

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

NAVAL SUCCESS IN TEXAS.—On the 1st of October the U. S. steamer Kensington, in command of Acting Master Crocker,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In the House yesterday, Fessenden, of Maine, offered a resolution, dropping their arms and leaving their camp equipage.

RETIALATION.—The unwritten history of the war in Kentucky is full of horrors.

FROM CHICAGO TO SACRAMENTO.—The Omaha Republican relates a fact of telegraphing direct from Chicago to Sacramento, a distance of two thousand three hundred and fifty miles, worth repeating.

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SACRAMENTO.—(Half a minute afterwards)—"All right—go ahead."

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Slavery in Missouri.

(From the Palmyra Courier, Oct. 18.)

The great question now before the people of Missouri is, by some, supposed to be, whether they shall or shall not adopt some plan of emancipation—whether they shall get rid of the dead body of slavery, or hug it still closer to their bosoms, indulging the fond delusion that they are warming it to life, while, in fact it is chilling them to death.

Slavery in Missouri is a dead, stiff and stark carcass. It has no life in it. It is breeding a distemper in our social, moral and political atmosphere.

In plain English, there is no question of Emancipation now before the people of Missouri. Emancipation is a foregone conclusion—a fixed fact.

The "demoralization" of slaves in this State is universal. It pervades and affects every family of negroes and every individual slave in the entire State.

The slaves are emancipating themselves. They wait not for a blind Convention or a tardy Legislature. Every bondman is becoming a law unto himself—a walking Emancipation Act.

The rush of current events is mighty and irresistible. Two years ago to have advocated emancipation, in Palmyra, of even the most gradual character, would have subjected the daring man to the halter or the stake.

The people of Missouri are mad, crazy, fit for the asylum for the insane, if they refuse to see the facts as they really exist.

The real question for the people of Missouri to decide is, whether they will have emancipation with compensation, or emancipation without a cent in direct return.

The New York Observer says it is a mistake that the South is responsible for the war. It is merely an instrument in the hand of God, who is chastising us for our infidelity.

choosers—and that quickly. The Government will not long stand in the attitude of a suppliant, entreating you to accept its gift, while you spurn its generosity with deprecating negligence or positive insults.

The Political Situation.

The result of the recent elections should teach every friend to the new policy of liberation, announced in the President's proclamation, a lesson to which he can but be willfully blind.

That he may stand armed against future surprises and unexpected reverses, he should learn at once upon whose co-operation he may safely rely, and upon whose opposition he can as securely count.

We confess that we are not surprised at a portion of the old Republican party taking the course we have indicated. Its defection might safely, at this time, have been anticipated.

What was the issue at the late elections, and which is the issue still involved? Clearly that raised by the President's proclamation. It is simply whether the new policy should be sustained or not.

This one thing has been rendered clearly apparent by recent events, the late elections more particularly; namely, that old party lines are irretrievably broken, and new political formations may soon be expected to assume definite shape, without reference to past combinations.

Franklin on the left moved his column at sunrise, his right resting on the outskirts of the city, his center advanced a mile or so from the river, and his left resting on the Rappahannock, three miles below.

cessitated the proclamation, and of which it is but the public expression, has so completely superseded, and as it were, obliterated all former questions upon which parties have divided, that we may look for almost an entire reconstruction of parties with reference to it.

These are facts, all of which should be borne distinctly in mind by every man, who is with the President in the present crisis.

We entertain no fears as to the ultimate issue of the present contest. No fact can be more apparent than that the men, who are now engaged in fighting the battles of the country, will, sooner or later, hold the unquestionable balance of power, as between contending political parties.

Particulars of the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Franklin on the left moved his column at sunrise, his right resting on the outskirts of the city, his center advanced a mile or so from the river, and his left resting on the Rappahannock, three miles below.

Reynolds' corps advanced ere the dense fog had lifted itself from the river banks, and about nine o'clock the enemy's infantry were engaged.

Beauregard, in an intercepted letter to Bragg, said if he ever had a command again, he should drop the word Federals, and call the Union forces "Abolitionists."

checking the rebels, and driving them back a short distance. It was in the midst of this struggle Gen. Gibbons was wounded and partially disabled.

Summer, commanding the second corps, commenced the action on the right at ten o'clock, and it raged furiously all day.

The center, composed of the third and fifth army corps, under Hooker, co-operated with Sumner's column. During the battle the men were full of hope and confident of success, and they filed out of the city in splendid order.

About noon the infantry, who had been waiting for the fog to clear off, advanced for the purpose of storming the enemy's position on the hill.

The result of the day's fight proves conclusively enough that the enemy's position is one of great strength.

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