

CARLISLE, PA., APRIL 16, 1863.

APRIL.

There are sweet scents about us; the violet hides The earth is grateful to the teening clouds. And yields a sudden freshness to their kisses."

"The first blossoms peep about our path,
The lambs are nibbling the short drippling grass,
And the birds are on the bushes."

Where the fell tyrant, Winter, so lately held his reign, we now behold rising beauty and tranquil peace, for Spring has again returned. The month of April is proverbial for its fickleness; for its intermingling showers and flitting gleams of sunshine; for all species of weather in one day; for a wild mixture of clear and cloudy skies, greenness and nakedness, flying bail, and abounding blossoms. But, to the lover of nature, it is not the less characterized by the spirit of expectation with which it embues the mind. We are irresistibly lel to look forward-to anticipate, with a delightful enthusiasm, the progress of the season. It is one of the excellent laws of Providence, that our minds shall be incensibly moulded to a sympathy with that season which is passing, and be come deprived, in a certain degree, of the power of recalling the images of those which are gone by ; whence we reap the double advantage of not being disgusted with the deadness of the wintry landscape from a comparison with the hilarity of spring; and when spring itself appears, it comes with a freshness of beauty which charms us, at once, with novelty, and a recognition of old delights. Symptoms of spring now crowd thickly upon us. However regular may be rapid march of vegetation; at the sudden increase of freshness, greennes and beauty; one old friend after another starts up before us in the shape of a flower. The violets, which come out in March in little delicate groups, now spread in myriads along the hedge rows, and fill secluded lanes with fra-

April is, indeed, the moist and budding month, nourished with alternate rains and sunshine. Nature, after the less unequivocal rigor of winter, seems to take delight in replering herself more evident in this operacon than in any other. Winter rains and thus ner suns may appear to the superficial beerver to bring him nothing but cold and a ; but the watering the vegetation with

Like a lady at her window. tering servant, bringing home buds and flowers for his young mistress. April is she. herself, issuing forth adorned with them.

The blossom of fruit-trees present a splendil scene: in the middle part of the month, gardens and orchards, generally speaking, being covered with a showy profusion of , lum bloom; and the black-thorn and wild and clustering flowers, that they gleam in Hedges and the shadowy depths of woods, as their boughs radiate with sunshine. In the latter part of the month, the sweet and aushing blossoms of apples, and of the wilding, fill up the succession, harmonizing delightfully with the tender green of the expanding leaves, and continuing through part of May, recalling early recollections, and delightful thoughts of our "youthful days."

The fields and meadows, which a few weeks since were uninviting and desolate, are now all covered with a charming verdure of various hues, among which, however, the green, so refreshing to the eye after the sombre tiats of winter, mostly predominates. And now how truly delightful is the appearance of the little flower garden. The crocus, the daisy, the polyanthus, and the dark violet, all rivalling each other in beauty, now excite our utmost attention; while the tulip, the hyacinth, and the camation, scent the air

with their sweetness. All is harmony and joy, for the cheering crat, I say that I AM NOT FOR THE UNrays of the sun have returned to gild the ION AS IT WAS. [Loud cheers.] I have produce of the earth, and to make merry the the honor to say as a democrat, and an Anheart of every living thing. The feathered songsters of the grove are now busily emtheir little nests, and in providing food for troubles which have burst upon us; but their young ones. In the ploughed field the rustic sower is engaged in despositing the seed in the ground, leaving to Heaven the glorious task of completing the work:

Has done his part. Ye fostering breezes, blow Ye softening dows, ye tender showers, descend!
And temper all, then world-reviving Sun."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING .- The Democratic meeting held in the Court House on Monday evening was well attended, every township in the county, we believe, being represented .-The object of the meeting was to urge upon our friends of the various townships the necossity of starting Clubs at an early day, so ably and eloquently addressed by Messrs. I have spent tears and blood enough on it, in Newsham, Penrose, Hepburn, Shapley, Shearer and Herman, all of whom took strong had been let alone. The old house was good attempt to hoodwink one another? Why ground in tavor of the old Union, and de- enough for me; but as they have pulled down should we deny what we know to be a fact? n unced, in terms of just severity, the traitors | the early part, I propose, when we rebuild it, | who declare themselves opposed to the resforation of the Union, and sneer at the Constitution. The speakers were bold, and did The people the treasonable language of hite a member of the Legislature in the redempt of hite a member of the Legislature in the redempt of old Mother Cumberland are reported entaining. "wile awake," and on the sec nd Tuesday of October next will place their heels upon The abelition leaders, cannot, of course, be the heads of the Blacksnakes, and extermi-

State, has debarred from the communication nance such open bribery and festering cortable all who, in his opinion, are "disloyal." | ruption.

nace them.

A MAJOR-GENERAL OPPOSED TO THE UNION:

Those who have no knowledge of "cour

secrets," and who are not permitted to even hear the discussions in old Abe's "kitchen cabinet," have been puzzled to know why the Blacksnakes were so wonderfully pleased with " Major-General Benjamin F. Butler." They (the Blacksnakes,) are constantly showoring their compliments upon him-speak of him as a great General—one who has "fearlessly discharged his duty"-invite him to late dinners-adopt resolutions in towns and cities, tendering him hospitalities, &c. Young girls have begged to dence with him-old maids have flirted with him-and shoddy contractors have shown prompt obsequiousness in his august presence. Butler never was in a battle in his life, and never expects to be. Why then should be monopolize the favors of the administration and its friends? To-be-sure, it was publicly stated by a Sena tor in his place, a few weeks since, that Bur-LER and his brother had, by a certain kind of hocus-poeus, made some five or six millions of dollars, during the few months that the General was in command in New Orleans; but thousands of other pets of the administration have been equally successful in enriching themselves at the public expense, without receiving such marked attention for their smartness. They are respected and patted on the shoulder by the "powers-thatbe," it is true, and not a mother's son of them was ever punished or even compelled to disgorge the plunder. But, they have not been feled, like BUTLER. There was a mystory in all this, and none but "the knowing ones" had knowledge of this mystery. Some supposed it was because Butler, in his capacity of commander-in-chief at New Orleans published an order (to his everlasting disgrace be it said,) in which he threatened to regard the women of that city as strumpets, if they, by word or look, offended any of his soldiers. The devil himself could not have devised a more infamous or ungallant order. Others again believed that it was the utterance of the most rabid and extreme abolition sentiments, that gained him so much favor at the White House and in Administrative circles. But then, scores of others had, like BUTLER, turned traitors to their principles, our walks, we are daily surprised at the and had announced themselves converts to abolitionism, so that they might Le enabled to rob the Government, but they were not made gods of all at once, and why should picayune Betler" be? So the question has been asked over and over again, "what

ention ?" The secret is out at last-the cat's out of he bag-and the reason why Bens. F. Bur-LER has been made so great a pet by the administration and by Abolitionists generally, is because he has proved a traiter to the cause of the Union! Yes, this man BUTLER-this pet and favorite of the administration-a Major General in the army-had the audacity to declare in a Loyal League meeting in New ... showers, then warming it, and then York, that he is " NOT FOR THE UNION AS IT was ering it again, seem to show to our very was!" And for uttering this most infamous ears her "own sweet hand," divested of its and treasonable language, he was loudly "on ming." She dresses her plants visibly, "cheered" by the traitors who were his religion, and trouble and misery upon the hearers. He says too in his speech that country, that themselves may thrive upon the This is truly the spring and yourn'll lass South Carolina has "gone out" of the Union | ruin wrought. of the vent. March was like an honest blus Ah, indeed! This is just what Jeff Davis has said ; but when before did a loyal man ulter such a sentiment? Out of the Union, for sooth? Are we fighting with a foreign Ohio, Crisis, and riddled it. The cause of power then, and is Mr. Lincoln President of this riot, was the fact that the Crisis had alonly a portion of the States? Is JEFF Davis | ways advocated the constitution, in opposi- | McCiellan, though his advance guard had President of the other portion? So says tion to negro freedom. A correspondent BUTLER, and for saying so he is applauded gives the following particulars in regard to by his Blacksnake listeners. If this be so, the matter. am wreathe their sprays with such pure then-if this is the idea that is to be entertained by those who, unfortunately for our country, are in power-how long will it be hefore the South is recognised by foreign powers? No, no-these utterances by But-LER are treasonable, and are the words of a traitor. But yet he is continued as a Major-General, and is the special champion and fa-

vorite of the administration! Below we give an extract from BUTLER's speech as we find it reported in the New York Herald. Rend it, loyal men-read it, Union men-and hide your faces in shame as you are convinced that we have a Major-General in the army who declares himself opposed to the Union. And, as you read this damnable confession, bear in mind that Bur-LER's sentiments accord with those held by the administration, and by the traitors who

are banded together in Loyal Leagues. Extract from Gen. Butler's Speech. "And now, my friends, I do not know but that I shall commit some heresy; but as a democrat, and as an Andrew Jackson demo-

drew Jackson democrat, that I am not for the Union to be again as it was. Understand me. I was for the Union as it was, because ployed in collecting together materials for I saw, or thought I saw, in the future the having undergone those troubles, having spent all the blood and treasure, I do not like to go back again and be "cheek by jowl" as skin of their teeth." Give the Democracy nelp it. [Cheers.] Let no man misunderstand me; and I repeat it lest I might be misunderstood. I do not mean to give up a single inch of the soil of South Carolina. I had been alive at that time, and had the position and the ability, I would have dealt with South Carolina as Jackson did, and kept her in at all lazards. But now she has gone out; and I will take care that when she comes a day. Rhode Island, Connecticut and New n again she will come in better behaved .-[Laughter and cheers.] I will take care that she shall be no longer the firebrand of the Union-aye, and that she shall enjoy, what her people never yet have enjoyed, the blessings of a republican form of government .that our organization may be thorough in all [Cheers.] Therefore, in that view, I am not for the county. The meeting was for the restoration of the Union as it was. conjunction with my fellow citizens, to make

THE CAMERON, BRIBERY, CASE,-The Com-Boyer, and alleging the guilt of Simon Camdamaged by any such revelations, because stealing, plundering and lying is their trade, hat them. hat are there not some honest men noting hat are there not some honest men noting with that party who still claim to discounted.

it a little better. It was good enough if it

to build it up with all the modern improve-

ments. [Enthusiastic applause.]

-PULPIT POLITICS.

A number of leading Republican papers, we notice, are entering into a defence of political preachers, and would make their readers believe that this pernicious practice is all right and proper. We think the practice fraught with great ovil, to the Church as well as to the State. It has already produced schism in congregations, divided Churches, degraded clorgymen in public estimation, and vastly lessened their influence for good in community. So has it created wrangling, bitterness of spirit, feud, and persecution among neighbors and friends. . It is noticeable that the practice is approved or followed only among those whose political sentiments are of Abolition stamp, and they make their religion subservient to their political belief. And we find it almost universally the case that, among the religious societies thus contaminated with polities, the utmost uncharitableness provails against all who differ with beir joint sectarian and party beliefs. Surely there must be something, then, of evil in system which is so peculiarly creative of ill-will and enmity among neighbors and communities. Indeed, it would seem as if this evil was ordained by the Almighty Himself, as a terrible penalty upon those who thus essay to degrade His holy cause by asociating with it the unworthy, mere worldly oncernments of men.

But we think the practice pernicious in mother point of view. The framers of the Constitution wisely declared against a union of Church and State. That instrument should be regarded by all citizens as a Will, which either the heirs nor their descendants should ver violate, or annul, or destroy. And assuredly, were all the different religious denominations throughout the land to adopt the practice which the Republican papers defend and approve-were all the people to countenance it-we should inevitably glide into a Not the subordinate generals, but the authorondition of affairs which would establish the he power of the Church over that of the State, and pastors and leading churchmen would then become our civil rulers as well as our religious teachers. The manifold evils which would grow out of such a state of affairs, who cannot predict? We ought not to ningle religion and politics. The pure pasor who well and faithfully serves his Great Master will instinctively refrain from participation in party matters. He cannot serve both God and man in such mixed duties, and perform his duty to each. He cannot touch his clerical robes in the pool of politics without soiling them -and he should preserve has BUTLER done, or what is he going to do, these ever pure or never wear their more.that entitles him to so much puffing and at-It has been, we sincerely believe, a ripe cause for the growth of infidelity, this degrading the clergyman to the level of the Abolition politician, for we find that, in the communities where religion and politics are equally discoursed from the pulpits, infidelity most flourishes. We can view the practice in no light in which it is likely to subserve the cause of religion, to promote the benefit of mankind, or to effect good whatever. It disrupts peace and good will among men, and outs a mighty engine in the hands of evil-

> A NEWSPAPER MOBBED. - A few weeks ago a mob entered the office of the Columbus,

inded, ambitious, worldly-given mortals,

wherewith to bring shame and censure upon

"During the riot at the office, one of Mr. Medary's daughters, Mrs. Wilson, passed through the crowd, took the subscription books, and was making off with them, when a well known dirty abolitionist here attempted that the safety of Washington when it was to take them from her. She took a revolver not even endangered was sacrificed to everyfrom her pocket, leveled it at the fellow's thing else; that we have not a man from fit only to fight women, went off with the not one of them daring to interfere with her.

The fellow is in the lock-up for assaulting her. All honor to her. Colonel Medary arrived in the ten o'clock that must have compensated him for the destruction of his office. He was escorted by an immense crowd to the American Hotel, where he was welcomed by Judge Thurman in a speech that had the ring of the true The reply of Mr. Medary was in excellent taste, and had a happy effect in quietning, to take measures to protect the properof democrats in the future. Retaliation for like outrages will be certain and prompt.

The Herald asks us if we have heard of the elections in Rhode Island and Connecticut. Well, ves. In the first named State the Blacksnake indjority is not as great of self-confidence. But this arises from a by some 2000 votes as it was last year, and just appreciation of the difficulty of his task. by some 2000 votes as it was last year, and in Connecticut the Republican loss is about 7000 votes. The fact is, our opponents have succeeded in these two little States "by the we were before with South Carolina, if I can one more chance, and we will carry nearly every New England State. It required all the efforts of the administration to retain power in these States; the corruption fund put in his place.

Was freely used: Abulition soldiers were sent But there is one source of consolation and was freely used; Abolition soldiers were sent home to vote, but no Democrat, either officer or private, could obtain leave of absence for Hampshire will be Democratic hereafter .-

Stick a pin there. THE TRUE NIGGER-HEAD DOOTRINE .- At an Abolition meeting in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last, a "Reverend" Albert N. Gilbert made a speece in which he said :- "This is a war for the aboolition of slavery. Why should we longer From the first of January, 1863, 'every true and loyal American is an abolitionists, every American army an Abolition army, and whenever it advances, carries in one hand

from Poland is that the Polanders have suf- and Armstrong to the 17th of June Convenfored a severe defeat, and that their leader has taken refuge in Austria, where he is now on parole. This being thus practically settled, it is supposed, that Napoleon will again turn his attention to the civil war in Ameri-

Report of the Committee on the Conduct of. the War

McClellan, The ringleaders on this Com- Rappahannock. mittee had been the most inveterate enemies the General had. It was Chandler who made the brutal attack upon him the very have an army of seven hundred thousand day he fought one of his most desperate and men in the field, and from four to five hun-

AN and excuse the wretched blunders of the Administration. We cannot better express our opinion of this mean and contemptible Herald says: * "The main design of the report is evident-

y to damage Gen. McClellan; And so one-

sided a document never before emanated from

a Congressional Committee. It is more like the speech of a public prosecutor against a prisoner than the charge of an impartial udge, exhibiting the evidence on both sides, without fear, favor or affection. But in their anxiety to injure him they have effectually damaged themselves, and brought reproach upon all in military authority, from the President down to the brigadier general. For who is responsible for the cer duct of the war? ities at Washington who appoint them. The flippancy with which a committee of civilians give expression to military opinions, and speculate upon what would or might have been, had Gen. McClellan done this or omited to do that, is quite in keeping with their profound ignorance of the subject on which they treat. "Fools rush in where angels. fear to tread." They are all like a set of schoolboys playing soldiers when the school master is out. The most burly of them, Ben. Wade, shouts that they are all wrong, and. trikes right and left, after the fashion all in a china shop. He hits the tall boys ike Lincoln under the fifth rib, and the short poys like McClellan on the bridge of the nose. The military criticisms of Wade & Co. are about as valuable as the prattle of children But, while their opinions are not worth a rush, the facts which they bring to light present a melancholy picture of the folly and neapacity which have marked the conduct f the war in the cabinet and in the camp,hey represent Abe Lincoln, an Illinois lawyer, playing the part of Napoleon the Great, dictating to his marshals. This would be extremely farcical were not the consequences

port throughout, is a satire on the President. In one portion of it, indeed, a most serious charge is made, namely, to the effect that Mr. Lincoln and the two great men who sit by his side, Halleck and Stanton, let out the secret of Burnside's plan of campaign, so that it reached the enemy and compelled the abandonment of the pian. The report is as remarkable for what it amits a what it contains. One of the most brillinst and successful buttles of the war, that of Humover Court House, won by McGlellan's right wing under Fitz John Porter—a victory have followed but for the action of the authorities at the national capitol—is completely ignored. No mention is made of the failure

avolved of the most tragic nature. The re-

from which the capture of Richmond would at that critical moment of McDowell to advance from Fredericksburg to co operate with heard the sound of the cannon-a failure caused by the positive orders of the War Department forbidding McDowell to move .-McClellan did his part well. The authorities at Washington spoiled all. The omission of all this is a specimen of the character of the report for fairness and impartiality

head, and denouncing him as a coward. Abe Lincoln down, who is fit to lead 50,000 men; and that in the principal battles in books, revolver in hand, through the crowd, which we had an army of upwards of 100,000 men in the field not more than a portion of them, hardly 20,000, could be brought into action. Thus our generals have always had more troops than they knew what to do with train, last night. He met with a reception The decisive battles won by the masters of the art of war, such as Napoleon and Frederic, were the result of a skill which brought to bear their whole force against the enemy. Most of the battles fought in this war have been mere scenes of slaughter without result. The chief cause of failure lies in an ignorant interference at Washington with the generals ing the excited passions of his indignant in the field. The only man who appeared to friends. A meeting will be held, this evemade proficiency in the practice of the military art was General McClellan, and he was dismissed just when his talents and capabilities were being developed by experience. It is true he has his faults and that he made me mistakes; but he has been thwarted in the most malignant manner from the very outset by the politicians in Congress and the radicals in the Cabinet. The greatest fault imputed to him is excessive caution and lack An inferior mind would be blind to this, and commit such terrible blunders as that of Burnside at Fredericksburg. McClellan was gradually feeling his way and fitting himself to be a great military leader. He was bemore expert in handling a large army, as at Antietam, when his career was cut short by an order from Washingtom, and inferior mei

national pride in the report—one distinguishing feature of the war—and that is that the incompetency of generals and of the Department has been redeemed by the intel ligent courage and discipline of the men.— They have lought like heroes on every field; and even when they knew that they were marched into the jaws of death, without any advantage to the cause, they shrank not from the enerifice. This was the case at Fredericksburg, where they said to each oth er:-"Boys, we are going into a slaughter pen; but we must do it; come on. even after the dreadful defeat which they anticipated, they were ready to try it over again next day. There is no example in history of troops fighting so bravely and so well who have been so badly led. By their brilliant fighting qualities they have won imperishable renown. By the conduct of the war from first to last the country, has been

INDIANA AND ARMSTRONG .- J. B. Sansom Esq., of the Indiana Democrat, has been appointed Senatorial delegate from Indiana tion, and Irwin Steele, Esq., of the Blairsville Record, Representative delegate from Indiana county, both instructed to vote for Wm. II.

disgraced.'

Wittie, for Governor. American silver is at a discount of 10 per cent, in St. John, N. B.

What is the Administration About? This Committee, appointed by the two flity eight per cent, premium. The fact may houses of Congress, of which those very fair and patriolic civilians Walls Changes and less than the contact and patriolic civilians which changes and less than the contact and and patriotic civilings, Ware, Chandles and Covode were the ruling spirits, have made a very lengthy report. It was well understood very lengthy report. It was well understood when this committee was appointed that the principal if not the sole object was to carp at and Port Hedson thus far have resulted only Gon. McClellan, and, if possible, damage in failures, losses and disappointments. Our his military character. The mannenin which land and naval forces assigned to the work the war had been conducted was the least of to be waiting for "something to turn up" in the Committee's thoughts, except so far as their favor in some other quarter, and Gen. they could use this pretext for assaulting Hooker still remains fast in the mud on the East and West our fleets and armies re

main stationary, or are buffled in all their

aggressive movements. We are supposed to

coessful battles, and Wade and Covode had these tremendous forces bestowed? For, also beliehed forth their slanders against the while it annears that the army of Gen. Banks commander of our army as fast as opportuni- may be too weak to make a deliberate assault upon the rear of Port Hudson, and while Gen. Grant, in the absence of an overwhelm-The report of this partisan committee is ing pressure of troops, is compelled to rest what the public had a right to expect. sort to all sorts of to lious experiments of t is a labored attempt to fault Gen. McCLEL- | strategy against Vicksburg, it also appears that Gen. Rosecrans, so far from being able to advance, is really in some danger from the posibility of an attack by a rebel army vastly superior in numbers to his own. We report than by adopting the views of the that President Lincoln is satisfied that in the New York Herald, a neutral paper. The aggregate he has soldiers enough, from the fact that he has not taken a single step to strengthen his armies through the Conscription act; but still the unsatisfactory reports from the South of the last few days are beginning to create the impression in the public mind that the campaign of this spring and summer will fall lamentably short of the promises of the government and the late

easonable expectations of the country. We were amused for some time with dea that the rebels were about to evacuate Vicksburg; but that conjecture is at length set at rest. Next we are told that it is the pinion of Gen. Dix, at Fortress Monroe, that ic rebels at Richmond are actually engaged n the preliminary husiness which indicates heir evacuation of the Confederate capitol. Deserters from the rebel army are reported as bringing some positive intelligence to this effect. Gen. Hooker, however it is said, has no faith in these wonderful reports; and he s in a position to know whether there is or s not a rebel army of some magnitude on he opposite hills of the Rappahannock.— The simple truth is that Richmond, in the East, and Vicksburg and Port Hudson, in the West, are the most important of the strongholds of the rebellion and that they will not be evacuated without a stubborn re-

Had Gen. McClellan last fall been allowed remain even a week longer at the head of the Army of the Potomac, he would, in all probability, liave cleared the way to Richnrond; for while he was close upon the rear of Lee, on the eastern flank of the Blue Ridge, he had Jackson on the western side ent off, with the occupation by our troops of the mountain passes through which only he could come to the timely support of Lee .-That golden opportunity, however, having baving been lost, it may be useless to dwell upon it. We are called supon to deal with the matter as it now stands. Why, then, does not Gen. Hooker advance? We remember the outery that was raised last spring against the inactivity of McClellan. are the causes, then, which still detain Gen. Hooker on the Rappahannock, when he boasts himself that he has "the finest army on the planet?" We think it likely that he detained by the superior powers at Washington, and they are pursuing a military policy which it is vain for ordinary mortals to

we cannot, however, diseard the suspicion that the ruling powers of the Cabinet have have been devoting too much of their atten-tion of late to the petty spring elections of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and too little to the active busidess of the war, for the accomplishment of any important results .held their elections, may we not hope that an active prosecution of the war, including a Monitor or two in the Mississippi river, will then be undertuken? We would repectfully ask of President Lincoln himself, is not this reasonable demand ?-N. Y. Herald.

Arrested for Treason.

Four men, named Philip Huber, Gabriel Filbert, Dr. A. F. Illich and Harrison Oxon-Wednesday last by the United States Marshal, on a charge of holding treasonable meetings in a barn in Marion township, and they made an agreement that as many as taken to Philadelphia. They had a hearing could be spared should go home and vote. before the U. S. Commissioner on Thursday, and were admitted to bail on their own recognizance for trial at the next term of the U. S. District Court.

We rather think the prisoners above alluded to must be "Union Leaguers," as Democrats are not in the habit of meeting in secret conclave as these new-fangled Know-Nothings, ycleped Union Leaguerer, do. Democrats have no concentments. Their principles are open and avowed, and any body can attend their meetings and hear all that is said, at barns and outhouses and plot treason in seeret or openly, as the Union Leaguers do.

Washington a "Copperhead."

George Washington was a " Copperhead." that word. If the following extracts from his Farewell Address are not "Copperhead sentiments," we know not what are. At any rate they are Democratic sentiments: "Indignantly frown upon the first dawn-

ing of every attempt to alienate any portion our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the arious parts. The Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act

of the people, is sacredly obligatory apon all. Resist with care the spirit of in ipon its principles, however specious the pre-The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in

me, and thus create, whatever the form f Government, a real despotism. Let there be no change by usurpation or though this in one instance may be the nstrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free government is destroyed." John W. Forney, under his own sig-

nature in the Press of last Saturday, says: that over \$40,000 have been subscribed and paid into the parent League in Philadelphia, and more than \$20,000 have also been subscribed and paid into the publication committee of that League, for the purpose of circulating loyal weekley newspapers, &s. What a God send this will be to some of the abolition prints in this section who are down at the heel for want of subscribers. We advise them to dive in soon or they will not

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, the Minesota editress, has been appointed to a clerkship in the War Department, with a salary of \$1000 per annum. She has recently been the world. She is also a firm Abolitionist.

get a bone to pick.

Famale: Anti-Slavery Party.

The Press of this morning displays the proceedings of a meeting of old ladies, held yesterday, to rejoice together over the over-throw of the Constitution by the Abolition Administration, in despoiling the loyal and true people of the District of Columbia, o their possessions in slaves, to congratulate and sing hosannas in praise of General Hunter, the cequaror of Jucksonville, and hi negro soldiers; to return their gratefu thanks to General Butler, for his efforts in establishing the grand idea of negro equal ty, in the region of New Orleans; and in the most solemn name of the Most High they declare that " the hour of final victory s at hand when the Abelitionist may put of his armor and sing songs of victory.' old ladies also congratulate themselves by de claring, "It is a pleasant task to trace the tokens of our nation's progress during the past year." A pleasant task to trace our nation's progress through a bloody, merciless civil war ! A pleasant task for these old ladies, to see brothers struggling in a sanguinary battle! A pleasant sight to see burning towns; to hear the shricks of women and children in Pensacola and Jacksonville to hear of starvation and misery stalking among the true and loyal Wilou families, driven from their homes into the mountain wilderness of East Tennessee had Kentucky. All this is a pleasant retrospect for these pious ladies, who know no kindred but negroes. Philadelphia Evening Journal.

among the soldiers employed along the coast. Jacksonville and Pensacola have both been destroyed by incendiaries in the Union army. These are wicked acts, without any militation and do vast barm to the Union cause. There was nothing which warranted the destruction of either town, for they were both in passession of Union troops. But upon the order to abandon them the soldiers seem to linve se aside all subordination, and in the very spirit of wantonness fired nearly every house in these two devoted towns. Nothing was spared, and Triend and foe were served alike. The Union citizens of Jacksonville, who was der the supposition that our tropps had come to stay, manifested their attachment to the old flag, were not favored more than known for Mobjack Bay, and ran up Wyre river, sympathizers with rebellion. They were where they remained that day, took too compelled to see their property burned before; contrabands, and next day proceeded up compelled to see their property burned before their eyes, and many who were in comfortable homes came away in our transports without so much as a bed to sleep upon. The officers in command did what they could to stop this vaudalism, but all to no purpose. A correspondent of the Evening Post, in giving the particulars of the destruction of

WANTON DESTRUCTION. We are sorry

sco the spirit of wanton mischief so rife

Jacksonville, says: "If General Hunter had desired to the State of Florida and the cause of freedom and Union in the South the greatest injury-I be wished to paralyze the patriotism and destroy the loyalty of this people, and blight the hopes of the State, he could not have adopted a course more certain of success than the one be has adopted from the first in regard to this State. This is now the third time that the people have been cheated, and the loyal sentiment place at the mercy of the common enemy. Now this place—the best and most flourishing town in East Florida, and the only place whose citizens and property-holders were generally loyal-has been irretrievably ruined, and its people scattered abroad without homes or means of present subsistence. Many loyal citizens further up the river, being assured of protection, have rendered service, and so identified themselve with the Union cause as to author them will the rebels, and are now alandoned to the tender mercies. God save the country and the cause where such things are done in its name and by its friends!"

How the Consectiour Election was Car-RIED BY THE ADMINISTRATION .- The Newark But as Rhode Island and Connecticut have Daily Journal publishes the following letter, written by a member of Company I, first Connecticut Artillery :

We were yesterday (March 20th) thrown into great excitement by the report that two hundred of our regiment were to be sent home to vote at the election, and an order did come, to pick out twenty good reliable Republicans from our company." Our officers told us that from our company." the Quartermester General of Connecticut came on to Washington, and had an interview rider, were arrested in Berks county on with the head of the War Department, Mr Stanton, and stated to him that "Connecticut would be sure to go for Seymour, unless the soldiers could go home and vote." And Mr. Stanton asked how long it would take for the furloughs to go through the regular channels, and being told it would take three

> Soud their names to me, and I will put them through in three hours.' And the men were accordingly picked out; men that were "sure to vote for Bucking ham;" no matter if they had spent half their me in the guardhouse, if they were sure to vote right" it was enough.

But as you may well suppose, we, who were not of the same political way of thinking, did not like it. Wo should not care if they would let us go too, and vote for Seymour .their pleasure. They never meet in old But that was not according to the programme. So we made some pretty loud talk-the consequence of which was, our commanding of ficer went to Mr. Stanton and stated that he was afraid he would demoralize the regiment and had it stopped as far as this regiment i concerned; but I believe it was to extend to according to the Republican definition of all the Connecticut regiments in this vicinity. So look out for a great influx of soldiers of the first Monday of April.

Yours truly. Another Procuamation to Put Down the

REBELLION. - Poor Greeley and the other ablitionists have persuaded our amiable President, Abe Lincoln, to issue several proclamations to put down the rebellion in ninety lays. The last proclamation was designed o liberate all the slaves of the South, because hey gave the principal aid and support to the rebels; but this proclamation has failed even before the ninety days are up. One more proclamation will do the business. owever, if the abolitionists can only get the President to issue it. Let a splendid procla mation be published freeing all the beautifu women of the South from the thraldom of their rebel husbands. Let these women be divorced and set upon their legs, like the trong-minded sisters down East. This will settle Jeff Davis & Co. The Southern women new give the rebels much more aid, comfort nd support than the slaves ever did. They furnish lint, bandages and attendance at the pospitals; shirts, trowsers, socks and mittens for the army, and little rebel babies who will fill up the rebel ranks if the war lasts long enough. Now if the slaves of rebels should he freed, why not free the wives of rebels Divorce the Southern women, and the rebellion can easily be put down .- N. Y. Herald. REOSPECTIVE PROFITS FROM STOCK GROWING.

-Horses, in consequence of the great demand for them for the army, are considerable higher than formerly. work and milk, have not yet risen much, but probably will advance somewhat in price. ep can hardly full to be in extra demand for some years to come. With these prospects, furmers, we think, will do well to increase their herds and flocks. There can hardly be a doubt that for some years to come proclaiming Mrs. Lincoln's excellencies to the growing of stock will be at least handsomely remunerative

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WAR NEWS.

Important News from Rebel Sources.

The Attack on Fort Sumpter. THE NEW IRONSIDES AND REOKUK RE. PORTED DISABLED.

Later from the Lower Mississippi THE FIGHT AT CHARLESTON FORTRESS MONROE, April 10. By Telegraph. Yesterday's Richmond

hig says: thig says: Charleston, April 7.—The attack ha CHARLESTON, April 1.—The attack bat commenced. Four iron-clads out of seven in the Yankee fleet are engaged. Heavy firing took place from the fleet and from Forts Sumpter, Moultrie and Morris Island. consides was hit and run ashore, but got of and was carried out of range. At 2.00 the Monitors and Ironsides opened

ire at a distance of 3000 yards. At 2.30 the firing was incessant on both sides till 5 o'clock, when it gradually diminished. The fire was concentrated on For

The Ironsides and Keokuk withdrew at A o'clock, apparently disabled.
Intende excitiment prevails in the city.
Dur Monitors large gone out to take part. .Our ensualties are, one boy killed and five men badly wounded in Sumpter. The other

batteries have not been heard from.

April 8, 1.30 P. M.—Seven turreted iron. clads and the Ironsides are within the bar, and twenty-two blockading vessels of the bar.
The Keokuk is sunk on the Beach of Morris Island.

There is no disposition apparent to renew the conflict.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 9. of truce boat Morris, in charge of Captain Bisbe, 9th Vermont, left this morn ing for City Point, with about 500 rebel bi soners; also, the Neily Pentz, with nearly

the same number. bere, and are in camp.
An expedition left Yorktown, last Tuesday, North river, where they found two planters, who took the oath, and about thirty rele cavalry made their appearance from the accompanied the expedition, they ran away. The expedition here captured or took in care horses, and returned to Yorktown, yesterday

afternoon, having seen no rebel troops i large numbers.
The Richmond Sentinel, of the 8th int.

CHATTANOOGA, April 6 .- Morgan was attacked by the Unionists, on Friday, and was driven back to Snow Hill, where he held his position, and the enemy retired. Our (rebel) troops under Colonel Smith, were repulsed, at Woodbury, on Saturday, and fell back within twelve miles of McMinnsville. A column of U. S. troops are advancing on Columbia, and a battle is imminent before the week closes.

General Pegram was attacked near Som erset, 24th ult., by the United States infantry and cavalry; and after a long hand-to hand fight, General Pegram fell back six miles. Loss on both sides heavy. IMPORTENT REBEL REPORTS FROM

THE MISSISSIPPI. The Richmond Whig, of the 9th, contains

the following:
Vicksburg, April 7.—The enemy are with

Yesterday all their tents were struck. Four large transports have gone up the river, loaded with troops.

The enemy cut the levee and turned the water into their old camping ground.

Jackson, Miss., April 7.—Farragut, with three vessels, is above Port Hudson. He signailed the lower fleet, but none of his ves els have gone down the river yet. Vicksburg will be attacked this week The Unionists have contracted their lines at

Memphis. The Hartford landed at Bayou Sara this morning and destroyed the Government stores The lower fleet has opened fire, lying out

of the reach of our batteries. LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

The Richmond Whig, of Friday, contains the following despatch:
CHARLESTON, April 8, 8 o'clock, p. m. All is quiet thus far to-day. The people

and troops are in high spirits at the result of yesterday's fight. The Keokuk is certainly sunk. The fighting yesterday was chiefly at a distance of 900 yards. The Monitors cannot pass Sumpter without coming within 500 yards. The impression is very general that he enemy will renew the attack after repairng damages. A second despatch, 10 o'clock, p. m., says:

The Intest official intelligence from the Bar states that only two of the iron clads have gone south, leaving seven remaining besides the Keokuk, which lies sunk about 1000 yards from Morris Island. The Yankee machine called the Devil, designed for the removal of torpedoes, has floated ashore and fallen into our hands. All is quiet. The enemy is constantly signalling but no attack is anticipated before to worrow. The Yankees have been busy all day repairing damages: Later-A Charleston disparch of the 9th,

(morning,) says:
All is quiet this morning, the Monitors still in sight. Yesterday evening many pieces of the Keokuk's furniture, with spy glass, etc., were washed on Morris Island beach.

Many of these articles were covered with clotted blood. The impression prevails at our batteries that the slaughter on board the

Keckuk was terrible. The rebel dispatches state that in the enagement on the 7th all the Monitors were requently hit, but results are unknown. One gun on Fort Moultrie was disnounted and one man wounded.

Serious Bread Riot in Rich-

BALTIMORE, April 7, 1863. Col. Stewart of the Second Indiana regiment, one of the fourteen United States officers just released by the rehels, and who has just arrived here, makes the following state:

On Thursday last he saw from his prison window in Richmond a great bread riot; composed of about three thousand women. who were armed with clubs and guns and

. They broke open the government and private stores, and took bread, clothing and whatever else they wanted. The militin were ordered out to check the

riot, but failed to do so.

Jeff. Davis and other high officials made speeches to the infuriated women, and told them they should have whatever they needed. They then became calm, and order was once more restored.

All the other released Union officers confirm this statement.

School Superintendent.-Governor Curtin has appointed Professor Coburn, of Bradford county, to be State Superintendent of Common Schools, in place of Hon. Thomas II. Burrowes, whose time will expire on the first of Junea