# The Berald.

## CARLISLE, PA. Friday, February 26, 1864.

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#### The People's Choice for President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CHICAGO AS A LUMBER MARKET .---- The total receipts of lumber by lake at Chicago during the year 1863 were 393,074,882 feet. These are largely in excess of the receipts of the year before, and do not include the pensate them for the losses they have susreceipts by railroad, which were considerable. The Journal says the past has been the most prosperous lumber season ever known in the West, and the prices have been higher than ever before.

BEF Geo. A. Coffey, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, the 20th inst., of paralysis, aged forty-three years. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, a man of considerable ability, of popular manners and genial disposition. Educated for the minis try, he preferred law and politics, in both of which professions he distinguished himself during the last six or eight years of his life He was law partner of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

A mon in France has been cured of deafness by repeated visits to a chamber filled with air compressed to two atmospheres and a half. Similar cases have occurred before, and the subject is at last attracting much at tention among the French as it should among American physicians. Another account says that by this treatment ontarrh, asthma, and other complaints of the respiratory organs may be removed; in croup the compressed air will flatten down the adventitous membranes; and in disorders arising from weak ness, compressed air will arterialise the blood, and increase the vital power of the patient

### Railroads of Pennsylvania.

The annual report of the railroad depart. ment of this Common wealth has been present ed to the Legislature. This report exhibits the highly gratifying and remarkable fact, that the aggregate receipts of the several lines are about double the expenses, and show thatin this department of business we have a wonderful degree of prosperity. The expenses of the roads for the year have been \$20, 602,865,56-the receipts \$40,423,571 45, showing a profit of \$19,920,766 82. During the same period the City Passenger Railroads have received \$1, 813,218 20, and expended \$1,267,044 62, leaving a profit of \$546,173-

Facts such as these would be encouraging at any time, showing, as they conclusively do, the prevalence of a vigorous and healthy state of affairs, but they are especially signifi cant at the present time. They afford unan swerable proof that the energies of the people are actually increased instead of being exhausted, notwithstanding the great national work of suppressing the rebellion absorbs so much this country is certain. There are those who would leave it to the gentleman's colleagues of the nation's efforts. While the long list of pretend to think that this consummation is de profits accumulats, it is more than an offset for our minor losses. The future is all ra diant with promise of still increasing prosper ity. Are we not indeed a great people ?

MILITARY DAMAGES. Wésobserve that a bill has been introduced into our Legislature to compensate the people of the border Counties for the losses sustained by them by Rebel invasions. The bill provides for the payment of all damages occasioned thereby, including those done by the Militia and National troops as well as the Rebels. We have not received a copy of the bill, and therefore, do not know precisely what its provisions are, but we know that justice to the men whose property has been

destroyed by those invasions, requires that some such act should be passed. The people of the border Counties have not been backward in furnishing men, and contributing in every way to the defense of the State and Nation, and they are in every respect deserv ing of protection. When the Government, for any reason does not, or cannot protect their property, justice demands that it comtained.

We have no doubt that in view of this the bill will receive the hearty support of the representatives of Counties which have not suf fered, as it certainly will of those whose counties have sustained the direct injuries of the

war. The additional taxation necessary to carry out the provision of such a bill will not be felt by the State at large, while the compensation so given will relieve many who have lost their entire property and who have been almost destitute since the invasion of last Summer. Many persons in Southern Pennsylvania has been brought to the verge of destitution by reason of the losses they have sustained from a common enemy, and it would be an act of gross injustice to deny re lief. We hope, therefore, that the Represen tatives of the entire State will give the bill their careful attention and hearty support .-

While other portions of the State have the ad vantage of Leing so remote from the scene of conflict as to make it certain that they will never suffer from invasions, that very fact should make them more willing to compensate those whose positions are less favorable. We take it for granted that our representaives Mesers. Bucher and Bownan, will exert themselves to the utmost in its favor, and we hope by next week, to congratulate our readers on its pas-age. In the mean time we hope that every one in or out of the Legislature, will do his utmost to secure its

passage. What shall we Do with Them? By many who are pleased that the fortunes f this war are likely to put a final period to African slavery the question is asked with ginia, to add to the first section the words, some anxiety. "What are we to do with the "And no free negro engaged in the producmultitude of freedmen ?" When we have tion of food and forage shall be taken under stricken off the last fetter our duty to this this act"----

race is by no means accompli-hed. Our real work for the negro is, in fact, but commenced with the bestowment of freedom.

dependent. This is thought by some to be characteristic of the whole race, but this point we will not discuss, as it is declared on one side that the dependence of the negro is due and to ignorance and not to his natural character. The fact is indisputable that the great najority of those freed from slavery by our

must expect to find few such. It is a public duty in respect to them to see that they are its reach. so cared for as not to be allowed to suffer from want or be driven to crime. This duty need not impose any considerable trouble or | jected, and the bill finally passed. expense upon our Government or people .-The freedmen can be made self-supporting from the beginning, and it need not be long,

with proper management, before they are rea dered entirely independent. The policy which our Government has in augurated looking to the first of these results, is faulty principally in reference to the sec ond, and because the ultimate good of the negro-in which that of the whole community is to a great extent involved - has not been sufficiently considered. The main idea with those having charge of this matter seems to have been to make as much money as possible out of the negro, without reference to his future good. The horrible accounts we have had of the treatment of contrabands empleyed | condemn the South, but who doclare that the on the plantations taken possession of by the Gevernment is sufficient evidence of this --To produce a reform in this particular it should be understood that the negro is, and is to be, valuable to the country for his labor; that the race is and should be distinct from the whites, but is deserving at the same time of such treatment as will assist their in

orease and prosperity for their good and ours which are thus intimately connected. We regret to add that our greatest concern at the present time, in connection with this subject, is not on account of the negro haters. but in regard to those who have recommend ed themselves as par excellence, liberal and thought it would appear that that dreadful progressive. The fanatical individuals ap pear to be making an effort to obtain for the negro a greater amount of consideration that mountain barriers by which nature ever sep he deserves or is disposed to claim. Some of their new progressive notions are utterly re-

pugnant to the taste of the community, en lightened or otherwise, and if they continue to progress, we anticipate trouble from the antagonism which they are likely to excite.-But of this more hereafter.

Negroes for the Southern Army The Rebel House of Representative-, on the 1st instant, had under discussion a bill, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, to increase the efficiency of the army ings of that kind. But Mr. PELL, and those by the employment of free negroes and slaves under certain circumstances. An un-

successful attempt to go into secret session was made. The pending question being upon an amendment offered by Mr. Baldwin, of Vir-

Mr. BARESDALE, of Mississippi, said that it was no harm to say that we needed troops, and it was the duty of Congress to place men in the army, and fill up those servied It is well known that those Africans who ranks now so gallantly maintaining our have been educated in slavery are particularly cause in the field. The chairman of the Military Committee had informed the House

that the proposed measure would bring fory thousand troops into the field -- more than had been engaged in any great battlewithout materially diminishing our resour- Britain main ans, her rule over the many only to his training in a state of servitade ces; and yet we were met at the threshold by a question relative to exchange. Suppose these free negroes were taken prison ers ; the free negro is not an useful ingredient of our society. He was astonished, a armies will need the most fostering care, and fow days ago, at the assertion of the gentlethat without it their rapid destruction, and man from Virginia (Mr. Baldwin) that this the almost total annihilation of the race in class was an useful one in his State. He to answer that; but would say that, accord-

mong those lately freed from bondage we down to poster ty with contempt, because it refused to make use of the measures within

ver limits

Dr. Henry St. Clair has been elected to he State Senate in place of Major Harry Mr. Smith's amendment was lost. White, resigned. This gives the Rupubli Various other amendments were proposed cans one majority, and insures the immedisome of which were adopted and others reate organization of the Senate. Acting Attorney General Coffey has issued instructions to the U.S. District Attor-

THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION. [From the London Star, Jan. 19.]

r pending in the District or Circuit Courts of the United States against a person "YOU WILL CRUSH THE REBELLION, SOY charged with acts of rebellion, Count DE GASPARIN and other emineut French men, in reply to an address from a lengue of such person shall produce satisfactory evioyal American citizens. There are some in dence that he has, in good faith, taken the his country, and perhaps in France, who oath and complied with the conditions pregree in everything else with GASFARIN and scribed by the President's proclamation of s friends about the American struggle .---the 8th of December, 1863. There are men who heartily abhor slavery. By way of Cairo we have advices from Gen. Sherman's expention, which reached who have no sympathy with the alleged right of secession, who hold the South to be fight. Meridan ten days after leaving Vicksburg. ng in the worst cause for which the sword A portion of Gen. Tuttle's division got be-nind, was cut off from the expedition, and was ever wielded, and who both hope and beieve that negro emancipation is about to be

returned to Vicksburg. The same dispatch accomplished, but doubt whether the Union states that the reports that General Smith's can be restored. There are other men who command of cavalry and mounted infantry, at least affect to respect the Union and to n their expedition into Mississippi, had a ight with Fore-t's men, are not confirmed. North cannot succeed, and ought not, in re-Refugees from Mobile report that the inhabestablishing the Federal authority to its foritants of that city feel confident of resisting It may be that events will verify an attack upon that place by the Union these predictions. We do not presume to af forces. Fifteen thousand rebel troops are firm that the resolution of the North is equal reported in and about the city. to its resources, and that it is not possible for

Summary of General News.

ney to discontinue proceedings commenced

the resistance of the South to be so protracted A Fort Smith (Arkansas) dispatch states that Gen. Price has received as sixty days as to obtain a partial success. This we have never affirmed or denied - neither do the most furlough to go to Texas and Mexico.

loyal and determined of Americans undertake A dispatch from Cincinnati announces that on the 14th Col. Gallup surprised Col. so much. But we are more than ever of opinion that the obstacles to restoration of Ferguson's rebel command in Wayne counthe Union in all its completeness are very Va., capturing sixty prisoners, including much exaggerated in the estimation of those erguson, his surgeon, and two lieutenants, to whom we refer. Mr. F. PEEL, for exam eighty stand of arms, and a large number of ple, in his recent speech at Bury, indicated tolen horses, and all the rebel supplies of the causes which he considered fatal to the orage, ammunition, and subsistence. Sixhopes of the North. "To a bystander he teen hundred Union prisoners are also reported to have been released.

war must have oreated a gulf between the The steamer Arago, from New Orleans on Northern and the Southern people more im the 11th inst., reached New York on Saturpassible than the widest seas or the lattiest day. She brings no very important news .-The troops at Indianola are nearly all rearated one people from another, and that therefore the alternative of that war must be enlisting.

Several more officers who escaped from subjugation or separation? 'Mr PEEL does not deny the possibility of subjugating the ibby Prison have arrived at Fortress Mon-South, -- but he thinks the sacrifices already

The New York Times has received letters made by the Confederates will so endely to them the hope of milependence, and so in om Newbern, dated the 13th, confirming he reported final retreat of the rebels. flame their resentment against the North, that the latter will in the end consent To separa The Navy Departme: thas received inteltion rather than persist in holding the re con gence of the capture of the schooner Enzaquere 1 States as rebelaous provinces Ther-· sloop Mary, the sloop Caroline, the sloop some plausibility in this view, -especial y oung Rover, and the schooner Wm. A to the mind of a people weary of wars of con quest, and nervously affaid that their ruler kain, while attempting to run the blockade Jupiter Inlet, Fiorida. may any day involve them in fresh undertak

The loss by the recent fice in Gloucester, lass., amounted to \$359,000, and the insurwho cheered his argument, overlook the es nce to \$180,000. seutial difference between American and Eu

The steamer Africa, with European dates ropean or Asiatic society. They do not ob ) the 7th, arrived at Halifax on Saturday. serve the total dissimilarity between the re-The appeal in the case of the Alexandra onquest of States in revolt against a Federal vas heard on the 6th intant, and the Court authority and the subjugation of an indepen was to give judgment on the 8th. The dent people by a foreign Power. They think Danes have evacuated Schleswig and the Daunewerke, folling back to Flensburg, the Germans pursuing. There had been no ad-

tofm on the 5th instant prevented anything but skitmishing. A Hamburg dispatch, of the morning of the 6th-inst., states that ighting was supposed to be going on, as umb is of wounded were constantly being progress may terminate seriously. brought into Rendsburg. Nothing was a lidress in reply to the Queen's speech withrelief.

such a war as that which Austria and Rassi the House of Lords, Earl Russell stated that England had not given the slightest promise of assistance to Dennark. The Empiror of the French is reported to have said to a number of marshais and generals, it a ball, that their policy should be non-intervention.

Robel papers received at Fortress Monroe contain an official dispatch to the War Dothese cases the \$ quering Power claims to partment dated February 18, announci g be the exclusive power--the source of all au the arrival of Gen. Sherman at Quitman's.

newed his attack on Grant's Pass. His fleet lies in the sound, the weather being too bad for action. No landing has yet been report ed in the direction of Fascagoula.

Major General Scammon and staff arrived in Richmond, and were lodged in the Libby prison to day, which is a pleasant offset for the loss of Col. Streight. Forty eight escaped Yankee officers have been returned to the Libby prison. Five deserters who went to Newbern and

tock up arms against the confederacy, were captured and hung at Kinston, N. C, on the 12th inst. The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th has the

following dispatch : • MOBLE, Feb. 15.—Meridian was evacuated yesterday. The government property was saved. Captain Adair, of Forrest's staff,

has arrived here. Forrest was at Oxford on the 9th. He was confronting a column of in-fantry 6000 strong, which had some from Memphis via Hernando and twelve cavalry regiments, which had marched via Colliers Sherman's force is 35,000 strong, and s marching in close order. Lee's cavalry are harassing their flanks and picking up stragglers ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Feb. 16.-The ene-

ny have not falled back to Centerville, as reported. Gilmer's cavalry threw a train of cars off the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, six | terms by gentlemen of intelligence. miles above Harper's Ferry, paroling fifty officers and obtained some booty.

PASCAGOULA, Feb. 15 .- The enemy's fleet, including the flagship, has gone to the east-ward through the Sound, in the direction of Grant's Pass. Four more gunboats have just appeared, steeri g the same course. MOBILE, Feb. 16 - Gov. Watts this mornng issued a proclamation to the citizens of Mobile, stating that the city was about to be attacked, and exhorting all non-combatants to

FORTRESS MONROE Feb. 22 - A dispatch which has just been received by the com manding general from Col. West, command "The following officers who escaped from

Richmond have arrived at Williamsburg, viz. Col. C. W. Tilden, of the 16th Massachusetts Major Hooper, 15th do.: Capt Chamberlain )7(h New York volunteers ; Lieut, Randolph 5th U.S. Arti lery; Capt. Fisher, of the Sig

nal Corps "This makes fifty, in all, who have arrived iero sately."

The Richmond papers of to day state they ave captured forty eight of the officers that leaving eleven still unaccounted for scaped

The Webster Hotel and five other buildings were destroyed by fire, at Newport News, on the evening of the 19th The following vessels, bound to Philadel his, have passed the guard ship :- Young

lover; The Union, from Yorktown; schooper ), P. Strickney, from Fort Monroe The flag of truce steamer New York ar-

ived this afternoon. The Richmond papers of the 20th inst. con tain no disputches from Charleston since the 12th, and those of that date were very un mportant.

The llampton Legion has re enlisted. Privates Morgan and Guncon, of a Georgia egiment, were shot on the 18th for desertion, t New Market. · . .

A NEGLECTED COUGH COLD OF SORE THROAT. which might be checked by a simple remedy. like Brown's Bronchial Troches." if allowed to For BRONCHIELS ASTEMA, CATARRE, and

Both | Consumtive Cough's, "the Troches" are used ouses of the Brit sh Parliament adopted an with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate

> THE BRITISH PERIODICALS. L. Scott & Co., of New York, continue to republish the leading British Quarterlies and Blackwood's Magazine. By this arrangement the American public is enabled to obtain them for \$10, while the English people are obliged to pay \$31. It is scarcely nec-

essary to speak of the merits of these periodthority, the executive force of all law. Every on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, without licals. They contain the richest fruits of the Hindoo policeman is a servant of the E upress opposition. He has 30,000 men, and they scholarship, wit, and genius of the literary

Town and County Matters.

UNION MEETING .- There will be a meeting of the Union men of Carlisle, at Rheem's Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 26th at 7 o'clock. EDWARD DUNBAR Esq., of Washngton, D. C., J. G. MOQUAID, of Philadelphia, and other able speakers will be present. A full turn out is requested.

nen\_ Prof. Wilson will deliver a lec-

ure in Rheem's Hall on Tuesday evening March 1st for the benefit of the S. A. Society-The subject of the Lecture is "Our place n History" and is full of interest to an-American. If one wishes to indulge his pride of country whether of her physical political or moral grandeur let him come and hear.

Doors open at 61. Lecture commences at 72. Tickets 25 cts. The Garrison Band will: be in attendance. The Lecture was recently delivered at Harrisburg before the Young M. C. Association and was spoken of in high.

109. The anniversary meeting of the Soldier's Aid Society will be held in the 2nd Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, March 8d, at 7 o'clock P. M. to hear the annual reports and to elect officers for the ensuing year.

Arrangements have been made to invite distinguished speakers, from abroad. The public are invited to the tone tend.

Members who desire to withdraw from the Society are requested to recal their names from the Constitution at or before the annual Meeting.

UNION PHILOSOPHICAL SOILETY .---On Monday last, the 22d inst., the memb**ers** of the Union Philosophical Society of Dickinson College, celebrated the seventy fifth anniversary of their society.

At 9 o'clock A. M., the Hon. Wm. H. MERRIAM of New York City, delivered an able and eloquent address on "Our National Union," before the members of the Society in Union Hall. Mr. MERRIAM has been a

distinguished member of the New York Bar for many years, and is an honorary member of the Union Society.

> THE HANDEL CONCERT. --- The concert of the Handel Musical Association came off on Thursday evening last. The immense audience present testified as well to the high esteem in which the society itself is held in. the estimation of our citizens-as to the noble object to which the proceeds were devoted,

The programme presents a number of songs, ducts and concerted pieces. The chorus is good-their singing evincing careful cultivation and considerable artistic research.

We think these concerts might be much improved by the substition of some of the the many pieces of known merit, in the society's possession for the rather trashy effusions of some of our modern song-makers. Their is no question of the ability of the performers, and a little more discrimination in the "make up" of the programme would add materially to the effect of the entertainment. For instance why should not Mr. KELLER give us his exquisite rendering of the "Old Sexton," or some kindred piece? We know it would be receiv d with unqualified favor.

We have said thus much in regard to, what we consider the short comings of this

of the Confederacy as of a homogeneous whole at war with a neighboring country, and fight ing for the preservation of rights immemorially enjoyed . "They think of the United States | ditional fighting -in Schleswig. A" show as trying to impose the voke of a military despotism upon a nation whose territory they covet and whose institutions they would destroy. Nothing can be further from the truth. The war in America is not such a more as that in which Imperial France engage! against Germ iny and Spain threatening them

known of the capture of Missunde. out amendment. During a discussion in

wage continually in Italy and Polan L + L as of all it is a war like those by which Great provinces and tribes of India, the Caffres of South Africa, and the Mapries of New Za land. Justice compels us to add it is no such a war as that which a rebellion in Ire

#### THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The joint resolution recently introduced by Senator Anthony to provide for submitting Constitution of the United States, is in the following words:

of the United States, and each State and Territory thereof, all persons are equal before the law, so that no person can hold another as a slave.

This joint resolution was, two days after it was introduced, reported by Senator Summer from the Committee on the Judiciary without amendment and adversly. Senator Henderson had introduced a joint resolution for a similar object. But for this the Committee reported the following joint resolu tion, which covers the ground assumed in Senater Summer's resolution :

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, two-thirds

of both Houses concurring, the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely : ARTICLE XIII, SECTION 1 -- Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place sub-

ject to their jurisdiction. SECTION 2.-Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legisla-

The War in the Duchies. On the 2d of February, the first conflict be tween the Frussians and the Danes took place. The town of Missunde, on the Schlei was attacked vigorously, and after a six hours' conflict, the Prussians were repulsed. Several minor engagements are reported as having occurred on the 8d, 4th and 5th of Feb. ruary. The latest intelligence is that the Dance have evacuated the town of Schleswig, and abandoned the important defensive line of the Dannerworke, intending to make a stand at Flendsburg. Thus we have the beginning of a war which may become of great magnitude and very important in its results, in Europe. The leading German powers are involved in it, and it is a question whether England, France, Russia and Sweden will keep out of it. If the Danes are unsustained by the Powers that made the treaty of 1851, of course they will be defeated and will lose the Duchies. The royal speech on the opening of the British Parliament is very positive in the declaration that the Duchies, under the treaty, a part of the inheritance of King Ohristian; but whether the words will be sustained by deeds is a question undecided. But the beginning of a war in Europe, however it may terminate, is a matter of importance also in this country. There is less

now that a war in Europe has begun.

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sirable; that the African race unless enslaved [Llot up in our escutcheon and perficious to will be a burden to us, and that either their our slave population. Neither were they destruction or their removal from our shores | engaged in agricultural pursuits. is necessary for the good of the whites. With these philosophers we entirely disagree.

and there is no probability that he will cease to be so when freed from hondage. Indeed, the examples before us of free blacks in the to the so eral States an amendment of the North are very generally on the s.ds of industry and not remarkable for vice. For productive labor the negro race is still need

ed, particularly now when labor is becoming scarce. Then why drive the black man to other climes, to his detriment and our own disadvantage? The policy seems not only to be inhuman but unwise Urged by the pop-

ular prejudice against the race, the President, some time ago, was induced to adopt a scheme for the colonization of the blacks in Central America. Fortunately, as we think, this scheme fell through, and this valuable labor and fighting material was saved to the country. The Government seems now to have abandoued the idea, and the people appear, as usual, to have led rather than followed the

officials. That the negro, in a state of freedom, can be made, if he is not now, a very useful member of the community we think is demonstra ble beyond a doubt. One very important use to which he is now being put is to fill up the er, it did not deprive Congress of the prividecreased ranks of our armies. His fitness for this business is generally conceded .- | make it obligatory that it should be fixed by But for the large number of the race who cannot fight, and for those who can when the war closes it is still an important question as to what we are to do with them.

What should we do with the negro but set him to work at such labor as he is fitted for, and treat him as kindly and pay him as well

as he deserves? The question is simple enough when not complicated by absurd sentinentalism or groundless fears. The negro must live as well as other mon, and when obliged to work or starve, there is not the lightest reason to suppose that he will choose the latter alternative, or that he will be more vicious than the majority of mankind of the same standard of intelligence. Indeed, his natural (or acquired) subserviency is a sure guarantee that he will be less likely to fly out of the social traces than those of the white race, who, if not less used to oppression, are certainly less accustomed to unrebellious obedience and docile contentment. That the labor of the negro will be needed, there is no doubt. Nor need there be any fear that negro labor will ever be brought into competition with that of the whites. When the war is ended, the labor of all the blacks in the country will be needed in cultivating the rice, cotton and sugar plantations of the South, a

adapted, and which is not suited to our Northern white laborers. There is a consideration, however, connect ed with this subject that should occupy our closest and most careful attention. The ne- slaves, however much we might be attached gro is, from habit, if not by nature, depen-

dent. Among those who have for some time breathed the air of freedom in our Northern the army, and he invoked the House to knowledged himself fairly beaten langer than ever, of interference with us, States, there are many examples of industry, stand holdly up to its responsibility. If our tired. The damsel then took six glasses of no step backwards. prosperity and general respectability. A. cause failed, this Congress would be handed | larger and quietly went to breakfast.

amendment of the gentleman from Virginia proposed to make a most unjust discrimination against the poorer white classes. He The black man has always been a laborer, says to the free negro, you shall not bear and there is no probability that he will cease the burden of this war-while he goes to the dwelling of the humble white citizen and says to him you must take your place in the army. It was contrary to the usages of and yet the gentleman proposed to discrimi-

ling to his observation, the fi

nate between them and the poorer white lasses. Mr. BALDWIN. Does the gentleman wish o place the negroes and whites on equality? Mr. BARKSDALE said that he was in favor of the bill just as it came from the committee. He would employ negroes in menial service in the army, and thus increase its efficiency by placing able-bodied white men, now performing those services, in the ranks. Mr. ATEINS, of Tennessee, called the question; which was ordered, and Mr. Bald

win's amendment was rejected. Mr. WRIGHT of Teras, said he would like to vote for the bill, but a constitutional difficulty suggested itself to his mind. He would enquire of the Chairman of the Military Committee if the proposition to pay negroes eleva dollars per month was not unconstitution-

MR. MILES thought the objection not a provided that no private property should be taken without just compensation to the own lege of fixing the compensation. It did not a jury. It Congress determined to employ negroes in menial operations in the army it was perfectly competent to determine the compensation to be paid to the owner.-While we were paying soldiers but eleven dollars per mouth, he thought the compen-

sation ample for the services of negroes. Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, moved to strike out the first section of the bill. It was proposed to put into the fortifications and in the army, in the capacity of teamsters, free negroes, a class who were inimical to our cause. Many of them could read, write, and draw, and being introduced into the fortifi-

cations, and becoming acquainted with their details, had only to communicate them to the enemy. So with regard to teamsters .-They might, by carrying devices, clog the Mr. ELLIOTT, of Kentucky. Does the

gentleman suppose free negroes are more nimical to our cause than slaves ?. Mr. SMITH had never heard that free neroes had done any thing good to our cause.

He was willing to pass the second section, which provides for the employment of slaves, but opposed the free negro feature in toto. Mr. CUAMBLISS, of Virginia. said that he kind of work to which they are particularly ized the President to exempt such free ne-

> justice of the Executive in this respect, and should vote for the bill. He was quite as

tention to vote for every measure to increase

up, nor a mile of Irish railcoad mide, without [ behind them. Farragut has 1 of renewed sanction of the Imperial Parliament .- | his attack on Grant's Pass. General Scam-This dependance of every portion of the em-The pire upon its heal and centre, -even though miligated by-mun-sipal institutions, -- it is in convenient and perilous enough in time of peace. It is almost fatal to reunion after war. It renders absolute subjugation the al ternative of separation. The soil must be ploughed up deep by the ploughshare of confiscation, every office, down to the humblest, must change hands-well nigh every house Government to regard a negro as a citizen, hold must be visited and held to buil-before

a country thus administered can be reduced to complete submission In America it is all juite otherwise. "Slavery apart," as Mr.

with the fate of Italy, with the appointmen

all their political institutions. S Il less is i

land against the authority of the British

Crown would\_rs, "elly provoke. In all of

uction a

VICTORIA Not an Irish turnpike can be set tear up the radioad and hurn th

of vassal monarchs and the recon

BEEL says, there is nothing for the North and and Tuscumbia, with the intention of making South to quarrel about, or nothing that can a raid on middle Tennessee. The court not be quarreled over in Congress without the house at Mobile, valued a: \$200,000, was releast fear of a receival of hostilities. Even in cently destroyed by fire. their foreign relations - the principal nexus of the Union-the North and South were di vided almost exclusively by slavery. All fis cal controversies are related to slavery. They have no National Church-but if they had, all ecclesiastical questions would become pro-

with a heavy force of artillery. slavery and anti slavery. The appointment of such humble functionaries as postmusters his been, and would again he a subject of angry dispute between pro-slavery men and abolitionists. Slavery is the colored thread that runs through the rope-but to weaken Civil war has untwisted the not strengthen. kided and two wounded. strands, but only far enough to pull out the

rotten substance. When the armies about for the maintenance of slavery are dispersed. very subtle one. When the Constitution slavery disappears - but nothing else. In Richmond to Georgia a few days since. the Sates that have resumed their alla giante to the Union only one thing is changed -the relation of the master to his purchase servont. The PRESIDENT's proclamations en sure this to the whole of the revolted States They are condamned to the forfaiture of noth ing but the right of holding property in man-The State Governments and Lezislatures will remain unimpaired. State taxes will be lev ed by the same authority as before. The State laws will be executed, -except as regards slaves .-- just as if there had been no rebellion. Constitutional liberty will be rechoice for the next President. stablished with the re-establishment of con stitutional authority. The suffrage and the ballot box, the caucus and the election, will From Gen. Butler's Department, be untouched. Southern Senators and Rep resentatives will re enter the halls of Con gress. Southern citizens will obtain their ust share of public employments. There will oo no proscription, no persecution, no disabilities. Was ever rebellion repressed at so greatfa cost and punished with so light a pen-Ity? Did the world ever before witness victory without vengeance—a civil war without eprisals? It never did; and therefore it is low to bolieve that the American Union can be restored-that reconcilation of the North and South is possible. But Messieurs GAS-

#### Our Next President.

It is a deicded thing-the people have deoreed it-that Abraham Lincoln shall be reelected President, and no human power can provent it. All over the country, wherever the question of a candidate is agitated, "Honest old Abe" sweeps all before him. At a meeting of the Union League in Lancaster, held or Thursday evening, President Lincoln was unanimously 10 nominated. It is so all over the country, -the people, clubs, Leagues and Legislative bodies of loyal men everwhere are for President Lincoln, and all the power of Copperheadism cannot prevent his re-election.-Lehigh Register, Allenthun, Pa.

GOOD BOTTOM. - At a dancing match at Chi ongo recently, a buxom Dutch girl danced nine hours constantly when her partner acand very

men of Great Britain, and are alike of great performance, because we feel a lively inter value to the scholar, the professional man, est in the success of the association, and mon and staff have reached Richmond .-- or the intelligent reader. Their pages a- beleive that a little wholesome criticism will Forty eight escape ( Union prisoners have bound with el borate criticisms, brilliant effect much towards 'improvement of their. en returned to Libby prison. Five rebel essays, profound speculations, and with really entertaining soirces. deserters were captured and hung at Kinston, whatever of interest may be found in science, N. C., on the 12th. On the 16th, Governor ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNION SOCIE-Watts, of Alabama, issued a proclamation literature, morality, and religion. While saying that Mobile was about to be attacked, they are the acknowledged representatives

and exhorting all non-combatants to leave. of certain principles in politics, they are A Chattanooga dispatch of the 21st confar from being grossly partizan. In this retains a rumor that the rebels have appeared on the Tennessee line below London. It is speet they occupy a position we should be also reported that Morgan with 10,000 men glad to see our own periodicals assume-a has crossed the Tennessee between Florence a position which would enable them to dis-

> independent of party trammels. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,

A dispatch from Knoxville, dated on Sun In point of age at least, is first on the list. day, states that the robels have broken up Everybody knows that it was established by their winter quarters at Morristown, and are in force at Strawberry Plains. It is reported Jeffrey, Brougham, and Sidney Smith for the that they have been reinforced by Buckner | purpose of combating the ruling Tory power, which was carrying everything before it

On Saturday Major Cole, with a portion of with a high hand. Sustained by the force of the 1st Maryland cavalry, had a skirmish brilliant intellect, and upheld by a strong with Moseby's command at Piedmont station. in Farquier county, Virginia. The recels public opinion, it carried on its contest single had five killed and a number wounded, and handed, until its voice made the Tory leadlost seventeen prisoners. Our loss was two ers quake, and the very throne tremble. It

A lvices from Newbern state that several is still conducted with much vigor and abilthousand Union prisoners were sent from ity.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY The National Union Committee met in Was established to meet this hold and daring Washie 2100 yesterday, and issued a call for champion on its own ground, and such a National Convention to assemble in Baltimore on he 7th of Jule, 1864, to nominwriters as Southey, Scott, Lockhart, and ate candidates for Presiden and Vice-Pres. Wordsworth enlisted as its contributors. It

up at of the United States. A resolution in stil represents conservative principles, but viting the District of Columbia and the ter its pages are by no means confined<sup>9</sup> to their | ories to send delegates was also adopted. The Union State Convention met in Baladvocacy.

timere vesterday, and passed resolutions in THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW favor of universal emancipation, and declar-Belongs to a more liberal school of politics. ing that Mr. Lincoln is their first and only Its position is a step in advance of the Edinburgh, and its views come nearest to

the American standard. It devotes itself Recapture of Escaped Union Prisoners-Gen particularly to the topics most interesting to Sherman at Quitman-His Advance the Bol the people, and denounces boldly and fearlessly exclusive privileges, hereditary rights, kingly prerogatives, and all the abuses of

periodical it now stands unequalled. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW

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

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

ble monthly in the world .- [Bangor Iranscript.] We would call especial attention to the

liberal premiums offered by the publishers, to new subscribers, and also the reduced

TY.—The 74th annual anniversary of Union Philosophical Society of Dickinson College, came off on Monday evening, in Rheem's. Hall. The room was well filled with an intelligent and appreciative audience H. Q. Keyworth, of Washington city, de livered the anniversary address, and did the

society and himself much. credit by the happy and apropriate manner in which he disposed of his subject. With the exception of his somewhat too rapid utterance, the address was well delivered, and received with coniderable approbation

The next speaker was S. Ashenfelter. He handled his theme-"Perfection"-with ability, and displayed considerable elegance of diction and good taste in the general arrangement of his remarks.

Universal Liberty, was discussed by Mr. J. S. Elliott. This gentleman's enunciation was not very distinct, and our position being somewhat remote from the stage, we could

catch only portions of his speech. From those who had better opportunity of hearing we learn that it was generally a praiseworthy effort.

> "Patriotism Conducive to National Stability.-Mr. Wm. H. Hamilton elaborated this somewhat hackneyed truism into a very respectable address. Taking the present condition of affairs in our own country as an ILlustration of his text. he rebuked with glowing indignation the southern traitors who instituted the present revolt, and their cowardly northern allies, who, by their unpatriotic

intrignes, are doing their worst to destroy the National life. "Superiority of Mind."-by W. D. Lukenback. This gentleman was laboring under a

feudalism. As a literary and progressive severe cold which seriously interfered with the effect of what was a well written, and would have otherwise been a foreibly deliv-Made its appearance as a special advocate ered speech. He is a young man of culture. "The America Idea."-This was Mr. Jno. Hood's subject and his treatment of it showed that he had devoted to its consideration much care and time. Asserting that individual personal liberty was par excellence the American Idea, he proceeded, in a masterly manner to show thit to its establishment and development was due our present proud position in the ranks of nations.

The exhibition was a complete success and afforded the audience great pleasure and profit We would be doing the garrison band Everybody knows to be the embodied genius | injustice if we neglected to notice the excell. of Toryism, yet its witching rhetoric, pro- ont music rendered by it; under the lead of found disquisitions, slashing yet brilliant the skilful Sergent Box, it has obtained an criticisms, poetry, biography, historical and enviable proficiency. We noticed particufictitious narratives, render it the most renda- | larly the performance of the "Shadow Dance." a gem from Meyerbeer's new opera of "Dinorah." It struck us as being one of the sweet. est airs we have heard for many a day.

> All faults are pardonable when one has the courage to avow them ...

the for the second • • . 2

represented a district that was overwhelmed with free negroes, and since the departure of the slaves they were the only laborers that could be procured. There were many dependent females, who had no other means of procuring subsistence or fuel. There was owever, a clause in the bill which author-

groes, as the interests of the country might require; and he was willing to trust to the

willing to trust free negroes in the army as to the latter class. He hoped the section

would not be stricken out. It was his in-

PARIN, LABOULATE, and other Frenchman, perceive the happy peculiarity of the Ameri can system, and predict as its consequence this sublime result.

dest Move of the War - He Destroys all Bridges behind him-Gen Scammon a Prisoner in Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 22 .- The Richmoud Examiner of Feb. 20th says that Spencer Dayton was arreste !, tried, condemner and hung as a Yanke: spy yesterday, at Castle Thunder. Col. D. Miles, 79th Pennsylvania; Capt Thos. Murdy, 79th Illinois; Lieut. J., C. Hall, 112th Illinois; Lieut. Greble, 8th Michigan Capt. Wilkins, 112th Illinois; Lieut Col. Eli, 18th Connecticut; Capt. E. S. Smith, 19th U.

S. infantry ; Licut. Wilcox, 10th New York

oavalry ; Lieut. Adams Hanf, 15th cavalry ; Daniel Fransberry, 1st Michigan oavalry ; T J. Roy, 49th Ohio; J. H. Godsdy 19th U. S infantry; M. M. Bassett, 53d Illinois, M Bedell, 1284 New York; Capt. N Moore 29th Indiana; Lieut. Simpson, 10th Indiana; Capt. Phelps, 73d Indiana ; Cupt Roseman,

3d Ohio; Col. Thomas G Ross, 77th Peun sylvania ; H. P. Crawford, 2d Illinois cayalry, and S. B. Sutherlanll, 125th Ohio, have been recaptured and returned to the Libby Prison. An official disputcu to the War Depart ment, dated February 18, announces Sherman's arrival at Quitman, on the Obio and Mobile Railroad, without opposition ; but he will uot be allowed to take Mobile without a desperate battle. Their advance is without

comparison the boldest movement of the war. Shorman has 25,000 to 80,000 men, and they are tearing up the railroad track and burn ing the bridges in their roar. He meditates

MOBILE, Feb. 19.-Farragut has not re- rates of postage. 1. • · · · · · · · · ·