FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Great Excitement About the Rebel Conscription Law.

THE CONFEDERACY REPUDIATED.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Jan. 18, 1864.

The wholesale conscription law is creating great consternation and excitement in the western portion of North Carolina, where preparations are being made to resist it. Public meetings are being held, some of which openly repudiate the Southern Confederacy, and favor a return to the Union.

The Raleigh Standard, "the power behind the throne," in commenting upon a speech delivered in the Rebel Senate, by Mr. Brown, says:

"We tell Mr. Brown and those who think with him, once for all, that if the desperate revolutionary measures which he advocates shall be attempted to be carried out—if the civil law is to be trampled under foot by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and every able-bodied man placed in the army from 16 to 65—if no man is to have a hearing before a State Judge, as to the right of the constituted officer to siege him, and if the rights of the States are to be ignored and swept away by the mere strength of the States, the common government, *the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in Convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and their privileges.* They will not submit to a military despotism. They will not submit to the destruction of their rights, personal and civil, in this or any other war. We say what we *know* to be so. A vast majority of our people are restless and excited on account of the threatened encroachments upon their liberties by the Congress at Richmond; and we most respectfully and earnestly warn the members of that body not to kindle a flame which no effort can extinguish. Pass these measures—suspend the habeas corpus in order to silence our courts and force our whole population into the army—break faith with the principals of substitutes—repudiate the currency of the country—levy a tax in specie to pay the interest of the funded debt—continue in full operation the tithing and impressment laws at the same time—do these things, Mr. Brown, and the people of North Carolina will rise in their majesty and assert their sovereignty. There is no power to prevent them from doing this; and woe to the official character who shall attempt to turn the arms of Confederate soldiers against the people of this State! North Carolina will not be the slave of either the Congress at Richmond or Washington. She is this day, as she has been from the first, the keystone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should fall the arch will tumble."

DANGERS TO NORTH CAROLINA.

From The Raleigh Standard.

We are now reaping the bitter fruits of "*Peaceable Secession*," in forcing from their once happy and peaceful homes into the army all from 18 to 45 years of age, to be driven to the slaughter like oxen to the shambles. And to fill up the thinned ranks, the present Congress now has before it the monstrous proposition to conscript all from *fifteen to fifty-five* years of age, and make them subject to military law, which *The Richmond Examiner* boldly denounces as nothing less than an attempt to make Mr. Davis *Dictator*.

Let us examine and see what kind of a body it is that is imposing such burdens on the people of North Carolina.

We have a Congress, the legislation of which is controlled by members from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and other places, who impose odious and oppressive laws upon us which can no more be enforced on the people of the States which they profess to represent, than upon the people of New-York or New-England. The chief cause of the revolutionary war which sundered the connection of the colonies from the mother country was that the English Parliament imposed oppressive laws on the colonies which did not affect the people of England themselves. No conscript law can be enforced upon the people of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, nor on a large portion of Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, or Texas. No tax law, nor tithing, nor impressment law, can be enforced on them, while these irresponsible members may force from their homes every person in North Carolina able to bear arms, regardless of age or condition, and place them in the army, as is now urged by them in Congress, and leave the helpless women and children to starve. They may put us under a military despotism, and place over us a Dictator, and impose taxes and burdens on us which are insupportable, and there is no redress, unless North Carolina will protect her children.

Is it not an outrage on every principle of free government for men of desperate fortunes, professing to represent other States, on whose soil they dare not set their foot, to make and enforce odious and oppressive laws on our people? Are we prepared to submit to this? If not, then let every man arouse himself before it is too late, and denounce these attempts to betray our liberties and place us under a military despotism. Let every man that can speak or write denounce these outrages on civil liberty until their denunciations are heard and heeded in Congress.

But, if Congress, in a spirit of desperation, shall act the tyrant, and impose such crushing burdens on the people of North Carolina as are insupportable, then they should demand of the Governor that he forthwith convene the Legislature in order to call a State Convention of the sovereign people to take into consideration what is best to be done to relieve our people from the grievous burdens imposed upon them.

If the independence of the Confederacy cannot be achieved by the strength of our population up to 45 years of age, it is clear to any reflecting mind that it will not be done by placing in the army the few left, upon whose labor all are dependent for food. Without food our present army must disband, and without food our helpless women and children must perish. Let the people speak out: write to their representatives in Congress, yea, hold meetings, and remonstrate against these iniquitous schemes to enslave and starve us. If you do not, silence will be construed into submission and approval of the chains that Congress are forging for us. We have too long implicitly trusted to such architects of ruin as Wigfall & Co., who are now for placing every man in the army, and *all* under the *control* of a *Dictator*.

Trust them no longer. Remember their fair promises. The dwellers in the garden of Eden, when they listened to the tempting promises of Satan, were not worse deceived and ruined than were the people of the fair, happy and blooming South when they listened to the fair promises of these arch deceivers, Yancy, Wise & Co.

A heretofore contented, prosperous, and happy people were told by them that we must withdraw all connection from our Northern taskmasters, who were making us pay our dollar and fifty cents for shoes, ten cents per yard for shirting, 82 per sack for salt, ten cents per pound for sugar, the same for coffee, etc. And these same reckless men who are now for putting *all* into the army [except themselves and a few favorites], then told us that *Secession would be peaceable, and there would be no war.* That we were to have a nation of our own, free from extortioners; a perfect Paradise with the tree of life—the cotton plant—in our midst, before which all nations were to bow down and worship, and from which rivers of free-trade were to flow on the ends of the earth, on the bosom of which the rich merchandise from every clime was to be freighted and poured down in our lap free of taxation. How have they deceived us! The blood of hundreds of thousands of our poor children smoking from the many battle-fields, and the cries of starving women and children, tell the tale. Will our people be longer deceived by those false prophets and arch-deceivers? Or will they not command the peace and staunch these rivers of blood?

Deserting Soldiers—Escape of Rebel Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

The 5th Connecticut, 57th Pennsylvania, 58th New-York, and 17th Ohio Volunteers, have arrived at Louisville on their way home.

Several Rebel officers recently escaped while in transit between Louisville and Camp Chase. Some have been recaptured.

The 6th Michigan and 82d Ohio Regiments arrived here yesterday.

The 102d New-York and 28th Pennsylvania Volunteers passed through Indianapolis yesterday.

Re-enforcements for the Front—Indiana sends Five Thousand Recruits.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

Large numbers of recruits are daily passing through this city for the front.

Over 5,000 recruits for the Indiana regiments have arrived at Indianapolis within the last two days.

Veterans at Home.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

Portions of the 23d and 25th Massachusetts Regiments landed this morning from the steamer Ashland. They were warmly greeted by crowds of citizens, and furnished with dinner in Faneuil Hall. The Governor made an address of welcome.

Weather Report.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

Rapid thaw yesterday; snow fast disappearing; sleet last night; cloudy this morning; appearance of more snow. Thermometer 32°.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1864.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. SHERMAN (Un., Ohio) presented the report of Commissioner Newton of the Agricultural Department on the subject of the proposed taxation of 20 per cent on leaf tobacco, made at the instance of the Committee of Finance. Mr. Newton is adverse to the tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE ADDITIONAL OATH.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER (Un., Mass.), all prior orders were postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the proposed rule requiring an additional oath.

Mr. JOHNSON (Con. Un., Md.) proceeded to address the Senate on these propositions: Did the law of July, 1862, requiring the oath to be taken by officers, include Senators? If it did, was it constitutional? If it became operative, was it proper and expedient? He contended that the Government derived its powers from the Constitution. It had no anterior existence. The absence of the delegation of the power in the Constitution was the restriction of the power, as under the State Constitutions we are bound to show the existence of this power before we attempt to exercise it. Did the act of 1862 enscrace Senators? He contended that it did not, and quoted various authorities in support of the argument that Senators were not officers within the meaning of the law. The Senate only had power to expel by a two-thirds vote, and not by impeachment. No two Senators agreed on this floor in regard to any question, and every Senator had a right to his individual opinion, subject only to the law, civil and criminal. He contended that a Senator was not a civil officer, under the language of the statute. The Constitution provided that no Senator should be appointed to a civil office during his term. The interpretation put upon the statute would be absurd, because these Senators would hold offices while they were on the floor. Senators and Representatives were only responsible to the legislatures and constituencies of their respective States. The Senate was a body of men, and so was the House, and they derived all their powers, not under, but by the Constitution, and held their seats subject to no other part of the Government, except they are made so by the Constitution. Neither the President nor the other House had any right to question the acts of the Senate, because it would be a coercive power. The argument of the Senator from Massachusetts he considered unconstitutional and mischievous. The States were not to be reduced to Territorial Governments, to come back into the Union at such time and in such manner as Congress might elect. There was nothing in the Confiscation law of the 1st of July, 1862 to support the law of the 2d of July, 1862, under which this rule is proposed to be applied to Senators. Mr. Johnson proceeded at length to explain the decision of the Chief-Justice in the case of McCullough vs. Maryland, quoted by Mr. Anthony yesterday. He contended that it did not apply here. The question was, was there power to establish a United States Bank? If a man were loyal now, and took the oath, would you turn him out and indict him for perjury because he had at some time in the past committed the offense of treason? He would say not. Who knows but some of the Senators who had only taken the oath prescribed in the Constitution could not be relied upon, and had committed at some time offenses against the United States? The war now upon us was waged under the Constitution for the suppression of the spirit of rebellion that would overthrow it. It was to be limited to the specific objects for which it was intended. Did we want the States back? Did we want the war terminated, and this slaughter to cease? Did we want sound fraternal relations to be restored, and our former prosperity revived, and our nation to be placed in the front rank of the nations of the earth? Who would not say "Yes." Can we get the seceded States back by measures to keep them out? Was it the purpose of this act of July to say to the people of the South: "Men, women, and children: You are out of the Union forever," and that they should be slaughtered on their own thresholds unless they come in. This was not the view taken in 1862, when the act was passed. The people of the South when the military power of the Rebellion was subdued, would again come into the fold of the Union under the provisions of the President's amnesty proclamation. The social conditions of the people of the South had much to do with their present condition. What a spectacle it would be to see six millions of people thrust out of the pale of the Government of the United States. But it would be indefinitely worse to hold a proud and sensitive people such a Slavery as this would be. He was opposed to placing the negro on a political equality with the white as a greater evil to the slave than the master. What man would not suffer death a thousand times rather than to be brought to political degradation. Such degradation was not necessary to the crushing of the Rebellion and the restoration of the Union. The day was fast approaching if the power of the Government was exerted as it ought to be, when the military power of the Rebellion would be crushed, and the people of the South would share in heart, as well as in deed the blessings of a restored Union. In the language of Webster: "This Government of our was not a consolidated, but a united, one," not

"Chaos-like, together crushed and bruised,
Than, like the World, harmoniously confused,
Where order in variety we see,
And though all things differ, all agree."

Mr. HOWARD (Un., Mich.), thought this was a simple proposition that every Senator should hereafter take the oath, or be excluded from this body. It was rather late in the day to say that we were doing a grievous wrong against persons whose hands were red with the blood of innocent loyal people when we simply ask them or their representatives when they present themselves here to take such an oath as this. Admitting that a Senator was not a civil officer does it follow that he is not embraced in the statute. They obtain their offices by election or appointment. Is not a Senator elected? Is not the President elected? Upon what principle do the learned Senators from Delaware and Maryland contend that this statute may not apply to Senators as well as other officers elected by the people. Without the fidelity required by the oath under this statute, the Constitution would become a dead letter. Its vital blood would be gone. With this it would endure forever. The omission of the particular form of the oath in the Constitution plainly gives the Senate power to establish one. The Senate was not to be more imbecile than a court of justice, and we had a right to go back and inquire into the antecedents of a person who demanded admission into this body. If in the future cases of injustice should arise under the rule, the Senate could repeal the law. In such case it would cheerfully vote for it. Sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. The people of the North were not such fools as to fight such a war as this, and sacrifice 150,000 or 200,000 lives, and then turn around to the traitors and tell them to come back and sit in the councils of the nation. He would never consent to such weakness and folly.

Mr. FOOT (Un., Vt.) would alone discuss the question of the expediency of the proposed rule. Where was the propriety of incorporating into the rules of the Senate an obligation which the law of July, 1862, itself already imposed. The law in itself was a sufficient rule. A rule of the Senate could not make the statute any stronger than it was. There was no precedent for the rule. It implied that the law was defective, and there was no necessity for it.

The amendment of Mr. Powell was rejected by a vote of 12 Yeas against 26 Nays.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE (Un., Wis.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, Mr. Saulsbury (Dem., Del.) being entitled to the floor on the pending subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REFUSAL TO ADJOURN OVER.

The House, by a vote of 55 against 77, refused to adjourn until Monday.

A NEW COMMITTEE.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Un., Ill.), from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule for the appointment of a Standing Committee, to consist of five members, to be entitled the "Committee on a Uniform System of Coinage, Weights and Measures," to whom shall be referred all communications on that subject.

The rule was adopted.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution omendatory of the Confiscation act.

Mr. MORRIS (Un., N. Y.) was at a loss to see how the Rebels could claim the protection of the Constitution. He did not know that they did, whatever claims to this effect might be set up by their sympathizers. Gentlemen might as well talk of an honest thief, as of an honest traitor. In the efforts to put down the Rebellion, thousands of millions of dollars must be spent, and thousands of lives sacrificed. Ought not the traitors to be punished for this wanton sacrifice of life? And shall the offspring of the patriotic victims be required to pay the expenses of a war provoked by treason?

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) inquired of his colleague in what spirit he would refuse to grant the offspring of a traitor the right to live in this country and enjoy the protection of the laws. Would his colleague deny to them the right of inheritance?

Mr. MORRIS replied that he would extend to the children the divine influence of Christianity, and protect them just as he would the children of the murdered loyalists in the North.

Mr. CHANLER said then the shafts of the gentleman would return upon himself. His colleague would protect the children of Jeff. Davis.

Mr. MORRIS said if his colleague had not been wounded by his shaft he would not have replied. He pursued his argument in favor of the confiscation of Rebel estates. The landholders of the South had inaugurated the Rebellion, and they were responsible for the results.

Mr. ROGERS (Dem., N. J.) remarked that when an attempt was made to subvert the great principles which actuated our forefathers in the foundation of the Constitution by the passage of the joint resolution now pending, which was in direct conflict with the organic law, he would be derelict in his duty did he not rise and protest against the unconstitutional legislation proposed. He expressed his belief that there was a wilful and cherished design on the part of those supporting the Administration to override the Constitution and blot out the principles of constitutional liberty vindicated and maintained by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. He argued that they could no more confiscate estates beyond the life of a traitor than they could work attainder of blood, which was prohibited by the Constitution. He charged the Radical Abolitionists with the design to violate the plain provisions of the Constitution. Their attempt at legislation, if carried out, would drive the people of the South from their estates, and fill their places with free and slave negroes. God stay the hand of such philanthropy!

No further proceedings were taken on the Confiscation bill.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Amendatory Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem., Ohio) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that all cotton in the hands of manufacturers, heretofore exempted, shall be taxed two cents per pound.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., New-York) moved to strike out the drawback of two cents per pound in all cases where the duty imposed by this act upon the cotton used in manufacture shall be satisfactorily shown to have been previously paid.

Mr. BROOKS, HARRINGTON (Dem., Ind.), VOORHEES, (Dem., Ind.), and J. C. ALLEN (Dem., Ill.), advocated the amendment, the last two regarding such drawback as a bounty to manufacturers at the expense of the agricultural interests.

Messrs. MORRILL (Un., Vt.), and DAVIS (Un. Mass.), replied, showing that New-England pays its fair proportion of its taxation on its productions and industry.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.), participating in the debate, said at the last Congress he voted for all the revenue measures. Whatever complaints might be uttered in Mr. Voorhees's district in Indiana as to the operation of those laws, there was no complaint in the loyal district which he (Washburne) represented. His constituents were not only willing to pay the present tax, but an additional tax to crush the Rebellion and hang the traitors. The Rebellion is to be crushed, and the States brought back, if necessary, by subjugation.

Mr. VOORHEES said that such a speech as Mr. Washburne had just delivered did not rise high enough to reach an honest man's contempt. When the real lovers of country, the Conservatives, assert their ascendancy such men as that gentleman will be buried in political oblivion. The Conservative members are not to be intimidated by loud talk. He would not defend the loyalty of his district on a mere puerile insinuation.

Mr. WILSON (Un., Iowa), replying to Mr. Voorhees about the restoration of Democratic power, asked whether he had forgotten that under the last Administration this Rebellion was organized, and that the men who controlled Buchanan are the men who control affairs at Richmond? Was it desired that such a party should be restored?

Mr. GRINNELL (Un., Iowa) spoke in behalf of the farmers he represented, and in favor of encouraging manufactures.

J. C. ALLEN (Ill.) controverted the positions of other gentlemen, insisting that the farmers did not receive just compensation.

Mr. KELLY (Un., Pa.) spoke in favor of protecting and encouraging American industry. In reply to Mr. Voorhees, he said those who have stood by the country would not be consigned to the political oblivion to which the gentlemen had adverted. No man who upheld the national flag and the cause of freedom was ever driven from a stage or railroad car by indignant soldiers.

Mr. STEVENS moved that the Committee rise.

Mr. VOORHEES claimed the floor.

Mr. STEVENS said the subject had been exhausted, one every body else. [Daughter].

Mr. VOORHEES replied to Mr. Kelley that the statement was utterly and unqualifiedly untrue. There was not one word of truth in the publication. Not an offensive word was said in his hearing. He got off the car at the place to which he paid his fare, and there was an end of it. Nothing the gentleman could say would induce him to a further answer. There must be something more respectable than came from his slanderous tongue.

Mr. STEVENS said thirty years ago he heard the tariff question discussed by Southern men, with Calhoun at their head, and by Webster and others on the opposite side. Their arguments were nearly as able as anything said here to-day. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROOKS had no idea, when he offered his amendment, that it would put gentlemen from the East, West, and North-West in such commotion. His object in submitting it was to raise revenue, and that the tax should reach all classes.

Mr. DAWES asked whether the gentleman would vote to tax real estate?

Mr. BROOKS said he would.

Mr. DAWES replied, New-England will coöperate with you.

Mr. Brooks's amendment to strike out the drawback proviso was disagreed to.

Mr. BLAINE (Un., Me.) offered an amendment, which was agreed to by a small majority, that all spirits imported prior to the passage of the act shall pay an additional duty of 40 cents.

ELIJAH WARD (Dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment that such tax shall not apply to spirits on shipboard, which was disagreed to.

The bill, as amended, was reported to the House, when this and a substitute intended to be offered by Mr. Stevens were ordered to be printed, as preliminary to further action on the subject. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1864.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Of James Hoy and others for the incorporation of the Joint Stock Farming Association.

By Mr. FOLGER—To abolish the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. ANDREWS—To amend the Charter of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

To legalize the action of the New-York Supervisors in raising bounty and riot funds.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. COZANS—To facilitate business before the Surrogate's Court.

By Mr. CORNELL—To authorize the Erie Railroad Co. to increase their capital stock, and to enable the Company to build a double track on its road.

By Mr. STRONG—To legalize the issue of certificates of indebtedness for the firemen and militiamen of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HAVENS—Relative to special administrators.

By Mr. CHRISTIE—To incorporate the Long Island Savings Bank.

By Mr. STRONG—To incorporate the New-Brooklyn Turn Vereis.

Also, to incorporate the Central Park Hotel Co.

The bill amending the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society was passed.

The Governor's Message being the special order, Mr. HAVENS addressed the Senate in review of that document. He sharply criticised the views and acts of the Governor in regard to the Rebellion, and warmly approved of the military, political, and financial measures of the General Government.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

In Committee of the Whole House the following bills were considered:

To extend the elective franchise to voters in the army and navy. Progress reported.

Relative to land sold for taxes. Progress reported.

To amend the Quarantine laws of 1863. Progress reported.

To reduce the capital stock of the Rochester City Bank. Ordered to a third reading.

To exempt from taxation parsonages belonging to religious societies or corporations. The enacting clause was stricken out.

To supply the State Prison at Auburn with water. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. PILKINS introduced a bill limiting the freight charges on the Hudson River Railroad to the rates charged in November, 1862, with 25 per cent added, and passenger charges, way and through, to two cents per mile.

Mr. REDDINGTON reported a bill to amend the act to promote enlistments.

Mr. F. P. STEVENS introduced the annual appropriation bill.

The total amount to be raised by tax under this bill is $1,342,039 28. Among the appropriations are the following:

To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $49,500; to the Institution for the Blind, $30,000; to the Institution for Juvenile Delinquents, $24,000; to the Western House of Refuge, $25,000; and to the Idiot Asylums, $18,000. Adjourned.

Military Affairs.

RECRUITING AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

On Monday, Col. Nugent, in compliance with orders from Gen. Hays, took charge of the recruiting business in Lafayette Hall. Col. Nugent is ordered to protect the recruit and to insist on his receiving the $300 bounty due to him when he is sworn in. About 40 men have enlisted in the department under his jurisdiction since his appointment, and every man has received his bounty without sharing it with the brokers. With a very few exceptions the brokers and runners have left Lafayette Hall in disgust, and turned their attention to recruiting elsewhere.

Only one colored recruit has been sworn in here during the present week, and he received his bounty without dividing it among the hungry sharpers who have hitherto taken the lion's share from almost every colored soldier.

If every patriotic man in this city and neighborhood will promptly do his duty, and advertise the fact that the recruits, black and white, who enlist under the new regime, will receive the entire amount of the premium paid by the county, and that no runner or broker will be permitted to take from them any part of that sum, the hall will be filled with volunteers who will soon fill the city's quota.

TO RE-ENLISTING VETERANS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT.-GEN.'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 25.—All enlisted men now in the Regular Army, whose terms of service expire during the present year, are hereby permitted to reenlist at any time before the 1st of March, 1864. On reënlisting, they will be entitled to the extra bounty of $300, authorized by General Orders No. 20, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., January 14, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant-Adjt. Gen.

Enlistments in the New-York Engineers.

LETTERS FROM GENERAL GILLMORE AND COLONEL SERRELL.

We have already called attention to the recruitment now going on for this well-known regiment. The following are letters of Colonel Serrell asking aid of the Loyal League Club to fill up his ranks, and of General Gillmore expressing his opinion of Colonel Serrell's capacity and services.

No. 57 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to request your aid in obtaining engineer troops for the Department of the South.

It is hoped that this arm of the service may be entitled to your consideration. The New-York Engineers have been, during the past twenty-eight months, in every action in the Department.

The casualties of war, and particularly the siege of Charleston, have reduced their numbers. Cannot you aid to replenish them? You have done so much for the cause it is hoped you will not be unable or unwilling to do more. It is, therefore, earnestly asked of you. For over two hundred days these brave men of the Engineers have been in the front day and night, under fire. Greater numbers are needed for the next movement. I inclose a letter from Maj.-Gen. Gillmore, Commanding, and Chief Engineer of the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD W. SERRELL, C. E., Ast't Eng. D. S.

To the National Loyal League Club, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Jan. 7, 1864.

To Col. ED. W. SERRELL *Commanding N. Y. Vol. Eng'rs, Ast't Eng'r Dep't of the South.*

COLONEL: I desire to express to you, on this the eve of your temporary absence from my command on other duty, my high appreciation of the untiring energy and great professional ability displayed by you during the past campaign, in the discharge of the various and onerous duties to which you have from time to time been assigned.

I have found in you not only a judicious adviser, but a zealous and efficient coöperator in the solution of the many new and difficult problems which have come up before us.

A due regard to the interests of the service here induces me to request that you will make your absence from the command as brief as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE, Major-General Commanding.

NOTE.—For the purpose of complying with the General's wishes, as above expressed, I want all the help I can get.

E. W. S.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SAMUEL A. FRENCH.—The funeral of the late Samuel A. French, for many years Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Fire Department, took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by the city authorities, members of the Fire Department, and a large number of citizens. The flags on the City Hall and other public buildings were at half mast, and the engine house of No. 1 was appropriately draped in mourning in respect to the memory of deceased. Mr. French was a young man highly esteemed in the community, and his sudden death has cast a gloom over the city.

Mr. John M. Elliott, 80 years of age, and for 50 years a printer in New-York, died yesterday at his residence, No. 154 Grand street, Jersey City. Deceased was the only survivor of the celebrated Miranda expedition of 1805.

THE FREEDOM CONVENTION OF THE SLAVE STATES.—The Mass Convention of the friends of freedom in the Slave States which was first called for the 8th of January, is now to be held Feb. 22. In pursuance of the call, the following Executive Committee has been appointed to take the necessary preparatory steps:

Kentucky	JAMES SPEED, GEORGE FORESTER.
Missouri	EMIL PRETORIUS, CHARLES E. MOSS.
Maryland	S. STREETER, HENRY W. HOFFMAN.
West Virginia	A. W. CAMPBELL, HARRISON HAGANS.
Arkansas	JOHN S. PACKETT, E. W. GANTT.
Louisiana	B. F. FLANDERS, GEORGE A. DENNISON.
Tennessee	J. M. TOMENY, L. C. HOUCK.

The Executive Committee from Missouri has issued a call, dated Jan. 14, to "the Radical voters of the several counties in this State," to choose delegates to the Convention; and recommends to its colleagues to take steps immediately to secure a full representation from all quarters.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—*The St. Joe Herald, The St. Louis Union*, and *The Harrisburg Telegraph*, put up the name of Mr. LINCOLN for President, in 1864. *The Evansville* (Ind.) *Journal* nominates him, with ANDY JOHNSON of Tennessee, for Vice, and *The Leavenworth* (Kansas) *Conservative* is "proud to announce," that the public meeting held at Topeka on the 9th inst., in the "Old Constitution Hall" at Topeka, renominated Mr. Lincoln. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The Hon. W. W. H. Lawrence, Secretary of State, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

Encouraged at the progress of the eternal truth that Freedom belongs to all men—certain of an approach to an event in the history of our Government, which shall signalize the total abandonment of the idea of property in man, and when peace shall become permanent because of the overthrow of error and the establishment of *right*; and believing that to Abraham the Lincoln, more than any other man, we stand indebted for these cheering prospects, we do therefore declare

1. That without conditions, we do indorse Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, and do declare ourselves in favor of his renomination and reëlection.

2. That we hereby tender our earnest gratitude, first to our Kansas soldiers, and second, to the American arms everywhere.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Speeches were made by Capt. Sidney Clark, Judge Crocker, the Hon. F. W. Potter, Judge Safford, Judge Wakefield, and other well known citizens.

We believe the platform adopted declares the sentiments of the loyal North as well as of radical Kansas.

DELEGATES FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—All the Delegates to the next National Democratic Convention from this State have been chosen. The following is a list of them:

George Stark of Nashua, E. W. Harrington of Manchester, John H. Pearson of Concord, John S. Bennett of New-Market, John G. Sinclair of Bethlehem, Jared W. Williams of Lancaster, Don M. Woodward of Keene, Albert S. Wait of Newport, Edwin Pease of Freedom, P. A. Stackpole of Dover.

The Nashua Gazette says:

"They are men of calm judgment, and their action will be judicious in its character. We are not aware that they are pledged for any particular individual for candidate for President."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Ticket-of-Leave Man will positively be withdrawn on Saturday night, to make room for a new drama.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.—The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright and family, Pennsylvania; Robert Earle and family, Rockbeimer; J. D. Clayton, Denver; Wm. H. Gowdey, Nashville, and H. S. Hazleton, Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Brownell, Washington; Capt. R. S. Gardner, U. S. A.; Horatio S. Seymour, Buffalo; R. T. Reynolds, San Francisco; Dr. F. W. James, Mo.; H. H. Curtiss, St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. McMurtire, U. S. Navy; Col. C. H. Town and wife, Detroit; Capt. O. T. Cushman, 1st Vermont Cavalry; J. H. Manning and wife, 6th Corps; Wm. Stokes, Philadelphia; and Capt. D. P. Wright, 61st N. Y. Infantry, are at the Astor House.

THE WOMEN'S LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE are to have a meeting at their room, No. 20 Cooper Institute this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Entertainments This Day and Evening.

For time of commencement, see advertisements in other columns of this paper.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, corner of Fourteenth street and Irving place—La Dame Blanche.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street—Clandestine Marriage.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street—Ticket of Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, above Houston street—A Bull in a China Shop—Bleeppa (burlesque).

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway—Great French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave—The Tyrolean Whistler—Afternoon and Evening.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL, Broadway, above Prince street—Mirror of the Rebellion, &c.

HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway, above Fourth street—The Mammoth Stereoscopicon.

VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE, Broadway, above Spring street—Grand Caravan of Wild Animals.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street—Equestrian and Athletic Performances.

HOWE'S CIRCUS, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery—Sherwood Family, Equestrianism, &c.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Cumbria (U. S. transport), Sumner, Hilton Head 19th, to U. S. Quartermaster. Has on board the 25th Ohio Volunteers. Experienced very severe weather off Cape Hatteras.

Steamer Trade Wind (U. S. transport), Babbidge, Port Royal 17th, to U. S. Quartermaster.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Oudhaldi, which touched on the S. W. Spit, while proceeding to sea yesterday, came off with the flood tide without damage. She is anchored at the Spit, and will proceed on her voyage the first fair wind.

Business Notices.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM

CURES CROUP EVERY TIME.

CURES TICKLING IN THE THROAT.

CURES THE MOST STUBBORN COUGH.

CURES COLDS WITHOUT FAIL.

CURES CHILLS AND FEVER.

CURES HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT.

CURES INFLUENZA AND LUNG COMPLAINTS.

COSTS ONLY 25 CENTS.

Sold by D. S. BARNES & Co., And all Druggists.

A RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE!! All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease can now be cured without a shadow of doubt.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is so constructed on scientific principles as to meet every requirement of a Truss to promote a speedy cure. No instrument was ever before made to produce this result so effectual. It is *light, clean, and easy; no pressure* on the *back or cord*; the action is inward and upward, and is easily made stronger or lighter as desired by simply turning a screw. *Female Supporters* on the same principle. Apartments elegantly and exclusively fitted up for Ladies and Children, attended by a Lady. Sold only by GREGORY & Co., No. 669 Broadway.

FIREMEN'S BALL.—Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Lisle Gaiter Boots and Slippers, with beautiful Bows, Rosettes, &c., at MILLER & Co's, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT

DRY PLASTER AND ALUM, FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.

(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others.

Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co. of Scientific American.

MARVIN & Co., Sole Manufacturers, No. 265 Broadway, New-York. Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

50 FIRST PREMIUMS IN 1863.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute, and County Fair held in 1863. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOYT'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR AND TOILET.—People smile with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray Hair and Whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly what

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere.

JOSEPH HOYT & Co., No. 10 University-place.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINES. Office No. 505 Broadway.

NEW CORPS PINS.—We can now offer to officers and all members of the army our new style Corps Pins, in fine gold plate, richly enameled and chased, with the corps designation in fine inlaid enamel, in division colors, being the richest, neatest and finest pin ever offered. Mailed free for One Dollar. GEORGE DEMERRY & Co., Jewelers, No. 369 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BELLEVUE OF PERFECTED STEREOSCOPE, sliding focus, sliding field piece, accommodating all eyes; costing only $2; with 12 views, $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, 2d floor, N. Y.

NEW SEWING-MACHINES TO RENT, by HICKS & COMPANY, No. 450 Broadway, Three doors below Broome-st.

ARMLESS SOLDIERS!—The BOARD OF SURGEONS and the SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A., have given special honorary commendation to the "PALMER" Arm, and authorized its manufacture. The INVENTOR will give full information. "PALMER" Legs also. OFFICES PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, BOSTON. Address B. FRANK, PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

GOLD PENS.—The best and the cheapest at A. MORTON'S, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL LIFE-LIKE PICTURES. Cartes de Visite $2 per dozen; Duplicates $1 50. All negatives registered. R. A. LEWIS, No. 159 Chatham-st., N. Y.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—its Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings for Varicose Veins, Shoulder Braces, &c. A lady attendant.

BAT