The Berald.

CARLISLE, PA.

Friday, March 10, 1865. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. 10. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 N State St. Boston, are our Agents for the BERAI n hose cities, and are authorized to take Advertise sats and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

THE CIVIL OR MISCELLANEOUS Appropriation Bill, it seems, did not pass. The House insisted on its amendment prohibiting the trial of civilians by Court Martial, which the Senate refused to adopt, and on that point the bill fell. It is rare that appropriation bills fail; but this one was comparatively unimportant, and we suppose, for that reason, less interest was felt in it. Its principal appropriations were for light houses, coast survey, and other objects of that character. The appropriation to refund to Pennsylvania the amount paid by her to the militia called out in 1863, was included in this bill, and is therefore lost.

A Correspondent, on his way to Wilmington, writes: "An incident, illustrating the peculiarity of our struggle, occurred on our march yesterday. Passing a house by the road-side, a corporal of one of the regiments asked permission to enter it, alleging as the reason for his request that it was the residence of his parents and the home of his youth. His request was granted. He entered the house, and was soon clasped in the arms of his overjoyed mother. 'John,' said she, 'your brother was here yesterday; he stopped as as the Confederates marched past here.' That mother has a son in each grmy."

PURTURBATION IN RICHMOND.—The tone of the Richmond papers indicates very clearly the amount of excitement that city is laboring under at the present time, which is the best augury that Sherman is making favorable progress in his campaign. The of the privilege remains. Richmond Enquirer, trying to quiet the apprehensions of the people, says: "Measures of precaution do not indicate doubt of sucinto the water does not prove that one expects to be drowned. Every encumbrance real danger is always less than imagination represents it to be. Look steadily at a ghost and it will vanish." The ghosts that the rebels have raised are Grant and Sherman's armies. They have been looking steadily at these armies for months, but instead of vanishing into thin air, they grow greater in size, and become more substantial evidences of the power and determination of the Government. Grant is a spectre that no power of the rebels can exorcise, and when they see such a substantial ghost at both the front and back door of Richmond, it is no wonder that they should be frightened into a disposition to run away. Their imagination is not entirely at fault in this matter; a guilty conscience probably suggests the reality of the danger.

Dr. McClintock.

A Washington despatch states that a shor time ago Mr. Lincoln, in recognition of the important services rendered the cause of the Union by Rev. Dr. McClintbok, while he was pastor of the American chapel at Paris, tendered the post of minister to France, made vacant by the death of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton. The Doctor, who is now the pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Fourth avenue, New York, promptly declined the honor, assigning failing health, which pastorate of his present charge, as a reason. Dr. McClintock's many friends in Cum berland County, feel that the President reflects much honor and credit upon the nation and himself by this generous recognition of the valuable service rendered to our nation in the French capital, by Dr. Mc-Clintock; and their only regret is that he feels himself physically incapacitated to accept this new call to duty in Paris, The Dr. intends, we learn to locate upon a pleasant farm in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. in the hope that the retirement from the more active duties of life for a time, may recuperate his overtaxed frame. We trust sincerely that his entire recovery may be accomplished, and that his splendid and vigorous intellect may yet instruct our people and adorn our literature for many years to come.

How Generals Crook and Kelley WERE CAPTURED .- The Richmond papers announce the arrival in that city of Major Generals Crook and Kelley, recently captured at Cumberland, and their incarceration in Libby Prison. The feat of their capture was performed by a Lieutenant McNeil and thirty men, who crossed the Potomac in front of the town at a very late hour of the night, and after capturing the only sentinel they met, and obtaining from him the countersign. went boldly into the town itself, making good use of their knowledge. Most of the party were concealed outside, while small squads went to the hotels at which our generals were stopping. McNeil himself commanded the party who went for Crook. Ascertaining the room in which he slept from an old colored woman who appeared to act as night clerk, he journeyed up the stairs, light in hand, and knocked for admission. A Richmond paper, describing subsequent events, goes on to say that, after several ineffectual responses from within, entrance was obtained, and the visitors were ordered to enter. "Is this General Crook?" asked the Lieu tenant, holding the light so as to give him full view of the General, as he drowsily looked at them from his bed.

"Yes; what do you want?" was the reply.
"I," said the Lieutenant, "am General Rosser," and drawing a pistol and present ing it, added: "I have some very important usiness with you, General Crook, and will give you precisely two minutes to get up and put on your clothes.' The bewildered General did not know how

to reply, and did not dare to resist. He saw at a glance that it would be as useless as dangerous to attempt escape by raising an alarm, so he did not stop to solve the mystery of so nexpected a call. He obeyed at once, and a gentle suggestion of the propriety of keep-ing quiet being whispered in his ear, he pass-ed out with his escort as mute as a mummy. On their egress, the party persuaded the sentinel on duty to follow them, by inducements similar to those submitted to the General, and making their prisoner mount behind them, rode back to the main body.

In the meantime a second detachment rode up to the quarters of General Kelley, when

a similar scene occurred, and that officer was, in due time, under guard, as well as the adjutant general of General Crook. By some means the affair was discovered soon after they left, and a whole regiment

pursued them to no purpose for fifty miles. Upon being presented to General Early at his headquarters in the Valley, the prisoners were received with the homely but no doubt Acceptable greeting: "Take seats, gentlemen, I presume you are tired after your ride:" and then added the hero'of brilliant victories of that fine-tooth comb peculiarity of his enunciation, "I expect some enterprising Yankee will be stealing off with me in the to a realization of the change of tactics which same way some of these days." Whether the prisoners relished the joke or not, our informant failed to depose. They were doubt-less in no humor for jokes. They are now in Libby Prison, where it is bared than will be kept until our gallant men arrested by them as "guerillas," and confined in chains treatment they are lively to receive under the required. Which State shall have the honor and dungeons on that pretence, are released."

"SELF-GOVERNMENT." Although the English journalists no long-

argue that our northern cause is altogethhopeless, yet they continue their misrepesentation as to the nature of the contest. They still allege that the southern rebels are state a grosser error. In an eminent degree burden, and denied all personal rights-only tion !" for the latter purpose were the bendmen classed as human beings-only to give preponderance to their masters at Washington. The anomalous privilege bespeaks our great solicitude to please the man-enslavers-that such a great concession, and many others piled on top of it, failed to satisfy those insatiate exactors, only shows their folly or

And as the substance has departed, so better than could have been expected a few would their masters have displaced even the weeks ago.

government, but even of self-ownership. mand is merely the right of perpetual revo- appropriation for that precise end.

ogy, inconsistent and impracticable in civil- | tion.

destroying liberty. There exists, indeed, in every large comin the extremest cases would wise and patriland were to rebel on pretexts tenfold strongthan any that our slaveholders can bring. Yet we see the latest English papers still harping on that old theme of "self-govern- Such acts at such a time cannot be reprement," though the writers must know, as hended too strongly.

stitution. Posterity will have reason to rejoice at their stern decision, including even cial peril as either grave or imminent. joice at their stern decision, including even | cial peril as either grave or imminent. the descendants of those carping Britons who

RICHMOND.

Parties who have recently arrived within our lines on the James from the rebel capital, ery public place, there is but one tonic of the occasion of universal trepidation. The inhabitants, generally appear to consider the capture of the city now a foregoing conclusion, notwithstanding all the confidence in-spired by its four years of stubborn defiance of all our efforts against it. It requires no educated strategist to appreciate the elements of the present military situation. It is felt by all that affairs are now in a very different osition from what they have been in any of our former efforts against the great strong-hold of Rebeldom; and it is plainly seen that its long and successful resistance of all advances hitherto made against it, furnishes no rgument for a continuance of the same good ortune under the present altered circumstances. "You can never get to Richmond; it's too strong for you." Or, tauntingly, "All right, goon, go on, but you ain't at Richmond yet;" or, "Why don't you all make haste and take Richmond?" These used to be the kind of remarks whereby the Virginian—man, woman or child—would intimate to you his unbounded confidence in the defensive works of the Rebel Capital. And this confidence has known no abatement until very recently. It was found all along our line of advance from the Rapidan, and ha has taken place and begun to appreciate the effect of Gen. Grant's extended combinations.

Now, it seems, even the people of Richmond themselves look forward to "Yankee" occu-

pation of their city as a highly probable event

and are much engaged in speculating on the

THE LATE CONGRESS. A rather slow evangelist once preached to

slim Western audience a sermon which, if it had not dealt with the most momentou possible theme, might have been pronounced dull. At the close, he sent around his hat, n arms to procure the right of "self-govern- hoping to secure thereby some aliment for ment," and that the north withholds from his carnal nature in requital for the spiritual them this right. It would be difficult to manna he had been dispensing, but was dis- Richmond Sentinel and the Enquirer. The appointed by its return to him absolutely former belabors Governor Brown severely the southern slaveholders possessed that right, empty. Looking intently into the "aching and says: and something more besides-not only did void," he turned it upside down, shook it they represent themselves in our national vigorously, and finding the result to be still councils, but, in addition, three-fifths of all nothing, he exclaimed, "Thank God that I that in those regiments or commands from these slaves whom they held as heasts of have got my but hack from this congregathose slaves whom they held as beasts of have got my hat back from this congrega-We are reminded of this anecdote by the

fact that the end of the late Congress was better than some portion of its previous career had given reason to expect. We beieve not one of the various Patent Extensions, so desperately pushed and at one time so likely to succeed, was carried through. At all events, those of most consequence were not. The twenty per cent. extra to the The rebels wanted much more than even | builders of Iron-Clads went under. The this; for when they broke into rebellion the various projects of salary-raising were all act was counter to the wishes of their own | defeated; only the twenty per cent. extra people. The majority of legal voters was voted by the House to its employes prevailclearly against the contemplated change, and | ed, and that by the most determined and so the wicked leaders overleaned the evident | reckless pertinacity on the part of its sup- | tainly follow his recommendations if adoptimpediment, and proceeded, in despite of porters. All attempts-and they were popular majorities, to consummate their strongly backed—to increase the compensafatal purpose. By sheer brutality and open tion of Members failed; though we presume violence they terrorized and coerced their the petty gouge of exempting their salaries own people, and practicalty nullified selfgovernment. They had three modes of processful. The monstrous story that a bill had
cessful. The monstrous story that a bill had
compared to apparent to require explanation.

His course is not different from public declarations have been constantly call own people, and practicalty nullified self- and mileage from the Income Tax was succedure for domestic dissensions - the bullet, passed increasing the subvention to the traitors who have betrayed their country. the rope and the dungeon. By such means | Pacific Railroad and branches to One Hundid rebellion obtain headway; by such dred Millions of Dollars was, we are happy means has it retained its sway through four to hear, a mistake of the Associated Press reyears of blood and misery throughout the re- | port. Nothing like this was done. What | gion where its armies could keep their foot- did pass, we believe, was a bill allowing the hold. It is but an aggravation of their guilt | Union Pacific and each of its branches to | toms, in his own and their behalf, delivered to palaver about "self-government." Un- complete one hundred miles of road and re- a brief address, expressive of their respect der the legal government the southern peo- ceive the whole of the stipulated advance for him on the eve of his retiring from the ple had it to the utmost extent that was pos- thereon in anticipation of the completion of. Treasury Department, and expressing their sible; under their rebel tyrants not a vestige the entire work-a very different matter. cordial wishes for his health and happiness.

semblance of liberty, had their nefarious | What is called the "Miscellaneous" apcess. To take off one's clothes before going schemes succeeded. Only a year or two ago, propriation bill failed—which we mourn not I can only say to you, what you probably when the Richmond junta imagined their as those without hope. It contained many, all know, that I came here most unwillingsuccess was probable, we all remember those proper and necessary with some questionally, and I shall have perhaps but a single remust be sent to the rear before the battle, the right of suffrage, so necessary to the security of slavery. Who can doubt that such in the regular operations of the Navy. It is has be intentions would have been carried out if the a shame that the Lighthouse Service for the intentions would have been carried out if the conspirators could have obtained a separate ensuing fiscal year should have been left to duty, under the circumstances, but encourgovernment? Such a change would have take its chance in this bill; but that was probeen as sure as the reopening of the slave bably calculated to help other items through. port from gentlemen connected with the of- and powerful interest. All knew that this trade, a kindred object, designed to add mil- If necessary, we presume the Navy Departlions more to the sable host in servitude - ment can keep the Lights burning in the in- am aware. I found every gentleman here men who not only were deprived of all self- | terest of our National Defenses; if not, some | other way will be found. We protest apossess under the general government is a that the genius that discovered a way to pay reasonable and salutary one. It consists with the Illinois Control for transportation in reasonable and salutary one. It consists with the Illinois Central for transportation, in defiance of a resolve of Congress, can keep the Department. I think it would be better attained. Neither anticipated that the cause equality, equity, safety, prosperity and hap- defiance of a resolve of Congress, can keep piness. The substitute which our rebels de- the coast duly lighted in the absence of an

signines the right of any State or combination of States to break up the Union at pleasure, and form as many separate governments as there are States. So absurd and mischievous a doctrine might easily run into the further excess, that the county or municipal as there are States. So absurd and mischievous a doctrine might easily run into the chievous a doctrine might easily run into the further excess, that the county or municipal parts of a State were equally endowed with tary Tribunals. Here is the grand army of the parts of a State were equally endowed with tary Tribunals. Here is the grand army of the parts of a State were equally endowed with tary Tribunals. Here is the grand army of the parts of a State were equally endowed with tary Tribunals. Here is the grand army of the parts of the prayers of both could not be times, a very inadequate renumeration for answered; that of neither has been answered.

Washington, March 2.—The Navy Departs the irregulated; we cannot consent that none other lie good, for what I conceive to be, in these lides of the prayers of both could not be then only answered; that of neither has been answered parts of a State were equally endowed with tary Tribunals. Here is the grand army of of the Government. With regard to my unto the world because of offences; for it rights of separation, involving universal disrights of separation, involving universal disintegration and the extinction of human and of those who aid soldiers to desert by society itself. Each little fragment, as it fought against the lawful government, might that these have rendered themselves fairly protest in favor of self-government with just amenable to Military law; and we cannot her orably and conscientiously performs his having continued through His appointed duty is entitled to be treated as such.

| time, He now wills to remove, and that he protest in favor of self-government with just amenable to Military law; and we cannot ern rebels and their outside friends. The jurisdiction of civil magistrates exclusively. liberty they claim is irrational and inadmis- We fear this would be giving impunity to

ized society, since it is simply the liberty of We have said that the Appropriations self. were less prodigal than we had feared they would be: we must add that they were still nunity the abstract right of revolution, but | larger than they should have been. The its exercise is fraught with awful peril. Only twenty per cent. extra to the House employes might have passed as simply reckless in orotic men resort to it-only when peaceful dinary times; now, it seems to us graver and means had failed to bring redress for griev- worse than that. Our country is still in seances should violence and bloodshed be rious peril; and her most imminent danger evoked. How far from having justifying is that of financial collapse. In such a crisis, reasons for revolutionary war were our south- prodigality, borders closely on treason, and ern malcontents every candid looker-on may the most rigorous economy is an obvious dicudge. Never, in any age or country, was tate of patriotism. To embark in the conthere a revolt so inexcusable. Those very struction of canals, &c., which cannot pro- entered the Bank of Commerce with four borne the battle, and for his widow and his telegraphic circuit ever worked, and the fact Britons who still affirm that our insurgents | bably come into use till after the end of the seek "self-government," would frown with war, create new offices or increase salaries anspeakable indignation if Ireland of Scot- where the public service could have been carried on without them, &c., is to place new burdens on the overloaded camel's back. tempting Providence and inviting disaster.

well as we, that our government cheerfully Usually, the House checks the tendency to concedes it as an indisputable right. Only extravagance rampant in the Senate; now, to prevent the excess or abuse of this right- | the Senate checks the prodigality of the only to prevent the virtual abrogation of House. This results mainly from the fact that and all other rights-have they checked | that John Sherman heads the Finance Comthat and all other rights—have they checked that John Sherman heads the Finance Com-the attempted revolution. It was an im-the attempted revolution. It was an imperative duty, enforced by a hundred weighty leads the House. Mr. Stevens is an earnest reasons, and one that could not be set uside | patriot; but, believing that the Government by men who had sworn to uphold the Con- can manufacture money to any desired ex-

Richmond, represent the people there as in a it. The doings of the next House will de-

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Under conversation—"the Yankees," and chief the judicious management of Col. Mulford, among the Yankees, Sherman. His march the exchange of prisoners goes on bravely. northward is the great absorbing theme, and The New York Times of Tuesday publishes a list of the names of the 500 officers who were received within our lines below City Point on the 21st and 22d inst., and since then, forwarded to Annapolis. With this last installment, the Richmond military prisons have all—thank Heaven!—been emptied of their loyals inmates. Col. Mulford has also perfected his arrangements for the delivery of those who have been in prison at Columbia, Salisbury, and part of those at Florence. The place named for this exchange "last ditch" without delay. However this story may tally with the fact, is certain that prisoners are to be delivered at Mobile; those west of the Mississippi at the mouth of Red southward. How they obtained passports, limited his exertions to the restrict of the managed to get across the lines we are is Wilmington. The Georgia and Alabama prisoners are to be delivered at Mobile; those River. Col. Mulford, moreover, has not or managed to get across the lines, we are limited his exertions to the matter of an exchange of purely military prisoners. He has included in his arrangements the release of loyal masters and crews of vessels, and of not a few private citizens as well. The point bridge, died on Saturday last, at the advanced Col. Mulford has established his office on the James River (Varina) places him in easy communication with the Lieutenant-General, and the public need not be specially advised of the fact that Gen. Grant extends the utmost facilities necessary to make the

> Nineteen States have ratified the Constitutional Amendment, leaving eight still | Traveller. necessary. It is almost certain that the following states will ratify: Arkansas, Connecticut, Iowa, New Hampshire, Oregon, Tennessee and Vermont. Only one more is of giving the death blow?

exchange as perfect and as speedy as the cir-

cumstances will admit.

REBEL DESERTIONS.

In a proclamatian to the North Carolinians. Governor Vance says that "thousands upon thousands of the army, absent without leave, are lurking in the woods and swamps of the South." So much for direct evidence that the rebel army is demoralized. The indirect proof is furnished in articles from the

"It is such utterances as his that make deserters from our army. We are informed iny is generally desired, except such as deals in rabid censures of the Government, and in gloomy predictions of certain and honeless failure and defeat, in consequence of what is alleged to be unutterable and invariable official folly and stupidity on every possible question. Men read these demoralizing diatribes and brood over them until they be-come reckless and despairing, and when night comes, and they are set on outpost duty, they do what these saultfinders logically bid them to do—they desert. Why should they not, How many deserters Gov. Brown's message vill make depends on the number of copies of it which may find their way to our trenches.

The Enquirer says: "He must be presumed to understand and need and desire the results that must cer-That Gov. Brown is endeavoring to disband the armies of the Confederacy, that he is actively engaged in prostituting the high is actively engaged in prostituting position he holds to the service of the public enemy, and seeking, with all the powers of his office to discourage and dispirit the neo-

the Tressury Department proceeded to the room of Secretary Fessenden, when Judge Natham Sargeant, the Commissioner of Cus-On the whole, the Session wound up much | Secretary Fessenden replied:

GENTLEMEN: I am exceedingly thankful to you for this call and for the kind expressions of regard 1 have received from you through the Commissioners of Customs. n so exceedingly agreeable and for whom I have a very friendly regard. I aged and sustained by the assurance of sunfice. I have received that support from all of you without a single exception, so far as I Executive branch of the Government, betlution, destructive of national repose, fraught with infinite disorder and misery, sure to rests," which caused the failure of the bill to the Senate with many opinions corrected read the same bible and pray to the same charge upon measures of domestic legisla-

dollars in gold, for the purpose of depositing cherish a just and lasting peace among our over in one circuit, is a notable cra in the the same. He placed the four bags on one selves and with all nations. end of the counter, leaving a boy in charge while he joined in the long queue of depositors making their way toward the receiving teller's desk. In a few moments Mr. Henlerson's attention was attracted by hearing the lad ery "stop thief," and on turning round he beheld a man rushing out of the bank with one of the bags of gold in his possession. Henderson immediately started in pursuit of this man, and on the corner of Cedar and Nassau streets the fugitive was seized by Mr. Sam'l Rhodes, of No. 75 Carmine street, and the bag of gold was recoveren back to the bank. It was then discovered that during the excitement which ensued another of the bags, also containing five thou-We rejoice that the House, by a decided man is supposed to have been the accomplice of the first thief. The prisoner was arraignnow excuse the rebels while censuring our vote, has ordered a division of the duties hitherto assigned to its most important where he gave his name as Levi Smith, but Committee; the scrutiny of Appropriations | was recognized as "Dutch Hindrick," a man being henceforth separated from the provision of Ways and Means. This reform, long committed him to trial without bail. He is

MOVEMENT OF REBELS IN CANADA. glimpse of the President. very feverish state of excitement. On the monstrate its inestimable value. So says Within a week past there has been a generative in the hotels, at the theatre and in evitor. Tribune. Within a week past there has been a general clearing out of the rebel cotorie which, since last summer, has hovered about the clear. At a subsequent period, the President frontier in our vicinity. A meeting of some thirty or forty, including Mr. Jacob Thompstices of the Supreme Court, Members and thirty or forty, including Mr. Jacob Thompson, and some other colebrities, was held at Drummondville, C. W., last week, and a Drummondville, Thompson, and the season of distinction, assembled in the Senate Chamber. There the Vice is the season of the supreme court, Accuracy exchanges of the Supreme court, Accuracy exchange communication from Jeff. Davis was then read and acted upon. The report is that the Richmond Government announced to the Canadian emissaries its intention to speedily

Line Senate Chamber. There the Vice President elect took the oath of office, preceding it by an address.

Chief Justice Chase administered to Mr. ters somewhere in Southern Kentucky or story may tally with the fact, is certain that

> age of one hundred and four years, seven months and twenty-eight days. It is but a few weeks since the papers noticed the fact that he was at the polls on the day of the Presidential election, and voted for President Lincoln. The voters of the town passed resolutions of respect to him on that occasion, and a letter was addressed to him by Presi-dent. He was a member of the State Legislature more than fifty years ago .- Boston

Philadelphia Stock Markets. PHILADELPHIA, March 4. The Inauguration of President Lincoln.

Immense Procession—The Oath Admin istered to the President and Vice President-Inaugural Address of President Lincoln Delivered - Unbounded Enthusiam of the People-The Inaugural Address.

WASHINGTON, March 4. The procession reached the capitol at about quarter to 12 o'clock, escorting the Presi lent elect.

At a subsequent period the President and Vice President, together with the Justices of the Supreme Court, members and ex-mem bers of Congress, foreign ministers and other persons of distinction, assembled in the Senelect took the oath of office, preceding it by an address.
Chief Justice Chase administered the oath

of office on the Eastern portico, when the President delivered his Inaugural Address. There was a very large attendance, and the scene was one of much interest. The weather cleared off bright and beautiful.

As the President and others reached the platform the band played "Hail to the Chief," and salutes were fired. The President was cheered by the immense throng, composed of civilians and military, and after the delivery of his address was again and again cheered and saluted by cannon and music.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4. FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper; now,

The progress of our arms, upon which all

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it—all sought to avoid it. While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agent were in the city seeking to destroy it others without were seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of hem would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish; and the wa

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurdisposed to aid me. I can say to you, gent would rend the Union, even by war, themen, with entire frankness, that I believe while the Government chained no right to my having been here will prove of great do more than to restrict the territorial entermonent of it. while the Government claimed no right to

for the Government and the country if Congress, and the gentlemen connected with the

the rank of a centleman and every marcyhe dence of God, must needs come, but which Acting upon this belief, I have regarded gives to both North and South this terrible the humblest clerk in this office, so long as he discharged his duty honestly and faith-fence came, shall we discern therein any desible; it is a rigmarole of jingling phraseol- practices which strike at the life of the Na- fully, as my equal, as entitled not only to parture from those divine attributes which strike at the life of the Naprotection but to equal rights with my- the believers in a living God ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray

Gentlemen, did you not come here to make that this mighty scourge of war may speedior hear speeches, and I will only add that I ly pass away; yet it God wills that it concludly receive your kind wishes. At my age, new friends are not easily made, but I bondmen in two hundred and fifty years of shall indulge the hope that in leaving the Department I shall not lose the regards of those whose friendship I have learned to paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said: "The judgments of the Lord are righteous altogether." With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmancher Boy of Gold Stolen.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Wm. H. Hentel and the content of the trip to the property of the trip to derson, a clerk in the banking house of J. are engaged in—to bind up the nation's miles, and the difference of time about four B. Alexander & Co., No. 37 William street, wounds—to care for him who shall have hours. This is unquestionably the longest

The Presidential Inauguration. WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Lincrowd that assemb'ed was exceedingly large, and thousands proceeded to the capitol to Pennsylvania Avenue at 11 o'clock. President Lincoln had been at the capitol all day, and consequently did not accompany the pro-cession to the scene of the ceremonies. Two regiments of the Invalid corps, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and four companies of colored troops formed the military escort. The Mayor and Councilmen of Washington, Councilmen from Balti-more, the firemen of this city, and firemen of Philadelphia—the Good Will, Franklin of Pinladeipina—the Good with, Frankin and Perseverance companies—were also in the procession. Among the benevolent societies present were lodges of Oda Fellows' and Musons, including a colored lodge of the latter fraternity. The public and principal desirable, has become indispensable. Its suggestion was one of the last legislative acts of Mr. S. S. Cox, and we thank him for

The procession reached the Capitol at a

Lincoln the oath to protect and maintain the Constitution of the United States, in the presence of thousands who witnessed the int resting ceremony, while standing in mud, almost knee deep; the inaugural was read, after which a national salute was fired. The their way back to the neighborhood of the procession then again moved up Pennsylva nia avenue, the President being conveyed in a barouche, scated with his son and Secretary Fessenden, of the Committee of Arrange nents. The President was escorted to the White House, after which the procession separated. Everything passed of in the most quiet and orderly manner, and although thousands participated in the ceremonies not an accident occurred to mar the pleasure of

the day.
Washington, March 5.—The floor of the Senate Chamber was crowded to-day by Senators, members elect, and ex-members of Congress, Justices of the Supreme Court Army and Naval officers, foreign ministers in full dress, Governors of States and Territories, all the members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished personages. The President entered the Senate Chamber after the Vice President had delivered his address, and while the retiring Vice President was administering to him the oath to support and defond the Constitution, and also the oath of allogiance, the galleries were densely filled. Thousands of strangers came Morris Canal 85; Reading 563; Pennsylvania 5's 873; hither to-day to witness the ceremonies. To-nightthe Executive mansion was thrown open for public reception. The pressure was immense.

What Gen. Thomas is About. The troops sent from Eastnort, Miss. o.

the troops sent from Enseport, miss., on steamers by Gen. Thomas, were the sixteenth Corps; and were destined, in conjunction with the forces of Gen. Canby, to operate against Mobile. They left at Eastport from 25,000 to 30,000 cavalry and mounted infantry. But the number of men pouring into Tennessee daily from the Northwest is such as to leave no doubt that Gen. Thomas will have ample orces in Kentucky and Tennessee after all his various detachments have left on their Alabama and Mississippi campaign. So numerous are these reinforcements that on some days as many as five thousand were passed through Nashville by railroad on their way

to the front.
Under such circumstances there need be no fear that Thomas will be in want of any men to defend Tennessee while carrying on his vast operations in Alabama and Mississippi; and if Longstreet should resume his unfortunate campaign against Knoxville, he will be very apt to find himself entirely overmatched. If it be true that fifteen thousand of Hood's late army have been sent into the Carolinas to reinforce Beauregard against Sherman, there cannot be more than ten thousand men of that army left, and all the conscripts and reinforcements likely to be gathered up cannot increase that army to twenty thousand. Instead, therefore, of Thomas fearing either Taylor or Longstreet, it is more probable that when Sherman shall, in his triumphant march, have reached Burksville, Va., Thomas will have a corps marching along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad to cooperate with him by

the way of Lynchburg. Phila, N. Amer. Arming Slaves for Slavery.

We heard a distinguished Major General of the army of the Union, one who has spent much time in the South during the war and had thousands of opportunities, as he assur-ed us, of learning the thoughts and feelings ed forth on every point and phase of the great of the negroes even in the remotest and most contest which still absorbs the attention of unenlightened portions of that section, say unenlightened portions of that section, say REF The chiefs of the various bureaus of the nation, little that is new could be present- that there was nothing he so anxiously desired as southern enlistments of negroes. He declared that no earthly truth could be clearer else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably strike the rebellion dead. He stated that he high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

It is true, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in learn of one, whose sympathies and anxious desires were not on the side of the Federal cause, and he related many instances illustrative of their feelings. He said that there has never been an instance where a Federal fugitive in the South was betraved by a negro, never an instance where such a fugitive failed to receive negro aid and succor. "You have seen," said he, "my colored brigades to-day; now suppose that Southern colored brigades were arrayed against them-do you think it possible that there would be any fighting? No, sir, no!" We guess that his opinion was correct, and that the first experience will verify it .- Louisvitle Journal.

> Speech of the Emperor Napoleon. The French Chambers were opened on the ple of North Carolina: 15th by a speech from the Emperor. The speech is mainly occupied by domestic af-As regards Mexico, the speech briefly says, good sense of the Mexican population, and

partment has received information of the capture of the schooner Delia, under English colors, near Bay Port, Florida, by the United States steamer Mahaska. She had a cargo of pig lead and some cases of sabres.

Acting Admiral Stribling, of the East February an expedition left the United States bark at midnight to destroy the salt works on the West Bay expedition, and returned on the 14th, having destroyed the works of 13,615 gallons boiling power, besides seventy bushels of salt and one hundred and twenty five barrels of epsom salts.

Notable Era in the History of Telegraphing

NEW YORK, March 5 .- On Sunday more canvas bags, each containing five thousand orphans—to do all which may achieve and that such a length of wire was telegraphed

Too Much Sack for his Bread.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says coln was inaugurated at 12 o'clock, noon to-day. The weather was clear and beautiful, little incident occurred, which shows that but on account of the recent rains the streets were filled with mud. Despite this fact the credit of being.

Crowd that assembled was exceedingly large, oitol to eral Bragg, in the usual way, to hold the . The State at all hazards—stop up the roads, dewitness the inauguration ceremonies. The state at all hazards—stop up the roads, deprocession marched from 16th street and stroy supplies, and crush Sherman. At the close of the dispatch, the strange phenomena of an idea seemed to strike him, and he asked: "What is your available force for this purpose?" To which Gen. Bragg promptly replied: Five proclamations and one brigade."
Our informant did not see the point, and asked Gen. Bragg to explain:
"Why," said he, "Governor Brown is-

sued a proclamation, that was one. General A. R. Wright's made two. The President's made three. Senator B. H. Hill's made four, and that from the eight members of Congress made five.

I can't 'erush' him with five proclamations, and one brigade."

General Anderson and Sumter At a meeting in New York, a resolution was adopt requesting the President to send a national ship to Charleston harbor to convey thither General Robert Anderson, that he may replace upon the flagstaff of Fort Sumter that national banner which, on the 13th of April, 1861, he was compelled to lower at the dictation of the South Carolina, insurgents,

Advance of Sheridan. Washington, March 4. Richmond papers of the 2d announce that Sheridan's forces had reached Staunton, and were still advancing.

Seven-Thirty Subscriptions. PHILADELPHIA, March 4.- Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, reports the sales of the 7-30 loan to-day at \$4,130,000, including a subscription of \$234,000 from New York, and \$3,000 individual subscriptions of \$500 and \$100. Total subscriptions for the week,

\$20,877, 450,

Extensive Fires.

med on Saturday last. Loss \$20.

000. No insurance. FROM GEN. GRANT .- The Chicago Journal states C. B. Denio, an old personal friend of Gen. Grant, has just returned from a visit to the front, and brings back with him and teachers to "Browh's Bronchial Troches." this assurance:

send & Co., Marysville, Nottoway

Gen. Grant is very confident of early and ntire success. He has the utmost faith in Sherman. It is not unlikely that we shall hear of important news from that quarter before another week.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Important from Gen. Sheridan—General Early and nearly his entire force re-ported Captured—Charlottesville in our Possession—Telegrams from Gen. Grant —Hancock in Command of the Middle Department.

> WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 5, '65.

Gen. Dix. New York: The following dispatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of Gen. Early by Sheridan, and the capture of Charlottesville, have been received by this department. Gen. Sheridan and his forces commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton when last heard from.

Maj. Gen. Hancock was placed in charge of the middle military division during the absence of Sheridan at his Headquarters at

CITY POINT, VA., March 5, 11 A. M.

Yon. E. M Stanton: Deserters who came in this morning report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four reg-

threat Christies vine. They report four regiments having gone from here to Richmond to reinforce Early.

(Signed)

U. S. Grant, Lt. Gen.
CITY POINT, VA., March 5, 4 A. M.—E. M. Stanton: - Refugees confirm the statement of deserters as to the capture of Early and nearly all of his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday last, between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the Staunton and Condefeat was total.

(Signod.)

U. S. Grant, Lt. Gen.

Manch 5, 2 P. M.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Dr. Com. CITY POINT, March 5, 2 P. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Deserters from every point of the enemy's ines confirm the capture of Charlottesville by Sheridan. They say he captured General Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1,800 men.
Four brigades were reported as having

been sent to Lynchburg to get there before General Sherman if possible. U. S. Grant, Lieut. Gen. NEW YORK, March 6.—The Times has a letter from Winehester which states that on the 25th ultimo, cavalry reinforcements and nontoon trains arrived there, and on the 7th Gen. Sheridan started with about five thousand cavalry it is said to operate in the direction of Lynchburg. Some say Sheridan and Sherman will meet and act together in that direction Gen. Hancock assumed command at Winchester on the departure of Sheridan

Patriotism in North Carolina. Mr. Richardson, the Tribune correspond

ent who lately escaped from the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., in his thrilling account of the adventures of himself and his com panions, pays the following tribute to the patriotis: which they found among the peo-For the first fifty miles we found only two

or three white Union people; but relied ex-clusively upon the negroes. Whenever we speech is mainly occupied by domestic ar-fairs and is quite silent on the American question. It refers to the settlement of the Danish question, and French neutrality therein and expatations on the Italian convention, and the benefits to be derived by trying to reach our homes, and we want you Italy as well as the Holy Sec. It permits to help us." They invariably responded France to withdraw her troops from Rome. promptly; sheltered us whenever they could, with anything like safety, and always fed the new throne is becoming consolidated, the and piloted us. So far as their fidelity was country is becoming pacified, and its imconcerned, we felt just as safe among them menso resources are being developed, the happy effect of the valor of our soldiers, the rooms. In fifty miles we struck the mountains

fore the conflict itself should cease.

Each looked for an easier triumph, and a The Emperor rejoices at the French triumps the route we travelled, we were constantly the route we travelled, we were constantly among white friends. With what gladness we parted from them I am sure many a fer-

Of Dan. Ellis, the famous Union guide, he writes: name of Dan. Ellis, a famous guide, who has done nothing from the beginning of the war but escort persons through our lines. Ellis has taken through more than four thousand | present. refugees, never losing but one man, and he was lost through his own indiscretion. The party had lived eight or ten days, in winter among the snowy mountains, upon parched corn. (Dan. declares that parched corn is as good to travel on as the most luxurious

food, if a man only thinks so; but I feel bound to say that I have tried it, and don't think so.) The man in question, finally revolted, and declared he would have an honest meal, if he got captured. So he went to house, obtained the meal and did get captured. Early in the war, when our lines were at Louisville and Knoxville, Ellis conducted party after party of refugees to those points, four and five hundred miles through he Cumberland mountains. He is wary, vigilant and sleepless as ar Indian, and knows every secluded path and evidence was sent to Harrisburg for dispositive type Union man through an immense range tion of Capt. Theum. Post Pro. Marshal.

of country. Again and again we were told, far back on the journey, "If you once fall into the hands of Dan. Ellis and obey his orders, you are perfectly safe." We did fall of the Students of Dickinson College, Carlisle. into his hands one hundred and fifty miles | Pa., the following preamble and resolutions from our lines, in a peculiarly dangerous lo cality, and to us he was like a shadow of a great rock in a weary land. He was just starting for Knoxville with seventy Union efugees, United States soldiers returning to duty from their homes within the enemy Some twenty of them were armed and forty mounted. The moment he overtook us on the road, and was told who we were, he said: "Boys, here are some prisoners escaped from Salisbury, almost worn out with the journey. Get down off your horses; we cannot afford to ride and let these men walk." From this point, though some nade five.

"I shall consider Sherman a hard case if we had passed through, we felt comparative-

A FRIEND writing to us from Philadel-phia says: "I saw this afternoon many, very many working men and women in their working clothes, bring in to Jay Cooke's office their little savings of \$50 and \$100, and buy the \$50 and \$100 7.30 bonds. Don't let anybody hereafter talk to me about the per-manency of a Government in whose permanency the working classes are depositors! Unshakable and eternal is the State which is in debt to those of its citizens who depend upon their daily labor for their daily bread."
N. Y. Trib.

By private letter from Paris, written few hours later than that from our correspondent, published in another column, we learn that M. Chateaurenard, the appointed successor to M. Mercier, as Minister to the United States, is soon to leave for this counonted States, is soon to leave for this country. The statement is said to be based on something more than mere rumor. The new minister, it is further said, fully sympathises with the North in the struggle in which the country is engaged. If these assertions be true, his speedy coming to his country is very significant.—N. Y. Trib.

REMARKABLE CONCURRENCE OF OPIN ION.—All the papers of Chicago, Democratic and Republican, concur in the opinion county, Missouri, on Monday, entirely destroyed the pork house and contents, of Maxwell. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The dry goods house of Jenkins Maxwell. cratic members were as ready as any tosanction all its corrupt action. These papers charge bribery by the wholesale, and dishonesty in overy form, upon that honorable body.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES - We would call the special attention of clergymen It is well known to our readers that we do not admit medicines to our columns. Wo advertise these Troches, because, after a trial of them, we are satisfied that they are the best thing of the kind extant.—Chicago School Journal and the second second second

Town and County Matters,

Boiling Sprigns Hotel. For rent from the 1st, April 1865. Apply to PETER F. EGE, Carlisle Pa-3t.

APPRENTICE WANTED .- A stout bey, with a good education and a good moral character, will be taken at this office to learn the Printing business. None others need apply.

LECTURE.-Wm. Harder, the blind orush maker, so well known to our citizens proposes to give a lecture in Rheem's Hall. on Saturday evening next. The lecture will be divided into two parts—the first giving a general description and history of the system of instruction at the blind asylum, the second part will be a talk about "what a blind man saw in the west."

Good music will enliven the exercises. Mr. Harder is in indigent circumstances, and our readers will be contributing to a commendable object by attending the lec-

THE PHENIX PECTORAL.—This cough remedy is now extensively used and is of the highest value to the community, its curative qualities having been tested by thousands with the most gratifying results. Its cheapness brings it within the reach of all. It is prepared by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, a reputable physician of Phœnixville Pa. and is sold by all druggists and country storekeepers, and at Haverstick's drug store in Carlisle.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE. - On Tuesday evening last, the Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture in Rheem's Hall, on the trite theme of Temperance. The lecturer is a man of large experience and considerable reputation as a minister of the Gospel. In the treatment of the temperance question, he argued, with looking either to the total prohibition or restriction of the sale of intoxicating beverages, had in every instance proved entire, utter failures, that experience teaches us to abandon the idea of coercive measures.

Temperance societies or associations, had accomplished nothing and could accomplish nothing in the way of permanently abating the evil. The only possible way to battle successfully with the demon Alcohol, is through the power and grace of the Divine Spirit. Bring our young men under the influence of holy religion and the battleis won. Man's power is impotent, God's almighty. Denunciation can do nothing, love every-

The speaker drew some sad and touching pictures of the evil consequences of intemperance, showing its inevitable tendency to debauchery, disgrace and perdition.

Appropos of this lecture, many of our readers will remember a discussion some years ago on this question by Mr. CHAMBERS, and the Rev. Mr. LILLY, in which the latter gentleman took the precise ground now occupied by the former, and Mr. CHAMBERS argued strenuously in favor of prohibitory laws, and coercive measures generally. What a remarkable instance of radical conversion to diametrically opposing views. Who shall say that the world is not moving?

PROCEEDINGS OF PROVOST MARSHAL'S Office.-We have nothing especially important to chronicle in our report of this most superhuman efforts of the faithful few toour Father, that He would guide us through | charge! with the duty of collecting the nethe difficulties of our long, wearisomo jour-cessary funds wherewith to pay bounties-ney, and guard us against the perils that dwindled down to a comparatively small figure, and there is every reason to hope that again we will be clear of the draft. Through We had for months been familiar with the the entire District those men who have been put into service as Substitutes and Volunteers, are first-class, and will prove efficient s a genius, and his life is a romance. He soldiers, reflecting honor on those they re-

The following deserters and delinquent drafted men were arrested during the week and disposed of:

EPHRAIM WALKER and JACKSON WALren, Co. B. 143d Pa. Vols. deserted Dec. 6, 1863, at Warrenton Junction, Va., were arrested March 3, 1865, and turned over to

Carlisle Barracks. WILLIAM MITCHELL, drufted from York ounty, July 22, 1864, failed to report, was arrested March 3, 1865, and turned over to Carlisle Barracks.

GEORGE HURLEY arrested Feb 22 1865. as a deserter, but in the absence of conclusive tion of Capt. THEUM, Post Pro. Marshal.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the Students of Dickinson College, Carlisle. were adopted. WHEREAS, It has pleased the All wise

Providence to remove from us by death our amented Professor WILLIAM CARLYLE Wilson, and WHEREAS, Our intimate relation to him and our consequent loss makes us participators in the bereavements of his relatives

Therefore. Resolved. That in his death we as Students have lost a true friend, a faithful counsellor and a learned instructor, and while we deeply lament his death we bow submissively,

knowing our loss is his gain.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family in the irreparable loss they have sustained and tender them our sincere condolence in this their affliction.

Resolved, That we as Students attend the funeral of Professor Wilson in a body.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of the regard and esteem we wear a suitable badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and that they be published in the New York Herald,

Christian Advocate and Journal, Methodist, Philadelphia Press, Village Record, Carlisle Herald and American Democrat.
E. E. HASTINGS, Chairman class of '65, Tonn. Chairman class of '66, F. O. Miles, Chairman class of '69, J., F., Goucher, Chairman class of '69,

Tribute of Respect. CAMP BATTERY "D." 2ND P. V.

ARTILLERY, BERMUDA FRONT, VA.;
March 3, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—It becomes our melancholy duty to announce to you, as well as his many friends, the sudden death of our late associate and comrade in arms, FREDERICK FABER
who departed this life at the Hospital at wno departed this life at the Hospital at Point of Rocks, Va., Feb. 24th, of acute Diarrhoea, contracted in the service while battling for the rights of hisadopted country. At a meeting of the undersigned members of Battery "D," 2nd Artillery, March 8d, 1865, the following resolutions of condolarie 1865, the following resolutions of condolents

were adopted.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in Hes Providence, to remove by death our Companion in arms, Frekerick Faber.
Therefore,
Resolved, That we deeply deplore his loss and sincerely sympathize with his bereaved and afflicted parents and relatives, in the loss of their son and brother.

loss of their son and brother.

Resolved, That ever ready to respond to duty's call, fearless in the hour of danger,

kind and modest in his deportment he won, the respect and esteem of his companions in arms, and his memory shall ever be cherished, as only the true and brave can be, in the hearts of his comrades.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased com-