and in Presidential Proclamations? No concession, no conciliation, but only sheer force to compel complete submission! This policy, at once incalculating and impassioned, was persisted in until repeated disasters came to exhibit its folly and impotency .-Yes! the necessity of allies, utterly scouted in the outset, became demonstrated on the plains of Manassas and in the swamps of the Chickahomony. The course of events taught us that assistance would be useful, if not indispensable, to the great work of subduing rebellion and restoring the integrity of the Union.

Recognizing this truth, the men in power have turned their attention to the negroesthe subject race of the South-and propose to arm and employ them as allies in the war. This experiment is likely to be carried out. to be freely tested, and to produce results which, to say the least, will be instructive in future times.

In marked contrast to this desperate experiments, conservative men look for alliance and aid to the white race-our own stock and kindred-and propose to secure their co-operation in restoring the Union by a policy of conciliation, and by the example of a return by our own government to a true Constitutional rule, uninfluenced by fanatical passion and regardful of all State and iudividual rights as established by our fathers. In their policy, the conservative element along the border and in the South is to be encouraged and developed not repelled, spurped and insulted!

Great allowance is doubtless to be made for an administration charged with the conduct of a great war, and particularly a civil war. The difficulties to be surmounted are great and often the course to be pursued is but a choice between evils. At such a generous mind will not seek occasion of offences, and can overlook small points of objection in reviewing public affairs.

But the subjects now brought into debate by the policy of government are fundamental and vital; it is impossible to be indifferent to them, and it would be unmanly to evade them. Frank, full, open debate upon them, will lead to useful conclusions, and give due direction to our efforts as citizens of a broken and afflicted country.

It results from what has been said, that the Administration now in power may expect from the great mass of those politically opposed to it, acquiescences in a legitimate exercise of powers with which it is invested. whether relating to the war or internal ad ministration. But they will claim and exercise the right of discussing the wisdom and constitutionality of its policy, and will resist by all lawful means any attempt to pervert the war from its true object, or to use the war power as an instrument for introducing arbitrary rule amongst us.

And they will labor to prepare the way for the complete reunion of the States, upon their accession to power; or, if (in contradiction of their fears) such re-union should previously be achieved by arms, then to confirm it and render it real, cordial and perpetual.

Let it be distinctly understood that the great mass of the Democratic party and of the conservative men of the country have never agreed, do not now agree, and have no intention of agreeing in future, to a dissolution of the American Union founded by Washingten and his compatriots, and that they not cease their efforts for its complete restoration in its original, pristine vigor. But to accomplish this purpose, they, unlike their opponents, will use all legitimate means of restoration, and not physical force alone .-This may be boldly and openly announced, everywhere and ought to be accepted everywhere, as the only resonable and patriotic ground upon which a party can stand that desires and intends to save the country.

The administration has deliberately cast away all means of restoration. except physical force, and has called into existence great unnecessary obstacles to success, until, notwithstanding the immediate difference of apparent strength between the parties to the war, its issue hangs trembling in the balance. But let us not despair of the future: " Out of this nettle danger" we may yet "pluck the flower, safely." We may hope that the remaining months of Mr. Lincoln's term will be got past without complete exhaustion, and the point of time arrived at, when a vigorous and truly great party, clean-handed from the past; thoroughly Union, upright, just, patriotic and brave, will assume possession of the powers of government. And then, this party with an old history indentified with the glories of the country binding to it sympathy local or fanatical passions, to weaken or mislead it; with a generous, ever-handed, im partial, time-tried creed, conformed to the principles-this party, thus qualified to speak to the whole land, and to be heard with afthese wild waves of human passion to be still and rejecting alike the fanaticism of Boston and of Charleston, will rebind these great States together, in enduring bonds of interest and sympathy!

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours, BLOOMSBURG, Feb. 20, 1863.

COURTS ABOLISHED .- The U. S. Senate has passed the bill abolishing all the Courts in the district of Columbia, and creating new ones, on the alleged grounds of disloyal proclivitics of the Judges. All the lawyers in District protested against its passage. Abolishing Courts! What next.

Some conscience smitten rascal sent to the President, recently, by express from Brooklyn, New York, a package containing \$886, which the letter stated was dishonestly obtained from the government. If all the other Abolition thieves would do likewise, it. would put many millions of dollars in the



Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA. Wednesday, March 18, '63.

S. M. Pettengill & Co .-- No. 37 PARK Row. NEW YORK, & 6 STATE ST. BOSTON, are our Agents for the N. B. Democrat, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest Rates.

The Indemnity Bill.

The bill indemnifying the President for the illegal and arbitrary arrests, passed by the late infamous Congress, contains a pro vision which will strike every citizen with indignation and alarm. It authorizes Mr. Lincoln to suspend the habeas corpus in every State in the Union. The bare mention of this provision is sufficient to convey its full atrocity. Pennsylvania to-day and always -save when Mr. Lincoln's party stamped nullification upon her statute book-one of the most loyal members of the confederacy, may, under this provision, at any instant be robbed of every common law right which American freemen regard as the security of individual liberty. Freedom of speech, of the press, and of the person, freedom of political opposition, freedom even to vote for a judge or township officer, are not to-day rights of citizens, but favors permitted to them in the discretion of the President.

What is the object of conferring such power upon one man? What justification exists for this overthrow of the time-honored principles of the government? What is there to repress in the loyal North, save an honest expression of the popular will? Do the republicans hope to crush the majority which is now rising against them by military terrorism? Do they expect to perpetuate their party by manacling their opponents?

The North is loyal. There are no rebels here. There are millions of deathless opponents of the abolition idea-but no traitors, at least no such number of them that they cannot be tried, convicted and punished in accordance with the law of the land. What, then, is the meaning of this measure?

We regard it as a dangerous gift of power -as a wanton abandonment of public liberty as a precedent fraught with endless evil-as a practice designed for the uses of oppression. We denounce it as the greatest crime against human liberty of the century-as the fitting finale of the orgies of corruption and tyranny which have disgraced the capital of the nation during the last two years.

But we do not fear it. The people are aroused. Nothing short of an Executive decree closing the ballot-box can avert the annihilation of the republican party, and that no ruler will dare attempt, for that this people will never submit to. It is really a sub ject to rejoice over. This gigantic stride of despotism only tears the veil from the popular vision, and reveals that the Wilsons. Wades, Chandlers, and other counterfeit patriots in Congress, are merely worn-out politicians, driven to violation of the constitution and oppression of the citizen as their last refuge from the consequences of the crimes and blunders by which they have brought the country to its present condition. It is an open confession of guilt-an unmistakable symptom of fear-an unerring indication that abolitionism despairs of receiving the popular support, and for the future relies upon the sword and the bayonet as the only means of sustaining itself.

The last feather broke the camel's back. We shall see, in the returns of the spring elections, that the abolitionists have gone too far. No democrat will be intimidated. but hosts of honest, non-office seeking republicans, will be disgusted by this extraordinary measure.

The Consciption.

The conscription, upon which it seems the Federal Government intends to place its whole reliance to keep the ranks of the army up to the required number, has one feature which will go far towards defeating the purand affection in every quarter, with no selfish pose, supposing no opposition to be offered and the measure to be universally acquiesced in. That is \$300 proviso, of which every one who can, by any possibility, raise the Constitution, and springing naturally from its sum, will avail himself of. The result will be that the whole draft will fall upon the poorer classes, the stinted laboring men, who will fection and reverence, can and will command all have to be swept away-leaving the whole business of the country which depends upon labor at a stand still-to obain the requsite number. It will sweep the mines and the workshops of the States of nearly all their workmen-it will seize upon every sinewy arm that wields the pick, the shovel or the axe, upon the poor farm and road laborers whose \$8 or \$10 per month will not enable them to buy exemption; and then the num. ber will still be deficient. In our judgment this is the worst feature of the billthe most unwise and unjust. It is a perfect exemption to the rich, the prosperons and those whose occupation enable them to lay up while it deprives the poor of every chance of escape.-Harrisburg Union.

We ask of our readers a careful perusal of the able and patriotic letter of Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW, published in to-day's paper.

We devote considerable stace to the Hunter, Foster and Naglee difficulty. As many of our readers have friends and relaives in the 52nd Pa. Vols., which forms a part of the troops under the latter General, the details of this unfortunate quarrel will be read with interest by them,

IMPORTANT TO ARMY ABSENTEES. PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Respecting Soldiers Absent Without Leave. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHING-

In pursuance of the 26th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes," approved on the 3rd of March, in the year 1863, I, Abraham Lincoln, President and Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby ordain and command that all soldiers enlisted or drafted into the service of the United States, now absent from their regiment without leave, shall forthwith return to their respective regiments, and I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall, on or before the first day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the general orders of the War Department No. 58, hereto annexed, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowance during their absence; and all who do not return within the time above specified shall be arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides; and

Whereas, Evil disposed and disloyal persons, at sundry places, have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to ncrease hardships and dangers :

I do therefore call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for "enlisting and calling out the national forces and for other purposes" and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against said act and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand.

Done at the City of Washington this 10th eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eigh-

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'ry of War. The John Brown Raid--A Rich Disclos-

Mr. Sumner was re-lected to the United States Senate the other day by the Legislature of Massachusetts. Mr. Swan, a member of the Senate of that State, although a Reputlican, would not, it seems, vote for Mr. Sumner, and gave the following reasons for so refusing:

"I come now, Mr. President, to what is snown in history as the John Brown raid. This expedition was planned and fitted out in Boston, and its expenses defrayed by subscription. The day he started for Harper's Ferry on his deed of murder, be dined in room No. 4, Parker House, in company with some of the most ardent and zealous supporters of Mr. Sumner, and for this rea son I allude to it. John Brown was a brave man; he had the courage to attempt to execute what the cowardly accessories to the murder dared not to attempt to do. He knew the penalty if he failed in his enter prise. He carried his life in his hand foreited, and he paid the penalty manfully .-The Republican party now disown the act; they call him a monomaniac, an insane man! but when the telegraphic wires, with lightning speed brought the news of his death to New England, so depraved at that time was the public sentiment here, that the village church bells tolled out his funeral knell, and the ministers of God, with a few honorable exceptions, prayed in their pulpits that the departed spirit of the patriot saint might rest in peace. This act, Mr. President was the death-blow to the peace of the Union .--Without it, Virginia would not have seceded-and God grant that we may yet recover from it. I know the names of the persons who were engaged in this transaction, and shall leave a record of them for history.

"Another deed of murder Mr. President. and I will not detain you longer. When Anthony Bnrns, the fugitive slave, was confined in the Court House in this city, a Y. Post, meeting was held at Faneuil Hall to consider the subject. Theodore Parker, the man who presented the gun, which was so affectionately received by his excellency, and the Reverend Thomas W. Higginson were there. Mr. Parker, in concluding an eloquent speech, alluded to the fact that a slave was confined in the Court House, and exclaimed in substance, "Why stand we here idle? To the rescue!" A rush was immediately made for the Courthouse, and at the door stood a poor laboring man, a Mr. Batchelder, a night watch. His wife and two children were probably sleeping at home, possibly dreaming of him as he was toiling for their daily bread. The crowd demanded atmittance, he refused, and was immediately assassinated upon the spot. Who killcd him the world never knew. These men. Mr. President, were the confidential friends and supporters of Mr. Sumner, and for this reason I have alluded to the subject."

It is absolutely certain that the Gov ernment contemplates another draft. It is time that every family was considering which of its members, and how many it can spare for the war. The fourteen hundred thousand men, already given, are wasted away-gone dead, maimed, or in hospitals save a wretch-

Which of your sons ?-which of your brothers?-or is it the father that next must go? Be thinking,

Suffering Soldier's Wives.

The Chicago Tribune (Abolition) comes to as to-day with a touching appeal to the charitable, on behalf of the starving wives and children of the soldiers, absent in the Illineis Regiments.

[From the Appeal.]

"Could citizens see the tears that I see, and hear the appeals that I hear, every day, I know they would bestir themselves in this matter. Mothers, who have never known pinching poverty, with pallid cheeks and trembling lips, and with eyes brimming with tears, hesitatingly intimate the destitute condition of their little ones, and say to me that their children, who have never known want, are suffering for even the poorest clothing to keep them warm, and ask me what they shall

F. C. BROWN,

"Chairman of War Fund Committee." All this, while fat, lazy, worthless, contrabands, are living in clover, down at New Orleans, Port Royal, Fortress Monroe and elsewhere. Yet there are some people who think it very unreasonable that Illinois sho'd occasionally remonstrate with New England for making this a negro's not a white man's war. It is "loyalty" to thus feed and fatten the lazy contrabands, and loyalty to submit, without a word of remonstrance, to be taxed to death, to pay for the "feed," and the "fat" -but rank treason, (we suppose) to say, that while all this is going on, white men and white children-the families of white soldiers are left to go to the Almshouse or starve. The contrabands are our "Our Union brethren, South." The women and children are only "Copperheads."-N. Y. Express.

Soldiers' Daily Prayer.

Our Father who art in Washington. Uncle Abraham be thy name. Thy victory won. Thy will be done in the South as well as in the North. Give us this day our daily rations of Crackers and Pork. And forgive us our short coming as we forgive our Quarter Master. For thine is the power, the Soldiers and Negroes for the space of three years.

HEADQUARTERS, Co. B. 12th Regt., PENNA. RESERVES, March 9th, '63

EDITOR DEMOCRAT.

SIR :- The above soldier's Daily Prayer is printed on small sheets day of March, in the year One thousand of paper, and is going the rounds of the Camps. Please insert it.

> Yours Respectfully. Co. B. 12th. Regt. PENNA. RESERVES.

SERVED HIM RIGHT .- An Exciting Scene in a New York Railroad Car-An Abolition Speculator in Human Blood Slapped by a "Copperhead" Woman, who lost two sons in the War-The Scoundrel pitched out of the Car by the Passenyers.

In a car on the railroad which runs into New York, a few mornings ago, a scene occurred which will not soon be forgotten by the witnesses of it. A person dressed as a gentleman, speaking to a friend across the car said: "Well, I hope the war may last six months longer. If it does, I shall have made enough to retire from business. In the last dollars-six months more and I shall have

Murfreesboro'."

She was silent for a moment, and so were all around who heard her. Then, overcome by her indignation, she suddenly slapped the speculator, first on one cheek, then on the other; and, before the fellow could say a word the passengers sitting near, who had to the Tenth army corps to the astonishment witnessed the whole affair, seized him and of Foster's forces. This at once produced pushed him hurriedly out of the car, as one discord and bitter feeling. Prior to this not fit to ride with decent people .- N. Y. Evening Post. this story. This same speculator believes hearing of this General Foster at once pro-

that all who pray for peace ought to be hung ceeded to Washington to save his command he has contributed to a fund to carry the and secure a definite understanding. He New Hampshire and Connecticut elections succeeded in having the consolidating order for the Administration; he asserts that Gen. of General Hunter revoked by the President, erals Porter and McClellan are traitors; he who caused written instructions to be given believes in the Proclamation and the confis- to General Hunter, which say that "the cation act, and swears by the Tribune and men and materials of General Foster's com-Post. On the other hand, the poor woman mand shall be kept in a condition to be rewho lost her sons is a copperhead of the turned to North Carolina at any moment afmost virulent type, and would serve the Past | ter their mission has been accomplished, and people as she did the speculator, if she got the command of the same shall remain as within the same distance of their ears .- N. letf by their chief."

"Copperheads" vs. Nigg crheads.

THE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

I am for getting back the Southern States by fair and honorable means, if such a thing be possible; and I will hope for the best. The Union I desire is a union of hearts and

of hands, such as our fathers gave us. Nothing less will satisfy me than the whole Southern States .- Thomas H. Seymour.

THE REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE. I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for

this proceeding. This talk of restoring the Union as it was; under the Constitution as it is, is one of the

absurdities which I have heard repeated until have become sick of it. The Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is with slavery to be protected by it .- Hon . Thaddeus Stevens, the Administration leader in

We have it from a very reliable source, that Secretary Stanton contemplates putting the Conscription act in force as soon as the machinery can be got in order.

General Hunter's soldiers gave him three hearty groans during a late parade and review in the Southern Department.

War News

BRIG.-GEN. NAGLEE ORDERED NORTH.

Explanation of the Hunter-Foster Difficul-

TWENTY-SIX REBEL STEAMBOATS AND FIGHTEEN OF THEM DESTROYED.

REPORTED ShRRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

REBEL PRIVATEER CAPTURED IN SAN-FRACISCO HARBOR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. Special Order No. 127.

Brig.-General Henry M. Naglee having sent a third insubordinate protest, much more objectiouable than the first, to these headquarters-his first having been disapproved by the Honorable Secretary of War who, in consequence, directed that he be relieved from duty in this department, afterward leaving it optional with the commanding general to relieve or retain him-the commanding general, after very mature reflection and with a solemn sense of his responsibilities to his country, sincerely believes that the harmony of the department, and the best interests of the service, require that General Naglee should be relieved from duty. The said Brigadier Genoral Henry M. Naglee is therefore hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and Brig.-General Orris S. Terry will immediately assume command of all the United States forces on St Helena Island. Brig.-General Henry M. Na. glee will proceed to the city of New York by the first steamer, and report by letter to the adjutant-general of the army.

By order of Major-General David Hun-

Chas. G. Halphine, Assistant Adjutant General Tenth Army Corps. PORT ROYAL, March 10.

Inasmuch as the dissensions of this depart ment have become a theme of newspaper controversy, which is producing an erroneous impression detrimental to the expedition, it is due to all concerned that a correct statement of the facts, which are gathered from official papers, should appear, in order that the responsibility may rest where it properly be longs. First let it be understood that politics have nothing to do with the matter.

When a movement was commenced in the department, General Hunter asked the Sec retary of War to allow General Foster to take part in it, owing to the reason that Gen. Foster was particularly well qualified for the work, he having full and complete knowledge of the fortifications and streams in and about the point to be attacked. This request was at once granted, and accepted by General Foster, with the understanding that he and his forces were to take a separate command under General Hunter, to execute a special duty, after which (Foster) with his troops was to return to return to North Carolina.

On arriving here General Foster ascertained that it would be several weeks before movement would be made, owing to the reason that there had been no concert of action between General Hunter and the navy as to the time when the attack should be made .-It appeared that it would be two months at least after the arrival of General Foster, besix months I have made a hundred thousand fore the navy would be ready, which grieved him much because Gen. Hunter had not apprised him of the fact before his forces left A lady sat behind the speaker, and neces- North Carolina, which would have enabled sarily heard his remark; but when he was him to take Wilmington long before the serdone she tapped him on the shoulder, and vices of his troops would be needed here, said to him: "Sir, I had two sons-one of there being at that time enough iron-clads at them was killed at the battle of Fredericks- Beaufort, N. C., to accomplish this work with burg; the other was killed at the battle of General Foster's troops, who were then ready for a movement.

General Foster remained here a few days. when he was called to Newbern to look after its defense. Soon after his departure General Hunter issued an order consolidating all of the troops from North Carolina in-General Foster had left General Neglee in command of his forces, who entered a pro-The Post ought to have told the rest of test against this unexpected order. On

After the appearance of this consolidating order General Foster informed the Secretary of War that he could not, with self-respect, return to this department. Inasmuch as General Naglee had protested against this order, it was feared at Washington that he might be obnoxious to General Hunter, and in order to obviate this supposed difficulty nal agreed upon between himself and (Assistant Adj-Gen. Townsend was dispatched hither to inquire into the matter, with authority to inform Gen. Hunter that he might release Gen. Neglee, if any ill-feelings existed. To this Gen. Hunter responded that the best understanding existed between himself and Gen. Neglee, and under no con sideration would be part with Gen. Naglee, as he regarded him as among the ablest and most experienced officers in the army, and he was just the man he (Hunter) wanted .-In addition to this Gen. Hunter immediately wrote a letter to Gen. Naglee, which was of the most complimentary character, urging him to remain and lend his valuable services to the expedition.

Matters at this stage of the proceedings stood in a satisfactory condition, and General Foster's troops were appeased, knowing that Gen, Naglee, in whom they had great confidence, was to be with them as their

As soon as General Hunter had received instructions from Washington to revoke his consolidating order, and knowing that Gen. Foster had brought it about, he (Hunter) at ture the two California treasure steamed one ordered General Foster's staff out of fore the alarm reached San Francisco.

his department, without preferring any chr ges against them or giving them a change ges against his unjust insign defend themselves against his unjust insign ations. No one believe that they "attem ed to excite a mutiny," or to cause any di satisfaction among the troops.

General Potter, who is chief of Gen. Fa. ter's staff, is one of the most reserved as accomplished gentlemen in the country, w would scorn an unbecoming act and would never allow the members of the staff to be themselves liable to such a suspicion,

Seeing that the new troops could not retained here permanently, Gen. Hunter cided to break up the command of Gen, Pa ter's forces, "as left by their chief," the the chief command of the same from G Nag'ee and giving him conmand of only half of Gen. Foster's forces. To this G Naglee again entered a respectful protes claiming that it was against the President instructions, and also against Gen. Folia wishes, and that it was his duty to enter protest, although he would serve his county in any capacity that Gen. Hunter me place him in.

To this protest General Hunter took to brage, and at once relieved Gen. Nagle, 2 dering him to report to New York, order of General Hunter relieving Gen. K. glee is regarded as a most unfortunate w by the troops, who in the absence of Ga Foster regarded him as one of the leading spirits of the expedition. He (Naglee) ing a West Point general, whose career been a most brilliant one, and who has he more experience in the field than any other officer in this department, having been wounded five times and had eight horn shot under him, and never yet was defeated It is universally regretted that an officer such valuable experience and known braven should be taken from his command, whom devotedly attached o him, at a time what such important results are pending. PORT ROYAL, March 12

The departure of General Naglee in here, who is ordered to report at New-Ya by General Hunter, is the cause of univerregret among General Foster's troops, officers of which waited upon him in a boi on the 9th inst., and so expressed themselve In reply to their address, General National said : " In the effort to sustain the organi tion in men and materials, as they we brought from North Carolina, and at with me by General Foster, I was forced; to a difference with General Hunter, and appeal to the President of the United State was sustained by him. In the effort to a ry out the order of the President I am a fortunately again resisted by General In ter, and I am again forced to appeal to President. But not until now did I k how far I was sustained by those with what I have been so intimately connected. introduction was in the swamps before Ye town, and a friendly feeling sprung up the our trials at Bottom's Bridge and the Cha ahominy. But the blood and battle of en Pines and Fair Oaks made us sw friends. Though absent let me ask of one thought during the next hour of but and let it be followed by a blow that st demonstrate that my influence still ling

General Terry is now in command of eral Foster's forces here.

REBEL FORCE ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK Information is in the possession of the po ernment, from a reliable source, that gen. has not weakened his force about Frederick burg, but, that on the contrary, he has be actively engaged in strengthening his la ever since the battle. A few troops have gone south, but he has no intention abandoning or weakening his position on Ra, pahannock.

CINCINNATTI, March 15 .- Gazette's Vin burg despatch says that the Yazoo Passil pedition captured twenty-six stcambu eighteen of which had been destroyed.

The United States gun-boats had arm above Haines' Bluff, and would soon mence the attack. Rumors are rife of the evacuation of V

burg. It is supposed that the greater tion of the force should go to Chattans and endeavor to overwhelm General is

General McClernard's troops have compelled to embark for Milliken's sixteen miles above Vicksburg, owing to high water.

Tee recent operations on Lake Provide and elsewhere have resulted in inun more that 300 miles of Louisiana 'err destroying millions of property. The gud las have been completely drowned out.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- A despatch fr Admiral Porter, before Vicksburg, dated 7th inst., says that he has just heard thes mander Smith, who commands the naval! tion of the Yazoo Expedition, to be fired tne latter as soon as he should succeed in ting into the Yazoo River-nine minute and three guns afterward in quick successi

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 .- The fast # ng schooner Chapman, when leaving Mexico, yesterday, was boarded by the ernment officials and taken in charges privateer. About twenty Secessionists captured on board, well armed, and six is Dah lgren guns with carriages, suitable use on ship-board.

The correspondence on the persons prisoners identified them with the partie cently negotiating for the steamer First for a privateer. The prisoners were comat Fort Alcatras. Many more arrests are ly to follow.

The Chapman, seized by the officials terday , arrived lately from New York was purchased here by the Secession The prisoners confess that a full comple of men were to be taken on board at a real vous down the coast, they hoped to call the steamer Oregon while en route for his lan, transfer a portian of the Chapman's aboard and then use the Oregon to help