The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, March 18, 1864.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., TO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD those cities, and are authorized to take Advortise-ents and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

The People's Choice for President. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Borough and Township Elections.

Friday next, is the day appointed by law for holding the Borough and Township elections. *As these elections have more importance than our friends generally place upon them, having a direct influence in shaping events for the general or fall elections, it is the duty of the friends of the union to combine their efforts to defeat the Sham Democracy. We hope our Country triends have taken the proper steps to meet the enemy-prominent amongst which are a good ticket, a thorough organization, and a full poll on the day of election.

We take pleasure in submitting the following ticket to the loyal Freemen of Carlisle. It is one of the best tickets formed in our Borough for many years. The candidates are all gentlemen of undoubted 'capacity, integrity and efficiency, whose election will be an honor to our ancient Borough.

Let there be a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, and victory will perch on our standard.

BOROUGH TICKET. Chief Burgess-Joseph H. Blair. Assistant Burgess -James B. Dixon. Assessor-Robert Black. Assistant Assessors-Charles Fleager, Samuel Ensminger. Auditor-Robert Cameron. WARD TICKETS.

- EAST-WARD. Town Council .- Henry Myers, Peter Spahr, Franklin Gardner, John Hyer-Judge-Samuel C Huvett. Inspector-John Hutton. Justice of the Peace-Stephen Keepers. Tax Collector-Joshua Fagan. Constable-Stephen Pendergrass. School Director-John Irvine. WEST WARD. Town Council-George L. Murray, Thomas Paxton, Alexander Cathcart, Samuel W Haverstick, John D. Gorgas. Judge-James Postlethwaite. Inspector-Thos. B. Thompson. Taz Collector-William H. Harn.

Constable-Samule Sipe. School Director-C. P. Humrich. 16. The Whiskey Bill, as it has at length

of sixty cents on all spirits to be manufac tured until the first of July, and for the time thereafter, future legislation must provide --A tax of forty cents on foreign liquors is, however, added; but there is no tax of the stock on hand of domestic liquors

100 Chester County has filled her quota of 1200 and upwards, her Commissioners hav- The great wants of the Government to day ing voted a bounty of \$350 per man. The fare selfers and manny. With hosts of the ment and tribunals of the United States, to quota of Montgomery is 1191. The Commis | former and an abundance of the latter there | declare that such accusations are not just, sioners of that county pay \$100 in each and ought not, with proper management, to be them." (Cheers..) \$275 in county bouds per man. The full any difficulty in subduing the Rebellion by This is a very broad and comprehensive

Mistaken Leniency. The president has, we learn given an inconditional pardon to Isaac Fishel, the leserter and spy who was to have been shot to-day at the Carlisle Barracks. It was indisputably shown on Fishel's trial that he was deserter from the United States service; Subsequently he was in active cooperation with part of Lee's invading army giving, them all possible comfort and assistance. It would have been impossible for Fitz Hugh Lee and his murderous crew to have reached Carlisle him at Gettysburg immediately, had it not been for Fishel's piloting. Thus it is that through his direct instrumentality we were

visited with the horrors of that terrible night, and the numerous deaths of our citizens easily traceable to the exposure and excitement consequent thereto.

Under these circumstances is it too much o say that an unconditional pardon is mistaken leniency? The pussillanimous plea of insanity, will not satisfy the outraged feelings of those of our citizens, who through the fiendish brutality of Fitz Lee, and this same Isaac Fishel were robbed of those near and dear to them; to say nothing of those nearly ruined in purse thereby. On the court martial it was shown that for more than a month after the offence was committed, Fishel, oppressed with the heavy weight of conscious guilt upon his soul, was lurking through the mountains in York county, armed to the feeth, prepared to resist with his worthless life any attempt to .capture him; and that finally he was captured, only through the strategy of the detective, who representing himself as a straggling rebel soldier, endeavoring to join his command, gained his confidence, and succeeded in surprising him while off his guard. Does this comport with the averment that the prisoper was not responsible for his actions, because of insanity? We believe that the Washington authorities have been imposed upon by an organization of traitors whose headquarters are in York county, and whose guilty consciences made them tremble for their own safety in the event of the sentence of the court in Fishel's case being carried out .--We are led to this belief from the state uent of Fishel himself, that if he was not rescued deny it. The government are anxious on all he would make some disclosures which would implicate men as his accomplices who were

not su-peated. Knights of the Golden Circle, he gave much valuable information as to the objects, seeret workings and membership of that treasonable organization, averring that through and by its influence he was insited to and sustained in the work he had accomplished. plore the necessity--we insist that this man

had forfeited his life as a just penalty for passed both Houses of Congress, places a tax the devilish crime he has committed: His case of the Frent in which the government punishment would have exerted a salutory influence upon the many traitors of his like with which this section of our State is cursed : while we much fear that his release will in effoct encourage them.

The Legislation that is Needed,

for instance, in the last year of her war with the first Napoleon. The figures stood thus: Expenditures Revenue from loans Revenue from taxes \$550,000,000 190,000,000 300,000,000

More than three-fifths of the whole amount of lied upon loans mainly, as we have done made which may at any moment lead to hos in advance of Ewell's imperative order to join hitherto, her financial credit would most cer- tilities. tainly have collapsed.

Let our legislators take warning in time. We must soon cease to borrow. The Govern on of the revenue law, which will make that upon the people, will bring the taxes. We

Our Administration and Courts in England.

A compliment of no equivocal character comes to us by the last European steamer. from the highest authority in England. It is a deserved testimonial to the spirit and conduct of the Administration which any country might be pleased to receive, and it pays a compliment to the legal profession of the Union which its members might have waited long to hear under other ofreumstances.

On the J2th instant the Kouse of Common debated the subject of American captures at sea: a subject which is not devoid of difficulties under any circumstances, and which has been materially aggravated by British conduct since the rebellion broke out During the debate Lord Palmerstan took ocension to say; "I hope, after the discussion which has

taken place, the honorable member will not till pending or under discussion between the two governments; and, as was stated by the Attorney General, injury to parties concerned will arise from the premature production of tern part of Tonnessee. the papers moved for. We have heard this Johnston is said to re g the ouckoo cry frequently urged in this House by those who, like general asser-

tious better than particular proof, that the government are in the habit of bullying the weak and truckling to the strong. I entirely occasions to assert the rights and vindicate the honor of the country, whatevar be the method we adopt to accomplish these objects.

I think it right, however, to state with regard Declaring that he was a member of the to the government of the United States - what has indeed been already stated by the Attorney General-that we have no reason to mis trust the equity and independence of the tribunals of the United States which have to try questions such as those now under discussion; and it is but due to the government of the United States to say that they have invariably received our representations in a spirit of These are the reasons why-much as we de- equity and justice. And in proof of this, to how that when we had a strong case of re monstrance justice has been done to us by the United States, I need only refer to the of the United States very handsomely and properly did justice to the demands we made

and the rights they did not deny. Therefore I think it is prejudicial to the good understanding between the two governments, which are on good terms, that we should here ac-

cuise a foreign, government of what it is not guilty, and express mistrust of its equity and

number is not yet made up. Delaware coun next August ar September. Congress having statement to proceed from the lips of the Enof the war. ty, which pays \$850 bounty, still lacks a few recently offered large bounties to volunteers glish Premier; from an officer who, justly of

PENDING BATTLES.

Just now is a critical moment with our armies. The national forces are moving forward in various quarters. They have thrown down the gauntlet, and the rebels will be the expenditures of that year were met by | obliged to take it up. For the moment, says taxation, and history does not tell us that the North American, "we are in ignorance the English people murmured greatly when concerning several military movements of the tax gatherer visited their doors. It was great importance. The general facts are thus that England maintained her credit-not within our reach as to some of them, but of and let me write on it what I please, I would by borrowing, but by taxing. Had she re- others we only know that advances have been not come back again into the Union !" wrote to all the Southern Governors, proposing, in the event of Fremont's election

It is known that Gen. Meade has taken the field, and is threatening Lee in such manner that the latter, instead of sending reinfore 2nauguration of Fremont! ment must have money. Taxes will bring | ments to Longstreet or Johnston, is likely to money into the Treasury. A thorough revis- require aid for them. There was skirmishing on Sunday between the forces with the law something more than a nominal burden expectation of severe work on the next day. But Lee is not desirous of joining in battle. hope Congress will have the wisdom to make | He wishes the protection of earthworks and the revision. It is the legislation that is need- fortifications ; of ambuscades, and all those

accessories which strengthen inferior numeri cal forces and make equality supreme. He will not, if he can avoid it. fight except upon chosen and prepared ground, and with the

Ventilator. probabilities largely in his favor. To what extent Gen. Meade may be able to divorce him from these adjuncts ; how soon, or when he may compel him to make a stand, and with what comparative advantages the two armies may meet, are things reserved for the future.

While we are affected by these expectations and uncertainties with regard to the Army of

the Potomas, we know that Longstreet is pushing eastward from Knoxville; but the statements are conflicting as to his destination. Some authorities are positive that he is intending to join Lee, and thus give him greater strength against Meade; others are equally confident that his march to eastern Tennessee is preliminary to a detour through North Carolina for the assistance of Johnston press for the papers which relate to questions at Chattanooga, with eventful advance to Mo

bile. It is only known that he has reached the Holston river at Rogersville, in the eas Johnston is said to remain permanently at

Balton, awaiting attack. Gen. Thomas, by the latest advices, had left Tunnel Hill, and progressed against Johnston, reinforced by large additions to his command from veteran troops out of Ohio and other quarters. If this be a correct statement, it cannot be long before we shall hear of battles there. Meau-

time Sherman is meeting with no successful opposition, though both Morgan and Forest are seeking some advantige by which they may be enabled to injure him. Gen. Grant appears to be maintaining a tentative policy, which will enable him to advance upon Johnston at the moment when the latter is so weakened in aid of Mobile, by the expected departure of Longstreet thither, as to render it impossible for him to make a successful resistance. Therefore, here is another point at which battle may be given on any moment.--If Johnston and Longstreet unite at Dilton, the battle may be there.

Thus there are several positions where the opposing forces are so situated that important conflicts py be reasonably expected to occur before ig. Gar glance does not in movements which, though fairness which nothing has occurred to justify clude the minut movements which, though us in making those imputations (Henr) I important is weakening the rebel strength think it only fight, is regard to the gavern-and lessening their courage, do not approach clude the might their courage, do not approach and lessenir. to first importance. These battles which the sioners of that county pay \$100 in cash and ought not, with proper management, to be and that nothing has occurred to warrant pending strategy in various fields anticipate must be of a controlling character, and im-

mediately affect the continuance or conclusion

overheard Mason say in the Senate, to an- appear : Give him his deserts'; on another assigned the command of the Department other Senator : "No matter what Compromise the North offers, the South will find a way to deteat it." and for this Douglas exposed the traitor on the floor of the Senate. Keep it before the People-That Northern Copperheads, after firing upon Fort Sumter, sent a députation to Jeff Davis, to know i some compromise could not stop the war, lecorates the head with a cap and bells, and and that the repudiating thief said in reply 'if you will give me a piece of blank paper,

time he will be regarded as the Benedict Keep it before the People-That Wise Arnold of Presidents.

Compensation for Doing Right. o head an army, march upon Washington,

take the National Capital and prevent the Keep it before the People-That the Southrn Disunionists have intended to overthrow the Government for the last thirty years, be-cause they have been sick and tired of a Reublican form of Government.

Keep it before the People-That the South ed the way in a call for negroes to fight, and it is proper for the Federal Government to fight them with negroes, wild-cats, tigers, rattleanakes, wolves, panthers, and even the Devil himself, if his Satanic Majsty were not known to be on the side of he Rebellion 1-Brownlow's Whig and Rebel holde

Gen. McClellan's Excuse.

fcClellan's report, thus disposes of his explanation of his inactivity during the Fall and Winter of 1861-2. The General's explanation is thus recorded on page 35 of his

Report : "The records of the War Department show my anxiety and efforts to assume acive offensive operations in the Fall and early Winter. It is only just to say, how-ever, that unprecedented condition of the roads and Virginia soil would have delayed an advance till February, had the discipline, ecessary, and as I desired and labored gainst every impediment to make them."-The first element enumerated is the roads id the weather, the condition of which Gen. McClellan tells us were "unprecedented." f there be any inference to be drawn from this expression and its context, it is that

they were "unprecedentedly" bad, for this reason is given in excuse for not moving.— Now, it is true that the condition of reads of Virginia during the Fall and Winter of 861-2 was "unprecedentd," but unprecedently good; and this, happily, is not a matter in regard to which we are left to the unsure testimony of memory : we have con-

temporary evidence which establishes the act by an accumulation perfectly irrefraga de. Gon. Franklin, testifying under oath o this specific point, on the 26th of Decemer, 1851, says : "The roads are remarkaly good - perhaps not once in twenty years milition as they are now. Having had this long period of dry meether, the roads are very good." So Gen. Fitz John Parter, in reply to a query as to the condition of the roads, savs : "As far as I know, they are in excellent condition, excellent traveling con-dition." In like manner testified a score of will limit ourselves to the testimony of a

al action. The advance of our lines was tol-

erated to Munson's Hill, within a few miles shing to engage the lines of the two armies." The nation has long felt the stinging justice of this reproach ; and will not had much consolution in the fulse pretences under which Gen. McClellan takes refuge. We

Palo Alto-May 8 1846

Resaca de la Palma-May 9, 1846.

Cerro Gordo -- April 18, 1817.

San Antonio-August 20, 1847.

Mohno del Rey-September 8, 1847. Chapultepec-September 18, 1847.

Gauta an Cosmo - September 14, 1847.

City of Mexico-September 14, 1547.

Cherubusco-August 20, 1847.

Belmont-Nevember 7, 1861.

Fort Heiry-February 6, 1862.

Fallahatchie-December 1, 1862.

Shiloh-April 6 and 7, 1862.

Iuka-September 19, 1862.

Fort Gibson-May 1, 1863.

Champion Hill-May 16, 1863.

Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863.

Chattanooga-Nev. 23, 21, 25, 26, 1863.

Raymond-May 12, 1863.

Jackson-May 14, 1863.

Vicksburg-July 4, 1863.

In all twenty-seven battles.

Hatchie-October 5, 1862.

Vera Cruz Seige, March 7 to 27, 1817.

confess our utter inability to account for tha

written, 'Ye ould divil,' and still another and Army of the Tennessee. bears this inscription : 'False to his country Fifth: In relieving Major Gen. Halleck and his God, but true to the Democratic parfrom duty as General in-Chief the President ty.' Some ingenious individuals, at a loss to desires to express his approbation and thanks for the zealous manner in which the express their contempt in words, resort to symbols; one has drawn a copperhead snake, wriggling in the mouth of Buchanan, another

\$

the third encloses the neck within a noose which is attached to a gibbet." -So much for Buchanan-in all coming

The Baltimore Ameriacan opposes the de-

ands of the slaveholders of Maryland who ask payment for their slaves that may be emancipated, on the ground that they have en joyod already, for a number of years privieges which existed in violation of right, and that they ought to be satisfied with their

gains in the past, without pleading for dam ages. It likens their case, aptly, to that of the proprietors of gambling houses, which were once authorized, but afterwards sup pressed, by law in France It would be monstrous to say that the keepers of these gambing hells could justly have claimed compensation for their "losses" from the honest la boring people of France. So of the slave

says the American; if the French government had suppressed private gambling ouses only to secure a monopoly of similar The New York Times, in a review of Gen. dens carried on by the nation, then the private owners might have had a case, but not o therwise

"We do not propose to take private property for publicuse. We simply propose to discontinue those laws, enacted for the benefit of slaveholders, whereby we secured to them the power of the State to sustain a system of

oppression. Because they chose to take advantage of such laws it does not follow that he innocent portion of the community; which did not choose to invest in slaves, sho ld be compelled to pay so dearly for the privilege of making free institutions.

Slavery is a political instution, the creation organization and equipy ent of the army been of the law, and subject at any time to be reas complete at the close of the Fall as was pealed out of existence. The Constitution describes it not as property, but as a 'relation' does not constitute a property; it is simply a right to dispose of the labor of the slave coupled with the duty of caring for him. It is in fact a contract resulting from the terms form of the contract for labor, and both slave and master find it nece-sary to resort to the works. ordinary method. The 'relation' ceases to exist; but no property is thereby destroyed. The admission of the right to compensation in such cases would eternally clog the wheels of human progress. No reformation of socie ty could take place without the permission of the beneficiaries of the obnoxious system in-

tended to be removed.' What the American thus asserts of slavery in Maryland is true of the institution in all parts of the Union. It existed only by virtue of special laws, which protected a small portion of the people-in the exercise of an oppre-sive privilege. The exercise of this have the rands at Christmus been in as good ! privilege is found to be injurious to the gen eral-welfare, fatal to-public order and morali. ty, and inimical to the Union on which rest law and order, and the future liberty and weifare of this continent. Slavery is proved, after many years' trail, to be a pestiferous breeder of violence, immorality, unlawful ambition and treason. Therefore, the American people, made wise by suffering, take away officers : we need not cite their evidence, but from this mischievous privilege the protect. ion it has had from the laws—and at once it rebel witness. Pollard, in his First Year of falls to the ground. Unless he has the whole the War, says : " A long, lingering Indian power of the state at his back, a elaveholder Summer, with roads more hard, and skies is helpless to catch his runaway slave; for more beautiful than Virginia had seen for not only has he no recognized righ to kidnap, many a year, invited the enemy to advance. but all humape and Christian persons are He steadily rolused the invitation to a gen- | ready to stand between him and the man who wants to be free.

It would be absured to say that a commu of Alexandria, and opportunities were sought inity or a nation has not a right to protect it in vain by the Confederates, in heavy skirm-self against an evil which attack its life; but · it would be toolish to leave that protection or guard imperfect. It slavery is hurtful to the Union, and to the prosperity and advance ment of the states, then it is our duty, as a nation, to adopt every measure, without delay, to bauish the system forever from our realm. We have freed the slaves under the war-pow-

arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed, By order of Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj't. Gen,

THE WAR AT THE GULF.

FARRAGUT'S ATTACK ON MOBILE,

Expected Surrender of Fort Powell.

BLOCKADING FLEET, OFF MOBILE, Feb. 25. 1864.-The mortar boats are still bombarding Fort Powell, assisted by the gunboats Calhoun, Jackson, Sebago, and Octorara.-The fire from the fort is evidently failing, to judge from the spirited manner in which it first replied to the fleet on the opening of the bombardment on Tuesday last.

We are looking for the surrender of the fort at every moment, as it cannot hold out long against the vigorous fire directed upon it. Shells from the gunboa's and bombs from, the mortars can be distinctly seen striking and bursting in and over the fort-

By glancing at the map it will be seen that the Admiral probably intends sciencing the guns of Fort Powell, which commands Grant's Pass, for the purpose of sending his mosquit to flect through the pass into the hart Mobile. By doing so he will cut off Forts Gaines and Morgan. When Fort Powell surrenders Admiral Far-

ragut will have thirty miles to proceed before he can arrive at Mobile, nine of which are through a narrow channel, with its banks fortified the whole distance. Obs ructions are placed entirely across the channel three miles from the city, in such a way that vessels are compelled to pass under the guns of two iron-clad forts and a battery from the shore.

On the west side of Mubile a line of entrenchments passes completely around the city, inside of which are forts and powerful batteries. Indeed, Mobile is detended very strongly at every point. Piles are driven in the channel, and a vessel laden with stone is ready to be sunk at any moment to make the obstructions complete.

A letter from Key West gives a rumor that one of Admiral Farragut's steamers had of the law. The law ceases to recognize that passed Fort Morgan under a terrible fire, and another rumor was that he had captured the

> A REBEL CIRCULAR IN NEW ORLEANS. Pending the late election the following pueile affair, from the rebel Governor of Louisiana, was circulated :

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHREVEPOBT, La. Jan. To the Citizens of New Orleans :

I greet you as the Governor of Louisiana Your trials and your troubles are well known, and your patrious con lust fully appreciated by the Executive of your State. Do not be despondent. Do not despair; but rather let the fires of patriotism burn brightly at every breside, for in a lew short months you shall be free. You have been despoiled, and robbod, and basely insulfeil. Every indignity that a brutal, unprincipled, and vindictive foe could invent has been heaped upon you, Bear your persecution - as did your before you, and nerve your hearts for the coming hour. Our people are flocking to the army in every direction, and when the spring campaign opens half a million of gallant Confederate soldiers will strike for liberty and independence. Citizens of New Orleans, be true to yourselves, and your State will be true to you : spure all propositions for com. promises of any kind ; spit upon the insulting proposal for a bastard State Governmentkeep your own counsels, do your duty, and bid your time; you shall be free, the hated tyrants who lord it over you now, who daily insult you without remorse and rob you with. out shame, these accursed villains, this crew of thieves and murderers, will yet receive their reward. Ladies of New Orleans, God Almighty bless you and sustain you in all your trials! "When the spring time comes gentle ladies," you will see the "gray coats" again, and then you shall welcome back to New Orleans the sons and daughters of Lou-

hundred men. Bucks county has voted a and perfected the enrollment law-both of bounty of 400. Some of the delegates to the which measures have combined to stimulate \$1500 to each volunteer.

THE HEALTH OF QUEEN VIC .--- It would the "sinews of war" remains to be done. really seem that Queen Victoria is not to | In the last annual report of the Secretary escape the hereditary defect of her "ancient of the Treasury says the Pittsburg Gazette, it and noble family." A rumor now prevails was stated as the opinion of that eminent of at Washington, that she is about to abdicate ficial that it is inexpedient to increase the ty, while the advices by the city of New gress has manifested no intention to issue York add confirmation to reports which have | any more legal tenders, it is to be presumed montally incapacitated from any longer holding the position of sovereign. She has and internal revenue and from loans the Govnot been able to sit at Council without betraying her mental infirmity ; and the recent action of members of the Cabinet, particulary that of Lord Palmerston, has give the English public an intimation that a change in the monarchy may speedily be anticipated.

The course of the Prince of Wales lately has indicated a preparation to assume the reins of power. It is undoubtedly the fact ward the Seventh.

A WOUND THAT DESERVES CIRCULATION .- | years, at the pleasure of the Government. -Has anybody heard of one's tongue being This loan will give present relief to the Trens. seriously interfered with by a healed gunshot wound in the wrist? Major General Schenck complains of precisely that anomaly. Nobody will have forgotten that the General was very severely wounded by a Minie ball, *libitum*. There is a limit beyond which it cancrushing in among the joints and tendons of | not go. To issue another lot of greenbacks the right wrist and hand, at the second battle | the Secretary has already decided to be inexof Bull Run. For a long time the surgeons | pedient The receipts from oustoms are limthreatened amputation as the only security | ited to one-tenth of the expenditures of the against mortification and death; but the Government, as we have stated. The inter-General finally won the day against both the nal revenue yields an insignificant sum in wound and the surgeons, and came out with proportion to what it might be made to yield.

a whole hand, but a stiffened wrist. Why not revise .the revenue law? Why not He now writes almost as well as ever, with double the taxes on every article of luxurythe wounded hand, but complains of a novel yea, quadruple them.? Why not tax many embarrassment when he goes to speak ! Ex- articles of every day consumption that are not tempore speech-making, it seems, is with now taxed at all? Why not tax income ten some so intimately associated with gesticular per cont justead of three per cent upon every

tion, that to check the one is to embarrass dollar above one thousand per annum ? With the other. The General says that when, on few exceptions, men everywhere are making native mischief-maker, or an enemy to socireturning to Congress, and resuming the old money, and are able to pay heavy taxes for etv of some kind. business of speech-making, he attempted to the support of the Government. Omitting interfored, the unexpected check constantly war, we believe there is a willingness everyreacted on the sentence, and broke it down; where to pay higher taxes than are now levand he complains that even yet he finds it ied. No patriot, unless he be a very poor difficult to get on in talking without the aid man, will object to sustaining the Govern-

of his right wrist. AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY WITNESS : "At spilling their blood in the same glorious

inspection I noticed that a large propertion cause. .cold or cough.

unjustly, has always been charged and credited with a very violent anti American phobia County Convention were instructed to vote volunteering in every part of the country, It distinctly declares, before Parliament, that the first want may be regarded as in the way "nothing has occurred to justify us in makof being fully met. The work of supplying

ing imputations against the equity and fairness of the American government or the American.tribunals." Such statements are rare from any British

source. They quietly, but distinctly, contradict Mr. Spene and his band of southern the throne in consequence of mental infirmi- amount of United States notes, and, as Con- laborers; they give the lie with an irrefu tadle emphasis to Mr. Delane and the London Times ; they endorse Messrs. Bright and Cobhitherto been current, that the Queen is that the number now in circulation will not don to a great extent; they pay a higher com be increased. Upon the receipts from customs pliment to the legal profession and the judi ciary of this country than they have before ernment must therefore rely for the means to received from English sources, and they show carry on the war. The ousloms receipts canthat the course pursued by the Administranot be expected to be materially increased. tion in doubtful matters has produced a kind They only amount to about \$70,000,000 duly feeling, or at the least disarmed active hos ring the past fiscal year - not more than a tility, where we most need friendship, for the tithe of the expenditures during the same represent. This is to have accomplished very riod. The receipts from the internal revenue were not so large, being only \$37,000,000 .--

unnecessary reference to American valor .-They will be increased three fold during the Lord Palmerston has sufficiently accounted present year, but that will probably be the for his compliment by alluding to the equity extent under the present law. Loans remain, and justice of the Administration and Judie that, should he do so, an entirely new for- and, the five-twentices being exhausted, we liary. These are higher and nobler attributes eign policy would be inaugurated upon the hear from Washington that a new loan of than even those of courage and boldness, and Danish question immediately, and alterward \$200,000,000 has been authorized. This, it form a more reliable as well as enduring basis upon American affairs, to our advantage. | is stated, will be readily taken, the interest, for friendly relations. Will those who have He will reign under the title of King Ed. five per cent. per annum, being payable in been inclined to censure the government begold, and the principal being payable in not cause it did not make a casus belli of every

less than ten years nor more than forty disputed point, acknowledge now that their views were neither so far-sighted, so comprehensive nor so just as those which have, in ury, while it will not, like a further isaúe of doubtful affairs and amid the great conflicts greenbacks, add to the volume of the curren of law and expediency, regulated our diplocy.-. The principal is also to be paid in gold, macy in such a manuer as to secure compli-But the Government cannot issue bonds ad ments from the British Premier ?

> A Straw from Richmond. The Richmond Examiner, of Feb. 27,

savs : Yesterday a badly written notice was posted upon the street, corner of Main and Twelfth streets, which read to this effect : "If the wants of the poor are not supplied by the first of March they will be supplied at the point of the bayonet." The notice was torn down and sent to the Mayor.

The Richmond Examiner adds the following savage comment : Now we will wager that the poster of the above notice-is-not-one-of-the-class-of-suffering citizens for whom he pretends to speak, but either a thief, paroled Yankee,

A few days before, the same paper had an make a gesture, and found the stiffened limb those who have always been opposed to the article proving that the high prices in the towns are "artificial," for in many parts of the Confederacy abundance of supplies exist, and, "the difficulty is only in the distri-bution." Here in the closing paragraph,

which is worth quoting in full; "There are sections of the Confederacy, ment with his substance while thousands of Southwestern Georgia, for instance, where brave fellows are perilling their lives and corn and bacon are abundant. We notice, too, that in some of the districts of South

contracted during a long war. Take England, and distress in the Confederacy,"

The spring campaign is opened, and it complete discrepancy of his statement with auspiciously opened. Our armies are upon the facts of the case, the same the other arguments for delay drawn from the the advance-the rebels retreat. The exterior lines have proved too long for their forces srength of the enemy equally baseless. It remains now to be seen how they will sup port their interior ground, divested of many

The Washington correspondent of the facilities, compressed by a growing stricture. Cincinnati Commercial says that the followdivided by such enterprises as have not been undertaken before in the whole history of ing names of the battles in which General | forever banshed slavery. -N. Y. Eve. Post. the war. It cannot be otherwise than that Grant has been engaged in his life-time, are from one or mother of these theatres we shall engraved on the sword recently presented to shortly hair of battle, and, as the potents him by the entrens of Joe Daviess county. now are, of victory. Illinois :

A War Democrat in Earnest.

Mr. Corolin O'Brien Bryant, one of the leaders of the New York Tammany Democracy, and a member of the Legislature of that State, offered the following resolutions for the adoption of that body. Their tone and ani mus exhibit (Le true standard of Democratic loyalty. Mr. Bryant, is only giving express ion to the views of all men earnestly in fafor much We need not nurture our pride by any of liberty and union when he denounces slave. ry as the cause and sustenance of the present rebellion Read his notions on this question. Democrats of Cumberland county, and see how they tally with yours; reflect also, as to the possibility of your side being the wrong one. Here are the resolutions :

Whereas, In the present crisis of the c untry a speedy and successful conclusion of the War should be the chief and controlling purpose of the Government, and that such termination of the struggle now progressing against in atrocious liebellion can best be achieved by a final and constitutional abrogation of its radical cause, the system of African Slavery; and

Whereas, Slavery is practically annihilated by the War, and that its prohibition in all the States upon a basis authorizing Congress to is undoubtedly James Buchanan, of Wheatprotect the rights of loyal owners of slaves, land, who betrayed the high trust reposed would provide the most practical form of conciliation with which we could follow up the march of our victorious arms; and

Wherace, Such final and constitutional ab. ogation of Slavory would clear the path of our manifest dostiny, in the acquisition and industrial organization as new, or as regenerated States, and also restore us to the position of a united people, where we can declare and enforce the integrity and the axclusive prorogative of democratic institutions on the American dontinent, as against any invad. think it right to raise volunteers in that way;

ing or usurping foreign power ; therefore Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) In pursuance of these reasons our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives he did so and marched to Baltimore, but that by the Legislatures of the several States such and the committee could call again. The just and proper amendment to the Constitu-tion of the United States as shall forever pro-left with extreme disgust at this unpatriotic

Slavery in the United States.

Clay once offered a bill in the Kentucky Legislature, to " omancipate the slaves gradually," and that he afterwards said, in a from the treasury of a government he had speech in Congress, "I will never vote to done his best to destroy, was considerately

into territory now free-uo, never, never." Keep it before the People-That Pryor, inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for condition core it is rendered manifest by a collule, etc." "Brown's Bronchial Trackes." "Brown's Bronchial Trackes." "Brown's Bronchial Trackes." "The formula of the manifest by a condition core it is rendered manifest by a condition core it is condition

er; the states, as they return to their alle giance, prepare to adopt anti-slavery constitutions, and the nation should crown the work strength and discipline of our army and the by enacting that under the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, no human being shall ever be held as a slave in Gen Grant's Battles. this country. Thus we can clinch the nail; and if the loyal men of the slave states are to

be believed, freedom and layalty are not safe in the South till the nation has formally and

> HIGHLY IMPORTANT. ANOTHER DRAFT ORDERED.

200,000 MEN CALLED FOR Monterey-September, 19, 20, 21, 1846.

Volunteers Receivel up to April 15th.

Government Bounties Continued

WASHINGTON, March 15. GENERAL ORDER NO. 100. The following special order has just been issued by the President : UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE MANSION, | WASHINGTON, March 14, 1864. Crades to supply the force required to Fort Donelson-Feb. 13, 14, 15, 16, 1862 drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force, all contingencies in ad Corinth seige-April 22 to May 30, 1862. lition to the five hundred thousand men called for on February 1st, 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for 200,000

men for the military service of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States. The proportional quotas for the different districts and counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiences on former quotas. The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required in each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised. Voluntary enlistments and drafts will be

made in each ward of a city, town, ect., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the The draft will be commenced as soon after

the 15th of April as practicable. The Government bounties, as now paid, will be continued until April 15, 1861, at which time

the committee appointed by the citizens of the additional bounties cease. On and after development of necessary territory and its Lancaster township to collect funds for a that date one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid as provided by the act approved ABRAHAM LINCOLN. July 22, 1861. [Official] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

> Reorganization of our Army Commands

The following important order has been published :

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T. GEN'S, OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1834. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 98.—The Presi-

lent of the United States orders as follows First : Major-Gen. Halleck is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the army, and Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant is assigned to the command of the dignantly rejected. Poorer but better men than the old dotard of Wheatland had, raised quarters of the army will be in Washington,

and also with Lieut. Gen. Grant in the field. Second : Major-Gen. Halleck is assigned to duty in Washington as Chief of Staff of the Army under the direction of the Secre-

Apropos of 'Old Buck,' the New York | tary of War and the Lieut. General Com-

y other Compositions, as we have resolved the fore the fore the following words the Tennessee, and the Arkansas, Keep it before the People—That Douglas 'T' is branded; on one the following words Fourth: Major Gen, J. B. McPherson is Horace Greeley." The specimen sheets be-

isiana. You are the treasure of the earth .-Oh! be not weary in well doing; cheer up the desponding; be kind to our prisoners who are languishing in the wretched cells of the energy. You will receive the unlying grati-tude of your country, and in heaven above will be crowned among the angels of the living God.

HENRY W. ALLEN, Governor State of Louisiana. ----

FROM PATTERSON, N. J.

Demand for Locomotives by the Gova ernment

PATTERSON, N. J., March, 15. The press announces that Col. M'Callum resterday informed the locomotive builders of this place, that unless they would proceed at once to furnish the Government with two hundred locomotives, he should have to seize their shops and run them upon the Government's account. The locomotive builders have promised to comply with the demand and in ten of the factories the operators, who hay · been on a strike, will resume work to morrow.

Senatorial Classification.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercul thus classifies the United States Seunte :

After three months' daily attendance in the Senatorial jury box, (better known as the reporter's gallery.) I have brought in the following verdict. I don't know how far the wards, towns, townships, precincts, election general public will agree with me, but those who disagree are privileged to appeal to a higher court.

The best lawyer-Mr. Collamer, of Vermont.

The best scholar-Mr. Summer, of Massachusetts

The best general debator and practical legislator-Mr. Fessenden, of Maine.

The "keenest" debator-Mr. Trumbell, of Illing is.

The most pleasant speaker to listen to - Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. The best financier-Mr. Sherman, of Öhio

The richest man-Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island.

A very sensible old man-Mr. Wade, of Ohio.

The greatest bore that ever lived-Mr. Da. vis, of Kentucky. The Knight of the Sorrowful Nigger-Mr.

Lane, of Kansas.

The most violent Copperhead - Mr. Powell, of Kentucky.

The most eloquent Copperhead-Mr Car lisle, of Virginia.

The most bibulous man in Congress, Mr. Richardson, of Illinois.

The best looking man, when sober-Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware.

The man who has the least to say-Mr. Iendricks, of Indiana.

The man who made a favu pas in issuing a strictly private circular, which soon became public property-Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas. The man who comes the nearest to being nobody-Mr. Riddle, of Delaware.

A GREAT HISTORICAL WORK BY HORACE GREELEY .-- Messrs. O. D. Case & Co., of Hartford, Connecticut, have sent us some advance sheets of a work, now going through their press, which will be awaited with great anxiety by the admirers of the wonderful ability of the author. It is sutified "The American Conflict : a History of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America, Third : Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman is 1860-64; its Causes, Incidents and Results; assigned to the command of the military di-intended to exhibit especially its Moral and Political Phases, with the Drift and Pro-

....... "OLD BUCK."—About the meanest man in the United States, and meanest thought of, |

in him while President. The Lancaster E_x , number required to fill said quota. aminer relates the following mean incident

in relation to this Copperhead Chief :

A MEAN ACT.----We understand that when local bounty, waited upon ex President Buchanan, they were received very coolly and cavalierly. The 'old public functionary' when asked to subscribe, said he did not

that it was the duty of every young man to serve his country, and he should volunteer his services ; that when he was a young man

hibit and ternitoate the system of African and miserly dodge of the old traitor. Afterward, when they were told by an ignorant worshipper of Buchanan that if they would Keep it Before the People.

call he would subscribe, the offer was in-Keep it before the People-That Henry the amount necessary, and his money, drawn

extend Slavery by the General Government, and righteously refused."