

THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, Nov. 25, 1864.

Proclamation for Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States, A PROCLAMATION

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our national life another year, defending us with his guardian care against unfriendly designs abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many and signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased Our Heavenly Father to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the rivers and seas, with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our working men in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, He has pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity; and to afford us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next, as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, the beneficent Creator and Ruler of the universe; and I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and humble prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Presidential Proclamation which stands at the head of our editorial columns to-day, recommending Thursday, Nov. 24th, 1864, as a day for public Thanksgiving and praise, will be read with pleasure, not simply for the beauty of its style, but for the importance of the different recommendations which it contains.

1. It recommends humility. In this respect, perhaps, no nation has been more wanting than ours. Our great prosperity in the various departments of human industry—our unparalleled success in commerce throughout the civilized world—our territorial expansion and discovery of rich mines on the Pacific and in the North West, and petroleum wells in the East and West, which add so immensely to national wealth—these and many more causes which need not now be enumerated, have stimulated our nation to gross pride and vanity, which extravagance of dress, equipage, and all manner of luxury, seem to have made inordinate and intolerable in the sight of high Heaven. Such pride and vanity needed the humbling which recent bloody events and wide spread sorrow, consequent upon a fratricidal warfare, must of necessity insure. The nation, in its pride and vanity, was forgetting Him who holdeth all worlds and people in the hollow of his hand. Right proper then is it for us to humble ourselves reverently in the dust, in view of our great pride and sinfulness as a nation.

2. The recommendation of penitence and fervent prayer and supplication to the Great Disposer of events, follows upon that of humility. The need of the establishment of an altar of prayer and of a recognition of a christian religion, have been forced upon the attention of thoughtful men pending the national crisis. It may be that this cruel war was an instrument in the hands of the Great Disposer of events, to teach us that "except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." At no period in our national history have there been such frequent and solemn recognitions of dependence upon an all-wise providence, as since this war broke out. The duty, then, suggested by the Presidential proclamation, is one which ought to be religiously observed.

3. Prayers should ascend for the inestimable principles of "peace, union, and harmony throughout the land." These principles are blessings, the importance of which has been driven home in the present crisis, upon the attention of the freemen of this Republic with such force as never before. Peace, however desirable it may be—nay, almost always is—must not be purchased at the expense of national honor. Union, however pleasant,

must not be purchased at a sacrifice of the principles of humanity and freedom. Harmony, however sweet it may be, must not be secured by yielding up those rights for which our forefathers shed their lives and shed their blood. We have no reason to presume these blessings will be restored or continued, unless prayer be offered incessantly to Almighty God for a continuance of such blessings as he vouchsafes.

Such, in brief, are some of the recommendations to which our attention has been invited by the President. There are other thoughts which will naturally suggest themselves, as we enter upon the consideration of matters for which our gratitude is due to the Great Disposer of events.

Our thanks are due as a nation for the abundance of blessings vouchsafed to us on the day of our independence—because plenty always crowns the labor of the husbandman, and our land is free from the terrible ravages of pestilence and famine; because this country is an asylum for the down-trodden and oppressed of all countries and languages—because in the variety of toil and abundance of land, every man can, with reasonable diligence, in time own the land on which he labors—because the time has almost arrived when all men, however situated, can realize that they are free and equal; because as a result of the recent national verdict, there is hope that the desolations of war will shortly be exchanged for the blessings of peace, inasmuch as the moral momentum conveyed by such verdict, will hurry on the armies of the Republic to quick and decisive action against its enemies.

Thanksgiving and Prayer will occupy the attention of the inhabitants of this Republic on the 24th of November. From Maine to Texas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, let us in the language of Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, "be thankful to the giver of every good and perfect gift."

"For innumerable mercies of divine forbearance and love; for the tender sympathies and associations of home and household; for the ties and affections of friendship; for the examples and testimonies of the good, the noble and the brave who have instructed and encouraged our hearts, who have lived with us on earth, and who, offering their lives in devoted sacrifice to mankind, have passed beyond mortality, but who though dead yet speak to us; for the fruits and the feast of nature; for the gifts and faculties of mind and hand, and of every art which helps our mastery over poverty and want, over disease and accident, over ignorance and wrong; for all our capacities of enjoyment and happiness; for all our opportunities of activity and usefulness; for all the sunshine and the rain; for the strength vouchsafed to us in the experience of affliction not less than in the delights of our happiest days; for the revelation of duty; for the bliss of being and for the hope of immortality; let us unite in heart and voice in prayer and songs of grateful and adoring praise.

Let us learn to feel it sweet and honorable to encounter all peril, toil or difficulty in her behalf, whether in bearing forward the ensign of her power against her enemies or in harmonizing the policy of her rulers and the sentiments of her people with the venerable traditions and the immortal principles of justice, humanity, freedom and sacred right, by the fathers of the republic, vindicated by generations of heroes, sealed by the blood of martyrs, preached by every branch of the church in all ages wherever the purity of religion has triumphed over the devices of men.

Sayings and Doings at Montpelier.

As the time for adjournment draws near, the men "most noted for wisdom and virtue," seem to be more diligent in the transaction of legislative business. Senator Wood reported in favor of House Bill authorizing towns to raise money to pay substitutes for drafted men. Mr Barlow, of St. Albans, introduced a bill providing for the assumption by the State of losses suffered by the banks by the raid on St. Albans, October 19th, 1864.

A communication was received from the Governor, stating that his information in regard to a possible hostile invasion from Canada, had been received from official sources and was of a confidential character, and could not be made public without detriment to the public interest.

This information, however, was of such a character as to render efficient legislation for defense, desirable at as early a day as practicable.

Speeches upon the militia Bill were made by Messrs. Wheeler, of South Hero, Stewart, Nicholson, Cushing, Keith, and Wilson of Barkersfield, but no vote was had. Mr. Stewart's Agricultural Bill was read the third time and passed.

Senator Chapman, for Finance Committee, reported a bill to pay Quartermaster General \$2000, and Henry Clark \$100, for compiling a parliamentary manual. Senator Smith moved that \$200 be substituted instead of the \$100 reported by the Finance Committee, which amendment was adopted and bill passed. Mr. Barlow for Road Committee, introduced a bill to incorporate the Rutland and Castleton

Railroad Co., with amendment, which was passed. On the bill equalizing town bounties there was considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Wilson, of Troy, Rounds, Waite of Brattleboro, Bullard, Nicholson, Robinson of Highgate, Dorr, and Wilson of Barkersfield, participated.

While this subject was under discussion the following discussion was had as reported in Walton's Journal:

Mr. Robinson of Highgate, thought the amendment would kill the bill. Men who talk about giving such large bounties and being so patriotic, did not seem inclined to go themselves to the field. They were willing to pay any price to shield their own heads. He alluded especially to the gentleman from St. Johnsbury.

Mr. Barstow of Shelburn wished to remark in behalf of the gentleman from St. Johnsbury, that he had been in the service and served his full term. [Great applause.]

Mr. Bullard of St. Johnsbury had learned that the gentleman from Highgate had been compelled to help pay a large bounty (\$800) in his own town.

One hundred and forty young men had voted this bounty, and compelled the gentleman from Highgate to bear his part of the burden by tax. He had seen men apparently older in the service, and he would assure him he would be accepted if he would offer himself.

Mr. Barstow of Shelburn had felt compelled to rise to defend the gentleman from St. Johnsbury; he now felt compelled to defend the gentleman from Highgate.

For the information of the House he would state that the gentleman from Highgate had buried one son on the battle-field, and another had served honorably his full term of enlistment. [Applause.]

The bill increasing pay of grand and petit jurors to \$2.00 per day, and to 8 cents per mile was passed in the House. Senator Rublee reported a bill in addition to chapter 126 of General Statutes, which was passed. The Senate refused to pass a bill commutating the sentence of John Burns.

House Bill relating to assessing national Banks was passed in the Senate, 16 to 14. Questions in regard to Rutland and Washington Railroad Co., were discussed at length and the bill has finally passed the Senate.

Legislative proceedings were varied by a reunion of Vermont Regiments at the Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier, Nov. 17th, at which about seventy Vermont officers were present. It afforded them an opportunity to pay their respects to Gen. Geo. J. Stannard. Those present from this part of Vermont were Gov. Smith, Secretary Williams, Capt. Geo. G. Hunt, Col. A. B. Jewett, Capt. S. G. Brown, Capt. John W. Newton, Lieuts. Brainerd and Strauchan. Fourteen toasts were offered by Lieut. G. G. Benedict, which provoked speeches more or less interesting, which were reported for the Daily Free Press and Burlington Times. The occasion was a gay and festive one.

In the House the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Barlow of St. Albans, to pay J. R. Armstrong; to Committee on Claims. Also in relation to closing the affairs and redeeming or paying the bills of Franklin County Bank; to Committee on Judiciary.

The torchlight procession of the Union men of Montpelier, and grand illumination, came off on Friday evening, and was a brilliant and successful affair. The jubilation closed by patriotic speeches in front of the State House by Governor Smith, Lt. Gov. Dillingham, Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, Gen. Stannard and S. M. Dorr of Rutland.

The bill increasing pay of members and their mileage, was discussed fully and dismissed by the House. An act was passed by the House that holidays be treated as Sundays. An act to pay newspapers \$20.00 for publishing laws was passed, and also an act paying Judges of Supreme Court an annual salary of \$2,100. Committee on claims reported against bill to pay J. R. Armstrong, and third reading was refused.

A very general and interesting debate arose on the Militia bill in which Messrs. Robinson of Highgate, and Green of Montgomery, participated.

Senator Chapman introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Albert D. Hagar State Geologist, and the giving of assistance to those opening mines, &c.

By Mr. Englesby, for Judiciary Committee, House 256, made a report relating to closing the affairs and paying and redeeming the notes of the Franklin County Bank.

Mr. Englesby explained the position of the bank as to its circulation, owing to the late robbery, most of the facts of which are already known to the public. The bank has already redeemed \$40,000 of its circulation.

Mr. Henry thought the bill unjust in its provisions, as the directors have given bonds to redeem all its circulation, and there may be many honest holders of bills who will never know of this law.

present form, thinking it might work injustice.

Mr. Cushman thought that every one knew all about the late raid at St. Albans, and therefore is looking out for these bills, so that the act can work injustice to no one.

Mr. Henry said the directors cannot be released from their bonds by the Legislature.

Mr. Reed said that if the Legislature has no power to give up the bonds of the directors, this bill can do no injustice; but he thought that every bill holder of that bank already knows all about this robbery, and will take care to present the bills in season for redemption.

The bill was further supported by Senators Smith and Clark, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill to prevent raids passed the Senate and is now a law. Another debate arose in regard to equalizing town bounties. A bill to incorporate a city of Burlington was passed.

The Governor re-nominated the old Board of Education to the Senate, and it is reported that the body, with but one dissenting voice, rejected the nomination of Hon. T. P. Redfield; whereupon Hon. Meritt Clark was nominated and confirmed.

This rejection of Hon. T. P. Redfield, as a member of the Board of Education—a place he has filled with distinguished ability for eight years—is not creditable to the Vermont Senate.

The want of magnanimity towards a political opponent will strike the State with great surprise. We may allude to this matter again when we have heard the pretended reasons for an act which seems, at present, wholly indefensible, and to savor more of personal and political vindictiveness, than of a proper regard for the Board of Education.

The bill to repeal the Agricultural Act of last year, also the bill to incorporate a separate Agricultural College, passed the Senate last Monday evening.

The militia bill to organize twelve regiments has finally passed both houses.

The bill to commute the sentence of John Burns has passed both houses.

The Legislature adjourned at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

A Remarkable Episode.

The most important part of Gen. Butler's speech at New York, November 14th, 1864, will be found in this issue of the VERMONT TRANSCRIPT. It was delivered at the close of a short, important and yet uneventful campaign in New York. The Secretary of War was notified of a secret organization in New York city which had purchased fire arms and were secretly drilling. Inasmuch as there were not less than fifteen thousand Southern rebels in the city, too cowardly to fight in the field, but, like the St. Albans raiders, revengeful and vindictive enough to play the assassin. It will be remembered that the opposition press ascribed the July riots to the absence of all military forces from the city. That riot cost New York twelve hundred lives, according to the New York Times, and millions of dollars. The U. S. Government determined to apply the ounce of prevention, and accordingly sent thither Gen. B. F. Butler. The N. Y. Times says:

On the 3d of November, Gen. Butler received an order directing him to proceed to New York and take command of such troops as might be ordered to report to him there. In twelve hours the General was here, and had established his headquarters at the Hoffman House. In forty-eight hours a provisioned army corps was transferred from the banks of the James to the Hudson. It was an organized army in every respect, complete with the proper proportion of cavalry and artillery, and composed of veteran troops selected for special service. That portion intended for service in the city, has temporarily encamped on Staten Island and Fort Hamilton.

Gen. Butler then devoted the day intervening before election to making himself acquainted with the city, with its police arrangements and with the means at hand to preserve order. Maps were studied, the Superintendent and Commissioners of police were consulted, and plans perfected. Telegraphic communication was established between his headquarters and every part of the city. Trustworthy commissioned officers were detailed to remain at each police station house and a special bureau of information organized. An engineer department was created, and a system of barricade agreed upon by which a riot might be confined to the part of the city in which it first broke out. But one chief point was never lost sight of. It was necessary that no excuse should be offered to the enemies of the Government for raising the cry of "armed interference with the freedom of the ballot box."

This part of the movement was executed in a signally successful manner. On the morning of the 8th of November the City of New York was surrounded by a cordon of soldiers in arms, yet not an armed man was visible. Horses were harnessed to the guns, and flying artillery could have been whirled through the streets at any point at a moment's notice, yet no one saw them or knew where they were located.

It was this mysterious presence of a force felt but not seen, that so awed the Southern rebels in New York that, to use the language of the General himself in answer to a question as to future disturbance, "Thun' crushed to earth may rise again, but they never will." The troops maintained their stations until Friday night, when they all returned to their camps on Staten Island, and yesterday the last company of them left the harbor of New York on their way to the James, and thus ended the movement on the part of the Government for the protection of New York from the horrors of riot and bloodshed.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. FAIRBANKS.—Hon. Erastus Fairbanks died at St. Johnsbury on Sunday, 11 A. M.—a death quiet and peaceful. The State, especially his town, and all institutions designed for the well-being of the community, have lost in him a man eminent for liberality and zeal. He brought to every service good judgment, prudence, methodical labor and untiring industry. His private business was immense—probably much larger than that of any other citizen,—yet he was attentive to every public interest, giving largely both means and personal service.—Walton's Journal.

Examination in Montreal of the St. Albans Raiders.

Subsequent to the examination of Messrs. Bishop, Edson, Fairchild and others which was detailed in the last number of the VERMONT TRANSCRIPT, the following testimony was given before Judge Coursol:

Charles A. Marven Sworn.—I am a merchants clerk. I was in St. Albans on the 19th of October last. I was standing on the steps of my brother's store, on Main street, at about a quarter past three. The first person I saw was the prisoner, Doty, on a black horse. I did not see that he had any arms. I saw about ten armed men there that afternoon, each having a revolver. I saw among this armed party the prisoners, Young, Doty and Travis. I saw the party all ride off, seemingly in great haste, in about twenty minutes after I first saw them. They appeared to be acting in concert, and I heard a number of shots fired by them. I saw the prisoner, Dudley Moore, afterwards at Waterloo. I asked him "when you were at Sheldon Creek, on the opposite side of the creek, where was our pursuing party?" He answered, "Coming into sight on the opposite side of the Creek." Sheldon Creek is about ten miles east of St. Albans. The armed party were all strangers, and dressed in civilians' clothes.

Cross examined by Mr. Kerr.—I saw one man trying to fire upon the armed party in question. Daniel Greenleaf Thompson sworn.—The witness was a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for Vermont, and testified to the authenticity of certain documents produced and filed, declaring them to be true and exact copies of the original acts from which they were taken, these acts being relative to the incorporation of the St. Albans banks.

With this testimony the case was closed on the part of the Government, and then the case was taken up by the defence.

Judge Coursol having read the charge against Young of assaulting Cyrus N. Bishop, teller of St. Albans Bank, and robbing the same, in the usual form asked the accused if he had anything to say to the charge, warning him that whatever he stated would be taken down in writing, and might be used in evidence against him at this trial.

The prisoner, Bennet H. Young, made the following statement:

"I am a native of Kentucky, a citizen of the Confederate States, to which I owe allegiance. I am a commissioned officer in the army of the Confederate States, with which the United States are now at war. I owe no allegiance to the United States. I herewith produce my commission as first lieutenant in the army of the Confederate States, also the instructions I received when that commission was conferred upon me; reserving the right to put in evidence further instructions I have received, at such time and in such manner as my counsel shall advise. Whatever was done at St. Albans, was done by the authority and order of the Confederate Government. I have not violated the neutrality law of either Canada or Great Britain. Those who were with me at St. Albans were all officers, or enlisted soldiers of the Confederate army, and were then under my command. They were such before the 19th of October last, and their terms of enlistment have not expired. Several of them were prisoners of war, taken in battle by the Federal forces, and retained as such, from which imprisonment they escaped. The expedition was not set on foot or projected in Canada. The course I intended to pursue in Vermont, and which I was able to carry out but partially, was to retaliate in some measure for the barbarous atrocities of Grant, Butler, Sherman, Hunter, Milroy, Sheridan, Grierson and other Yankee officers, except that I would scorn to harm women and children under any provocation, or unarmed, defenceless, and unresisting citizens, even Yankees, or to plunder for my own private benefit. I am not prepared for the full defence of myself and my command, without communication with my Government at Richmond; and inasmuch as such communication is intercepted by the Yankee Government, by land and by sea, I do not think I can be ready for such full defence under thirty days, during which time I hope to be able to obtain material important testi-

mony without the consent of said Yankee Government, from Richmond." (Hands to the Court above mentioned, commissions and instructions, partly printed and partly written, of which the following are copies:

YOUNG'S COMMISSION. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Va., June 16, 1864.)

Sir:—You are hereby informed that the president has appointed you 1st Lieut. under the Act 121, approved Feb. 17, 1864, in the Provisional Army in the service of the Confederate States, to rank as such from the 16th day of June, 1864. Should the Senate at their next session advise and consent thereto, you will be commissioned accordingly.

Immediately on receipt hereof, please to communicate to this Department, through the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, your acceptance or non-acceptance of said appointment, and with your letter of acceptance, return to the Adjutant and Inspector General the oath herewith enclosed, properly filled up and attested, reporting at the same time your age, residence, when appointed, and the State in which you were born.

Should you accept, you will report for duty to [Signed] JAS. A. SEDDON, Sec. of War. Lieut. Bennett H. Young, &c., P. A. C. S.

YOUNG'S RAIDING COMMISSION. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Va., June 16, 1864.)

Lieut. B. H. Young is hereby authorized to organize for special service, a company not to exceed twenty in number from those who belong to the service and are at the time beyond the Confederate States. They will be entitled to their pay, rations, clothing, and transportation, but no other compensation for any service which they may be called upon to render.

The organization will be under the control of this Department and liable to be disbanded at its pleasure, and the members returned to their respective companies.

JAS. A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS B. COLLINS.

I am a native of Kentucky, and a commissioned officer of the army of the Confederate States, now at war with the so-called United States. I served under command of Gen. John Morgan, and became separated from it at the battle of Cynthiana, Kentucky. Having eluded the Yankees, I joined Lieut. Young afterwards at Chicago, knowing it to be my duty to my Government, as well as myself, never to desert its cause. I owe no allegiance to the so-called United States, but am a foreigner and public enemy to the Yankee Government. The Yankees dragged my father from his peaceful fireside and family circle, and imprisoned him at Camp Chase, where his sufferings impaired his health and mind, and my grandfather has been banished from Kentucky by brute Burbridge. They have stolen negroes and forced them into their armies, leaving their women and children to starve and die. They have pillaged and burnt private dwellings, banks, villages, and depopulated whole districts, boasting of their inhuman acts as deeds of heroism, and exhibiting their plunder in the northern cities as trophies of Federal victories. I have violated no laws of Canada or Great Britain. Whatever I may have done at St. Albans, I did as a Confederate soldier, acting under Lieut. Young. When I left St. Albans I came to Canada for protection. I entered a hotel at Stanbridge, unarmed and alone, and was arrested and handcuffed by a Canadian Magistrate, Whitman, assisted by Yankees. He had no warrant for my arrest, nor had any sworn complaint been made to him against me. About \$9,300 was taken from me when I was arrested, part Confederate booty, lawfully captured and held by me as such, and part of my own private funds. I ask the restoration of the money taken from me, and my discharge as demanded by the rules of international law. The treaty under which my extradition is claimed applies to robbers, murderers, thieves and forgers. I am neither; but a soldier serving my country in a war commenced and waged against us by a barbarous foe in violation of their own Constitution, in disregard of all the rules of warfare as interpreted by civilized nations and christian peoples, and by Yankees too wise to expose themselves to danger while they can buy mercenaries and steal negroes to fight their battles for them—who, whilst prating of neutrality, seduce your own people along the border to violate the proclamation of your august Sovereign by joining their armies, and leave them, when captured by us, to languish in prisons in a climate unwholesome to them, and in which they are almost sure to die. If I aided in the sack of St. Albans Banks, it was because they were public institutions, and because I knew the pocket nerve of Yankees to be the most sensitive; that they would suffer most by its being rudely touched. I cared nothing for the booty except to injure the enemies of our country. Federal soldiers are bought up at the rate of \$1,000 a head, and the capture of \$200,000 is equivalent to the destruction of 200 of said soldiers. I therefore thought that the expedition would pay. "I guess" it did, in view of the fact also that they have wisely sent several thousand soldiers from the "bloody front" to protect exposed points in the rear. For the part I took I am ready to abide the consequences, knowing that if I be extradited to the Yankee butchers, my Government can avenge, if not protect its soldiers. [At the conclusion of the above statement there was loud bursts of applause from all parts of the Court.]

W. B. HUTCHINSON'S STATEMENT. I am a native of the State of Geo-

gia and a citizen of the Confederate States of America; I have been an officer in the Confederate army since April, 1861. I am not guilty of the charge brought against me. I own no allegiance to the Yankee Government. In December 1862, I was robbed by the Yankee vandals of property, valued at over \$50,000; I have not retained the laws of Canada or Great Britain. I am perfectly willing to share the fate of my countrymen and fellow soldiers.

STATEMENT OF A. C. BROWN.

I am a native of Kentucky and a Confederate States' soldier. My term has not expired. I was made prisoner in June last by Federal troops, and made my escape from a car while being carried to the Yankee prison at Rock Island. I joined Lt. Young at Chicago last August. I am told that I am accused of having shot Morrison at St. Albans. If I had shot him, it was my duty to do so. I am taken for a comrade who did do it, who is not here. I do not say that to secure myself, but as it is the truth. I justify the act as an act of war, though Morrison was not armed at but the armistice man who skulked behind him. I am most kindred in this war—a comrade actually murdered in Camp Douglas, unarmed and doing nothing to provoke it. Yankee plundering and cruel atrocities without parallel, provoked the raid on St. Albans as a mild retaliation.

The statements of the others are similar to the above.

An application of the prisoners was submitted by their counsel, asked for a delay of thirty days to enable them to obtain from Richmond evidence that they were acting under orders from the Confederate Government. The Judge after argument, granted the request for a delay, and the hearing is accordingly adjourned to Tuesday, Dec. 13th.

LATE WAR NEWS.

THE HERALD prints a lengthy report of the experience of a northern merchant who lately escaped from the South. He gives an interesting account of the difficulties of trade, on account of the stringency of the blockade, the worthlessness of the rebel currency, dissatisfaction of the people with Davis; importance of Augusta, Columbus, Wilmington and Macon; and condition of the country through which Gen. Sherman is now marching. Breckenridge is in East Tennessee endeavoring to win the people to allegiance to Jeff. Davis, and has delayed amnesty to all who will lay down their arms and cease bushwhacking the troops.

In the rebel House of Representatives on the 18th instant, and in the Senate on the 19th, a resolution was offered by Messrs. Henry and East of Tennessee, that the war was to be carried on until the independence of the South is acknowledged.

Lieut. Gen. Grant left this city yesterday for the front; by his report his presence here was kept quiet as possible, and though he was present at the serenade to the Governor on Saturday night, no mention of it was made in the accounts of the affair. Before leaving he called on Mr. Scott and had a pleasant interview. Mr. Scott presented him with a copy of his autobiography, on a fly-leaf of which was written: "From the oldest and ablest General in the world."

To a gentleman in this city Gen. Grant said on Sunday: "The Southern Confederacy is a mere shadow. I know it, I am sure of it. It is a low shell and Sherman will prove it so."

In answer to a question whether his opinion 90 days would bring a end, he said with a grim smile: "I don't know, but we shall see what will happen inside of a month."

The Herald's Washington dispatch says: News from Gen. Sherman, through rebel sources, has created an excited feeling here, and increased, if possible, the confidence in the wisdom and success of the great movement.

Richmond papers of Saturday boast no news from Sherman, and boast that ruin awaits him.

Nine hundred rebel prisoners were taken at Nashville Saturday from Atlanta. The rebels thinking the place was deserted, rushed in to pillage and plunder, and were captured.

The rebel sympathizers in Nashville are gloomy and disconsolate in consequence of anticipated results from Sherman's movements.

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS."—We have received from Messrs. Ticknor & Fields of Boston, a prospectus of a new illustrated Magazine, entitled "Our Young Folks," edited by J. T. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton and Lucy Larwood. The staff of contributors will include many of the most popular writers of the day, and the Magazine will be published in America and in England, such as Captain Mayne Reid, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Edmund Kirke, &c. &c. Dr. Dr. will furnish entertaining and valuable chapters on out-door and in-door pastimes and sports. It will contain a variety of stories and sketches, biography, history, poetry, sports, puzzles, &c. Each number will contain about 64 pages, about two-thirds the size of the Atlantic Monthly. Terms \$2.00 a year. Address, TICKNOR & FIELDS, 135 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

The Toronto Evening Journal, one of the few newspapers in Canada which advocates the policy of our Government in putting down the rebellion. It has done, and is still doing, good service to the Union cause, and is conducted with an intelligent independence and liberality which distinguishes it from many publications in the British Provinces.