shall not prevail against them.

Out of 700,000 people in the State of Mary. and, says the Baltimore American, there are or rather were—12,000 slaveowners—a small minority with an exceptional interest. bone and muscle, when they retreate into they yield candid and honest response to inquiry they do not justify its wrongs or conscheme for the settlement of our difficulties its failure as an economic system of labor .amounts to this, whenever a majority of the | In grasping it, then, with such desperate en-Rebels now in arms against the Government, ergy, they are neither influenced by high mor shall lay down their arms and elect state of | al considerations nor by a disposition to count ficers, members of Congress, and express a the cost, but simply by supreme selfiseness, desire to return to the Union, they shall be by the desire to domineer over an inferior restored to the privileges and benefits they race, to make what was originalls a social or domestic system a political machine to main tain aristocratic privileges-to aggrandize the promote what Hobbs calls "self-interest "well looks admirably on paper, and is a most ex- understood?" But is it well understood?-Viewed in the light of economy, or expediency, or advantage over free labor, certainly not. The facts are stereotyped, but they are as to the favor of a people, who have suffered true now as ever-old, and yet even newfor three long years from the effects of the and it is worth while to revert to them occa treason of Slaveholders. Let us examine the sionally, and to commend them to considera-

His Excellency, Francis Hincks, Governor General of the Windward Islands, British West Indies, a statesman of profound research and experience, who has made the labor question-as a question of political and social economy -the subject of the closest investigation, gives in a published letter the following practical comparison between free and slave labor in the Island of Barbadoes :

"As to the relative cost of slave and free labor in this colony, I can supply facts on he choice of those very leaders for the very which the most implicit reliance can be placed. highest offices under the reconstructed Gov They have been turnished to me by the pro ernment. According to the theory of the prietor of an estate containing three hundred Democracy, we then are bound to receive acres of land, and situated at a distance of a bout twelve miles from the shipping port hem again into the very positions they held. The estate referred to produced during slave when they betrayed the Government into the ry an annual average of 140 egsheads of su hands of traitors. With Letcher Governor of gar of the present weight, and required 230 Virginia, Toombs Governor of Georgia, and slaves It is now worked by 90 free laborers -60 adults and 30 under 16 years of age -Jeff. Davis of Mississippi, what assurance Its average product during the last seven years has been 194 hogsheads. The total cost of labor has been £170 16s., or £3 19. 2d per hogshead of £1,700 pounds. The average of pounds of sugar to each laborer during slavery was 1,043 pounds, and during freedon 3 660 pounds. To estimate the cost of slave labor the value of 230 slaves must be ascertained, and I place them at what would have been a low average-£50 sterling each -which would make the entire stock amount to £11 500. This at a six per cent. interest -which, on such property, is much too low an estimate -would give £590; cost of cloth ing food and medical attendance, I estimate at £3 10s. making £805. Total cost £1,495. or £10 12s. per hogshead, while the cost of

> If there is any errors in these figures, it is on the safe side. It is not likely that at the period alluded to any West India slaveholder would have valued his slaves at so low an average as \$250. Less likely is it that the cost of maintenance, clothing, medical atten dance and depreciation could be computed at s) small a figure as \$17 per annum."

Similar statistical facts and comparisons can be brought forward from all the sugar and cotton planting States. When such statements come from sources of unquestioned reliability, and especially from the planters ness, and yet a similar treatment of the men fairness. Much less have we reason to doubt, since the united testimony and experience of and the reported attack of Richmond. all who are interested in the question confirm

If such are the facts in the rlanting States, with which the industry of Maryland has no identity, how much more over whelmingly to be removed; and when the events of the the Government, but to aid demagogues in true of slave labor in a State like ours, whose

In the ownership of slaves not only is port all the measures for the crushing of the more politic it would be to divert this capital into other channels. This investment not only dicially declared unconstitutional. Whilst cramps the slaveowner to the extent of its this offer-of pardon and amnesty is made to | value, but chills the spirit of general and use ful enterprise by confining the system of slave labor and the profits of slave cultivation

to a limited number of wealthy individuals. The slave is indolent, listless, apathetic .-This is the unavoidable result of the substitu pulses are snubbed, his instincts are sunk in the hopelessness of bondage. The free negro, like any other freeman, is urged by a desire he has a motive in view, and he finds something in life worth living for. The same is

resistance, reward stimulates exertion. "A slave," says Adam Smith, "can have "no other interest than to eat and waste as "much, and work as little as he can." -While he is sluggish and careless as to the mode, or amout, or result of his work, it is the freeman's interest to do his work thor oughly; while he is reckless as to the amount of material in the shape of tools, farm stock and personal clothing he wastes, spoils or consumes, the freeman does his best to pre vent such deterioration. The slavse has everrecurring temptations to dishonesty; the freeman is actuated by the higher motives which apring from self respect.

Coulomb, the famous military engineer, gaged in the West Indies. Among other things, he says: "Field slaves do only between a third and a half of the work "despatched by reluctant French soldiers, and not more than a third of what those very slaves would do, if urged by their "own interest instead of brute force."

An English missionary in Jamaica, writing about the coffee plantations, several years ago says :- "The slaves were dismissed from "their masters' work about 4 P. M., and the "difference in their gait and demeanor, be-"fore and after four, was very striking. Before four, while employed in forced labor "for their masters, there was an apathy, a "stupidity, a carelessness, and want of nerve, "skich seemed invincible, except by spas-

FREE LABOR VERSUS SLAVE | "were at once all life and activity, cheer "fully hastening to the cultivation of the "grounds allotted to them for raising their

"own provisions." Let the Oligarchy who thus attempt to monopolize black labor give way to the ad-It is not pretended by these proprietors of vancing tide of enterprise, which is now resistlessly rolling on; let thousands of acres the shadow of their innate and sincers con- now lying idle be tilled; let steam, in its ap victions, that Divine sanction can be accorded plication to the wonder-working machinery to such a monster of evil by any correct or of the present day, lend its aid to the culture rational interpretation of Scripture. When of the soil and the elaboration of its products; let the black laborer receive the hire of which he is worthy, and the emigrant come in to ceal its inconveniences. They acknowledge fill the large interspaces; let them both, by increasing supply, increase demand, and thus give wings to trade and sails to commerce.-Let us hear no more prating about negro eq ality, believing, as has been well remarked, "that "if anybody is afraid of such equality, he "is not far from it already." Let us have no more nonsense about the dangers and in conveniences attending the transition from slavery to freedom, knowing that any diffi few at the expense of the many-in brief, to culties consequent upon emancipation are temporary, and will gradually pass away, while the evils of Slavery are permanent and ever increasing. Thank God, the evening shadows are already gathering around 'a "custom more honored in the breach than the observance."

> Reports Concerning Richmond. We have very important and exciting in telligence from Rie mond; inteligence which favors more of probability and truth

that quarter for some time. The Richmond Examiner of Monday announces that the city is threatened by an Union army; that on Saturday night the rebel pickets were attacked and driven within twelve miles of the place; that the York River Railroad was crossed near Disputch Station, and that another large Union force Talleysville. The Examiner says that the assauling force consists of three brigades of too large for the pur, ose of a mere raid.

The force which could thus stand before would be only a possibility. The main rebelday. We then made a reconnoissance in force, and retired. That fact serves to show ! ware of, and alive to every movement of the in soldiers wil lay down their arms if their Union army. They could hardly allow themselves to be outgeneraled so greatly and been fought on Sunday, and a march of geons in the Army. more than seventy miles accomplished before the close on Monday.

It the report is confirmed, we think it will be found that the assailing forces proceeded from Fortress Monroe and its vicinity, up the James river, and landed at -City Point, that they cut the railroad to Petersburg, thereby depriving Richmond of aid an 1 food. This having been done, the result would be merely a question of time. What length of time would be required my be judged by the period which elapsed from the departure of Gen. Butler's forces from Fortress Monroe

may be profitably recalled at this moment, they could hardly have varied much from cannon, as the minimum; will have pro-

the condition of Richmond and its probable readiness to resist such an attack at this uncture. It will be remembered that a few weeks since there was an announcement that Gen- Pickett's division had left Rich- the following: mond and gone south to attack Gen. Builer, or at least cut off his communication. at Newbern. The main rebel army is also stated on Saturday night at Bottom's Bridge, to have been at Culpepper on Saturday .-Subtracti g these numbers from the force which has garrisone \ Richmond during the Backlemasville moved forward to Tallisville a body which should materially exceed seven or ten thousand men.

If now, by any happy combination of cirlearned of the departure of General Pickett, has come in numbers which proclude the and the defenceless condition of Richmond, idea or a mere raid. he might well have been induced to leave his southern field of labor, to desert Newbern, and persuade General Gilmore to bid a brief farewell to Morris Island and the scenery of Charleston In this event, those troops which were detailed from Richmond to attack Newbern, would merely have put made many shrewd observatious while en. themselves beyond call when the most trying moment was reached, and the most urgent demand of all the war was calling for their aid. Through this reasoning additional

possibility is given to the report. The origin of the report in a leading rebel paper; its straight forward subsequent history, and those considerations to which we have made reference, do not allow us to treat this statement as lightly as we have done most of its pr. decessors.

Meanwhile, and until the rumor is endorsed by something better than the best testimony which can now be adduced in its gunboat Underwriter, and Destroyed her. behalf, we can hope that it may be confirmed, and the head of the rebellion occupied by loyal and patriot soldiers. The present intelligence is assuredly the most "modic tensor. But as soon as they were promising and hopeful which we have had war Department to day, serves to relieve thrown out of employment. The loss is at the postage on same to us. An order puncture of employment. The loss is at the postage on same to us. An order puncture of employment, they were promising and hopeful which we have had any apprehensions as to the safety of New least half a million of dollars—indeed the trially filled.

The Plots of the Democratic Minor ity in the Senate Handsomely Frustrated by the Honesty of a Demoeratic Sheriff.

The last hope of the factitionist in the Senate has been destroyed, and at length the way is clear, through the plots and the counterplots of such miserable demagogues and tricksters as Clymer and Lamberton, to secure the progress of the legitimate business of legislation. When the writs for an election to fill the vacancy in the Indianna Senatorial district were issued, it was confidentially asserted, in copperhead circles in this city, that an election could and would not be held in that district-that the issuing of the writ was informal and illegal-and that the Sheriff of Armstrong county, a Democrat, would positively refuse to recognize the writ. These declarations were made on the strength of the plots entered into in-this city. The leaders of the minority in the Senate, were determined that the Sheriff in Arm strong county should be used as a tool to carry out their base purposes, and still fur ther disgrace the State with the delay in the legislature. But the Sheriff of Armstrong county appears to be an honest man, with too much integrity for the mainpulations of Clymer and Lamberton. He recognized the writ for an election, as issued by Speaker Penney, and accordingly we find in our Kit taning exchanges, the proclamation of the Sheriff of Arms rong county, fixing the election to fil the vacancy in the dis rict, to take place on the 19th inst. This puts an eud to the machinations of the minority in the Sen-After the 19th just, they will throw off he disguise and appear in their true garb. -Harrisburg Telegraph.

ON - WHAT HE HAS SEEN AND HEARD -A than any we recollect to have received from "intelligent contraband, for nearly 20 years the body servant of Jeff. Davis, is said to have just arrived in Washington from Rich mond The New York Tribune publishes etter professing to relate what he has seen and heard. We have the following extract : He says that Jefferson Davis, in private conversation, is unreserved in arging the abandonment of Virginia, as a line of defense no longer tenable. That he has heard Mr. was advancing from Barhamsville and Davis, in conversation with confitential mem bers of the so-called government, declare fre quently that Vi ginor on I been used for all it was worth; that it has proved a shield of iminfantry, four regiments of cavalry, and 12 mease value, in feating off the devastation pieces of artillery, and that it is alto ether or war from the rice and cotton States - which | new government. Steps have been already taken, on various prefects of their labor by Richmond on Monday, might, by a possibility tug needed on the public works to send all ty, have advanced from Culp pper. But it the valuable able hodged negroes from Rich mond along the faitroad to also south into Georgia, which Mr Davis dearmy was fronting our army there on Satur- clares to be the next base of defensive operations. But General Lie, whom Jim describes as looking very old, with his hair now snow white, is peremptorily opposed to the abandthat the rebel command must have been a onment of Virginia, and declares that Virgin

JEFF DAVIS S BODY SERVANT IN WASHING

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, and THROAT DISOR gravely as must have been the case, if the DERs, use "Brown's Bronchist Troches," hav army which was at Culpepper on Saturday | ing proved their efficiety by a test of many is menacing or marching into Richmond on years. The Troches are highly recommend Monday. A great battle could not well have ed and prescribed by Physicians and Sur-

State be given up to the Yankee despotism.

GEN. BUTLERS DEPARTMENT. Bold Raid Toward Richmon i. - Attempt to Re here Our Prisoners. - The Projec Betrayed Consequently Unsuccessful. Our Troops Within Ten Miles of the Rebel Capital.— They Returned Without Loss.,

ecial Dispatch to the N. Y. Trabane. Washington, Monday, Feb. S, 1864. From your corespondent with Gen. Butler's ommand we have just received the follow ig highly important dispatch, dated

FORTRES MONROE, Va., Feb. 8, 1864. The expedition having returned, we are and the reported attack of Richmond.

A few circumstances of past occurrence der command of Brig.-Gen. Wistar, marched ville. from Yorktown by the way of New-Kent edly been reinforced. Court-House. The cavalry arrived at 21 o'to strengthen the opinions which we are in- clock yesterday morning at Bottom's Bridge, clined to entertain. General Gilmore's troops | across the Chickahoming, ten miles from were recently withdrawn from before Charles. Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid ton, and brought north. As we understand, tuto Richmond, and endeavoring by a surprise to liberate our prisoners there.

The cavairs reached the bridge at the satisfy the three brigades, and by the Rich , miles. A force of infantry followed in their mond papers to have appeared there. The trear, for the purpose of supporting them. twelve cannon might have come from the Bottom's Bridge, who had for some time on same direction, and the four regiment of ly a small picket t ere. The surprise laited cavalry from Fortress Monroe. What ad. because, as The Rachmond Examples of to-day ditonal number or men General Butler might | says, "a Yankee desercer gave information in Richmon't of the intended movement. have been able to take with him from the The enomy had felled a large amount of Fortress, to have collected from other points, timber so as to block up, and o struct the cannot, of course, be known at present. If fords and make it impossible for our eavour reasoning is correce therefore, the assailing force will have consisted of not less them with his maintry, and the whole object than twenty-five thousand men, with twelve of the surprise having been defeated, Gen. ceeded up the James River to City Point; march back to New Kent Court House, his rear was attack d by the enemy, but they from thence have marched to Petersburg, were repulsed without loss to us. A march and from thence have proceeded against by our infantry, three regiments of whom were colored, of more than 80 miles, wa A word may, perhaps, be hazarded as to made in 50 hours. The cavalry marched over 100 miles in 50 hours. This shows that it is possible to make a campaign in Virgama in Winter.

REBEL ACCOUNTS The Richmond papers of Monday have

"RICHMOND, Feb. 8.-Richmond is threat-12 miles from Richmond. The enemy crossed by York River Railroad near De spatch Station. A large force massed at fifteen minutes past eight o'clock this mornwinter, and there could not have been left | yesterday afternoon and was then advancing. Their force consisted of three brigades of infantry, four regiments of cavalry and 12 pieces of artitlery. The enemy's demonstration yesterday was probably intended as sumstances, General Butler could have a reconnoissance preliminary to an important collision to-day. Certainly the enemy

> LATER FROM NORTH CAROLINA. Movements of the Rebels

> The Gunboat Underwriter Captured and Destroyed.

> The Rebels Retreat from Kinston. NEWBURN RELIEVED FROM DANGER

FORT MONROE, February 4.- A messenger has just arrived from Newburn, North Carolina, with despatches to Major General Butler, dated February 2d-5.15 P. M. The post at Newport is attacked, and the Rebels have the railroad between Newport and Morehead City. The post at Evans' Mills is surrounded. Col. Jordan still holds Morehead City, but may be forced to retire to Fort Macon. As long as we can keep the river open we are well enough off.

The Rebels captured by a surprise the

The Energy Retreat to Kingston-Newbern Relieved from Danger.

The following despatch received at the

bern, and to explode the stories of the enemy being in its vicinity in overwhelming

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 5. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec't. of War: Despatch received from Newbern, dated February 3d:

The E emy has retired on Kinston. Newbern is relieved.

Benj. F. Butler,

Maj. Gen'l. Commanding. The Rebels Retreating from Before Newbern.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 5 .- The steamer Louisa Moore has arrived from Newbern. She left there early yesterday moining, and brings a despatch from Gen. Palmer to Gen. Butler, saying that the Rebel forces were retiring from before Newbern. The flag-of-truce steamer left here to-day for City Point.

THE WAR IN WEST VIR-GINIA.

THE RETREATING ENEMY OVER-TAKEN.

BATTLE NEAR MOORFIELD. NEW YORK, FEB. 4. - The Herald has re ceived the following special despatch:

11 EADQUARTERS OF THE ARMX OF WEST Indinia, Feb. 4.—Our forces have overta-

Hardie county. The enemy evidently intends to dispute the passage of the river.

Our forces are in position. The artillery have just ope ed.

ken the enemy at a ford near Moorfield, in

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Bombardment of Charleston.

Rebel Movements in Mississippi and Tenn

The Bombardment of Sumter and Charleston.

Washington, Feb. 5 .- The Richmond entinel of Monday last says: Commissioner Ould has lately visited City Point, but to and no one there authorized to make any-arrangements with him as to pris

Two steamers, the Pet and Hercales, have ran the blockade into Wilmington. Mobile, Jan. 30 .- A sp ci d despatch om Ok dona, Missassippi, says the let Miss. issippi Regiment, entered Corinth this morn ing and captured a quantity of arms, etc .-

he Yankees left as they entered. CHARLESTON, Jan. 30 .- The bombard nent of Sumter ceased at dark last night One hundred and fitty shells were thrown, of which one hundred and twenty-nine struck. The bombardment was renewed this morning with an 80, 100, and a 200 pound Parrott, and a 10-inch Columbia.

The flag-staff was shot down vesterday but has been replaced by the garrison, under a ratid and accurate fire. The men repeat edly waved the flig in the face of the enemy, and waved their hats in triumph after hoisting the flig. The bombardment has continued all day. The fire was mostly directed against the western well. Three persons only have been wounded since the bombardment commenced.

CHARLESTON, January 31.-The enemy keens up the bombardment of Sumter by day but ceases at night. No damage of consequence has been done to the fort. The fire upon the city was renewed at 9 o'clock on Saturday night, the shells everaging one every ten minutes, and on Sumter every five minutes. From Tennessec.

Morristown, Jan. 30 .- Gen. Marting at The expedition having returned, we are tacked the enemy on the 28th, and after a semitted to state the following facts: On stubborn fight drove them from the field. They retreated in the direction of Seive The enemy's cavalry have undoubt-

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE No Signs of the Enemy.

KNOQVILLE, Jan. 23, P. M.—The day has passed without any fighting on the immeditwelve thousand men-which would exactly time appointed, marching in 101 hours, 47 are front. General Sturgis is some distance out in Sevier county, and if he has had any engagement to-day it is too soon to expect

The Rebel force which came down last night, on the north side of the river, from Strawsberry Plains, disappeared before daya reconnoisance, under General Ferrero, which went out eight miles from the city, found no signs of them. They captured a drove of eight hundred hogs .-There can be little doubt that this column of the Robels has fallen back to join the Janes, assisted by Rev. Dr. McMurrav. Premain body in French Broad Valley. We are without news from Marysville, where cannonading was reported to have been heard, and where Wheeler is supposed

fire.

everal Lives Lost-Great Destruction Of Property-Loss \$2,000,090.

HABTFORD, February 5 .- Colt's pistol facory is in flames. The loss will be immense. Several lives have been lost by the falling of the roof of one of the buildings. The names are not yet known. The loss will, it is thought, exceed one million dollars.

Further Particulars. By the People's Telegraph lines, 23 S. st | HARTFORD, Feb. 5-8.30 A. M.-A fire broke out in Colt's pistol factory at about the ground and labored most as iduously, irg, and the building is now burning furiously. The chances of extinguishing the flames are but small, and the loss will be

ummense. [Second Dispatch.] HARTFORD, February 5, 9.15 A. M .- The fire is said to have broken out in the polishing room in the old buildings. At this time Rheem's Hall on Thursday evening Februthe old buildings are entirely destroyed, and the fire is spreading to the new factory. It is said there is considerable powder stored in the building connecting the old and new buildings together, and an explosion is apprehended, consequently little can be done

to arrest the progress of the flames. [By People's Line, 23 South st,] . [Third Despatch.] --HARTFORD, Feb. 5, 94.5,-The oldest and

largest building facing the Connecticut fiver is a mass of ruins, and there appears to be but one wall on the north side standing .-The fire has been arested in the connecting building, and hopes are now entertained that the new building will be saved. The office, a large building separate from the others, is now in flames. The Latest-The Fire Subdued.

Arms' Manufacturing Company," was destroyed by fire this morning, with all the ma chinery and a large amount of other property. The building was 600 feet long by 560 feet in width, which with the office, a large three-story building, was also destroyed The new building in which the Minnie rides are made was saved. Seventeen hunlred workmen are employed in the establishment, hulf of whom have thus been machinery alone was valued at that sum .-It is insured for \$650,000 in New York and New England offices.

The Loss. HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 5.-The Secretary of Colt's Factory, states that two millions of dollars will not cover the loss by the fire this morning. There was \$400,000 worth work ready for shipment, and of finished about \$1,000,000 worth of other work in various stages of completion, besides the cost of the machinery destroyed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Clothing for Soldiers.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States, will doubtless confer a favor on the soldiers in the field, as well as their friends at home, by giving publicity to the following:

An Acr to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into themails of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, of America in Congress assembled, that articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linnen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-come isstoned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States, at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Post-master General may prescribe.

Approved, January 22, 1864.

Strengthening the Armies Urged. The Governors and other prominent men of the Western and Middle States, are urging upon the Government, by letter, memorials and representative delegations, the imperative necessity of increasing the armies or the Union to a strength that will enable us to resist and heat back the wave of Southern aggression which will roll northward and westward with the first days of spring. They urge that the object of the South in its last desperate effort will be to protract the war, and that it should be our efforts to close the

rebellion before the 1th of July next. They especially urge this as a measure of economy, b lieving that the protraction of. the war will incredibly increase the financial problem. They offer every facility in their power to increase the army at any cost. The Secretary of War and General Halleck are laboring to impress upon Senators and Congressmen the vital importance of carrying out this principle .- Washington Correspondence N. Y. Trib.

The Arkansas Convention.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.] The following important letter has been

received bere : LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 17, 1864 .- To Dr. John Kirkwood, Dear Sir: The Conven-tion is composed of most respectable men from various parts of the State. Some thirty counties elected delegates. In fifteen of them they voted at their ordinary precincts, without the presence of a single soldier .-Nearly 6000 votes were cast. session now, have engrossed the Constitution, and made Arkansas free forever-thank God! There was only one dissenting voice, Dr Jacks, from Helena. He was in favor of gradual emancipation. In great haste, yours &c.. W. M. FISHBACK.

The Bulletin says: "By a friend who arrived this morning from below, we have late an interesting information from Little Rock and its neighborhood. The State Convention was continuing its labors with great assiduity. It had elected Hon. Judge Clayton Provisional Governor of the State The Judge resides in the neighborhood of Fort Smith. He is a Unionist, of unspotted integrity. In the Convention that adopted the secession ordinance for Arkansas, Judge Clayton was the only man who voted against it, an act of patriotism that was the cause of his expulsion from that body,

"The ladies of Little Rock are preparing a grand supper and ball for the henefit of he poor. It is expected to be a fine affair.

Town and County Matters.

TEMPERANCE. - We are glad to learn that the Temperance movement recently started is advancing in a manner most satisfactory to its most ardent friends. If ever there was a wide field for its good work, this Borough and County afford one.

CHURCH DEDICATION .- The new Methodist Church recently erected in West Fairview will be dedicated on Sunday, 28th inst. The services will be conducted by Bishop siding Elder of the district. The public are invited to attend.

Our Quora-Many persons seem anxious to know why it is that our Borough Colt's Pistol Factory Destroyed by authorities are taking no active measures for filling up our quota under the last call, The reason is simply this; it is believed that if we get the credits due us from veteran enlistments in the field that it will be more than filled. And surely none are more worthy of our local bounty.

> FIRE.-A fire broke out between three and four o'clock on Wednesday morning, in the slaughter-house of Mr. George Murray, and, notwithstanding the efforts of our various fire companies, who were promptly on consumed the slaughter house, together with doing serious damage to two or three frame dwelling houses adjoining, the property of Mr. Senseman.

> GRAND CONCERT.-The Handel Musical Association will give a Concert in ary 18th 1864, for the benefit of the Soldiers Aid Society. The Concert will consist of Choruses. Solos, Quartetts &c. The Associarion has succeeded in securing the services of an excellent Orchestra. The proceeds will be distributed within the Borough .-Admission 25 cts. Doors open at 61. Concert to commence at 74.

RHEEM'S HALL .- The great Combinatioon Troupe of Messre, Smith & HAYES, will most positively appear to-night and tomorrow night. The company was advertised to appear in this City. some time since. but was prevented from fulfilling their engage. ment here on account of the sickness of Mr. HARTFORD, Feb. 5-10.30 A. M.-The TIM HAYES He has entirely recovered, and original building of "Colt's Patent Fire will be on hand to-night, we would advise our citizens, to pay this company a visit, as they are highly spoken of by the press elsewhere. Mr. Sam Hague, another splendid. dancer is attached to the company.

> Orders for Coal or Lumber solicited through the Post Office, arrangements having been made with the Postmaster to charge