AMERICAN VOLUNTEER MAJ. ANDERSON BEBUKES THE SLANDERERS. When Major ANDERSON, the hero of Fort

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor, **CARLISLE, PA., MAY 30, 1861.**



" Forever float that standard sheet ! Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'er us !"

DIVIDEND .--- The Board of Directors of Carlisle Deposit Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months, payable on demand.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS .- On Tuesday morning, about 4 o'clock, two regiments of troops passed through Carlisle, in the cars, on their way to Chambersburg. They were, we believe, the 7th and 8th Pennsylvania Regiments. from York.

STILL THEY COME .- Some 600 additional troops, a part of the Third Regiment, also proceeded to Chambersburg, in the cars, on Tuesday afternoon.

SUPERIOR POTATOES .--- The finest lot of potatoes we have ever seen at this season of the ry State. year, was received by our neighbor HARK-NESS, corner of Hanover and Pomfret streets, a few days since. They are of very superior quality-large, sound and mealy. Persons wanting good potatoes, for either the table or for planting, should give Mr. H. a call.

THE CORN CROP.-The corn crop, as far as can be ascertained, does not promise well in this county. One half, and in places twothirds the grains planted, have not germinated, and that that did come up, looks yellow and sickly. This is owing, it is supposed, to the bad seed planted, and to the late cold, rough weather we have had. We hope our agricultural friends will promptly re-plant. If the season be at all favorable, corn can still be planted with hopes of a good yield.

The "startling news" which was issued in extras and caused so much stir in our town on Sunday last, giving an account of a battle near Alexandria, and of the capture, after great slaughter, of a battery at Sewell's Point, by troops under Gen. BUTLER was as we expected, false from beginning to end. Nothing of the kind took place. It is a pity a penalty and punishment could not be inflicted upon those who get up these falsehoods. The people are sufficiently excited, even with the truth, and any attempt to make money by raising false alarms, should be severely condemned. If telegraph operators are too dishonest and avaricious to be trusted, they should be kicked from their places in their stead.

That a complete system of fraud and vil-Sumpter, was in Philadelphia, he was waited lainy has been organized by a set of vampyres upon by the City authorities, and escorted to in our State, there is no doubt whatever. Independence Hall, where his reception took Stealing, swindling, fraud and villainly is pracplace. In response to the remarks of the ticed daily, on a magnificent scale. The war Mayor, he delivered the following short but furnishes a fine field for the operations of these appropriate speech. It will be seen that he devils incarnate, and many of them have altook occasion to rebuke the cravens who ready made princely fortunes. Men of high 000 AN responsible for our present difficulties. It and low degree, and their laqueys, are impliwas meet that he spoke of the late adminishonest and heartless. The poor soldiers-those tration in terms of commendation, for Mr. Bunow in the tented field-are the sufferers. CHANAN regarded Maj. ANDERSON his principal adviser after the commencement of our National troubles-which was very soon after it had been ascertained that Mr. LINCOLN had been elected. If Mr. BUCHANAN's policy.

was an error, then Maj. ANDERSON himself allusion to the subject, hoping that a change was censurable, for he approved the course for the better would speedily take place. But, adopted by the then administration. instead of getting better, these peculations After the rebellion commenced in the South are increasing, and the complaints of the solshortly before Mr. BUCHANAN's term expired,) diers almost amount to rebellion. Within the housands and tens of thousands of patriotic last week we have received a number of letcitizens used their influence to bring about an. ters from friends now in the army. The men adjustment of our difficulties. State Convenare absolutely almost in a state of starvation, tions were convened-a National Peace Conand during the late cold nights were nearly vention assembled-thousands of immense frozen. The Commissary Department of the County Meetings were held-the patriot CRITarmy is deplorably deficient-furnishing meat renden introduced his "Compromise" in Con-

and bread to the soldiers that would turn gress-and all these meetings, conventions; the stomach of a dog. In one case, (a letter the Peace Convention, and the people theminforms us,) a captain of a company made the coldiers: selves, Mr. CRITTENDEN of the number, beggcomplaint to the baker for the regiment, and ed and beseeched Mr. BUCHANAN to do nothing to aggrieve the South, or to make any agsickness in the camp. The baker replied. "how gressive demonstration in that quarter. The the d-l can I help it? The flour furnished me hone then was that peace could be restored, that an amicable adjustment of our difficulties could be effected, and our country saved from

the distress, misery, anguish and sorrow that Regiment-pet politicians, of course-received now stares us in the face. Had Mr. BUCHAN-AN, at that time, when all (except a few crasupposed, of \$5 or \$6 on every barrel, bezy Abolitionists,) were hoping to bring about sides killing the soldiers who were compelled peace, dared to have made an attack upon the to eat the flour. This is but one case of a South, he would have been regarded an insane score we might mention. In regard to clothman, and would have been denounced-and ing and blankets, the complaints are loud,

justly too-by good and prudent men in evedeep, and indignant. According to the army regulations, every soldier is entitled to good, But, the efforts at peace failed-failed be-

ceause of the obstinacy of bad men (Abolitionists and Secessionists,) both North and \$25. But the clothing furnished to our troops South. Our difficulties multiplied, and soon after the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, they assumed a frightful, war-like aspect. But Mr. LINCOLN, like his predecessor, made no

demonstration against the South until after the attack upon Fort Sumpter. Why? Because he still hoped for peace.

A few of the rampant Abolition journalspapers of the GREELY and JOHN BROWN school, and whose editors are as bad enemies to the peace of the country as is the secesion organ, know of these things. They do know them, the Charleston Mercury-continue their cowand the only reason that can be assigned for ardly assaults upon the late President, and repeat the insolent question "why did not because it is believed they themselves are Mr. BUCHANAN at once retake Fort Moultrie deeply involved in these transactions. The

and the Charleston harbor after the secessionbeef contracts and horse contracts given out ists had taken possession of them?" Why at Washington, are speculations on a magdidn't he? Because, first, the country was appealing to him to do nothing of the kind, but on the contrary to save the effusion of Sam and the different States furnish the monblood, and use his official influence to bring ey for a set of rascals to enrich themselves, econd, because had he made the attempt he suffer. would have failed, just as Maj. ANDERSON failed to hold Sumptor. But, as these gentle- in the mean time call attention to the follow-

natural inquiry arises, why was it that Mr. LINCOLN permitted the Harper's Ferry Arse-From Forney's Press.

seized by a few thousand secessionists? And Troops at Lancaster, er it was seized, why did he not "at once"

nificent scale. Some men-and we might name them-will pile up their millions. Uncle

about a peaceful solution of our troubles; and the fighting men-the soldiers-must We shall revert to this subject again, and

CATS IN THE PANTEY.

men are so very fond of asking questions, the ing articles from exchanges:

nal, with its \$15,000,000 worth of property, to be | Deplorable: Condition of the Pennsylvania

Resignation of the Attorney General. From the Juniata Democrat. We find the annexed letter from Attorney

Screw Loos It is a burning shame upon this State, which leneral PURVIANCE in the Harrisburg papers. has ever been proud to be honored as the Key-stone state, that she does not better clothe and equip her soldiers. When Pennsylvania soliers go beyond the limits of their state they are known by their shabby uniform and dilapidated dross, and are termed the "Ragged army of Pennsylvania." Why is this ? \$500, give it countenance. We have been fold of transactions committed by the Administration 000 were appropriated at the regular session of the Legislature, one fifth of which has not been spent for provisions at the different and its hangers on that would put the prince of darkness to the blush. Judge PURVIANCE camps; transportation has cost nothing; no arms have been purchased by the State, yet the authorities say it is all gone. There is no But, what care these damnable thieves, whether the soldiers starve and freeze, so that they (the robbers) can line their pockets? We dislike, in times like these to be mak-these the soldiers. The blame lies somewhere, and we naturally suppose it to be ameng those the soldiers and the soldiers. The blame lies somewhere, and we naturally suppose it to be ameng those CURTIN, and predicted the very state of affairs we now behold. We told them then ing complaints, and so far we have avoided who have the disbursment of the funds, and that, notwithstanding CURTIN's professions to in whose hands they have been placed. They the contrary-notwithstanding the profession who would wickedly and unjustly defraud the of Republican candidates for Assembly, and soldier, and embezzle the funds appointed to the lying speeches of Republican oratorslothe and feed him, deserve the deepest execrations of his fellow men, and the condemnathat the Tonnage Tax would be repealed tion of the Gods.

Rail-Road then owed the State would be given An officer writing from Camp Wayne says: back to that corporation; that the Sunbury Our men are much dissatisfied with the Govand Erie Railroad would again be permitted ernment on account of clothes; they will soon to rob the State of a million or two, and that have to stay in their quarters or come out on drill naked: If something is not done soon in corruption would govern the action of CURTIN he way of clothes the men will get so bad in the event of his election. Our allegations that we cannot control them." were denied and denounced by those who A visitor to Camp Scott, thus describes the

knew they were lying when they denounced kind of shoes which have been furnished to them. How far were we from the truth when we made our predictions last fall? But, we "I have now in my possession a shoe, worn told him his bread was not fit to eat, and causing by one of the soldiers two days. It has not a sickness in the camp. The baker replied. "how vestige of sole left upon it. I have been forconfess we were somewhat mistaken-we never dreamed of a corruption on the magnificent tunate enough, also to secure a portion of the scale it has assumed. But, to Judge PURVI-

ANCE'S letter: insoles, or fillings, are paste-board. The heels in many cases drop off in one hour's wear. \$7 50 a barrel for it-making a profit, it is The man who would furnish such shoes is as soulless as the old shoe above referred to."

> [From the New York World.] The Late Col. E. E. Elisworth.

The news of the murder of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, at Alexandria, is calculated to create a feeling of intense sadness and indignation throughout the loyal States, and restrong, substantial clothing, and a large, veals to us another phase of Southern treachheavy Macinaw blanket, worth in all some ery and fanaticism. In the death of Colonel Ellsworth our volunteer army will lose one o its most efficient and enthusiastic officers in is utterly worthless, and after a week's wear the French school of light infantry tactics, is in tatters; and the blankets, too, instead of being compact. heavy and good, are miserable ciency that amounted to a positive genius, and augured a promising future as a military lease of the North, of whom Wendell Phillips is little horse-blankets, of 3} feet in breadth and 5 feet in length-so thin that wheat might be sifted through them. The contractors-pet

Colonel Ellsworth was born near Mechanics be sifted through them. The contractors—pet politicians, again—purchase the outfit for the soldier for some \$5 or \$6, and received from the Government \$25! Now we need not be the Government \$251 Now we need not be his early youth he manifested strong milita-told that those at the head of affairs do not ryinclinations. He lived at home until twelve or thirteen years of age, during which time he received a good common-school education. the South the ravings of such monomanicas their negligence in not applying a remedy, is Ou leaving home he went to Troy, and was He was always a close and diligent student. employed for a number of years as clerk in a store in that city. But the narrow limits of the counter were not sufficient for the development of his talents and ambition, and, leaving his business, he came to this city, where he remained about two years. Some six years ago he removed to Chicago, arriving there penniless, and without a profession or certain results in the complete restoration of the Union means of support; but, by his industry, per-severance, and energy, he soon achieved an honorable position in that city. The exciting exploits of the French Zouaves

at Sebastopol led him to investigate this de-scription of drill. Coming to the decision that the Zouwre tactics were the most efficient yet studied, he set to work to or unize e.gom-pany of this character in Chicago, by the dissolution of the Union. title of "The Chicago Zouaves." Forty or fifty

young men joined the company, and he de-young men joined the company, and he de-voted himself assiduously to drilling them to of its greatest peril, has arrived at New York; the highest perfection in every branch of tac-tics. After a practice of about a year, a tour,

THE WAR NEWS.

Actual Hostilities Commenced! It is laconic, terse, and to the point. The meaning of it is just this, that the State Ad ministration has become so infamously cor into Virginia rupt, thas no decent man can, for a moment

> Virginia Picket Driven in by the Advance Guard!

is, we believe, an honest man, and of course Occupation of Alexandria by the Feder could not remain in an Administration which Troops. he knew to be corrupt and dishonest. We last fall warned the people against voting for Col. Ellsworth Assassinated while Pul-

ling Down the Secession Flag! THE ASSASSIN PUT TO DEATH!

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 24. Washington has been the scene of stirring vents during the last twenty-four hours. Ten thousand troops took possession of Al-

that the million of dollars the Pennsylvania exandria last night. The troops, before marching were all sup nlied with one day's cooked rations, and an ample amount of cartridges. Sherman's bat

Virginia. Col. Ellsworth, of the Zouaves, was killed while lowering the sccession flag. The concealed assassin was immediately riddled by fifty bullets. The troops at Alexandria are being roin-

forced by from five to ten thousand more troops to-day. It is reported that as the Virginia troops killed by a return shot from the Federal

forces. There is a prospect of capturing the ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, fugitives. The movements of the troops were con Harrisburg, May 24, 1861.

TO ANDREW G. CURTIN, lucted with the best possible order. Governor of Pennsylvania: For reasons which appeal to my self-re-spect, I cannot consent to continue any longer

I connection with your administration. I therefore tender you my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the State. SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE. Virginia.

The Danger of False Impressions.

We observe, says the Harrisburg Union, that ome of the secession newspapers publish the speech delivered by Wendell Phillips at the ommencement of this conflict, in which he advocates a dissolution of the Union and bitterly opposes all measures for its preservation. one of the most illustrious lights, and the

as Phillips have been re-produced, and represented as the prevalent sentiment of the North sented as the prevalent sentiment of the North people; while at the North the violent utter-ances of the disunion leaders were to a great extent accepted as reflecting the general temper of Southern society. Whether the contest in which the Government is now engaged

as we all hope, or in final separation, as some duced by parties desirous of bringing about a

D Lieut. SLENN R, of Pennsylvania, the

March of 10,000 Federal Troops

of the same corps, who was acting as sentry, and receiving no reply to his challenge, fired and instantly killed the former. Butterworth, unfortunately, was a stutterer, and his failing to answer was caused by this infirmity. SEIZURE OF ARLINGTON HEIGHTS!

DIRECT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

moved from the Marshall House, and it is

now in the possession of the United States

roops. The Marshall House is the hotel in which

Gen. Washington stopped, and Col. Ellsworth was shot near the door of the chamber that

Washington occupied. Sergeant Butterworth, of the New York

Louaves, was shot last night by Mike O'Neal

Arrival of Troops—Six Thousand Men in and Near Forriess Monroe—Capture of a Prize —Three Fugitive Slaves Brought in—The Rebel Commander Demands their Rendition -The Fugitives Considered Contraband of War-Supposed Destruction of the Hampton Bridge

Fortress Monroe, May 25 .- There are now bout 6,000 men within or under the walls of the Fortress.

The steamer Quaker City came up, with a rich prize this morning, the bark *Winifred*, of Richmond, from Rio, laden with coffee.

General Butler, accompanied by Acting-Adjutant General Talmage and his aids, made a dashing reconnoissance, several miles be-tween the James and York rivers. The picktery and that of the Ringgold Artillery, of tween the James and York rivers. The pick-Reading, Pa., were along with the troops in et guard of the Rebels fied on their ap-

Three fugitives, the property of Col. Mallory, commander of the rebel forces near Hamp-ton, were brought in by our picket guard yesterday. They represent that they were about to be sent South, and lience sought protection. Major Cary came in with a flag. of truce, and claimed their rendition under the fugitive slave law, but was informed by retreated from Alexandria, one of them was General Butler that under the peculiar cir-

sumstances he considered the fugitives contraband of war, and had set them to work inside of the fortress. Colonel Mallory was politely informed that so soon as he should

risit the fortress, and take a solemn oath to The news of the death of Col. Ellsworth obey the laws of the United States, his property would be promptly restored. Another party came in this morning under

was not generally known throughout Wash-ington until ten o'clock this morning. The excitement was intense, especially flag of truce, but with no better success On their return it is supposed that they set fire to the Hampton bridge, as an immense among the military, who expressed the great-est impatience and a desire to be sent over to olume of smoke was seen in that direction

ALARM AT ALEXANDRIA.

Washington, May 25 .- At two o'clock this afternoon, the city was greatly agitated by the hurrying of the Massachusetts and other troops to their quarters, for a hasty advance toward Alexandria, where it was understood a fight was in progress. Three guns were fired, being the signal for all the troops here

o get under arms. Gen. Mansfield and staff led the advancing

troops from Washington. The report of cannon was distinctly heard from the arsenal wharf, and dense clouds of smoke were seen from the housetops. It was soon after ascertained that the battle, engagement, skirmish, or whatever it might be, was located, not in Alexandria, as was at first supposed, but three miles this side of that

city, in a south-westerly direction, somewhere in the vicinity of Arlington. This evening some of the troops who so hastily crossed the river returned to the city disappointed in their expectation of meeting the enemy. The proceedings, however, dem-onstrate the facility and expedition with which forces can be thrown into Virginia.

From Washington.

New Jersey Regiments Throwing up Earthworths near Long Bridge-Irogress of Defensive Preparations—A Regiment on Arlington Heights—Arrival of Berrien's Battery-Capture of \$100,000 Dollars Worth of Railroad Iron-Gen. Cadwallader not Superseded.

Washington, May 27 .-- A messenge has just arrived from the Virginia side, reregiments of New Jersey are still occupied in throwing up earthworks a mile beyond Long Bridge. Other works are to be commenced forthwith, so as to effectually defend Wash-

The Eighth New York Regiment are on

\$100,000, and will be confiscated and applied

The statement published in the New York

papers, that General Cadwalader has been superseded in his command at Baltimore by Mr. Cooper, formerly United States Senator

from Pennsylvania, is not correct. Gen. Cad-

walader may be assigned to another command, but Mr. Cooper is not yet major general; al-

hough at present one of the colonels of the

IMPORTANT FROM CHAMBERSBURG.

Bolivar-Numerous Desertions-A new Road

CHAMBERSBURG, May, 27 .- The Virginia troops opposite Williamsport have been re-duced to 400.

Scarcely a night passes that heavy deser-

tions do not occur. A strict guard is still maintained on both

sides of the river. The troops at Harper's Ferry have fallon

from the town proper, to Bolivar, a suburb.

About sixty nogroes are engaged in making a road up the mountain, on the Maryland side,

o accelerate the passage of troops and heavy

THE MAIL SERVICE AT THE SOUTH .-- John

H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the south-

ern confederacy, has issued a proclamation

suspending and prohibiting the operations of

the Post office Department of the United States

within the limits of the Confederate States,

to the service of the country.

Maryland regiment.

heing made.

field-pieces.

From a spy-glass view of Alexandria, the Stars and Stripes are seen prominently flying from various quarters. ANOTHER ACCOUNT. WASHINGTON, May 24. Yesterday the Federal military authorities etermined to make an advance from Washing-

the troops as were to move. The New York Regiment of Fire Zouaves, under Colonel Ellsworth, was embarked in boats, and arrived first at Alexandria. at about two o'clock

They were received with a volley of mus (the dissolution of the Union) during many years. They have been playing into each other's hands with mutual satisfaction. At the South the rayings of such monomanicas

some privates of the Zouaves.

Jackson's were the only cases of loss of life, to trace it to a mutual misunderstanding, pro-known and prominently before the public ever since the 1st of March. He was small

the American colors over them, and the rebel flag that he captured at his feet. A disposi-

ton city. Accordingly orders were issued to such of

his morning.

coming down stairs in the Marshall House,

Although there were numerous reports of others having been killed, Ellsworth's and as we all hope, or in final separation, as some while no one was wounded. The death of fear, when the war is over, and we come to Ellsworth has created a general feeling of review its causes calmly, it will not be difficult gloom in Washington where he has been well

ever since the ist of hierch. He was small in stature, and apparently not more than twenty-five years of age. To-day numerous flags are hung at half mast, out of respect to his memory. His re-mains are laid out at the Navy Yard, with

pulling down the secession flags. About four o'clock, as Col. Ellsworth was

COL. ELLSWOBTH ASSASSINATED.

For particulars in reference to the assassination of this brave and intrepid officer, we refer the reader to the war news column. Poor ELLSWORTH ! His was a short military career, indeed. His last act before he was murder ed, was the pulling down a rebel flag from the Marshall House, in Alexandria, His cow ardly murderer was the landlord of the house and, we are glad to add, was instantly put to death.

The whole North will mourn the death of Col. ELLSWORTH. Almost a boy in years, he was nevertheless every inch a soldier, and in the Zouave drill was particularly efficient. Had he been killed in battle, the country would have mourned. But he was destroyed by the assassin, and the feeling is -revenge : and fearful will be the retribution This act is the crowning outrage of Southern cowardice and treachery, and another evidence that we are contending with a foe, at once mean, despicable and brutal. Southern men have heretofore been in the habit of boasting of their "honor and courage." It was a false boast. Ever since our difficulties commenced, they have acted the part of cravens, cowards and rascals. They have murdered a brave officer who was fighting under the banner of his country. No doubt other Union

officers and privates will meet the same fate, but this conduct will only tend to rouse the will be fearfully avenged !

Th Harrisburg Telegraph, in speaking of the assassination of Col. ELLSWORTE, says:

give the details connected with the movements of the Federal troops in Virginia, inaugurarebel states within the borders of the Old Docount, is the announcement of the assassination of Col. Ellsworth, the gallant and accomplished young leader of the New York Zouaves. While in the act of hauling down a secession flag he was shot by a concealed asassin, and expired almost instantly. The assassin was subsequently discovered, and as our account states, summarily dealt with. Col. Ellsworth was a native of the city of Chicago, and had been appointed to a position in the regular army solely on account of his mil-itary ardor and proficiency, by President Lin-coln. - His death will cause not only a sensation of regret throughout the country, that one so young and brave should have fallen

THE BORDER STATE CONVENTION CONVENED at Frankfort, Ky., on Monday last. Hon, that the troops may perish, provided money John J. Crittenden was appointed Chairman, and Orlando Brown was elected Secretary.

Delegates from Missouri and Kentucky were present. The Convention adjourned till Wednesday, to await the arrival of delegates on their way hither.

tiously, but in a spirit of kindness. The Black Republicans fault Mr. BUCHANAN for why Mr. LINCOLN failed to re-take Harper's firms all that has been said about them. Ferry the day after it had been captured by to make objections and ask questions—easy ing the excellent character of the men of for slanderers to vent their spleen, but it is which the regiments are composed. Already for slanderers to vent their spleen, but it is not so easy for those in authority to do impossibilities. History will do Mr. BUCHANAN ustice-and honest men will applaud his motives and his actions just as Maj. ANDERSON

has done. Rogues may, therefore, continue to carp, and slander and fume. But, to Major ANDERSON'S little speech in

Maj. ANDERSON said :

Mr. Mayor: I dare not attempt to express the feelings that fill me here, standing, as I ning on less than fourteen pounds of bread do, in this temple of liberty, surrounded by the alone, the pork being thrown away as totally spirits of the departed sages of the Revolution. I was born in the country where and at a time when we had but few of the opportunities now afforded to the rising generation, and therefore [have been wanting in my tongue.] was soon taken into the ranks of that nation, which I have for thirty years endeavored to serve to my utmost ability, and it will not be expected that I can properly reply to you and my fellow-citizens of this State, and those who ave honored me with resolutions; but I do thank you for the honor you have conferre

upon me. The duty I have performed was simply such Northern lion, and cause him to howl for re- and I trust better, but none with a better as all true Americans would have performed. taliation. Mark it !- Col. ELLSWORTH'S death heart or a heart that throbbed more for our country and our glorious independence, which was handed down to us by those whose por-traits grace these walls. I was surrounded by

"Under the regular telegraphic head, we but who considered me an enemy; and I pray hose whom I wished to look upon as friends,

that no other American may ever be call upon to encounter the same difficulties. I put ting the campaign in that region, and prepar- my trust in God, and I believe firmly that God ing for a desperate struggle with traitors and put it into my heart to do what I did. There assassing who have been gathered from all the are many who are inclined to blame the preecding Administration, and some to consure minion. The most melancholy part of the ac- present; but I believe truly that every act that was performed in that harbor from the 21st of mher, when I took command, was ruled by that God whom we all should adore, and rhom we must adore if we wish to do well, both in this world and the next. I believe that every act, done there was necessary, in order to bring up the public heart to that sentiment of patriotism which now pervades throughout the North. I thank you for your kindness and civilities.

F Ir is related by a Washington paper, that the troops of Pennsylvania are easily distinguished from those of other States, on account so early in his fight for his country, but it of the mean quality of their clothing. Shame, will fill the hearts of men with horror and in-shame, old Keystone! And yet the clothing shame, old Keystone! And yet the clothing dignation, and excite a spirit of revenge such as will fall heaviest on the traitors of Virgin-did the alathing of the many of the New York did the clothing of the men of the Now York

or Massachusetts Regiments. But all States don't contain speculators, who are willing of it. can be made.

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, of North Caro-ina, who ran for Vice President in 1852 on he ticket with Gen. Scott. is delivering stump in favor of secossion,

LANCASTER, Pa., May 23 .- For re-capture it? We ask the question, not cap- past our citizens have been distressed with the complaints made of the condition of the troops at Camp Johnson-the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiments; and the not "at once" re-capturing Fort Moultrie from the Secessionists, now let them tell us sure of the state of affairs there, which con-So strong have been the grievances of the troops that the Express declares they will the enemy? It all amounts to this-it is easy soon become utterly demoralized, not with stand

two r three companies have unanimously protested against appearing in dress parad and, but for the arrival of a quantity of fresh beet on Sunday, and a care for the honor of their captain, one of the companies would have carried this protest into effect.

All this discontent is occasioned simply by the shocking condition of the commissariat which serves to the volunteers rancid, and Philadelphia. When we commenced these oftentimes, pork in a state of putrescence, and remarks, we expected to write but a few lines. un entirely insufficient supply of bread. The following instance will illustrate the condition of this department: With all economy, one company of seventy-four men supped last eve-ning on less than fourteen pounds of brend

unfit to be touched even by hungry men. The citizens of Lancaster county would cheerfully help the troops if the official com missariat was dispensed with : but they are

not willing to appear to sanction an evident abuse, by contributing to supply that which is paid for out of a liberal State Treasury. They are, however, determined, out of feelings of humanity, as well as patriotism, to have recource to the most energetic measures to institute a reform.

> From the Harrisburg Union. Stop. Thief !

Mr. EDITOR: I beg to suggest the above heading for a column of your paper during the continuance of this war. It is beginning

to be a question with some whether the war got up to sustain the Union, or to sustain pe-cuniarily the fortunes of certain favorites of the States and Federal Governments. The unanimous enthusiasm exhibited by our people will be followed by an equally unanimous re-actionary apathy the moment they discov er that the legions are to be kept in the field by the "cohesive force of public plunder." Already the most scandalous stories are reported and believed by many persons. I en umerate-

1. The shameful misappropriation of the first half-million set apart for the war by our State. 2. A certain horse-purchasing arrangement

where six hundred nags, which cost, on the average, \$80 each, were charged to the Fed eral Government at \$150 per horse. 3. The 20,000-head-of-steers arrangement

made with a certain notorious contractor, who was to receive 8 cents per pound on the hoof, when the market price at the Bull's Head, in New York-always higher than the more outhern cattle markets-was only from 4 to 5 cents.

This last, coming to the ears of Mr. Lincoln, was quashed as far as he could quash it: but not, it is understood, until it progressed so far that from \$100,000 to \$200,000 were made out

If these things go on, Mr. Editor, the glow patriotism will be absolutely extinguished and wilted out which now gives light to the

vhole human race. I would recommend the Congress about to assemble to pass a law punng such proceedings with Death. Men meeches in the tar, pitch and turpentine State that would steel now are worse than traitors. JUNIUS.

to the East was projected. They arrived in mand, this city on the 14th of July, 1860, after a and privations of the defence of that impor-triumplunt progress through the Western tant post, requiring their removal to a more States. The novely of their drill, their fan-healthy climate. He will doubtless witness tastic dress, the precision of their evolutions, with no ordinary feelings of gratification, the attracted universal attention, not only from military men, but from the general public. many evidences which will greet his eye in The exhibition at the Academy of Music was an immense success, and Colonel Ellsworth of the alacrity with which they have rushed became known all over the country as the originator of the Zouaye drill in the United to arms to crush rebellion, and to defend the New Zouave companies began to be American flag. States.

organized at most of the large cities organized at most of the large cities. Colonel Ellsworth lately studied law with Mr. Lincoln, and was admitted to the bar last spring. After Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency, it was generally understood that Colonel Ellsworth would be attached to

his person. He accompanied the President to Washington, and was one of the most active and attentive members of the party. urpation of power by the chief for the preservation of the people from robbers and murder-It was expected that he would be placed in ers will be reckoned as genius and patriotism some important nosition in the War Depart ment, but it is not probable that such a posiby all sensible men in the world now, and by tion would have been in accordance with his every historian that will judge the deed here-

desires. Immediately upon the outbreak of after." the war he sought active service, and came forward to New York and commenced the organization of a Zouave Regiment from members of the Fire Department. The freedon and dash of the Zouave drill exactly spited for the recont cold weather. The Reading the spirit of the firemen, and in an incredibly short time a full regiment had been formed

and was on its way to Washington. The re-giment has elicited universal admiration. the storm : "On Saturday afternoon, at about 31 o clock a thunder storm visited this section, the His parents are still living at his native place. His only brother died a year ago last like of which has not been witnessed for many years. Hail stones as big as walnuts, and spring. He had no sister. At the time of his departure from the city with his regiment, his parents were stopping at the Astor House. At his last interview with thom before he sharp that the horses attached to the omnileft, his mother said ;

"I hope God will take care of you, Elmer." "He will take care of me, mother," he re-plied. "He has led me in this work, and he

as seriously hurt. will take care of me." The stained glass in the north window of the God has taken care of him and the culmination his life could not have been more chapel bearing the names of the " Apostles, was complety denolished, as were also all the windows facing the north. At half past seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Clemson informs us, at least a bushel of could have been gathglorious for himself or the cause for which he died.

Col. Ellsworth was exceedingly beloved wherever he was intimately know. The imored near the gate. One of the omnibusses was almost totally de pression was sometimes obtained by strangers that there was a degree of affectation in his molished; the inmates, who were all ladies. deportment, but those that knew him best were warmest and most devoted friends. escaped with slight injuries -one a sprained •A t ankle, and another a cut on the face. The Chicago and Rockford he was a universal fa damages done in the city were not very great vorite. President Lincoln entertained for him

a high personal regard. It may not be amiss to mention at this tim and flower stalks. that Col. Ellsworth has been engaged for the

last two years to Miss Carrie Spafford, a young lady of seventeen, the daughter of Charles F. Spafford, a wealthy citizen of Rockford, llinois. Miss Spafford was recently a student in the Caroll Institute, Brooklyn. The marriage would probably have taken place ere this, but for the breaking out of the war.

The death of Col. Ellsworth will mark an era in the history of this war, and his name will hereafter stand by the side of Warren and others who fell among the first in the Revolution in defence of their country. The assassin the East; and the large Government wants will who has deprived him of life has conferred be easily supplied, leaving still a large surplus

upon him immortality. The effect of his mur-der will be to intensify the war feeling in the for shipment North, and to furnish a battle ory in future

conflicts! In the city the news of his death was reencunce his

ceived with expressions of the most profound sorrow. Most of the flags on public and pri-vate buildings, and on the vessels in the har-letter, an army among the dare-devil, knit government. He has been organizing, by vate buildings, and on the vessels in the har-bor, were lowered at half-mast, in token of re-and revolver boys of California, with which to spect to his memory. A meeting of the Fund Committee of his regiment was held yester-

tion to take terrible revenge prevails among the Zouaves. Some of them and of the other which shared all the labors, dangers troops are earnestly desirous to lay Alexan-dria in ashes before nightfall.

Arlington Heights, with Berrien's battery. The Sixty-ninth New York Regiment are LATER-A REBEL CAVALRY COMPAstill engaged on the works about a mile and a half from Georgetown; When these are NY CAPTURED. completed; entrenchments and breastworks

WASHINGTON, May 24 .--- The Michigan will be extended further into Virginia. Regiment captured a company of rebel caval-ry just outside of Alexandria, a little before Capt. Berrien, with 135 men and six field pieces, arrived in a special train from Annadaylight this morning. The people in the town were almost scared bolis early this morning. The mails for the South made up here on

to death by the arrrival of the Federal troops, and prior the 1st of June will, if possible. Ie got to their destination via the west. The mail service will be kept up between Washanticipating all kinds of horrors.

A SENTINEL CARRIED OFF FROM ington and Alexandria. CHAMBERSBURG.

The Treasury Department, immediately after opening the proposals on Saturday, CHAMBERSBURG, May 24 .-- The officers who commenced informing the successful bidders of the result. The Secretary accepted all for bonds placed at 55 and dictatorial functions, "for the reason that usecently made a reconnoisance as far as Harper's Forry, report that they learned there that a sentinel had been captured by means bonds placed at 85 and upwards, and awarded the remainder to bidders for treasury notes of a caviat, about a week before, from the at above par. They were awarded in bonds \$6,753,000; in treasury notes, \$2,241,000. The Secessionists had stored at Alexandria a large quantity of railroad iron, which was contured by the U.S. camp here, and was carried to Harper's Fer-There he had been hung up twice, to ry. force him to impart information to the rebels. vith what success was not known. by the U. S. troops. It is valued at anture

It is certain that a sentinel was missed, and HAIL STORM .--- Reading was visited by a tersupposed to have deserted, and this informaion convinced the officers that the suspicion rific hail-storm on Saturday. This accounts

was unjust. Daily Times, of Monday last, thus refers to

Conference of Governors-Review of Troops, dec., dec.

> INDIANAPOLIS, May 25. Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Senator Trumbull arrived here yesterday. The three Governors, Dennison, of Ohio,

some even larger, fell in the streets and vi-Yais2, of Illinois, and Morton, of Indiana. cinity. In the Cometery, a funeral being there had a long conference yesterday, the result of at the time; the falling of the hail was so which has not been nicde public. Gen. McLellan and the Governors reviewed The Troops at Harper's Ferry falling back to

busses ran away, tearing down tomb stones, five regiments of U.S. troops and two regirailings, and upsetting the vehicles, and spilments of State troops. Gen. McLellan ex-pressed surprise at the proficiency of the ling out the occupants. Fortunately no on pops, and was highly gratified at their ad-

Gov. Morton has appointed Hon. William Cumback Colonel of the 13th regiment.

From Alexandria.

Martial Law Proclaimed-The Pickets Fired on-Return Home of the Seventh New York Regiment—Removal of the Body of Jackson —Sergeant Butterworth, of the New York Zouaves, Shot by a Sentinel. though branches were torn from shrubbery

Baltimore, May 26 .- The following is a pecial despatch to the Baltimore American:

ALEXANDRIA, May 26. THE WAR is having some effect on the Colonel Wilcox, the commandant here, has tisued a proelamation instituting strict mar-tial law. Capt. Whittlesey, of the Michigan regiment, is appointed Provost Marshal; and company H, of that regiment, selected as city flour and grain market. The demand for flour has much increased of late for army supplies, and prices are much firmer. The shipping demand is considerable, though prices are fall-The citizens are assured that they ing off in the European markets while rising will be protected in their persons, property and slaves. All public property will be re-spected, unless the Federal forces are attackhere. The Western granaries are beginning to pour upon the East and on Europe the great accumulation of last year's produce. The movement checked to the South is increased to ing or leaving the city without a written pass. the East; and the large Government wants will All outrages or excessess by the Federal soldiers will be promptly punished, if reported. The pickets of the U. S. forces were last night fired upon, and the troops called to arms

COL. FREMONT COMING HOME.-- A letter n consequence, but nobody was hurt. The Seventh New York Regiment will re rom Paris says that Col. Fremont is about to Mariposa negotiations and go turn home, it is reported, on Wednesday. Strong and extensive entrenchments are eing erected by the U.S. forces on the Vir

> pproaches to Alexandria. The city is quiet to-day. The body of Jackson, the assassin of Col.

day afternoon, at four o'clock, to take appro-he will take service at any point Mr. Cam-leron may assign him. for burial. All the fursiture has been re- cooding this, 10 center.

after the thirty-first day of the present month. All postmasters, route agents, and special' agents now acting under the authority of the United States are directed, on and after the d. The citizens are prohibited from enter- first day of June, to continue in the discharge of their duties, subject to the laws and regulations of the new confederacy, to which they are required to apply for new commissions.

mail matter sent to or received from the United States until a postal treaty shall be made by this government with the Southern confederacy and, until postage stamps and stamped enginin heights, which entirely command the velopes are furnished, all mail matter is re-

quired to be paid for in money. The postage on single letters carried within five hundred

Postmasters are forbiden to collect postage on