

Breckinridge, on the charge of general disloyalty."

On receiving this, Mr. Lincoln remarked:

"This is no charge at all."

Now for the cause. Was it patriotism on his part? No, it was revenge. A few days before the election, in his Church Review, prostituted to politics, Dr. Breckinridge called me, in roundabout, elegant language, a traitor. Without any circumlocution, he branded him as a "liar," and skinned him in about two columns and a half of the Louisville Journal. Unable to erase the brand, which is indelible, he concluded he would avenge himself upon me by having me kidnapped and sent through the lines, in the hope that I would be murdered. I was not murdered, but had a very pleasant trip, and am back again in fine spirits and health and ready to renew the fight.

Many gentlemen of distinguished ability, in Kentucky, denounced the president's policy as much as I did, or any one else. No one was arrested but Colonel Wofford, Paul Shipman, of the Louisville Journal, General Huston and myself. Why we four? Because we were the only ones that, in order to defend ourselves, had to denounce this apostate priest, Dr. Breckinridge. *Par nobis fratum!* Breckinridge, Burbridge! Master, toni! What has not Kentucky suffered under their miserable? Violence, plunder, state filled with guerrillas by their policy. Efficient only in one thing—the arrest of loyal men who will not bow to their arbitrary sway. Hundreds were shot without trial by order of Burbridge. Were all guilty? God only knows.

Imagine this petty tyrant of Kentucky. A pale cheeked, black haired, pretty fellow—cheeks suffused with chronic drunkenness—a head the shape of an old fashioned sugar loaf, and with the most powerful microscope it would be impossible to detect the first ray of intelligence; under the complete control ofordinate vanity, whisky, and a broken down political preacher, and an intelligent community can form some idea of the intolerable suffering of poor, loyal Kentucky. Without an army he could not live an hour in that state. Men, women, and children would rise up against him. In the name of God! will not the patriotism heroism, and the blood of seventy thousand noble sons who have fought, bled and died for the union cause, save their state from such degradation?

But to return. If I was suspected of treason I should have been arrested and tried by a proper constitutional tribunal. If guilty, I should have been condemned and punished. No one knew better than those who had me arrested, that I was no traitor; that not a shadow of a charge could be sustained, or they would have tried and condemned me by a military tribunal. Knowing that I was not guilty they kidnapped me and sent me, as fast as steam power could carry me, across the lines, meantime forging lies against me, while I was where I could not defend myself. I am back; what they gained? Have they silenced me? By the living God—no! Where American liberty and unity are in danger, exile, prison, chains cannot; death alone can silence me, and even then my blood will speak far more eloquent than I can, and with a voice of thunder, echoed and re-echoed by aroused freemen, proclaim that American unity and liberty must and shall be preserved, and woe to them that stand in the way.

RICHARD T. JACOB.

THE EAGLE

CALLEN & HUGHEL, Editors.

DECATUR, INDIANA.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1865.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

As near as we are able to judge the interview between President Lincoln and the rebel commissioners has ended without anything having been accomplished, that is likely to lead to a settlement of our difficulties. We had hoped that peace might result from the interview, and we believe that there was a general hope that such would be the result of the conference, but we are again doomed to disappointment. We have no doubt but the authorities of both governments are anxious to secure peace, as early a day as possible, yet neither are willing to offer the other such terms as they would be likely to accept. The confederates in the hope of being recognized by four of the most formidable powers of

Europe, are not willing to accept anything short of independence, while, upon the other hand, the federal authorities, although not willing to treat with them on the basis of independence, are, nevertheless, willing to offer much more liberal terms of peace than any that have heretofore been mentioned. The prospect of the recognition of the confederacy, early in the spring, by the four powers above-mentioned, is likely the cause of our authorities offering the confederates such liberal terms of settlement; and in our opinion the south has the same reason for accepting those terms of peace, although the confederates say that they do not depend upon foreign aid or recognition, as necessary to secure their independence, yet foreign recognition would be to them a decided victory. It would be an acknowledgment by the powers, recognizing them, that their cause was a just one. The world has always disapproved the right of revolution, no matter what the cause might be, recognition in this case would go far towards dispelling that prejudice. It would cause the world at large to think less meanly of the confederates. While this would give them more confidence in themselves, and lead them on to renewed and more desperate efforts to secure their independence, it would cast a spirit of gloom and despondency over the north, and cause us to doubt our ability to subjugate them. We would to God that our difficulties could be settled on the basis of union, but for the golden moment, when that should have been done, has passed, never again to return.

WHO ARE TRAITORS?

Who are they? What class of men is it that have declared against the constitution and laws of the country. Their record is plain, and to those who have studied the history of the country for the last thirty years, there can be no doubt as to who the guilty parties are, and upon whom the punishment should fall. Thirty years ago there was a party existing in the United States, who declared the overthrow of the constitution to be their object. The plot began with Garrison, and ended with Lincoln. At first it was called treason, the very men that were engaged in the plot, acknowledged it to be such, and gloried in its shame, but now it has turned around and is calling itself loyal, and all those who have the manhood to stand out and declare against it, and in favor of the supremacy of the constitution framed by the patriots of 1776, and the laws made in accordance therewith are denounced as traitors. While this revolutionary scheme was in the hands of its concocters, it was harmless from the fact that they had the imprudent honesty to confess their dark designs, but the moment that it fell into the hands of their descendants—the present party in power—who had the cunning to make their assaults upon the constitution in the prostitute names of liberty and patriotism, it proved equal to the most sanguine hopes of its devisers. When it began to guild its first treason with the names that were revered by the people, it achieved its first power for evil. Little, by little has increased that power, until to day, this party which never had any sympathy with the republic, is the dominant party, and who, in order to keep the people from knowing its true designs, tell them that they are striving to bring the government back to between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Davis.

Suppose these four European powers shall recognize the confederacy, what then? The act of recognition is not of itself necessarily a cause of war, though Mr. Seward has given notice that the United States Government would so regard it. In this case, recognition would have attached to it a motive and an object that do not ordinarily accompany such an international act. France has a material interest in the success of the Mexican Empire. Her pride and her honor are also somewhat involved in that success. Austria though not materially interested, like France, has feelings of blood relationship that makes her also solicitous for the stability and permanency of Maximilian's enterprise. Napoleon, on the other hand, has given notice that he regarded the project in which he was engaged, as the most important one of his reign. He subsequently had an interview with the Czar of Russia at Nice, the result of which was the sending, by the Czar of Baron Stockel to Mexico to recognize the Maximilian Government. These considerations show the deep interest Napoleon takes in the Mexican Empire, and gives an unusual point to his recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The success of the confederacy may be deemed necessary to the success of Maximilian's Government. Recognition in such a case verges on intervention, and our Government, would, doubtless, regard it. The question as to our future relations with the recognizing power will then arise. Shall they be peaceful or hostile? That would depend on circumstances we have no wish at present to discuss. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, so far as we ourselves are concerned, who are not engaged with the

day, the amending conciliation bill was passed. It abolishes recruiting in rebel states, and permits enrolled men to go as substitutes. In the house, the fortification and army appropriation bills were passed. An amendment to the latter was agreed to, prohibiting payment for military transportation to railroad companies which have received land grants on condition of transporting troops and munitions of war free of charge.

It is reported that the rebels are about to adopt a new war policy,—evacuate Richmond and abandon the whole Atlantic coast, and make a stand in the interior. A pro position is before the rebel congress to arm 100,000 slaves, and give one negro to every white soldier in the service.

The rebel Congressmen footed passed through Baltimore yesterday, en route from Washington to the north, in custody of a military officer. It is believed that his destination is Fort Warren.

The new internal revenue bill makes no change in the tax on whisky but increases the tax on malt liquors from \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel.

The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery has been ratified by the legislatures of Maine and Missouri.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at the regular board at 216 and closed at 212.14.—[Fort Wayne Sentinel.]

EUROPEAN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The editorial in yesterday's New York Tribune in relation to the recognition of the Confederacy by four European powers, after the 4th of March, the substance of which has been telegraphed over the country, can not but produce a profound sensation wherever read. Mr. Greeley states that no agreement has been entered into by France, Spain, Austria and the Pope, to acknowledge the independence of the Confederacy, after the 4th of March.

Our old Washington correspondent "Cleveland," who has recently returned from Cuba, where he went last fall for the benefit of his health, wrote us last week, that while at Havana, he had learned from the highest sources that the four European powers above named had resolved to recognize the Confederacy after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, on the ground that the States composing it did not participate in the recent Presidential election in the United States, and had a *de facto* Government of their own. We did not publish the letter containing this information, because we were induced to risk the reputation for accuracy of a favorite correspondent, by pronouncing on his authority a statement whose fulfilment depended altogether upon what a day or an event might change from pre-arranged purposes. As Mr. Greeley has made public his information on the subject, we do not feel as liberty any longer to withhold ours.

For ourselves we give full credence to the statement, that the four powers named have resolved to recognize the Confederacy after the 4th of March. Circumstances may arise that might divert them from their present purpose; but that such is now their determination, we do not doubt. And believe the Cabinet at Washington, is fully advised, and has been for some time, of the intentions of France, Spain, Austria, and the Pope in the premises. We are satisfied that the knowledge on the part of the Cabinet, is the cause of the recent extraordinarily vigorous prosecution of the war, as well as of the informal peace conferences between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Davis.

Suppose these four European powers shall recognize the confederacy, what then? The act of recognition is not of itself necessarily a cause of war, though Mr. Seward has given notice that the United States Government would so regard it.

In this case, recognition would have attached to it a motive and an object that do not ordinarily accompany such an international act. France has a

material interest in the success of the Mexican Empire. Her pride and her honor are also somewhat involved in that

success. Austria though not materially

interested, like France, has feelings of blood relationship that makes her also

solicitous for the stability and permanency of Maximilian's enterprise. Napoleon, on the other hand, has given notice that he regarded the project in which he was engaged, as the most important one of his reign. He subsequently had an interview with the Czar of Russia at Nice, the result of which was the sending, by the Czar of Baron Stockel to Mexico to recognize the Maximilian Government.

These considerations show the deep interest Napoleon takes in the Mexican Empire, and gives an unusual point to his recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The success of the confederacy may be

deemed necessary to the success of Maximilian's Government.

Recognition in such a case verges on intervention, and our Government, would, doubtless, regard it.

The question as to our future relations with the recognizing power will then arise. Shall they be peaceful or hostile?

That would depend on circumstances we have no wish at present to discuss.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, so far as we ourselves are concerned, who are not engaged with the

day, the amending conciliation bill was

passed. It abolishes recruiting in rebel

states, and permits enrolled men to go as

substitutes. In the house, the fortification and army appropriation bills were

passed. An amendment to the latter was

agreed to, prohibiting payment for

military transportation to railroad

companies which have received land

grants on condition of transporting

troops and munitions of war free of charge.

It abolishes recruiting in rebel

states, and permits enrolled men to go as

substitutes. In the house, the fortification and army appropriation bills were

passed. An amendment to the latter was

agreed to, prohibiting payment for

military transportation to railroad

companies which have received land

grants on condition of transporting

troops and munitions of war free of charge.

It abolishes recruiting in rebel

states, and permits enrolled men to go as

substitutes. In the house, the fortification and army appropriation bills were

passed. An amendment to the latter was

agreed to, prohibiting payment for

military transportation to railroad

companies which have received land

grants on condition of transporting

troops and munitions of war free of charge.

It abolishes recruiting in rebel

states, and permits enrolled men to go as

substitutes. In the house, the fortification and army appropriation bills were

passed. An amendment to the latter was

agreed to, prohibiting payment for

military transportation to railroad

companies which have received land

grants on condition of transporting

troops and munitions of war free of charge.

It abolishes recruiting in rebel

states, and permits enrolled men to go as

substitutes. In the house, the fortification and army appropriation bills were

passed. An amendment to the latter was

agreed to, prohibiting payment for

military transportation to railroad

companies which have received land

grants on condition of transporting

troops and munitions of war free of charge.

It abolishes recruiting in rebel

states, and permits enrolled men to go as

substitutes. In the house, the fortification and army appropriation bills were

passed. An amendment to the latter was

agreed to, prohibiting payment for

military transportation to railroad

companies which have received land

grants on condition of transporting

troops and munitions of war free of charge.

It abolishes recruiting in rebel

states, and permits enrolled men to go as

substitutes. In the house, the fortification and army appropriation bills were

passed. An amendment to the latter was

agreed to, prohibiting payment for

military transportation to railroad

companies which have received land

grants on condition of transporting

troops and munitions of war free of charge.

It abolishes recruiting in rebel

states, and permits enrolled men to go as

substitutes. In the house, the fortification and army appropriation bills were

passed. An amendment to the latter was

agreed to, prohibiting payment for

military transportation to railroad

companies which have received land

grants on condition of transporting

troops and munitions of war free of charge.

It abolishes recruiting in rebel

states, and permits enrolled men to go as

substitutes. In the house, the fortification and army appropriation bills were

passed. An amendment to the latter was

agreed to, prohibiting payment for

military transportation to railroad

companies which have received land

grants on condition of transporting

troops and munitions of war free of charge.