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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The capture of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, by the Union forces has been officially announced by both the War and Navy Departments. An assault by the land forces aided by a battalion of marines and sailors was commenced on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock and by eleven o'clock that night the Union army had obtained full possession of Fort Fisher, and according to the latest official accounts captured seventy two guns and 2,500 prisoners, including General Whiting and Col. Lamb, the commandant of the fort, both wounded. Many of the guns are injured. The fighting is represented to have been of the most desperate character, and it was foot by foot that the works were carried by the Union infantry. No estimate of the Union casualties is given, but the loss is said to be severe. General Curtis and Colonels Pennebaker and Bell, the commanders of the three leading brigades in the attack were wounded. Lieutenants S. W. Preston and Porter of the United States navy were killed.

The assault on the enemy's works on Sunday afternoon was preceded by a heavy bombardment from the fleet for three hours. From seven o'clock on Friday morning until after dark Fort Fisher was constantly bombarded by Admiral Porter's fleet.—Judging from the holes in Fort Fisher, it is stated the navy fire on the work must have been terrific. A reconnoissance was made on Saturday by General Terry's troops before it was decided to risk an assault on Fort Fisher on the following day. Salutes have been fired by the Army of the Potomac and in Washington in honor of the victory.

An account of the fall of Fort Fisher contained in the Richmond Whig of Tuesday morning, has been transmitted to the War Department. It says the news had occasioned in the community at Richmond a sensation of profound regret, as the fort was the main defense of the entrance to the Wilmington harbor, and in future the arrival and departure of blockade-runners will be prevented.

The Richmond papers, of Monday, in discussing the visit of Mr. Blair to that city, say that his ostensible object was to have an interview with Jeff. Davis about the return of some papers, but in the course of conversation he touched upon peace. The rebel President is said to have replied that he is always ready to receive regularly accredited commissioners on the subject, or to send such commissioners to Washington.

By the arrival at New York, of the U. S. transport Continental, from Key West on the 10th inst., we learn that the steam sloop-of-war San Jacinto, Capt. Meade, commander, was lost on the morning of the 1st inst. on a reef off No-Name Keys, on the Bahama Banks. No lives were lost. She had been chasing a blockade-runner, which escaped by reaching neutral waters. The San Jacinto was formerly commanded by Admiral Wilkes, of Mason-Slidell fame.

Information has been received by the Navy Department of the captures, off Galveston, Texas, on December 19th, of the schooner Gover, with 175 bales of cotton, and on the 27th of December, from under the batteries of Galveston, of the British schooner Belle, with a cargo of 95 bales of cotton.

An officer who arrived at St. Louis from Gen. Thomas's headquarters in Tennessee, reports that on Saturday the roads on account of the recent heavy rains were in a condition that would prevent any military operations for several days.

The Richmond Whig says that Mr. H. S. Foote has been set at liberty, the rebel House of Representatives having declared that under all the circumstances of the case it was expedient that the military authorities should discharge him from custody.

It is reported that Gen. Sheridan will be assigned to the command of the Army of the James. The same report says General Emory, of the 19th Corps, will probably be left temporarily in command of the Army of the Shenandoah.

The Tennessee State Convention has unanimously adopted resolutions abolishing and forever prohibiting Slavery within that State, and abrogating the secession ordinance and all the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

General Breckinridge, it is said, has been made the rebel Secretary of War.

The obstructions in the Savannah river below the city having been removed, an extensive trade has begun, and many steamers and sail vessels go from Port Royal with supplies and forage. The river has not yet been opened to general trade, but an order to that effect is expected at an early date.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—In the Maryland Senate on Monday Mr. Davis introduced a bill to enable all State banks to become banking associations under the act of Congress. In the House, on motion of Mr. Anderson, a resolution was adopted requesting General Wallace to furnish copies of his orders for the protection of freed negroes.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a commission for the reassessment of the real and personal property in the State, in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor. The classification of Senators was then proceeded with, according to the provisions of the New Constitution. The counties which drew the four years terms are as follows: Caroline, Harford, Somerset, Howard, Baltimore co., Cecil, Frederick, Carroll, Washington, Dorchester, Calvert and Kent. The following drew the two years' term: Allegany, Q. Anne's, Prince George's, Charles, Worcester, St. Mary's, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, Talbot, and the three legislative districts of Baltimore city.

In the House, on Wednesday, a communication was received from James L. Ridgely, contesting the seat of Richard Grason as Judge of the Eigth Judicial Circuit. The bill to appropriate four millions of dollars as bounties to volunteers was passed by yeas 62, nays 2. A bill was reported to increase the salary of the marshal of police of Baltimore city to $1,800, assistant marshal $1,400, and of policemen to $21 per week. R. Fowler, Esq., was unanimously renominated for State Treasurer by a caucus of the Union members of the Legislature. Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Wade has offered in the Senate a joint resolution to the effect that all prisoners, both officers and soldiers, of the so-called Confederacy who are now or shall be hereafter in the control and keeping of the Federal government, shall receive the same rations and the same amount of clothing and be subject to the same treatment in every respect as Federal prisoners, officers and soldiers, who are now or have been in the power and keeping of the so-called Confederate government; that this treatment shall be changed for better or worse whenever the President of the United States shall have reliable information that the treatment of our soldiers in Southern prisons is changed for better or worse, and that any officer in charge of rebel prisoners who shall fail to carry out this policy shall be dismissed the service. The resolution was referred to the Military Committee.

In the House of Representatives on Monday Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a preamble and series of resolutions looking to a cessation of hostilities and a restoration of the Union, through the medium of negotiations with the Rebels. They were laid on the table—yeas 84, nays 50. A resolution was passed directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of imposing an additional tax, not exceeding one cent on each passenger, whether by railroad, steamboat or any other public conveyance.

Some of the amendments now before the House Military Committee relative to the conscription law are as follows: To fix the payment of half the bounty at the expiration of the term of service, and the other half in quarter-yearly instalments during the term; to make the principal responsible for the good conduct of his substitute, and liable to immediate service in the army if the substitute deserts; another, abolishing the substitute business entirely and holding the property of drafted men subject to confiscation if they run away; and, still another to forever disfranchise deserters and drafted runaways.

THE BLAIR MISSION.—The National Intelligencer of Wednesday says:

It is generally rumored, as we perceive from our exchanges, that Mr. Blair's mission was a private one, but, nevertheless, that he had an interview with Mr. Davis, which was friendly, but without result, and that the rebel chief made an ultimatum of Southern independence. The latter part of this story may be true; but we venture founding our opinion only on the circumstances of the case, to judge that the mission of Mr. Blair was not a merely personal one, nor do we believe that it was without results. On the contrary, as we regard this grave matter, Mr. Blair was not only specially charged by the government with liberal and honorable assurance to the rebels, but we believe that he has paved the way certainly for important, and perhaps for speedily conclusive, negotiations. At all events the door has been more invitingly—because more familiarly—opened, in our opinion, for the return of the South than heretofore it has been—with what result a few weeks at most must disclose.

Governor Hahn has been elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana, for six years.

Local Matters.

MOVEMENTS TO ESCAPE THE DRAFT.—We learn that movements are on foot in the second and third districts of this county to escape the draft by the contribution of a certain sum by every person enrolled, and that the effort has been attended with a prospect of success. The accomplishment of such an object is worthy of the most strenuous effort, as the substitutes could be put in for three years at a cost but little exceeding that of one year men; and the district would receive credit for that number on every call that might be made within three years. Meetings looking to the same object have also been held in other districts. Several notices of this character will be found in our columns this morning.

THE SMALL-POX.—We learn that there are several cases of small-pox among the colored families of our town. The large increase in our negro population within the last two months has filled almost every house occupied by them to its utmost capacity. They are offered good wages by the year, but almost uniformly refuse to hire or exact unreasonable compensation, preferring to work by the job or remain in idleness. If something is not done to put a stop to this general influx of these people to our towns and to break up their habits of idleness, we may expect to be visited with a succession of epidemic diseases. All of them could obtain good homes at fair wages.

NAVIGATION AGAIN CLOSED.—After a few days of water communication with the city, navigation again closed on Tuesday night. The Chester and the Isadore made unsuccessful attempts to get out of Chester river on Wednesday morning. Both of these steamers received considerable injury from the ice in the trip from Baltimore on Tuesday.

U. S. TAXES.—J. T. McCullough, Esq., Collector, gives notice that he will be in Chestertown from the 24th to the 27th inst. for the purpose of receiving the Special five per cent. tax assessed on incomes for 1863.

SKATING.—The river in front of our town is in excellent condition for skating, and the lovers of this sport, both young and old, are participating in the healthful exercise.

THE CASE OF LUCAS.—Rob't E. Lucas, charged with the murder of Jas. H. Irons, at Church Hill, a short time since, has had a hearing before Judge Robinson, and admitted to bail in the sum of $4,000.

THANKS.—Lewin Usilton and Samuel Comegys, Esqrs., of the House of Delegates, will accept our thanks for legislative documents.

LETTER FROM THE SECOND E. S. MD. VOLUNTEERS.

FORT WARTHINGTON, NEAR BALTIMORE, Jan. 12th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors of the Kent News:—Gentlemen: Thinking that some of the readers of your valuable paper would like to hear a word from the Second Regiment E. S. Md. Vols., I will make a short statement concerning it.

We arrived here last Saturday, the 8th instant, from Duffield, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and were immediately assigned by Major General Wallace, commanding the Eighth Army Corps, to the Third Brigade, Brig. General Lockwood commanding, from whom Capt. A. L. Corey, commanding Regiment, received orders to consolidate the regiment into three companies, which are designated E, F and G. When completed they will number respectively 107, 108 and 111 enlisted. The three companies will then be transferred to the First E. S. Md. Vols., by a special order from the War Department received at regimental headquarters. So the Second E. S. Md. Volunteers will within a very few days be numbered with the things that were.

There are now the following commissioned officers belonging to the regiment: Capt. A. L. Corey, whose term of service has expired and has twice applied to be mustered out of service, but is retained till the transfer takes place; Capt. W. H. Jones; Capt. H. Hopper; Lieut. H. C. Smyser, a prisoner at Columbia, S. C.; Lieut. George Soy; Lieut. Cooper, Ass't Surgeon; Lieut. Greenwood, a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and reported dead, but not officially; Lieut. Wm. J. Vannort, on duty at Portland, Maine, by order of Secretary of War.

Some of the persons captured in the Valley last summer, under Gen. Hunter, have returned, and tell a horrible tale of their sufferings while in a Southern prison without shelter, without fuel, and with but a small quantity of subsistence.

It is thought that when the First E. S. Md. Volunteers is organized it will be the best regiment in the service from the State.

I am yours truly,
CHARLES E. WILEN,
Priv. Co. E., 2d E. S. Md. Vols.

SENATORS ELECTED.—The Kansas Legislature has elected Gen. Lane as United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, by a vote of 82 to 17. Daniel S. Noxten, conservative republican, has been elected U. S. Senator from Minnesota in place of Mr. Wilkinson, whose term expires on March 4th.

GENERAL ORD, who succeeds Gen. Butler in the Army of the James, is a native of Maryland, and a graduate of West Point, where he was a classmate of Gen. Halleck. His residence is Carlisle, Pa.

RETURN OF MR. BLAIR FROM RICHMOND—Jefferson Davis Reported Willing to Negotiate.

Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., returned from Richmond on Monday, reaching Washington by steamer in the afternoon. Nothing definite as to the result of his mission has been made public, but it is claimed by the Washington and New York papers to have been attended with indications favorable to peace. The Washington Intelligencer of Tuesday says:

We have no hesitation in expressing the belief that an effort on our part is being made to spare the effusion of more blood in Georgia—and, indeed, all along our lines—because of the not altogether hopeless conjecture that the practically subdued rebels may very soon be induced to lay down their arms. This is our belief. Nor are we afraid to predict that the present mission to Richmond will prove to be a serious one.

We cannot but recall the idea which we have suggested heretofore, that a man of Mr. Blair's extreme age would not twice journey to Gen. Grant's lines, and tarry there for days together, amid the discomforts of camp life in winter, and finally proceed to Richmond, except for grave and important service. The whole thing has had a strong tendency to prepare the hearts of the people North and South for pacification.

The New York Tribune says:

Mr. Blair has returned from Richmond. Of course, he has not yet proclaimed the result of his visit, if it has had any result, and will only do so when he (or the President) shall think fit. Meantime we may safely presume that the war is not over—that the rebellion has not yet collapsed—that the Union is not practically restored. But we abide in the faith that, whatever the direct issue of Mr. B.'s visit to the Confederate capital, its influence will conduce to the reunion and pacification of our country.

The Washington correspondent of the World telegraphs as follows:

Ex-Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, came up from Richmond with Mr. Blair. He represents the feeling for peace to pervade all classes in that city, and to extend to officers of high grade in the army. Among the working classes, he says, it amounts to an aching demand. He predicts that there will be a cessation of hostilities within two months, and a proposal of peace upon some terms of reunion from the Confederate Government to ours.

This is quite in contradiction of the indications of a fact reported by an officer arrived to-day from the interior of North Carolina, that the rebels have already in the field, armed and equipped, thirty regiments of freed slaves.

The Washington Star of Tuesday evening says:

We hear it stated that Mr. Blair succeeded in the main object of his mission, i. e., the recovery of important title deeds, papers of a confidential character, &c., taken from his residence at Silver Spring, by Breckinridge's raiders. On Mr. B.'s entrance into Richmond he was met by several old friends, and one of them, Col. Hatch, invited him to his house as his guest.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

On Monday evening Mr. Blair called upon the President, and spent several hours there. To a gentleman who addressed him upon the subject, he remarked that he had an interview with Mr. J. Davis, but it was merely such a one as could take place between gentlemen, and two old friends; that what passed he would not divulge to any one at present except the President; that his expedition was highly satisfactory, and might be known in proper time.

In connection with this most important subject, the following from the Richmond papers of Saturday possess the highest interest:

The Richmond Examiner of Saturday states that Mr. Blair, on his arrival, announced to Jeff. Davis that he had no credentials from President Lincoln, but would be glad to meet him as an old friend; that Davis granted an interview to Mr. Blair, and that Mr. B. told Davis he could have peace on the basis of gradual emancipation.

Mr. Davis said he was willing to receive three commissioners to treat for peace, or to send three to Mr. Lincoln, provided he could have any guarantee that they would be received.

The Richmond Dispatch of Saturday last announces that after an interview between Jeff. Davis and Mr. Blair, the former placed a letter in the hands of the latter, offering to send to Washington or receive in Richmond, commissioners to make an amicable settlement of our present difficulties.

THE ARMING OF SOUTHERN SLAVES.—A Washington correspondent states that Geo. D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, who has been in Richmond over a month, on his arrival here through our lines reported to Kentuckians that the Jeff. Davis government had conclusively resolved to free and arm the slaves; that 200,000 of them would soon be equipped and put into the field to fight us, under the stimulus of the promise of their own liberty and that of their wives and children, and of a proprietary interest in the soil.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.—There were more people killed and wounded by railroad accidents last year than in any preceding year since 1854.—One hundred and forty accidents occurred; four hundred and four lives were lost, and one thousand eight hundred and forty-six persons were wounded. The transportation of troops does not account for this increase; for the railroads transported quite as many soldiers in 1863, and yet the number of accidents and the number of killed and wounded were nearly double those of that year. The steamboat accidents in 1864 were less frequent and fatal. They did not exceed the average for the last ten years; but were more numerous than in 1863.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DEATH OF THE HON. EDW. EVERETT.

This distinguished gentleman died at his residence in Boston on Sunday morning last, in the 71st year of his age. As an orator, literateur, statesman, diplomatist and politician, he has been conspicuous for nearly half a century, and his death creates another vacancy in the ranks of the prominent men of the country and of the age.

Mr. Everett was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, on the 11th day of April, 1794. His father, Rev. Oliver Everett, was a prominent clergyman of Boston, and his elder brother, Alexander H. Everett, a distinguished diplomatist and man of letters. Edward Everett entered Harvard College in his 13th year, and graduated four years afterwards with high honors. He turned his attention to divinity, and in 1813 accepted the position of pastor of the Brattle Street Church, Boston, where he won renown as a pulpit orator. At this time he wrote "A Defense of Christianity," which was highly regarded. Returning to literary pursuits in 1814, he accepted the Professorship of Greek Literature in Harvard College, and with the view of qualifying himself therefor, he visited Europe and entered the University of Gottingen, where he remained till 1819. During his stay in Europe he formed the friendship of such men as Scott, Jeffrey, Byron, Sir Humphrey Davy, and other celebrities. On his return he assumed the duties of his chair, delivered admirable lectures upon Greek literature and ancient art, and accepted beside the editorship of the North American Review, which he conducted with spirit up to 1824. In this capacity he defended American institutions against the severe criticisms of British tourists, who, at that time, were lampooning this country most unmercifully. In 1824 he was elected to Congress as a supporter of Mr. Adams, and held the position for ten years thereafter, having been successively re-elected with little opposition. In Congress he became noted as an efficient and laborious worker, and ready and eloquent debater. From 1836 to '39 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, but in the latter year was defeated by Marcus Morton by one vote out of a poll of 100,000. In June, 1840, he, with his family, visited Europe, but the election of General Harrison in that year threw him again into public life, his friend, Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, having secured for him the appointment of Minister to England, which position he filled from 1841 to 1845. In this capacity he had much to do with the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary question, the case of the Creole, and with the preliminary negotiations in the matter of the Oregon boundary. On his return to the United States in 1845, he was chosen President of Harvard University; but his health, after three years of service, compelled his resignation. From 1848 to 1858 he employed himself in literary labor, preparing a collected edition of his speeches, orations, &c., which were printed in the latter year. In November, 1852, on the demise of Mr. Webster, President Fillmore tendered him the post of Secretary of State, which he filled for the remaining four months of the Presidential term, and distinguished himself by his letter declining, on the part of the United States, to join in the tripartite treaty proposed by England and France to guarantee in perpetuity the Island of Cuba to Spain. In 1853 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he made able and elaborate speeches on the Central American question and the Kansas-Nebraska bill. His health giving way, he resigned his seat in 1854, and devoted himself to the delivery of lectures and the preparation of literary matter. His oration on Washington for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund is fresh in the minds of most of our readers, and from 1856 to 1859 was delivered no less than 129 times, yielding nearly $60,000. Since the beginning of the civil war he addressed a number of public meetings in support of the policy of the administration, and in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Union, but otherwise he did not take an active part in public affairs.

Mr. Everett, as an orator, was distinguished for the graces of his diction, the richness and brilliancy of his imagery, and the classic purity of his style. As a statesman and diplomatist his talents were conspicuous, and in the relations of private life his character was most exemplary.

ADM'L PORTER'S OFFICIAL REPORT of THE CAPTURE of FORT FISHER.

Admiral Porter's official report of the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., has been forwarded to the Navy Department. It gives details of the operations on Sunday up to 10 o'clock at night, when the occupation of the fort by Union troops was signalled, and the fire of the fleet ceased. Later than that no official accounts have been received. Fort Fisher, at the time of the assault, was garrisoned by 800 men, and in the upper forts there were 500 men. Besides these, a relief of about 1,500 had been brought down the river on Sunday morning.

The struggle on Sunday is represented to have been a terriffic one, not surpassed, Admiral Porter says, by any of the events of the war. Fourteen hundred marines and sailors were sent from the Union fleet to participate in the assault. They attacked the fort at a different point from the infantry forces, and met with the most vigorous resistance, being mistaken by the enemy for the main body of Gen. Terry's army, and were repulsed, with a loss of 200 in killed and wounded, including a number of officers. The wounded were to have been sent North on Monday.

The magazine at Fort Fisher is reported to have exploded, occasioned by the carelessness of some of the soldiers. By the explosion it is stated two hundred were killed and quite a number wounded. A number of the Union gunboats were sent up the Cape Fear river on Monday morning, driving before them the rebel steamers Chicamanga and Tallahassee, which are said to have taken part in the contest on Sunday.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE FALL OF FORT FISHER

The Richmond Whig of Tuesday morning contains the following account of the capture of Fort Fisher by the naval and land forces of the United States.

The unwelcome news of the fall of Fort Fisher, commanding the entrance to Cape Fear river was received this morning and occasions in this community a sensation of profound regret. The capture of this fort is equivalent to closing the harbor of Wilmington by the enemy's fleet. It is situated about 18 miles below the city, but the main defense of the entrance of the river, and its fall, therefore, will prevent in future the arrival or departure of blockade runners.

How far this reverse may prove injurious to our cause remains to be seen, but at present we regard it an unfortunate rather than disastrous event.

NO PLACE OF SAFETY IN THE SOUTH—COTTON TO BE BURNED INSTEAD OF STORED AWAY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, January 12.]

The fact that the enemy has found in Savannah thirty-three thousand bales of cotton, which he has confiscated to his own use, and now employs as a fund for the subjugation of the South, has an unexpected consequence in the legislative movement—to weaken the force of the law which renders the destruction of cotton in exposed districts obligatory on the military authorities. It is difficult to understand the logic which connects the fact and the proposed amendment to the law.

One would suppose that the occasion and event would manifestly compel an enlargement and reinforcement of the law; that a clause would be thereto added, requiring, under heavy penalties, the immediate destruction of all the cotton in such districts, with the vain attempt to remove it to a place of safety—*a place which is no where.* In this period of the war, when *the raids of the enemy reach every corner of the land*, it would not be unreasonable to burn up all the cotton and tobacco in the South not needed for the use of the Government. They can be of no use as articles of trade till the blockade is raised; and, before that happens, they may rot, if they do not fall into the enemy's hands. *One bale captured by the enemy is a greater injury to our cause than a thousand bales useless and idle in our hands.* The cotton treasured by speculators in the South is one of the greatest incentives to invasion of the States which contain it.

THE REBELS REGRETTING THE RETIREMENT OF BUTLER.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 12.]

The Confederate readers will learn with regret that Major General Butler has been really at length relieved of all command in the Yankee service, and ordered to report at Lowell, Massachusetts—that is to say, to report to his wife. It may be a matter of taste, but we envy that female the exclusive possession of her hero; he was a greater favorite with Confederates (as a Yankee commander) than either Grant or Sherman. He suited us; never since this war began has he done us the slightest harm in the field, though we admit he has stolen many valuables from ladies in private life.

In all the record of his military career, from Big Bethel down to the blowing up of Dutch Gap, he is the man who always best knew how not to do it. Who didn't take Richmond by the south side? Butler. Who didn't besiege Fort Fisher after coming so far with so grand an armada expressly to do it? Butler. Who didn't even land from his said armada to see whether it could be done? Why, Butler. Who didn't blow out the head of Dutch Gap? Butler again. Who didn't kill Cock Robin, and didn't strike William Patterson? Butler still. What trophies then, does the Major General bring home to his wife at Lowell? Trophies, indeed, the most substantial; not tattered old battle flags; not faded Confederate standards, hauled down from the towers of captured cities—the weavers of Lowell could at any time make him better and fresher drapery for his house than such rags as those; but gold and silver and precious stones, the fruit of keen trading and speculation at New Orleans and Norfolk, the product of much private and public theft throughout those regions which have enjoyed the advantage of his government.

A Letter from General Sherman on Reconstruction.

The Savannah Republican of the 11th publishes a letter from Gen. Sherman to a prominent citizen, stating that he is merely a military commander, and can act only in that capacity. He cannot give assurances or pledges affecting civil matters. In future Congress will adjust these when Georgia is again represented there as of old. He says that Georgia is not out of the Union, and therefore a total reconstruction appears inappropriate.

As long as any of the people remain armed and organized, the United States would pursue them with armies and deal with them according to military law. Afterwards they will be dealt with by the civil courts. He thinks that the same course should be adopted as indicated by Gen. Washington in the whiskey insurrection, and in accordance with the principles of the "Burr conspiracy." He quotes from Washington and Jackson on the preservation of the Union, and says the armies are simply fulfilling their commands: "The Union must be preserved, cost what it may."

"There is no other alternative for the people of Georgia," says he, "than to conform to this view of the case. No commissioners or negotiators or conventions are necessary. Whenever the people of Georgia quit the rebellion, elect members of Congress and Senators, and they take their seats, the State of Georgia will have resumed her functions in the Union."

CLOSE CONFINEMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR ABOLISHED.—By an agreement between our own and the Richmond authorities, prisoners on either side, who are held in close confinement as hostages, &c., will be immediately released and placed on the same footing as other prisoners of war.—*Washington Republican.*