

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA. dnesday, Dec. 17. 1862.

Late Wholesale Slaughter, and the Reasons Assigned for it.

accoun's of the late terrible engagement redericksburg, which we publish in tos paper, leave no room for doubt as to the It. Disguise and conceal it as they may, the fact that our brave troops were drivback, with a loss in killed and wounded of haps a tenth of their number, stares us in face. The abolition "On to Richmond" rnals, labor to make the affair appear as of the necessary and inevitable steps tords the "crushing out of the rebellion." The Tribune says it was necessary in orto find out the position and strength of rebel army; and congratulates the army d the country that this information has w been obtained. The Philadelphia Insirer, which has, under the influence lately rought to bear upon it, (the appointment of evenues of the first congressional district,) secome one of the most truculent and sycophantic of all this class of lickspittle journals. n its issue of Tuesday last, four days after the battle, gives the following "six good and sufficient reasons for this movement," That our readers may judge themselves of the sufciency of these reasons, we copy them, with the introductory remarks, entire:

"There are some men who cannot understand why Burnside crossed the Rappahannock. Let us try to enlighten them :-

I. To determine the positions, force and purposes of the Rebels by actual contact; the only sure way in which it can be done. And he has done it effectually. He now knows as exactly what he has to do, and how to do it.

II. To keep them from running away secretly, and leaving him in the lurch, while they were erecting new Gibralters, and labyrinthine traps in the mazy country about the head waters of the Pamunkey, It is only by attacking that he can tell whether they are there or not.

III. To aid any diversions which were being made in his favor, and to hurry them up; co-operation. As he delayed subordinate movements would drag. His movement is the torch to fire the whole train.

IV. To take advantage of this God-send of good weather, in which men can fight without freezing, and keep warm without Es quimaux shelters. A few days, and the winter-wind-god, frowning through murky shies may bind, and nature hand and foot, and put an end to attack or defence. Every day's fine weather should be used vigorously, for its continuance cannot be counted on.

V. To employ eager troops, who would be disgusted at delay; disheartened by want of system and energy; demoralized by inaction. Had they gone into winter quarters, with all their work still before them to be done, before the spring that army might be more dangerous to itself, and, indirectly, to its cause, than to the enemy. The way to make soldiers good, is to put them under fire; the way to keep them so, is to keep them constantly fighting.

VI. To take Richmond or at least to do all that can be done to that end. Yes, that was the reason why he crossed the Rappahannock, and which he never could have done had he remained on this bank. As simple as it may seem, there are some men who do not understand it vet.

These are, in our judgment, six good and sufficient reasons for Burnside's movement. To find them caused us little thought and no trouble. If any of our readers are not satis fied with them, we have six more still more side moves forward successfully and triumphantly, no reasons will be needed. His movement will transcend them all, and new subjects for discussion."

We confess this attempt to "enlighten" us has failed. As the phrase goes, "we don't

see it." First. " to determine the positions, force and purposes of the rebels." Was there no safer if not surer way than to sacrifice ten thousand of our brave fathers, brothers and sons? We think, with the editor of the Inrather expensive information, "He now knows exactly what to do, and how to do it." Yes, he knows that the best thing for him to do is to retreat, and he has done it.

Second, "To keep them from running away secretly and leaving him in the lurch, &c.' It had been better, by far, if the enemy had "run away" secretly, before they forced our why to adopt that disagreeable and humilialing afternative. The thousands of the now erippled, maimed and dying would leap for joy, and thousands of widowed mothers and orbhaned children would bless the day.

Third, " to aid diversions, to hurry up subordinate movements, &c." Is it necessary to decimate an army, in order to infuse energy into it?

send of good weather, &c." Is it taking any lenient since the late elections. "advantage" of the weather, or any thing else good men forth to be sacrific-

ing them constantly fighting, &c." This fifth Orpheus C. Kerr on the President's Compen good and sufficient reason, in addition to the inhumanity and brutality in it, contains a base libel upon our citizen soldiery.

The sixth's reason however for this bloodiest only, in fun. of battles, this loss of ten thousand men, this secret and precipitate retreat of the army to

little thought and touble." We should not sage which our Honest Abe fired into Con think it would! We await with some gress from his intellectual, breastworks duranxiety the six still more cogent reasons, in ling the week.

The profound statement That "he never could have crossed the river had he remained nals, making due allowance for the typographon this bank" sounds very Lincolnish; and ical outrages committed by printers of oppoinduces us to believe that "old Abe,,' assists site politics; but there was one portion of it in the editorials of that sheet.

If the battle of Fredericksburg was only an experiment," a " trial trip," a "splendid re connoissance in force," we hope for the sake of our troops, who fought as bravely as men ever fought, that one such will suffice for all emancipation with compensation, the Chapseditor to the collectorship of the internal time; and for humanity's sake that we may lain wrote: never be called upon to publish a repetition of its heart-sickening details.

Washington's Will.

York Historical Society, has made the start- er bill when we have no money. Compensatling statement that the original will of Gen. ed Emancipation requires no more money Washington is now in the british museum, the than would be necessary to the progress of authorities of which bought it from parties who Remunerated Enfranchisement, which would are said to have stolen it from Fairfax Court | not close before the end of five hundred years. House Virginia, after the Rebels were driven At that time, we shall undoubtedly have from there, last year. If this is true, inqui- five hundred times as many people as we ry should and doubtless will be made by our have now, provided that no one dies in the Government, as to the circumstances of the meantime; and supposing the premium on purchase. The museum can tell who sold it, gold to increase in the same ratio as it has and with this to start from the thief may be increased since our last census was taken, discovered and punished. We presume that the premium on the specie belonging to five by and assumed the direction of affairs. of the case, would restore the relic, our Gev- amply sufficient to pay for all persons of Afernment paying all expenses they have incur- rican descent. red. It is not likely that a great nation would consent to be a receiver of stolen the same ratio of increase as we now realize,

Shinplasters.

now issued by the basketful by corporations worth \$1,30 in one year, and individuals, until such a thing as a silver coin-not even a half dime-is no longer met with in a day's travel. And all this is a plain and direct violation of State and Congressional statutes, providing for the infliction of heavy penalties for that. It is only the poor-and not the rich-who are to suffer. Our Government is growing strong-and the people weak-and this is the sort of "better when our population is five hundred times times" so confidently promised by those now at the head of our State and National Governments.-Clearfield Republican.

Death of a Political Prisoner.

Mr. A. L. Fessenden, of Wisconsin, was ordered to be released from the military prison in St. Louis, unconditionally, on the 16th ing been sustained." The order for his re lease arrived at the prison hospital on the same day of, but a few hours subsequent to, be virtually expending but one dollar himself. | the enemy's fortifications, where they lie as

Another victim to the arbitrary system of the Administratian. On whose head does the blood of this martyr rest? It cries to that a dollar will be much harder to pay for of what has occurred. I commence with Heaven for vengeance.

The Public Debt.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to Congress estimates the public debt on the 1st of July, 1863, at \$1,122,297,403,cegent in reserve. But if, as we hope, Burn. 24, and on the supposition that the war may last until the 1st of July, 1864, \$1,744,685,- for five hundred years, and some future gen-586.80. The amount yet to be provided for by Congress, for the fiscal years 1863 and leaving them \$3,250 in postage stamps. 1864, beyond resources available under existing laws, he states at \$899,300,701,22.

The delay in the issue of our paper this week is owing entirely to the negligence, or meanness, or both, of certain men connected with the express companies. We may ventilate the conduct of detect them: these " high officials," hereafter. We forbear ouirer, that the information has been obtain- for peculiar reasons, to say more on this subed, "effectually," though we regard it as ject at present. Certain it is, there is a big ably from each other in the counterfect so screw loose," in the machine, and some one should take the trouble to tighten it.

> The loss in the late battle at Fredricksburg, it is said by the last evenings paper, will probably exceed 15.500 in

> killed and wounded. The Tribune says. "There is no reason for discouragement in this result, notwithstanding the attempts of the semi-secession journals to magnify it into a defeat."

The order denying the use of the mails to certain newspapers, who dared to expose the corruption and folly of our rulers at Washington, has been recind-Fourth, "To take advantage of the God. ed. The tyrants are growing strangely

The rebel cavalry made a raid in-

sated Emancipation Project.

Orpheus C. Kerr, in a late letter from Washington, takes off the President's silly Sixth, "To take Richmond, or at least to reasoning on the subject of compensated do all that can be done to that end." This emancipation in good style. Though the latter clause is the only intimation, even by writer deals entirely in the absurd and riimplication, that we have seen from these diculous, he could not conjure up, from his journals that Richmond may not be taken, fertile imagination, anything more so, than We have been told by them from day to day some of old Abe's talk. He therefore quotes that that doomed city was just ready to fall largely from the genuine message, as will be nto our grasp, an easy conquest. The silliest seen by comparison. We hardly know nigger-head that reads the Tribune has been which is entitled to the greater credit for able, since McClellan's removal, to predict its this burlesque on common sense-Abe or fall with almost absolute certainty as to time. Orphcus. But as Abe is the author of this It seems that the Inquirer, with all its "good style of reasoning, as well as of most of the and sufficient reasons" for the late movement, reasoning itself, we are disposed to give him with all the "advantages" derived from it, the greater praise; and also, for another reahas still a lurking doubt on this subject. son; he was in earnest; while Orpheus, was

Here is the extract : "Passing over the organization of Senate the north side of the Rappahannock, was " to and House, which suggested thoughts of ancient Rome, about the time she was saved linquish it again. But to my story, "To find these reasons cost the editor but by geese, I shall proceed to notice the mes-

> You have undoubtedly read this Abe L. paper, my boy, in the reliable morning jourgotten up for the Honest Abe by the Chaplain of the Mackeral Brigade, and this portion is so mutilated in the publishing that I cannot refrain from giving you the true ver sion. Speaking of the cost to the country of

"Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing; but it is easier to pay a small sum than it is to pay a large sum; and it is easier to pay any bill when Mr. George H. Moore, Librarian of the New | We have the money, than it is to pay a small-

"I do not state this inconsiderately. At American gold will soon be worth more than all Europe. We have ten millions nine hundred and sixty-three thousand miles, while

It will be worth \$2.60 in 2 years, " " " 390 " 3 " « « « 5.20 " 4 " 6,50 " 5 "

lar is worth \$650 in five years, it will, of course, be worth \$3.250, or five hundred times as much, in five hundred years. Thus, as great as at present, supposing each man to have a single gold dollar, the premium of \$3,250, or five hundred times as much, in five hundred years. Thus, when our population is five hundred times as great as at present supposing each man to have a single gold dollar, the premium of \$3,250 on his gold dollar will enable such man to purchase instant, "the charges against him not hav- thirty-two and a half persons of African descent from the loval slaveholders of our Border States at \$100 a piece, though he would

> "This scheme of emancipation would certainly make the war shorter than it now has soldiers. Let me in a few words evolve from a prospect of being. In a word, it shows the war than will be a dollar for emancipa-

tion on the proposed plan." You will observe, my boy, that this same great mathematical idea is advanced in the message as it is printed; but our Honest Abe as it was intended. At about 10 o'clock in has chosen to vary the terms somewhat. If the forenoon it advanced and at once opened you have a gold dollar, my boy, salt it down fire on the enemy, who were strongly posted eration of offsering will call you blessed for of Fredricksburg. The odds against us were

Counterfeit Postage Currency .

It appears that there are counterfest fiftycent notes of the new postage currency in circulation. They are said to be well executed, and should be guarded against. The following easily-noted marks will enable holders to

1. The paper is thinner than the genuine. 2. The five faces of Washinton vary considermuch so that two or three of them' if standing alone, would hardly be taken to be portraits their ranks most fearfully. Reinforcements of Washington-while on the genuine they all closely resemble each other. 3. The linked letters "U. S," under the mid lle face of Washington in the countefeit, do not show the lower end of the" S," inside of the leg of the "U," while in the genuine they do. This mark is easily seen. 4. The border round the lettering and '50" on the back of the counterfeit is dark, and the lines are crowded while in the genuine the border is open, with a line of light dots running through the middle all the way round. In the counterfeit, this middle line is almost invisible, while in the genuine it is so distinct as to catch the

REGIMENTAL COLORS of Greeley's 900,000 men-invisible green. These are the only col ors they have yet shown.

laior Gen. Wool has been re-

BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG.

THE CITY TAKEN!! A TERRIFIC BATTLE!!

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER !! OUR FORCES RETREAT!! OUR LOSS ESTIMATED AT 15,000

[From the New York World.]

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

FREDRICKSBURG, Dec. 11. Amid the trampling of armed men, the rumbling of artillery, and the most intense excitement, I hasten to send you a word about the advance of the grand Army of the Potomac. The telegraph has told you that Fredricksburg is ours. May we never have to re-

The work of building the pontoon bridges acro's the river was begun at early dawn this morning about five o'clock. The fiftieth and the Seventeenth New York Engineers attempt ed to throw a bridge at the point of the old railroad bridge, and two more opposite the city. Owing to the obscurity of objects at that early hour the bridges were paritally constructed before the rebels could fire with effect. As soon as it was light their shots began to be effective, and our men suffered from the deadly discharges of rebel musketry. The engineers were driven away from their work, and the planks riddled with bullets. From every house and species of shelter a storm of leaden hail proceeded. The bombardment then opened. The Ninth corps of artillery, with the batteries to the right and left into the city, threw their shell fast and thick into the city. Throughout the forenoon one continued roar of at least one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon shook the ground, and reverberated far and wide. The streets of Fredricksburg were cleared of rebels by showers of grape schrapnel. But feeble responses were made by their artillery, and they appeared to be deserting the town. Another attempt to construct the bridge was made between ten and eleven o'clock. A party of less than one hundred men of the Eighth Connecticut, under Capt. Marsh, volunteered to perform the work. Gen. Woodbury was near the British Government, on learning the facts hundred times our present population will be Planks were laid on the pontoons, but again the deadly fire of the enemy's sharp-shooters drove our men from their bold attempt. At eleven o'clock the fire broke out in the western part of the city, and enveloped it in smoke. The repeated fire of our artillery and the flames drove the rebels out of that part which is near the railroad depot. A little before three Of all the Shinplaster eras with which our Europe has three millions eight hundred in the afternoon the engineers again set to making haste and energy necessary to useful country has hitherto been cursed—and good thousand, and yet the average premium on work. This time proved successful, and Gen. ness knows they have been frequent and se- specie, in some of the States, is already above Howard's division began to cross the river at vere enough-the present caps the climax. The that of Europe. Taking the brokers, in the at once. Fredricksburg was occupied by our general Government taking the lead, they are aggregate, I find that if one gold dollar is troops, and the enemy fell back to their line of fortifications.

In charging through the city a number of our men fell. During the entire bombardment of the place our casualties have been comparatively few.

FREDRICKSBURG, Va. Dec. 14th-3p. M. A great battle has been fought, and both armies are resting on their arms, neither, apparently, anxious to renew the struggle, and neither claiming a decided victory. We have lost no ground, nor have we gained any, save about a mile or so on the left, where Gen. Franklin, with his gallant division, is stationed; but we have fost a great many brave men-perhaps 15,000, at a rough estimate. I hope this number will prove to be exagerated. As I write, they are bringing in the wounded and a few of the dead; I say a few of the dead, for most of them are over beyond our lines, almost at the very foot of silent witnesses to the bravery of northern the confusion of the day a connected account Gen. Sumper's division :

ON THE RIGHT. which suffered severe loss, although it did not engage in the fight as early in the day in the woods and on the hills behind the city

After fighting for a couple of hours he con-

cluded that the only hope of routing the en-

treinendous, but not enough to discourage the brave Sumner.

emy was to storm their works. French's division was ordered to essay the task, with Howard's division to act as a support. Hardly had the order to charge bayonets been given when the brave troops rushed forward in solid phalanx, nor quailed a moment under the fire through which they passed, until having arrived to within a few yards of the ridge on which were the rebel works, a murderous volley opened on them, which thinned were immediately sent to their aid, but all to no purpose. Had each man who fell been replaced by a score of others, it would have not altered the result. This moving on the enemy's works when they sparkle with rifles and bristle with rifled cannon, is but a pleasant delusion of a dreamer. It cannot be done successfully in these days of improved small boats. firearms. The troops had to fall back to their original position, leaving the dead and

THE CENTRE. commenced advancing about noon, the dense

Nugent.

be stormed. With that assurance which be- as possible. position, confident that they would not have their pickets near the bank of the river. troops fell back, their numbers sadly reduced plainly seen through a field-glass, as well as in the effort. Later in the afternoon the tri- indistinctly with the naked eye. al was repeated, with a like result. We lost About ten or eleven o'clock ladies very a great number of soldiers, did not gain an neatly dressed were seen walking about the inch of ground, and, I fear, inspired the reb- streets of Fredericksburg. They had doubtels with a confidence which they by no means less been concealed in their houses during deserved. Thus much for the fight in the the time the city was occupied by our troops,

some ways below the city, where Gen. our retreat. Franklin's division were, we achieved some On Monday the pickets of the contending show of succes. Before sunrise he had put armies fronting the left wing untually agreed his troops into position-one wing resting on upon an "armistice" among themselves, and the Rappahannock, the center a mile and a freely intermingled with each other, exchanhalf in advance, and the left almost touching ging their dead friends and comrades who lay the city itself. Soon after daylight skirmish- on "neutral ground." ing commenced, and the Ninth New York During this time a general of our army were ordered to charge on a rebel battery, rode by and put an end to these proceedings. which had been doing active service. Here, The result was that both parties immediately too, the charge failed to accomplish what commenced firing, when nine of our men were was expected of it-not, let me say again, killed. After the general had left, the friendthrough any lack of bravery on the part of ly demonstrations of our pickets were renewthe soldiers. As the troops fell back Tyler's ed, and butternut and blue uniforms freely brigade came to their assistance, and another mingled. charge was made. Again the troops fell Abuot this time General Franklin dispatch. back, leaving the ground strewn with the ed a flag of truce, which the enemy immedibodies of their dead comrades. At this junc- ately recognized, and the exchange of dead ture General Franklin brought his whole bodies was resumed and continued until comforce into action, hoping to turn the enemy's pleted. position on the Massaponax Creek. The move was a bold one, and had it only been Gen. Burnside, asking him to detail men to successful, would doubtless, have won the bury his dead in front of Gen. Sumner's grand day for us. The fighting on both sides was division. This was done. of the highest order. Neither party flinched The wounded with the exception of those though death hurried hither and thither whom the enemy obtained, have all been Bayard was wounded, he the bravest of the

But our men were obstinate. They would not fall back, One final effort was made that was successful. Gradually the enemy began to yield, though contesting every inch of ground, until by sundown they had retreated a full mile before our sturdy soldiers. At night the battle ceased, both sides evidently being glad to cease from their almost superhuman exertions.

Such, in brief, is the story of the first battle of Fredricksburg. We new know the strength of the enemy, and when the battle detailed account of the battle.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ? FALMOUTH, Dec. 16-1:45 P. M. During last night the Army of the Potomac evacuated their positions on the oppo-

rear shortly after daylight.

until it was too late to do us any harm. As soon as the last man had got safely removed, thus cutting off all communication between the two shores.

Our wounded are all safe on this side of the

There was a heavy wind all last night, accompanied with considerable rain, which assisted us in our movement, as it prevented the rebels from learning our intentions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. The following dispatch from Gen. Burnside was received here last evening:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, ? Dec. 16, 6 P. M.

Major-General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: to this side of the Rappahanock river, because

to us under existing circumstances. the knowledge of the enemy, and without less, either of property or men.

omnibuses to the hospitals.

Rappahannock river.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIEE. Major-General Commanding, Over one thousand wounded arrived to-day Nearly one-half were able to walk or ride in

FALMOUTH, Dec. 17. Yesterday morning when daylight appeared the enemy seemed to be, as they no doubt were, perfectly astonished that our army had

We returned without losing a single man or a gun in the retrograde movement.

A few soldiers who had straggled off made their appearance on the river bank after the pontoon bridges had been removed, but they were subsequently brought over safely in

A few privates who were guarding a house

inhabited by a private family were not during

many of the wounded on the field, which, of the night aware of our recrossing the river, course, was immediately occupied by the en- but in the morning, becoming aware of the the dissolution, of the Union, and the overthree emy. I have no time to collect a list of the fact, they safely swam the river. The pickets of the contending armies being

wouded, but mention Gen. Meagher and Col. separated by only a few yards, rendered it necessary that everything on our front should all consequences." Gen. Hooker, who commands the center, be conducted with the utmost caution.

The pickets on our outposts were unaware fog which prevailed up to that hour prevent- of the movement we were making until just ing his moving sooner. There had been more before daylight, when an officer went to each or less skirmishing all the morning, but it was individual man and in a low tone of voice or dered him to fall back.

There had been more daylight, when an officer well to cash for paying them what is due dead individual man and in a low tone of voice or we learn, from three to eight months, and their well-daylight.

though, it is thought our gunners were more After they got sufficiently far away to be successful. The plan was to take the ene- out of danger they were ordered to quicken emy's batteries at all hazards, if they had to their pace and reach the bridges as quickly

longs only to those who feel that they have About nine o'clock yesterday morning the the right on their side our brave fellows enemy advanced their skirmishers along marched to within musket-shot of the rebel their entire line, and by noon had established

to stop until they were in undisputed posses- We had a large number of dead on what sion of the enemy's works. But the under- was regarded as "neutral ground," and as taking was too great. The fire of infantry, soon as it was known our forces had evacuatcoupled with that of the artillery-men, was ed the city the soldiers of the enemy coman impassable barrier, and reluctantly the menced robbing the lifeless bodies. This was

and doubtless availed themselves of the first opportunity to make their reappearance after

Yesterday Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce to

among the ranks selecting his victims with brought to this side of the Rappahannock, rapicious rapidity. Then it was that Gen. and as rapidly as possible are being sent to Washington. During the flag of truce Gen. Stuart, of the

rebel cavalry, in answer to a question, stated that Gen. Bank's expedition had gone "south' but did not know exactly where.

Our entire army is now encamped on the same ground which they previously occupied. The soldiers are as comfortable for the present as they can be in shelter tents.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

. SUFFOLK, Nov. 24. 1862. DEAR PARENTS:

I find myself seated to answer your kind letter that I received last is renewed we will, I trust, succeed in not night. It found me well. I have got so that only dislodging him from his position, but in I can take my allowance once more, and hope utterly routing his force. I send this in I shall keep my health. If I can have that haste, reserving for another letter a more I think I can go through like "a steer in the wheat." You said you had bought the things' I wrote for. I was in hopes I should get my pay before this; but for some cause unknown to me, we do not get it yet. There is owing me, almost six months pay. If they pay us all at once, it will make Uncle Sam's pocket site side of the river. The movement was a some lighter. You thought Uncle Sam must perilous one, but it was conducted in safety. be hard up, to charge ten dotlars a pair for The artillery was the first to cross the boots. It is not him that does it. It is those speculators that follow the anny, that charge The last of the infantry brought up the those extravagant prices. They are a pack of knaves. We draw government shoes, and The enemy never discovered the movement they do not wear worth one cent. I tell you they have every way to cheat a soldier. The stockings we draw, one pair that I brought across the river the pontoon bridges were from home, will out wear four of them, and are as warm again. You wanted me to let you know how the boys liked the change of Generals. The most of them had the more confidence in McClellan. I think Burnside a' good fighting General, but I think he will' need McCietlan's head to help him through successfully. I hope they will settle it without freeing the negroes. I enlisted to fight for the Union, and the stars and stripes that' our fathers fought and bled for. I am willing to fight for my country, and die like a' true hearted soldier. I left home and friends to sacrifice my life for my country, not for the freedom of the negro. I am glad that I enlisted to defend my country, and I can go The Army of the Potomac was withdrawn it with a spirit to conquer or to die. I have seen enough of negroes since I came into Vir-I felt fully convinced that the position in ginia. Our officers got a few of them to serve front could not be carried, and it was a mili- as waiters, and they had to drive them off; tary necesity either to attack the enemy or they got so saucy. If I ever come home retire. A repulse would have been disastrous and a man cries poor negroes, to me, ten men could not keep me off of him. For the game The army way withdrawn at night without of poor negro is played out. You said you had not heard from brother George in some time. Edward Abram, got a letter from his brother William the other day. He said that he saw George the day before. You must not worry about him, he may be where net ther time or opportunity to write, is afforded You must keep up good cheer. You had ought to be proud to think you have two sons that are willing to fight for their country. We may both come out safe yet, or we may come out like a great many others. Sie Meeks is well. Edward Abram has got succeeded in returning to this side of the the ague. Our cavalry had a fight with the rebels yesterday. We expect to go out "

> S. S. CAPWELL Henry Clay said, twenty years ago, 0 Abolitionists: "With them the rights of pro are nothing : the deficiency of the powers government, is nothing; the acknowledged incontestible powers of the States, are not Government in which are concentrated the hopes civilized world are nothing. A single ide. has the possession of their minds, and onward they pure overlooking all barriers, reckless and regal And Henry Clay

fight them soon, and drive them off. The

we shall come back again to our tents. 16

not think we shall move this winter. Leve

S. is all right. So good bye.

Mr. Van Wyck has intoduced a bill ress to increase the monthly pay We would suggest that he intro