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One month.....1 00
Three months.....2 50
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JOB PRINTING.

Of every description, neatly and promptly executed at this office.

Expedition up New River to Onslow.

On the 24th inst., the gunboat Ellis, Lieut. W. B. Cushing commanding, entered the mouth of the New River, between Beaufort and Wilmington, and proceeded up the stream about thirty miles to Onslow, the county seat of Onslow County, and took possession of the place; the rebel troops and male inhabitants hastily leaving the town. A force was landed who seized the Post Office and removed its contents together with what arms and stores could be found to the gunboat, which then proceeded on her return down the river. About eight miles below the town, one of the rebel masked batteries on the banks of the river, which had remained silent on their progress up, suddenly opened fire upon them. This battery and others lying at intervals below it, were successively silenced until when near the mouth of the stream, which had been previously obstructed by the sinking of large logs loaded with sand, a powerful battery of four twenty-four pounders, in a distance of only four hundred yards, commenced pouring in a destructive fire of grape and shell upon the gunboat and two schooners she had captured. One schooner, it should be stated, which was loaded with cotton and turpentine, had been captured and burned on the passage up. The engagement, at the latter point, continued nearly twenty-four hours, when egress with the gunboat being impossible, she was destroyed by firing her magazine, and our brave boys came off triumphantly in one of the schooners, and arrived at Beaufort on the 27th inst. The great bravery and pluck exhibited by Lieut. Cushing and his officers and men in this hazardous exploit, are deserving of high commendation.

Thanksgiving Day at Beaufort.

Thanksgiving day was celebrated at Beaufort in regular fourth of July style. Hunting, fishing, sailing and all sorts of amusements were the order of the day. The most comical scene of all, however, was the grand parade of the corps "290," which made its appearance in every variety of uniform, shape and color, with a still greater variety of arms and music. The exhibition afforded any amount of sport to old and young, and on the whole, it was considered a successful burlesque in the "Invalid Corps."

The North Carolina Union company stationed there had an excellent dinner, and a Union and Free Labor speech from Mr. Carpenter, an Attorney of this city. The men have become very proficient in drill under the careful and faithful instruction of Sergeant W. F. Stevens.

A person who is so selfish and niggardly as to grab up a late Northern paper on the arrival of a vessel, and appropriate it to his own exclusive use, and thus deprive the whole Department of the news, would parjoin the papers from the optics of a dead panper. To those who may be disposed to inquire how they shall proceed to put late news before the whole Department, we would suggest that the Progress offers such a medium for general publicity. We do not ask this as a personal favor, but in behalf of our thousands of readers.

Union Meeting at Shepardsville.

A number of the citizens of Carteret county, residing in and about Shepardsville, met in the church at that place, on Saturday, the 29th ult., and were addressed by C. H. Foster, Esq., who went down from Newbern in response to an invitation from them. Mr. Foster referred to the fraud and force by which the honest and loyal masses of North Carolina had become involved, they could hardly tell how, in the rebellion against the Government. They were in the midst of the miseries and terrors of war—not however, by any fault of theirs. The responsible authors of this calamity could almost be counted on one's fingers. The bold, bad men who have plunged them into this sea of troubles were but a small minority of the citizens of this State. This faction of conspirators, though but too powerful for mischief, were, as the event had shown, contemptible in numbers. The people of North Carolina were never malcontents or traitors, and are not to-day. Thousands of them, even in the rebel army, are held there by misrepresentation or compulsion. It is to liberate North Carolina from the Davis despotism that the National troops are now here.

If it be asked why the Northern soldiers are fighting on these distant fields so far from their own homes, and why they should seek to enforce the Constitution and laws of the Union over remote and reluctant communities, the answer is because the security of their own freedom depends upon the vindication of a National unity. The war is not for conquest, empire, or subjugation, but for self-protection. The safety of free institutions on this continent is jeopardized by a dismemberment of the Republic. Federal and Confederate America cannot co-exist. One or the other must go to the wall. Both cannot stand.

Again, Northern men, with their enlarged liberality, their free schools, free suffrage and free debate, have found in government the most vital and practical benefits. They have realized to the fullest extent what free institutions are. They will fight to the death to secure these blessings to their children. Southern men have found no such beneficence in government. While their fathers stood side by side with the men of Massachusetts and New York in the battles of the Revolution, and poured out their blood and treasure as lavishly as they, they have not received the same heritage of benefits. The free States have attained a magnificent prosperity, and their citizens enjoy the amplest measure of liberty possible without anarchy. This liberty in the South is the monopoly of an aristocracy, numbering less than half a million, and the four million and a half of whites who own no slaves are systematically kept in ignorance and subordination. Political and social equality of white men exists no where in the South. What we want hereafter is not "Southern rights," but "Equal rights."

But a pathway of deliverance is now opened to the South, and all our present sufferings and losses will be a thousand-fold compensated in the rich blessings of the future.

Thanksgiving Day was observed in this city, pretty generally. Hilarity was the order of the exercises, and everybody lent his aid towards carrying out the full programme. Gunning, fishing, fantastic and theatricals, were among the sports. But little drunkenness was visible on our streets. Every one we saw were "on their happy."

We are indebted to Capt. Chesney, of the 9th N. J. Reg., for New York and Baltimore papers of the 27th ult., and to Mr. Bateman, of the U. S. steamer Guide, for a Philadelphia paper of the same date. Also to W. C. Hamilton & Co., and Mr. Janney for similar favors.

In several recent instances of depredations committed by soldiers upon the property of citizens, Gen. Foster has promptly directed, in case the particular individuals could not be identified, that an assessment shall be made upon the entire force stationed at the point where the mischief was done, and the amount deducted from their pay.

This is an excellent decision, and its rigid enforcement, will, we trust, effectually remedy the evil in question.

The Latest News!

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

FALMOUTH, November 26. It is expected that the railroad will be finished to-morrow, from Aquia creek to the Rappahannock river, opposite Fredericksburg. The bridge over the Potomac creek was reported this morning as nearly completed. The cars carry supplies as far as Brook's Station, six miles from Aquia creek, which greatly accommodates our troops.

Notwithstanding the late bad condition of the roads, quartermaster's supplies have been promptly furnished. Long lines of roads have been corduroyed under the direction of Colonel Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Army, and are in good condition.

The camp fires of the enemy are constantly increasing within sight of Falmouth, affording indications of the augmentation of the rebel forces.

General Lee has joined Longstreet, and A. P. and D. H. Hill and Jackson are known to be on their way thither.

Yesterday the enemy were busily engaged in constructing additional works in the rear and to the left of Fredericksburg. The cars bring troops and supplies regularly to the rebel troops, stopping at a point three miles from the town.

The War in the Southwest.

From Tennessee.
NASHVILLE, Nov. 25. The Murfreesboro' Banner of the 20th, states that General Joe Johnston will assume command of Bragg's army, and that General George B. Crittenden has been released from arrest and has reported for duty. General McCann has been assigned to Cumberland Gap. The Banner reports heavy skirmishing at Lagrange on the 19th. The railroad line to Huntsville has been re-opened. The Banner says there are great demands for Governor Harris in East Tennessee. Some of the County Court officials are fractious in reference to the Conscription law. Gen. Bragg dates a General Order of Headquarters, Order No. 2, near Nashville, on the 19th, and it is supposed from this that he is with General Forrest at Leverage. A person who left Chattanooga on the 12th, says that the rebel force of 15,000 are moving North. It is his opinion that the Rebels are determined to fight at Murfreesboro'.

From Nashville.
NASHVILLE, Nov. 25. Four hundred of Morgan's cavalry left their camp, which is located several miles from Lebanon, to attack the United States forces at Wood's Ferry, on the Cumberland river, but they were stilled back with a loss of two or three men.

Morgan is reported to have left camp on the same night to attack the Louisiana and North Carolina Railroad.

A Union refugee, from McMinnville, says the Emancipation Proclamation of the President is generally approved by the loyal men there. Many of the refugees, who have arrived here, (many of whom are large slaveholders) approve of it.

Cotton is changing hands here at 52 to 55 cents. The river has risen four inches on the shoals.

Army of the Potomac.

All Quiet up to Yesterday Afternoon.—Jackson Believed to be Going to Richmond, as a Reserve for the Rebel Army in Virginia.
AQUIA CREEK, Nov. 25. Persons who left the vicinity of Fredericksburg this afternoon, who have arrived here, state that all was quiet up to that time. It had commenced to rain, and a severe storm was expected. The expected bombardment of the place had not commenced at 2 o'clock, and it was not known when it would. The rebels are still in strong force in Fredericksburg and back of the town, and are anxiously watching our every movement. From the large camp fires seen every night it is thought that they have a large force in the vicinity. Prisoners captured state that many are confident that Stonewall Jackson would add his forces to theirs, while others hold the opinion that he will be stationed at Richmond as a kind of reserve to succor either Lee's army, or the one menaced by our forces at Suffolk. The latter opinion is more prevalent than the former one, and I should not be surprised, from present appearances, that it would be the correct one, especially in view of the fact that the rebel Government have great confidence in Jackson's executing rapid movements, and that they think he is the best man for an emergency.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURG.

Lee Will Dispute the Passage of the River.

THE BATTLE OF THE WAR ABOUT TO BE FOUGHT.

Stories of Rebel Deserters.
Opposite Fredericksburg, Headquarters of Gen. Sumner, November 28, 1862.
Fifteen deserters from General Longstreet's Corps, came over the river last night, and were brought to the headquarters of General Sumner this morning. They came within our lines at different hours, and all agree in their statements with regard to the rebel strength on the opposite side of the river.

Gen. Longstreet's, according to their story, is the only corps which has yet arrived upon the ground. His strength, they say, cannot be less than 48,000.

D. H. Hill, who also commands a corps, was hourly expected when they left.

These deserters also say, that it is the talk in

camp that General Lee intends to dispute the crossing of the Rappahannock with his entire army, and to make it the battle of the war.

The Rebels have thrown up no new entrenchments to-day, but have enlarged the ones they were at work upon yesterday considerably.

Their guns now command the ford opposite Falmouth, and their point were Gen. McDowell laid his position during last spring.

General Sumner's grand division has the advantage.

The time granted by General Sumner to remove the women and children expired this morning at 11 o'clock.

Persons remaining all day yesterday, and last night to Richmond, our army.

Almost the entire population have left the city and gone either to Richmond or the villages and hamlets back from the river.

A brigade of Rebels lately came quartered in the town.

The Battle of the Potomac.
The Railroad Company of Aquia Station.
AQUIA CREEK, Nov. 25.—The greatest amount of energy is being employed in rebuilding the dock at this place. It is confidently anticipated that by the end of the present week there will be railroad communication between the creek and Falmouth. The locomotive ran last evening on its first trip, and made Forest Station, which it is intended immediately to make a depot, thus reducing the distance of transportation over atrocious roads six miles.

Washington News.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND.
Among the officers, military and naval, who with four hundred privates arrived from Richmond to-day, were Lieutenant Colonel Caruth, of the 35th Massachusetts, and Lieutenant Wales, his Adjutant, whose capture recently, while taking dinner in a house a few miles from Warrenton, was noted in a letter by one of your correspondents with Burnside's army. These officers say that the tone of the press and aspect of the people at Richmond indicate that they consider the place in great danger, and that they are aware of the strength of the National army and its determination to drive them a terrible blow. The naval officers, who had come from North Carolina, report that there was great apprehension there of the capture of Weldon by Gen. Foster.

THE CASE OF GEN. PORTER.
The Military Commission convened to investigate certain charges against Gen. Fitz John Porter has been dissolved. A court martial is ordered in its place for the 27th inst. constituted as follows: Maj. Gen. Hunter, president; Maj. Gen. Hitchcock, Brig. Gen. Porter, Brig. Gen. Rickards, Casey, Garrison, Buford and Morris, with Col. Holt, the Judge Advocate General, as Judge Advocate.

At the session of the Commission, Colonel Holt said that the Government was not ready to proceed, and the judges were accordingly not even sworn in. It is understood that Gen. Porter is suing General Casey, and that both have counsel. He says that he is confident that his case will be prepared to take the ground that a Military Commission is not a competent tribunal to try cases arising under the rules and articles of war, for which either a Court of Inquiry or a Court Martial must be convened. It is surmised that this determination may have been known to the Government, and may have been the cause of the change of programme. The case excites much interest here, and it is hoped that the sessions will be open to the public. It is understood that General McClellan, as well as Gen. Pope, will be among the witnesses examined.

THE CASE OF GENERAL McDOWELL.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry assembled on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. The following order was read:

Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Nov. 25, 1862.

Special order, No. 102.—The Court of Inquiry instituted in Special Order No. 250, of November 17, 1862, from the headquarters of the Army, will make the investigations asked for by Major General McDowell, United States, dated September 6, 1862, and will report the facts and an opinion in the case.

By command of MAJ. GEN. HALLECK,
E. D. Townsend, Ass't Adj. Gen.

Upon the receipt of this order from the General-in-Chief, with other letters bearing upon the case, the court went into secret session, and continued so for one hour and a half. After the court was opened, Gen. McDowell entered. An informal conversation ensued between the General and the various members of the court as to the future conduct of the proceedings, the result of which was that the court, though established at Gen. McDowell's request, is to be a searching inquest into his conduct since the first Bull Run battle. Gen. McDowell is to answer the questions from Gen. Cadwalader, President of the court, whether he had any witnesses present, replied that he did not suppose that the court would be ready to hear testimony this morning, and therefore an adjournment until eleven o'clock to-morrow was made. The attendance of his assistants in obedience to the request of the General, the court adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

It is expected that the investigation of Gen. McDowell's military career will occupy considerable time, and develop many interesting facts, in regard not only to his own conduct, but that of other officers, which would probably not be made a matter of history in any other manner. A motion was made and adopted in the court to give the investigation a range sufficient to include an inquiry into matters regarding the part occupied by General McDowell in the campaigns of both General McClellan and General Pope, and to push this investigation to ultimate results, whether blame laid where it should properly rest, however exalted the parties involved, in regard to the alleged failure of McDowell to co-operate with McClellan when it was believed that his co-operation would have enabled the latter to enter Richmond, and to refer to the dispersal of the movement of General Pope. The resolution, which was strongly urged by Gen. Van-Alen, gives to the proceeding a new and important interest. It will open up the secret history of these campaigns. If fairly conducted, the labors of the court may result in disclosing what the public have been anxious to know as to a parties' culpability for the delays and misfortunes in military operations during the past year.

PRISONERS OF STATE RELEASED.

Thirteen prisoners of State were yesterday released from the Old Capitol Prison, by order of General Meade, Acting Military Governor of the District.

News from Burnside's Army.

Interview Between the Authorities of Fredericksburg and Gen. Patrick.

The City Councils Accompanied by Rebel Officers.

FURTHER TIME ASKED FOR THE REMOVAL OF NON-FIGHTING MEN.

An Extension Granted Until Eleven o'clock Sunday.

Arrival of Reinforcements for the Rebels.

FALMOUTH, Va., Nov. 25, 1862. The enemy still occupy Fredericksburg, his pickets extending to the river banks. The Rebels might have the intervention of Gen. Patrick, but they have not. They have further communication to present General Patrick would meet them again the next morning. Yesterday, at the Lacy House, accompanied by General Kershaw, Colonel Bland and Capt. King of Georgia, and other gentlemen claimed that the civil authorities could make no proposition to us, unless he same was approved by them. General Patrick declined to receive these officers. Subsequently, however, General Burnside assented to their reception, and the parties returned to the Lacy House in a large, elegantly constructed brick building, a private residence standing upon a bluff immediately opposite Fredericksburg.

At the foot of the bluff the parties landed, and were conducted up the steps into the rear of the Lacy House, and shown into a room looking towards the city, thus affording them an opportunity to observe any of our movements, as they could not observe a single campfire after leaving the hills beyond the city.

The civil authorities dreamed an extension of the time allowed for the removal of the women and children, alleging that the trains had been frightened off by our artillery, and that it would be impossible for a train to leave before night, as it was necessary to send for several miles down the road. The city being absolutely destitute of other means of transportation, their request was complied with, and the time extended until eleven o'clock this morning.

As this report must be sent to Aquia Creek at ten o'clock to-day, in order to reach Washington in season to be telegraphed through to-night, the result will probably be sent by the military telegraph from headquarters.

Having been announced yesterday that the rebels granted the request which they had made, the city would expire at twelve o'clock, the excitement prevailed through the camps as the rebel approached. Batteries were in readiness to move, wagon trains were removed from the vicinity of the river, and every tent within range of the enemy's artillery vanished. The rebels were operating in the city, and through that portion of the population, many of whom left the place and have gone back into the country for safety.

Fredericksburg appears utterly deserted, and last night not a light was visible in the whole city. The camp fires last night indicated the presence of a considerable force in our front.

Since Friday the rebels have evidently received large accessions to their forces in our front, and there is no doubt but that Lee and Longstreet are in our immediate vicinity.

During the night the rebels created earthworks along the ridge beyond the city, and their cannon have been plainly visible since yesterday morning. Both parties have accumulated positions for their artillery, and there will undoubtedly be a lively artillery fight before we can establish our pontoon bridge across the river.

The rebels have been driven from their present position, it is thought they will re-battle again along the Massaponax eight miles beyond the city. At that point the creek runs through a morass between two ranges of hills, along one of which it will remember the rebels established their lines of defence last June, when Gen. McDowell was daily expected to advance. The ground at Massaponax is admirably adapted for a vigorous defensive operation. The army, however, fell back at once to the junction of the Fredericksburg and Central railroads.

There is no doubt but that the rebels have gained themselves a time allowed for the removal of the non-combatants to carry off anything that could possibly be of service to them or to us.

On Friday night loud explosions were heard along the ridge beyond the city, and it has not yet been ascertained.

The river has risen but very little since the recent storm passed off, and the roads are rapidly drying up.

The inhabitants living along the route of the military telegraph line have already commenced cutting the wires to annoy and delay us in our operations. The severest punishment will be promptly administered to every person detected in the act, and steps have been taken to bring these already guilty to justice. The owners and occupants of the lands fronting upon the line, or over which the line may pass, will be held responsible for the portion of it which is upon or near their premises.

AQUIA CREEK, Nov. 25, 1862.
There is nothing of special importance from the front received here to-day. It is not believed that the settling of Fredericksburg was commenced to-day, although it is hourly expected. The construction corps are still very busily engaged upon the work necessary to be done to render this a feasible base of supplies. The bridges, if it is thought, will be so far finished tomorrow as to enable them to lay the railroad track to the end of it and commence placing the rolling stock upon it.

There are quite a large number of prisoners here to-day and more are constantly arriving. The restrictions placed upon the passage of persons to this point has largely and probably reduced the number of passengers arriving here by the mailboats from Washington and Alexandria. None, except employees of the Government, officers and soldiers, are allowed to come here, except upon the passes of Secretary Stanton, Quartermaster General Meigs, and they are granted only in exceptional cases.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 23, 1862. The enemy maintains a strict blockade in our front. There have been no collisions between the two parties to-day.

The Potomac is not rising.

JACKSON'S MOVEMENTS.

GEN. SIGEL'S HEAD-QUARTERS, Nov. 24, 6 P.M. There can be no doubt that the whole of the northwestern part of Virginia has been abandoned by the rebels. Their defeat on Sigel's corps d'armee not having succeeded in drawing our forces out, they have withdrawn their troops for the immediate defence of Richmond.

A few of White's guerrillas are hovering about Leesburg, Mount Gleason and Martinsburg. There are no rebels at Winchester, Berryville or Snicker's Gap. The rebels have evacuated Warren.

News From Harper's Ferry, Nov. 24.—Midnight—Scott's army came to this evening, from different directions, all being informed that Jackson has left this section of the State for Fredericksburg at Richmond. White's bushwhackers are alone in their glory.

EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER.

BALTIMORE, November 23. A special dispatch to the Times from Harper's Ferry, states that Gen. Kelley yesterday sent out a scouting party from New Creek, who captured a rebel cavalry party of twenty men, with horses and accoutrements, with four miles of Winchester.

Gen. Kelley's army, having been a few miles of cavalry at Winchester, who were ordered to follow in a few days. The probability is that our forces will occupy Winchester in a few days, and that the work of reconstructing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will commence and be completed in twenty days.

A Bold Dash of Rebel Cavalry Across the Potomac.

The Government Telegraphers Seized and Paroled.

Orders Cross Roads, Montgomery Co., Md., Nov. 25. This morning, at daylight, a body of Rebel cavalry, said to be sixty strong, crossed the Potomac and entered Folesville, where they seized the two Government telegraph operators who were stationed there. The operators, Messrs. Cherry and Sargent, were in bed at the time. They were paroled and permitted to telegraph an account of their mishap to Washington.

The boldness of the party has caused much excitement in this vicinity.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Gobiin which has so long afflicted our Government from the pursuit of a vigorous war policy is at last pretty well dispatched. The danger which was so seriously apprehended by old Union men in the Cabinet and Congress, all over the land, the danger of a general bolt by the Border Slave States, and of the strong, unyielding head of the Federal Executive was laid upon the institution of Slavery according to a desert. It has proved to be of the imagination, and has disappeared like a thing of air it was. The test of loyalty to the Border States, and the application, the most efficient possible, and that right, viz., the how satisfactory to all true patriots has been the result.

Maryland, of all the Border States, was regarded as the nearest approach to a "sick man," and the one most in need of careful nursing. Her credit and her honor, her judgment seems to have been determined upon upon both sides of the loyal question. "Maryland, my Maryland," was especially commiserated by the Confederates, for her unhappy condition of forced obedience to the Union. In her eyes, she was a maiden wedded to a Blue Board of a lord, and she had her own heart, and was hourly sending out signals, to hasten the approach of her deliverer. None can it be denied that our Government was not wholly dispossessed of the green-eyed monster in her case, and did not fail to lock the door of the castle with great care, against the possibility of her exit, and to carry the key in its pocket when he required to be absent. And yet, when Lee, avowedly as her deliverer, scaled the castle wall and stood in her presence, armed to fight the battle of her liberation, she turned her back upon him, and clung to her lawless spouse, the Union.

Kentucky was supposed to be but little better disposed to waver. Her Federal Government than Maryland. Her patriotism was represented to be like the affection of a capricious woman, sound so long as her whims were gratified, and no longer. Particularly sensitive she was supposed to be on the subject of Slavery, her past institution, the ruler of her heart was yet smarting from the indignity, Bragg marches across her border with banners flying, and invites her to come and join her destinies to his standard. There was no mean test of her fidelity, and she proved true to the Union.

Missouri is another Border State, whose reputation for loyalty has not been above suspicion. When the President's Proclamation appeared, not one of her men high in office—not a single Congressman or Senator—dared to desert. Even Mr. Blair, while from paroled, claimed it to be his duty to denounce it, and Mr. Collins, his political half brother, declared that the word "Jehovah" in the Proclamation was "breath, and nothing more." Mr. Phelps, Mr. Hall, and many other of her leading men, were held in their condemnation.

South Carolina, however, an Election comes, when her people—the masses—have an opportunity to be heard, and what voice do they send forth? An emancipation Legislature is elected, and the majority of Congressmen are chosen heartily endorsing the Proclamation, and elected on that issue. Mr. Blair is reported by a man who has no scruples about the "loyalty" of the Proclamation, and Mr. Phelps, the father of the House, and a man of great former popularity in his district, is defeated by a gentleman scarcely known to politics, but who was known to be in favor of the Proclamation.

And little Delaware, another of the Border Slave States, at the same time elects an Administration, and shows a balanced vote on the Congress and Legislature alike.

These events tell the true story of the hearts of the people of the Border Slave States toward the Government. Never were men more belied by their politicians than they have been. When we consider how long the wheels of the Government have been kept stationary in the procedure of the war, and how many men, when we consider how many millions of treasure have been poured down, through away, to relieve their idle fears and conciliate their intense Pro-Slaveryism, only we see no justice, may not the whole country rejoice that at last the reign of the "Border Slave State Delegation" is at an end? In its fall goes one of the main props of the rebellion.