



Delegate Elections.

Pursuant to rules adopted by the Democratic party of Bedford county, at their regular meeting held in February, 1866, which rules are now in force, the Democratic Vigilance Committees of the several townships and boroughs of Bedford county, are hereby requested to give written notice that elections will be held in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, THE 20th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each district to represent such district in the coming Democratic County Convention, said Convention to meet in the borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 23rd DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket to be composed of one person for the office of Assembly, one person for the office of Prothonotary, one person for the office of Sheriff, one person for the office of Treasurer, one person for the office of Associate Judge, one person for the office of Commissioner, one person for the office of Poor Director, and one person for the office of Auditor, and also to appoint three Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Somerset and Huntingdon counties to nominate a candidate for Senator. The Democratic voters of the several townships and boroughs, are also requested to attend to the election of Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year, which committees will be chosen on the same day on which the Delegate Elections are advertised to be held. Return of the result of these elections, will be made to the undersigned, on the day of the meeting of the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Co. Committee, J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n. May 22, 1863.

Stand by the Laws.

We conjure our Democratic friends throughout the country, by every thing which they hold dear, to submit to, stand by and uphold the laws of the land. Let us keep strictly within the limits of the law. If we do this the enemies of our liberty must always assail us at a disadvantage, and must play the part of law-breakers and wrong-doers. Be not the aggressor, but stand on the defensive and fall back on your rights as a citizen of the United States and of Pennsylvania. Of course, we do not mean to say that you shall suffer any one grossly to insult you or to deprive you of any privilege which you possess under the Federal and State Constitutions and the laws made in conformity thereto. Insist upon all those privileges, and fight for them, if it becomes necessary. But be temperate, be cool; adding only to moderation and a quiet deportment, firmness and resolution. Be not rash, but "be sure you're right, then go ahead." Do nothing until you have given it a second thought. Act with caution and deliberation, but act with a will that cannot be overborne. Democrats, remember The Law. It is the rock upon which we have builded. Unconstitutional laws must be tested according to law, and when decided unconstitutional by the proper authority, they are null and void. Let us remain behind the impregnable fortress of The Law and we shall be able to hold our position.

A disgraceful row occurred in our usually quiet borough, on Monday last. The trouble arose from a soldier attempting to take a Copperhead badge from a citizen of Monroe township, who was on a visit to town. Several quarrels sprung from this, and finally the military drew a pistol and began to throw stones. The upshot of the whole affair was that nobody was much hurt, our Monroe friend going out of town with his badge displayed on his coat collar. In the evening some of the brave Abolitionists in this neighborhood, with clubs in their hands, signalled their chivalrous nature by pulling off Copperhead badges from half grown and very small boys. This ended in a prosecution for assault and battery, and the grand finale of the drama was the administering of a sound thrashing to a half a dozen young ruffians by a Democratic boy about fifteen years of age. We can only say that we do not wholly blame the soldiers engaged in this foolish and disgraceful business. The men who lie continually at their neighbors' loyalties, who speak and print in such a manner as to arouse the feelings and prejudices of the unthinking against their own friends, who call Democrats Copperheads, and then, when Democrats, good-humoredly assume the reproach, denounce and abuse them for doing so,—those men are responsible for scenes of this kind. The Bedford Inquirer has done a vast deal toward exciting such outbreaks. How would the editor of that precious journal have felt, if his efforts to raise a mob had culminated, on Monday last, in the death of some of his neighbors and in the razing to the ground of one half of the houses in Bedford? If he keeps on in his present course a few weeks longer, matters will come to this, if not worse. Upon him be the responsibility.

The Democrats of Philadelphia had a tremendous gathering in Independence Square, on Monday Evening last, to give expression to their indignation at the arbitrary arrest, bogus trial and cruel exile of Mr. Vallandigham. The meeting passed off finely.

We regret to hear of the death of Capt. Joe. McCauley, of Philadelphia. Obituary next week.

READ!!

"THE LEAGUE WITH DEATH?"

A New Secret Oath-bound Society!

Another Band of Midnight Conspirators!

THE TRAITORS' DEN UNMASKED!

For some time it has been surmised by the good people of Bedford, that a secret society existed in their midst and that it held regular meetings in some place supposed to be secure from public observation. This secret band was known to be composed entirely of Abolitionists, and its leaders had often been heard to say that the old Union was a "humbug" and that they would never agree to the restoration of the Union as it was. It was, therefore, thought prudent to set a watch upon the movements of these traitorous conspirators, and to discover, if possible, what plans they were hatching to accomplish their traitorous purposes. They were accordingly traced to one of the public offices in the Court house, where they met several times, the door being locked behind them. But on Wednesday night, 27th ult., they were holed in a private house, on West Pitt street, where they held their orgies until a late hour. Their names have been taken, and (should circumstances make it necessary for the public to know who they are) will be published in due time.—They are bound together by a horrible oath, which requires them to keep secret the affairs of the League and to carry out its "objects and principles," the nature of which is not stated. We have in our possession an authentic copy of this oath and will publish it whenever it becomes necessary to do so. Suffice it to say, for the present, that it binds those who take it to support none for office but "true and reliable Union men." "True and reliable Union men," in the estimation of these oath-bound conspirators, are, of course, only such as will subscribe to all the monstrosities and excuse all the tergiversations of the present Administration.—Hence these men are sworn not to vote for any Democrat. They are sworn to support none but Abolitionists for office. On this point and to show what are some of the objects of this "League with death," we publish the following startling disclosure.

The Syracuse (New York) Courier publishes the following, furnished to it by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. Although a Republican in his politics he was not vile enough to sanction the infamous scheme recommended to destroy the liberties of the country, and consequently has made the exposure. Let our Democratic friends look out. Such secret organizations for the atrocious purposes indicated most probably exist in every county in this State:

"UTICA, April 9, 1863. "Mr. _____, N. Y.—You will excuse me for addressing you, a stranger to me; but from what I hear of you we need no formal introduction. We are both loyal men, and as such are friends at sight. My object in addressing you on this occasion is to learn if there can be organized in your town a loyal League rendezvous. You are perhaps aware that our Loyal Leagues of this State are to hold a State Convention at this place on the 27th instant. I am informed that your League is in process of formation. I dare say you know there are two Leagues—one public, another secret—the former civic and the latter military in its plans; and from what I am told of your peculiar abilities, I especially wish you to take part in the latter.

It is essentially necessary that this organization should be speedily effected. The increasing boldness and numbers of the Copperheads in this State are such that they must be put down before the next Presidential election, or they may out vote us at the polls. Their clamor about free speech, arbitrary arrests and the Constitution is misleading the people. We must not be too careful or timid about the measures necessary to keep them under. It may be that the military forces of our inner Loyal Leagues, in co-operation with the Government, may be effectively used against them in certain localities.

Having been chosen by our friends in New York city as travelling agent for Central New York, I shall soon give you a call. I am not able to name the day at this time, but will advise you of my visit in time for you to call in a few reliable friends for consultation. Don't invite any squeamish Republicans—only the most radical. I shall then communicate to you the signs, mystic grips and other workings of our order. Let me hear from you. Yours truly, E. L. ROBERTS.

What do the "Republicans" of Bedford county think of the new shape about to be taken by their party? Are they ready to shoulder muskets to "put down" the "Copperheads," as their rascally leaders denigrate the Democrats? Are they willing to inaugurate civil war here in the peaceful North? Do they want more trouble brought upon the country than already exists? If so, the sooner they let us know it the better. If not, then let them repudiate and frown upon this attempt of the demagogues in their ranks to excite political animosity and to arm citizen against citizen. We want to see how many honest, well-meaning men there are left within the "Republican" organization. Let them show their hands, so we may know them when the day of danger is at hand.

The Nine Months men—such of them as survived the slaughter on the Rappahannock—have returned to their homes. We welcome the brave boys most heartily. Long may they live to tell the story of their campaigns. The gallant Cumberland Valley boys passed through this place, a few days ago, all looking as though they had seen hard service.

The Fiend in Type Again.

We deeply deplore the spirit which prompted these gallant sons of Mars to this deed, (the mobbing of the Huntingdon Monitor,) but when we realize how humiliating it is to any honorable man to have a brother who would quietly and sneakily advise the cutting of his throat, we can fully appreciate the position of these patriots.—Bedford Inquirer.

Satan again on the rampage, in the shape of a half colored article in his organ in Bedford, Pa! Did the Huntingdon Monitor ever advise the cutting of the throats of the 125th Regiment, or did it ever publish any article intended and calculated to do the Union cause any harm? The miserable, mendacious poltroon who wrote the above, knows that the Huntingdon Monitor was as patriotic a sheet as any published in Pennsylvania. He knows that he was printing a falsehood when he inserted in his paper the article from which the above extract is taken. He resorts to this kind of knavery, only because he thinks he can excite the prejudices of the soldiers against the Democrats and thus save his party. This devil in human shape wants war here at home. He wants an excuse for the stationing of troops in this county for the purpose of overawing Democrats. Well, we can tell him, now, that if he undertakes to drive the people to the wall, he will find himself submerged beneath the billows of a civil commotion whence he will never again emerge. We say to him, mind your business and let Democrats alone, or there will be a day of reckoning of which you have never dreamed. We Democrats will abide by the laws and will try to keep the peace as long as you do not push us to the wall, but when you begin mobbing in this country, we will show you that two parties can play at that game. Beware!

Democratic Club in St. Clair Township.

On Saturday evening last a large number of the Democrats of St. Clair township, met at Pleasantville, and formed themselves into a club. The following persons were officers of the meeting: President, Mark Howsare; Vice Presidents, F. C. Mock, Samuel Beckley; Secretaries, John W. Crisman and Daniel J. Horn. The Constitution adopted by the Club is as follows: The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print upon any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. Art. IX, Sec. VII, Constitution of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned, citizens of St. Clair township and vicinity, have formed themselves into an association for the following purposes:

First, the restoration of the administration of the government to the principles and policy of the Fathers of the Republic, to the end that the Union may, if possible, be re-established as it was, the Constitution maintained as it is, and an early, honorable and enduring peace be obtained for our rent and almost ruined country. Second, and as a corollary to the above, the preservation of the reserved rights of the States, and the jealous and vigilant vindication of the liberty of the citizen, including as most prominent features of that liberty, the right of free speech and a free press, and the unobstructed freedom of the ballot.

Third, resistance by peaceful and lawful means to all the acts of the present Federal Administration, which are or may be in violation of the Constitution and manifestly adverse to the good of the people at large. In order to the successful accomplishment of these purposes shall be the object of this association to strengthen and uphold the organization of the Democratic party, by supporting its regular nominations for local, State and Federal offices, and by defending its doctrines and rallying around those who prove themselves its true and trust-worthy exponents, and to the furtherance of these objects we pledge our honor as men, our patriotism as citizens, and our fidelity as Democrats.

The Democratic State Convention meets in Harrisburg, on the 17th inst. A convention of the Democratic editors of the State is also called to meet at the same time and same place.

GREAT VICTORIES!—Just as we go to press we learn that Gen. Burnside has obtained two grand and decisive victories. He has ordered the suppression of the Chicago Times and prohibited the circulation of the N. Y. World within the limits of his department.

The largest political meeting ever held in Huntingdon, came off in that place, on Friday last. It was called for the purpose of denouncing the mob which recently destroyed the Monitor and to re-establish that paper. The proceedings were very harmonious and characterized with much enthusiasm.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Diagonian Society of Franklin and Marshall colleges, was celebrated in Fulton Hall, Lancaster, on Friday evening 29th ult. Our young friend, Mr. Jonathan Cessna, was one of the performers, and according to the Lancaster papers, acquitted himself in a very able manner. We copy the following notice of his performance from the Lancaster Inquirer:

The Constitution of the United States, By Jonathan Cessna, of Bedford, Pa., was a brilliant exposition of our glorious Constitution, which is not the "mere ideal production of a single scholar or statesman, but arose from the exigencies of the age of its adoption," and "was the first instance of a government, deliberately formed for the people for whom it was intended." The speaker instanced a comparison with other Governments, and showed how absurd was the idea on which they were founded.—The history of the world presents a succession of governments coming into existence, flourishing for a while, and then falling into decay; until "in the fullness of time the principles of universal freedom were established in the constitution of the United States." He sketched in a beautiful manner, the trials and troubles of the country from the end of the revolutionary war, until they arose "upon the wide platform of wisdom, justice and equality, in the simple majesty of eternal truth, the proud temple of the American

Union, chaste, towering and sublime." The harmonious adjustment by the Constitution, of various interests were pointed out. The duties of the various branches of the Government were held up to view, and he quoted from the immortal Jefferson to show that the powers of the Government were so "divided and balanced among several bodies of magistracy, that none can transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and restrained by the others." It was the sacred duty of its President "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution which has been the admiration of the world, and the pride of our citizens. Our nation, founded on that Constitution, touched as it were by Freedom's wand, sprang from thirteen Colonies into thirty-four free and prosperous States." The speaker in eloquent terms spoke of the rebellion as the severe trial of the Constitution.

We have devoted more space than usual to this production of Mr. Cessna's as we consider it one of more than ordinary merit. It was delivered in a very striking manner, and if he should lay aside his habitus of speech will make a most effective public speaker.

MR. EDITOR: HAINSBURG, June 1, 1863.

I picked up the Bedford Inquirer of last week and in looking over its columns I noticed some correspondence from Hainsburg, in which there was a great deal made about what was styled a "Copperhead" meeting held in this place, at which you chanced to be one of the speakers. The author of this correspondence signs himself "N.," which, I presume, is intended as an abbreviation for "Nobody," or "Nigger," I hardly know which. I rather incline to think, however, that it stands for the latter, as "N." is an Abolitionist of the first water, having come into the ownership of a slave by marriage, which slave he philanthropically emancipated on the auction-block to the highest and best bidder, whilst a tender-hearted lady, (who, although a slave-holder, abhorred this traffic in human flesh), stood by, sobbing and weeping at this exemplary exhibition of the humanitarianism of her lord and master. Oh! "N.," philanthropic "N.," does not your palm itch for more of the gold you received for that precious darkey, every time you think of that excellent business transaction? Truly, you are an elegant fellow to call people Copperheads and pretend to be in favor of freedom. "N." proceeds to say that the President of the meeting was "an old Copperhead." ABRAHAM McCLELLAN, a better patriot than ever "N.," was even though "N." did join the army and—*renya*, was President of the meeting. This white-haired veteran, beloved and respected by all who know him, sent two sons to the army, and they did not resign, or desert, but came back to their homes, lawfully discharged, and bearing honorable wounds received in the shock of battle. Yet brave and valiant "N." turns his back upon the Seesh muskets aimed at the flag of his country and comes home to traduce his old neighbor, the father of these noble sons. Oh! how gallant! Oh! how chivalrous! Is there not some decrepit old woman in Friend's Cove for "N.," the "Great Resigned," to make war upon?

"N." says, further, that one of the speakers "harp'd a great deal upon the unconstitutional acts of the President; but it was presumed he meant the Montgomery Constitution." As the speaker read from the Constitution, this goes to show that "N." knows nothing about that sacred instrument and lets us into the secret why he is an Abolitionist and an ass. Of course any man that talks as "N." does, couldn't tell the Constitution of the United States from that of the Southern Confederacy, or from the fundamental law of Liberia. Nothing could be more natural.

"N." says there were some "groans" at the meeting. So there were, and no wonder, for the home-thrusts the Abolitionists got, were enough to make any body groan. They were thrown into spasms by the bold exposure of their diabolical plans to destroy the Union, muzzle free speech and set up a government extending to the nigger the right and privilege to govern the white man. Now, Mr. Editor, this Mr. "N.," in speaking of you, seems at a loss what to say. He evidently desired to say something, but what that something was, he failed to express. A gentleman furnished him with notes of the meeting. But he was a little like the "Frum-pump," he couldn't "get his eyes open." The truth of your arguments struck him with such mighty force, that the only thing which he was able to scratch down in his note-book, was "Copperhead!" I presume that the venom of which this reptile is possessed, had taken such a hold upon his system that he became transformed into hydrophobus. But the vote which was taken as to whether we would prefer the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, to that Union proposed by Wade, Seward, Greeley and others of the abolition hoard, and which was found to be unanimous in favor of the former, was the fatal sting of the Copperhead.—Since that bite, the Niggerheads have become quite gentle, and unless there be very soon a great change in their appearance, there will be quite a number of gopher holes in this place.

But let me notice briefly the position of the Democratic party, so that we may determine who are the real friends of the Union. It always has been the firm declaration of the Democratic party, that they desire to maintain the Union unimpaired as transmitted to us by our forefathers. Through the North, wherever Democrats have the power, their State Legislatures have passed resolutions pledging themselves to support the President in all constitutional measures to suppress the rebellion, and to restore the Government to a proper and full exercise of its legitimate authority. This ought to satisfy the most rampant patriot in the land. But it is not the desire of the Abolitionists to have peace and order take the place of carnage. If the war had been carried on from the first for its legitimate purpose, the Southern people would have been convinced by this time, that we were only determined on maintaining the Union, and not on making war on their private institutions. By pursuing such a course, the war would have been brought to a speedy close. But the party which is in power now, does not desire peace, as this would break up their rich government contracts and scatter the cloud of hangers on at the public treasury. They have not yet got enough of the government fat to satisfy them.

The difference between the true method of carrying on the war and that adopted by the Administration is, that their plan is to exterminate the people of the South, set the niggers free, and tear up the Constitution, whilst the course marked out by the Democracy is, that of putting down armed rebels, calling on the people of the South to abandon the leaders, and return to the protection of the old flag, under all the guarantees of the old Constitution. If by fighting those who are in arms and extending love and peace to those not in arms, would

not restore peace and harmony, how can the barbarous programme of the Abolitionists do it? I will just say in conclusion, that the spirit of Democracy in Friend's Cove is becoming stronger every day, and when the next election comes, we will let it be known that the Democracy is determined that victory shall be inscribed on her banner. We have formed a large Democratic Club here, which is receiving daily accessions. JACK.

For the Bedford Gazette.

To the Good Citizens of Bedford.

The ladies of the Bedford Bible Society are about making to you their annual appeal in behalf of the cause you have entrusted to them. Shall they not receive a cheerful and prompt response to their call? They ask but a mite from each, for the broad, unsectarian basis of the Society enables it to do its work efficiently, without overtaxing any church or individual. The last two years, as you know, have devolved unusual burdens upon this society, in supplying with a copy of the Sacred Scripture every soldier who has gone out from your midst.

As long as you afford your cheerful support, the ladies will persevere in their good work, and you, as a community, will share in the blessing which such a work always draws from Earth and brings down from Heaven.

The Lutheran church is represented in this board by Mrs. Shafer and Mrs. Lynch; the Presbyterian by Mrs. Byrd and Miss E. Brown; the German Reformed by Miss Shafer and Miss Weisel; and the Methodist by Mrs. Hartley and Miss M. Russell.

Enrolling Officers of Bedford County.

The following list of enrolling officers under the Conscription Act, has been handed us for publication: Bedford borough, John R. Jordan, Bedford P.O. Bedford township, Jacob Crouse, Broad Top, G. A. Buchanan, Hopewell. Colerain & St. Sp. Nathan C. Evans, Hainsburg. Cumb'd. Valley, Albert Smith, Cumb'd. Valley East Providence, Jacob Pee, Ray's Hill. Harrison, James Mullen, Mann's Choice. Hopewell, James Davis, Yellow Creek. Juniata, Joseph Dull, Dry Ridge. Liberty, Frank Dean, Saxton. Londonderry, Sam'l Logue, Cumb'd. (Md.) Monroe, James Carnell, Clearville. Napier & Schellberg's, Jer. Gordon, Schellsburg. Southampton, John Johnson, Chenesville. St. Clair, Henry Ickes, St. Clairsville. Union, Edmund Betell, " Woodberry M., John T. Keagy, Woodberry. Woodberry S., Wm. Ralston, Pattonville. West Providence, A. Weaverling, Bloody Run.

National Convention at Harrisburg.

Mr. Levi Bishop, Chairman of the Michigan Democratic State central committee has issued a recomulatory call for a National Democratic Convention to consult generally on the state of the country; to compare opinions, and if possible to harmonize them and the Democratic and conservative press; to enunciate principles and a policy in accordance with the Constitution and laws for the future guidance of our citizens; and finally, to adopt such measures as the wisdom and patriotism of the convention might deem proper to rescue the nation from the fearful condition into which we are already plunged, and from the more terrible one into which we are rapidly hastening.

For the time July 15 is recommended, and for the place Harrisburg, and it is finally suggested that each State send a number of delegates equal in number to its senators and representatives in Congress.

The Utica Leaguers and the Soldiers.

The New York Union Leaguers sought to make their recent demonstration formidable and "talky" by parading the returned soldiers in their ranks, and by the lavish use of free tickets succeeded in taking with them from New York about three hundred, which number was somewhat increased on the route to Utica. The soldiers, generally turned up their noses at the whole affair, and seemed to comprehend it all by instinct. Moreover, they were not backward in dissenting from and denouncing the aims of the political schemers who had them in tow. The correspondent of the Herald has the following picture of the doings at Utica.

The procession of soldiers and citizens was formed about half past eleven, near the railroad depot, the soldiers numbering about six hundred, in front, Colonel McQuade, who has, after a gallant service of two years—one year as acting Brigadier—just returned from the war, in command. About a thousand citizens were also in the procession. They marched to Chancellor square, where the ovation was held. The soldiers were, on their arrival there, treated to a sumptuous feast, prepared by the ladies of Utica.

In the meantime meetings were organized at three stands. The officers at each stand were principally Seward men; so were most of the speakers. Governor Seymour was denounced for his Vallandigham letter, and the arrest of the latter gentleman approved. The most bitter speeches were those of Wilmot, of Indiana, one of the leaders of the Know-Nothing movement, and that of Lyman Tremaine. Both were quite bitter.

While the latter was speaking, a company of soldiers worked their way into the crowd, and began an incessant cheering for McClellan. Word was sent to Col. McQuade that the soldiers were trying to break up the meeting. He went immediately to see what the trouble was, and found that they were cheering for McClellan. He told them it was very nice to cheer for "Little Mac," but complaints were made that they were breaking up the meeting. At that they commenced cheering for Col. McQuade. Similar demonstrations were made at the other stands. The cry was raised that they were a lot of drunken soldiers, but with the exception of two or three, whoever states that, utters a base calumny against the brave soldiers and heroes of many hard fought battles.

A recess was taken about five o'clock until evening. A lot of soldiers immediately took possession of one of the stands, and commenced cheering for McClellan, and praising him as a general; declaring him to be the only man that could lead the Army of the Potomac to victory; denouncing in bitter terms the politicians in Washington, Congressmen and Senators, as opposing McClellan because he was setting the war in a business-like manner, and was interfering in their schemes to make capital out of it. They were especially bitter on the radicals in Congress and the Committee on the conduct of the War.

The remarks of the different soldiers on these points were greeted with great applause by their comrades. Some of them declared that many of their comrades were butchered at Fredericksburg to satisfy the intrigues of the politicians. Down with the Washington political conspirators, and

others would cry, "Give us McClellan to lead, and we will return to the war."

This demonstration by the soldiers was kept up for nearly an hour in that style. It, in fact, seemed as though they could not say too much in praise of "Little Mac," or denounce in bitter enough terms the intrigues against him at Washington.

I hear numerous other instances of soldiers manifesting enthusiasm for McClellan, but will mention but one or two as being significant. Whilst Mr. Bruce was speaking at one of the stands, a soldier in an officer's uniform mounted a barrel and declared this gathering an Abolition sell; that he had not heard a word from the speakers, and then commenced cheering for McClellan. The soldiers of the Tenth Regiment rallied around him and joined in the cheers. They kept the matter up for some time, cheering first for McClellan and then for Foster. The result was, the crowd around the stand nearly all left, and they were obliged to send for the band, who played the "Red, White and Blue," before the audience would return. Their cheers were interspersed with groans for the politicians. Mr. Townsend was also interrupted in this way.

During the recess some of the Zouaves, stationed upon General Nye at the hotel, mounted a stand that the only way to put down this mob was to place McClellan at the head of the army, and that it was his (Nye's) duty to tell those gathered here so. Hundreds of other instances of this kind took place. It, in fact, was McCLELLAN FIRST, AND ALL THE TIME, WITH THE SOLDIERS.

(From the Times' Report.) During the speech of Mr. Tremaine a few of the Hawkins Zouaves came in the vicinity with a banner inscribed with the name of Gen. McClellan as a candidate for the Presidency.

Fast Life and Swift Decay.

THE ONLY COUNTERCHECK.

The times in which we live teem with wonders. Nothing seems impossible; for the impossibilities of one year become the common-place events of the next. Lightning presses, instantaneous communication between the most distant points, and innumerable inventions for compressing vast amounts of business into small spaces of time curtailing the processes of production and manufacture, are among the marvels of this marvelous era. Under such circumstances, we may truly be said to live a "fast life." But whether the whirl and rush by which we are borne along is really conducive to our happiness is another question.

Certain it is, that the average duration of human life is decreasing in the midst of this excitement. The modern phases of disease seem to puzzle and baffle the faculty, and with two remarkable exceptions, viz., Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, no medicines appear to make the desired impression upon internal or external disorders. These two celebrated remedies are said, however, to be accomplishing the most wonderful cures throughout the length and breadth of the land. Liver complaint and diseases of the stomach and bowels, which in a majority of cases are produced by over-exertion and over-excitement in business, yield to the Pills when all the resources of the druggist and apothecary have failed, and eruptive and scrofulous complaints seem to be equally under the control of the Ointment. We congratulate Dr. Holloway on the signal success of his great medicines in this country. From what we know of the man we have no doubt that the profits derived from that success will afford him far less satisfaction than the knowledge of the good his remedies have effected.—N. Y. "Amercian."

Bad News from Vicksburg.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The Times has a special, dated in the field near Vicksburg on the 23d, at 9 p. m., which says: There has been no fighting to-day, (Saturday). Our troops are resting from yesterday's assault. Our repulse was complete on all parts of the line, but no discouragement need be entertained of our final success. We are entrenching ourselves, and building rifle pits. The cavalry have been sent out towards Canton to ascertain the whereabouts of Johnson's forces. Our loss was not far from — thousand. [The rebels say we lost 10,000; a Union account says not less than 5,000.]

REPUULSE AT VICKSBURG—PROBABLE VICTORY ON MONDAY.

On Friday the Federal forces were repulsed at Vicksburg. The steamer City of Memphis, from the vicinity of Vicksburg on Monday, arrived to-day, and reports General Grant as having captured every rebel redoubt. On one place it was necessary, owing to the steepness of the hill, to scale it with ladders. General Hovey led the assault. The rebels rolled shells down the hill at the Federals, which exploded amongst them making fearful havoc. The fighting was going on furiously when the City of Memphis left. The Federal losses are said to have been very heavy.

Lee's Position—No Further Exchange of Prisoners.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Washington letter of the Commercial of this city contains the following from the front of the Army of the Potomac: The rebel army is very active, and its positions at the river fords decidedly offensive. The main pivot-line on the Rappahannock is as strong as ever, but the troops behind Fredericksburg appear to have moved elsewhere.

The letter also says no further exchange of prisoners will be allowed for the present. The rebel authorities have taken the initiative step and the War Department promptly followed it up. All rebel officers on parole have been ordered under arrest for imprisonment. It is probable that negotiations will soon be commenced for a renewal of exchange under the late cartel.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The Commercial has the following Southern news: The Appeal of the 29th says two gunboats have been sunk at Vicksburg.

Col. Grierson's cavalry made another raid from Baton Rouge, capturing and destroying a large rebel camp.

Pemberton's quartermaster succeeded in running seven hundred mules out of Vicksburg, thereby reducing the consumption of corn.

The garrison has full rations for 90 days. The Atlanta Commonwealth, of the 29th inst., notices the arrival of Breckenridge in that city. A dispatch from Burnside to Bragg, announcing his determination to hang all rebel officers in his hands, in case retaliation for two spies tried and executed in accordance with the usage of war should be resorted to, was yesterday conveyed from Murfreesboro' under a flag of truce.