

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.



CARLISLE, PA., MAY 21, 1863.

Welcome to our Soldiers.

RECEPTION TO THE NINE MONTHS MEN.—Notice.—The Committee of Reception to give a welcome to the returning nine months men, gives notice as follows:

The returning Volunteers will be received by the firing of a salute at the Gas Works. They will then be received at the Public Square by the Committee of Reception, and dismissed. On their arrival the bells of the town will be rung. [Persons having charge of bells will please pay attention to this.] After the reception a dinner will be given to the soldiers of the 130th Regiment, to which all honorably discharged soldiers are invited.

ORDINATION OF PASTORS.—INTERESTING SERVICES.—This Second Presbyterian Church (O. S.) of this place was the scene of a most interesting service on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

This was the day appointed by the Presbytery of Carlisle for the ordination and installation of Rev. JOHN C. BLISS as Pastor of this church, where he has been preaching since last fall. Accordingly, at 10 A. M. the Presbytery entered upon the solemn services. The venerable Dr. CROZER of Mercersburg, presided, putting the usual questions to pastor and people: Rev. SAMUEL J. WILSON, D. D., Prof. of Eccl. History in the Western Theological Seminary, preached a forcible and striking discourse on Hos. 2: 21, 22. Rev. ISAAC N. HAYS, of the Middle Spring church, gave the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. W. C. CATELL of Harrisburg, that to the people. The interest of the occasion was enhanced by the ordination, at the same time, of the Rev. W. C. STRYKER, who has accepted a call to the church in Hagerstown, Md.

The sight of these two young men kneeling together before the pulpit, while the Presbytery gathered around them, and placing their hands upon their heads, solemnly set them apart to the work of the ministry, was one of great impressiveness. After the benediction was pronounced, Mr. Bliss received the greetings of the congregation. Judging from all, both old and young, these received a sincere and delightful cordiality in their welcome of him as pastor. Altogether the occasion was one not soon to be forgotten.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF CARLISLE.—The following are the officers of the Democratic Club of Carlisle:

President—Andrew Kerr. Vice President—Wm. Gould. Treasurer—James Armstrong. Secretary—J. U. Wandorlich. Corresponding Secretary—Wm. M. Penrose.

At the regular meeting of the Club, on Saturday evening, May 16th, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published in the Democratic papers of this Borough:

Resolved, That the Democratic Club of Carlisle regard the recent arrest and trial by Court Martial of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, as illegal, unconstitutional and tyrannical; and they protest respectfully, but firmly, against such usurpations of power by the President of the U. S. and the officers of the army, as destructive of the rights and subversive of the liberties of the people.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN FRANKFORD.—A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at the Stone School House, in Frankford township, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club.

Mr. Jno. Wagoner was elected President, and JACOB NICKER Vice President pro tem. The meeting was then addressed by Rufus E. Shanley and C. E. McLaughlin, Esq., of Carlisle. A permanent organization of the Club will be effected and a Constitution and By-Laws adopted at the next meeting—on Thursday evening, the 28th inst. Old Frankford is "wide awake."

LOOKS FINE.—With a few exceptions the grain fields in this section present a promising appearance.

The flowers, leaves and blossoms have sprung forth with marvellous rapidity during the present week.

The 130th Regiment (nine months men) is now at Harrisburg, waiting to be paid off and mustered out of service.

SPRING CLOTHING.—LIVINGSTON, North Hanover Street, is fully prepared for an immense Spring business. The largest stock of seasonable, fashionable and stylish clothing for gentlemen, boys and children, ever offered in the town, will be found at this extensive establishment. In every particular the present stock of this popular clothing house may safely challenge the criticism of purchasers. The best goods of foreign and domestic manufacture are made up by LIVINGSTON, and none but the best workmen are employed by him. We therefore hazard nothing in saying that no better goods and no cheaper can be bought in Carlisle, than at LIVINGSTON'S, North Hanover Street.

ORIGINAL DISSENTIONS.—On the 1st of February, 1850, a petition was presented in the U. S. Senate praying for a dissolution of the Union. But three Senators voted for it, viz: Messrs. Chase, Hale and Seward. Two of these men are in the present Washington Cabinet, and the third is still in the Senate, and is the right hand man for the administration, and talks blithely on the subject of "loyalty." It is not a strange fact that every man who for twenty or thirty years has favored a dissolution of the Union is now a great pet with the Washington dynasty? "Straws show which way the wind blows."

To love your country, it does not follow that you must love a nigger.

"UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY."

In reading the resolutions adopted by the various meetings of our unprincipled political opponents, we always find one advocating "unconditional loyalty to the Government." Mr. WEXLER, Phillips holds his Abolition carousals in New York, and after spitting forth the most unadulterated treason—after sneering at the laws and the Constitution, and boasting that he has been "working for twenty-five years to effect a dissolution of the Union," his meeting adopts a resolution pledging "unconditional loyalty to the Government." The small fry of the same party—the "loyal Leagues" of country towns like Carlisle, follow the example of their great leaders, PHILLIPS, BECKER and Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT, and echo in their resolutions, "unconditional loyalty to the Government." What they mean by "unconditional loyalty" is a blind submission to every act of the administration—approval of the Emancipation Proclamation, the purchase of slaves with the people's money, the arming of negroes, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, negro equality, the arrest and imprisonment of men whose only crime has been a strict adherence to the laws and the Constitution. These things—these outrages—are what we are asked to approve; this is the "unconditional loyalty" that is required. This is just the kind of "loyalty" that Democrats spurn; and Mr. LINCOLN and his minions who make the demand are very ignorant of American character if they suppose the people can be either frightened or coaxed into an endorsement of the outrages we have enumerated.

It is a burning shame that the rebellion has not been throttled and crushed long ago. We have been at war now for over two years, and every field of battle is pregnant with the bodies of the slain, and yet we see no prospect of peace, and no bright hopes for the future, and why? Because of the mad, reckless and absurd policy adopted by the Administration and its Abolition friends. Had the Administration adhered to the text—had the President made the restoration of the Union the object of the war, we believe the contest would have been at an end long since; with a united Union as the result. But, no; the President, against his own judgment, yielded to the Abolition "pressure," and adopted the extreme measures against slavery that such crazy men as PHILLIPS, BECKER, JIN. LISA and SUMNER dictated. They assured the President that compliance with their demands would augment the army—that the streets and lanes of New England would "swarm" with anxious thousands ready to join the army. What was the result? No sooner had the President agreed to yield his own judgment and adopt the Abolition programme out for him, than enthusiasts stepped; scarcely a man volunteered his services to the Government after the extreme measures had been adopted. GREELY'S "900,000" men were not to be found, and Gen. ANDREWS' "swarms" have never been heard from, and now drafting is the order of the day. These extreme measures have ruined our cause, and have strengthened the enemy. Every man of sense knows this, and yet we who deprecate these measures and the fanatics who suggest them, are asked to approve them, if we desire to be considered "unconditionally loyal." Never, never!

THE HERALD AND CARLISLE.—The Herald makes an effort in its last to prop up the military reputation of Gen. SCHURZ, and in doing so introduces a kind of introductory for the purpose of making it appear that we were actuated by personal ill-will when we exposed the manner in which Schurz's division acted in front of the enemy. There is scarcely a semblance of truth in the Herald's introductory, but this does not surprise us, for the writers for that detestable sheet would be seized with convulsions if they, in mistake, even attempted to utter a truthful sentiment.

The Herald, in speaking of Schurz, calls him "a brave and accomplished soldier," and to prove that the man of his division did not break and run as soon as they were confronted by the rebels, a letter is published signed by O. O. HOWARD, Major-General of the 11th Army Corps, in which an effort is made to screen Schurz. Now, be it remembered that it was this 11th Army Corps, commanded by HOWARD, (to which Corps Schurz's Division belongs,) that "broke and ran pell-mell," (we quote from the New York Tribune.) We think, therefore, that HOWARD is not a very competent witness. It is notorious that this Corps did run, and it is also notorious that it was the Division commanded by Schurz that first gave way. Gen. HOOKER, in making up the causes of his defeat, mentions the defection of the 11th Army Corps (HOWARD'S) as having contributed to it. The President says the same thing; all the correspondents for the city papers concur in the statement, and the New York Post—good Abolition authority—demands the removal of both HOWARD and SCHURZ. Are these men (President Lincoln and others), and these papers all falsifiers, or is it the Herald that is guilty of "a brace of lies" when it attempts to screen Schurz, and speaks of him as a "brave and accomplished soldier?" Let the reader decide.

We feel no desire to asperse the character of any officer in the field who performs his duty. We are as ready to praise Schurz as we are to condemn him. But, the appointing of mere politicians to high military positions has demoralized the army, and caused the loss of many battles and thousands of valuable lives. It is time the "wedding" process should apply to them. Schurz is no soldier—never was, and never will be.

DROBET PLEAD GUILTY.—We clip the following from the report of the Dauphin county Court proceedings given in the Patriot of Union.

"Commonwealth vs. William Brobst, Senatorial bribery, &c. Your readers will recall that Brobst was charged with grossly insulting Mrs. Kate Davis and other respectable ladies of this city on the street. After the finding of a true bill by the grand jury the counsel for Brobst induced him to go into court and enter a plea of guilty, which he did, thereby preventing the damage which would have been done by the finding of the grand jury. He was required to pay the sum of five hundred dollars for his future good behavior. We regard this as very mild punishment considering the infamous offense of which Brobst was guilty."

We learn from the Boston Commonwealth that Dr. Augusta, an "American of American descent," was examined by the Medical Board at Washington recently, and passed a creditable examination. He is now a surgeon in the Army with the rank of Major, and has been assigned to service with Ulman's Brigade.

DEMOCRATS OF THE TOWNSHIPS!

Hold meetings—meet together frequently—organize thoroughly—count your men—talk to those who are undecided—distribute Democratic papers and documents, and do all you can to enlighten the people. The following suggestions which we take from the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis, should be heeded by every Democrat and lover of his country:

"Friends in the cause of constitutional liberty and the freedom of the white man, in the political divisions called townships, or in some States towns, do not now—your spring elections are past, and in so many of these townships gloriously passed—suffer yourselves to be disbanded or disorganized. Your work in the defense of your dear-bought rights, guarded by constitutional law, is only fairly begun. You have yet a greater work before you, and let us meet, at least, in every week to set apart for consultation, and preparation to organize for the fall campaign. By these meetings at which some one or more will always speak, or at least tell over the condition of the country, you will be able to learn what your political enemies are about, where they hold their secret oaths-bound conclaves, and also what false rumors or open lies they spread abroad for the purpose of catching the unwary."

When you thus ascertain what is going on, you will be able to meet and counteract it. You will be able to ascertain the amount of reading matter furnished your townships, and compare notes as to its value and reliability. Such meetings, interviews and intercourse, will inspire confidence and give strength to your efforts, and efficiency to your work."

The Tennessean, in his very elaborate and remarkable book on American Democracy, gives the division of political organizations into three small neighborhood towns or townships, as one of his reasons, not only for the successful struggle of the American people in establishing a free constitutional government, but his strict preservation up to the time he traveled through this country and wrote his book.

They teach people to practice their rights as a free people, as in common schools, preparatory to large and more extended labors in the political vineyard. They vote by townships or districts in their largest elections as well as in their more immediate and home concerns. They thus learn and feel the importance of self-reliance; and to these purposes of freedom we look in the last resort, and fall back upon them as our principles. Let us township, therefore, think itself too small consequences to engage in so great a work—let no individual of a township, or even a school district, still more civilized and more advanced, give the division of political organizations to his little consequence in this great contest for freedom to act his part, and act it well. Neither has he any time to lose or to slumber. He can at least walk over an evening, a quiet halcyon spring or summer evening, to his rights with his own all, hold friendly and patriotic intercourse, and talk over these matters, and then seek out a third and a fourth, until the whole township gets together and publicly organizes.

One hundred and seventy thousand voters, (in Pennsylvania) sound, sensible, constituting a vast majority, would be a grand army of loving men, whose heads are right, and hearts sound to the core, in perpetual motion, determined to maintain their liberties and their personal rights under the Constitution, and to defend them to the last gasp.

The New State Officers.—On Monday, the 4th inst., in accordance with law, the new State officers, to wit: Isaac Slenker, Auditor General; James E. B. Saylor, State Treasurer; William W. McGrath, State Treasurer; and all Democratic, were elected—the first two by the people in October last, and the last by the Legislature in January—entered upon the duties of their respective offices. They succeed Thomas E. Cochran as Auditor General; Henry Souther (who was appointed for the unexpired term of the late Gen. Wm. H. Kien) as Surveyor General; and Henry D. Moore as State Treasurer—all Republicans.

The new Auditor General has appointed Maj. Thomas J. Rehner, as his Chief Clerk. Maj. Rehner held this place for a long time, under all changes of Administrations, until removed by the late Gen. Kien.

The new State Treasurer has called our old friend, Wm. D. Boss, Esq., back to his old place as Chief Clerk and Cashier of the Treasury; and a better or more faithful officer does not live. Men of all parties must and will approve this excellent appointment. Daniel K. Weidner, Esq., of Berks, late a member of the Legislature, has been appointed an Assistant Clerk in the Treasury Department.

Among the other appointments by the new incumbents, we notice two well known "gentlemen of the Press," to wit—John M. Cooper, Esq., of Chambersburg; and J. Montgomery Foster, Esq., of Harrisburg.

ADDRESS OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.—The newspapers publish the following address issued by Mr. Vallandigham to the Democracy of Ohio, before the commencement of his trial. It defines his political position at the present crisis:

MILITARY PRISON, CINCINNATI, May 5, 1863. To the Democracy of Ohio: I am here in the military prison for no other offence than my political opinions, and the defense of them, and of the rights of the people, and of your country. Speeches made in the hearing of thousands of you in denunciation of the usurpations of power, infractions of the constitution and laws and of military despotism were the sole cause of my arrest and imprisonment. I am a Democrat, for freedom, for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only "crime."

For no disobedience to the Constitution; for no violation of law; for no word, sign or gesture of sympathy with the men of the South who are for disunion and Southern independence, but in obedience to and in support of the Constitution and laws, and in denunciation of the usurpations of power, infractions of the constitution and laws and of military despotism were the sole cause of my arrest and imprisonment. I am a Democrat, for freedom, for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only "crime."

"Loyal Talk."

The Logan Gazette, published at Belpre, Ohio, is a spirited paper, full of life and satire. We transfer to our columns of to-day its LOYAL TALK, which we recommend to the perusal of our readers:

"Having become entirely convinced that the Administration is the Government, we propose to express our true loyal views in truly loyal words:

"We hold that Abraham Lincoln is the greatest statesman of the age. That he is thoroughly informed on all matters of Government policy, and especially conversant with the intricacies of the tariff, that he is a very handsome man, a very refined man, a thoroughly educated man, and has had all the training requisite for a successor of Washington and Madison in the Executive chair."

"We hold, also, that the aforementioned Lincoln is 'honest,' and that his Administration is distinguished for the integrity of all its members and their appointees; that Mr. Welles never gave fat contracts to Morgan; that Cameron never dabbled in frauds; that Tucker never made money out of transports; that Fremont never speculated in Austrian muskets; that Seward and Stanton violated no law in making arrests; that the Constitution required Blair to exclude Democratic papers from the mails, and that Chase is sincere, frank and manly in his conduct; 'wearing his heart on his sleeve'; never saying one thing and meaning another; and, finally, a pure, patriotic patriot, holding himself above all sectional prejudices."

"We hold, moreover, that the conduct of the war has been marked by a brilliant series of the most wonderful victories, except a few instances of disaster, caused by such persons as Fremont, McClellan and Bull. We still believe that this wicked rebellion will be squelched in the original ninety days, and that the only reason why a few old women did not whip the rebels before breakfast, is that they were so kind, and in the kindness of their heart, (see Ed on deserters) failed to conscript them out of tender regard for age and sex."

"We don't believe any body's hurt, the only thing very artificial. It is our belief that a large sum is now being paid that is larger one; and we are sure, from personal experience, that it is easier to pay when we have the means of paying, than when we have not."

"The national debt we consider a mere trifle, as we have been convinced, by an arithmetical calculation, that our women can churn it out in ten years. 'Come, butter come.'"

"We believe in the 'Union Party'; that is, we believe in the party of all that is devoted for the pure and holy purpose of putting down this wicked rebellion, and saving the best Government in the world. Its leaders are all honest patriots, caring nothing for office, except when it is forced upon them. Their motto is 'To the devil with your office!' We are for our country—our whole country—and our home is in the bright setting sun."

"We are very much in favor of calling Democrats 'separatists,' and 'enemies to our midst.' We think they all ought to be killed. Burning at the stake would be eminently proper. Sharp pine splinters ought to be stuck into their flesh, and set on fire. No Union man should deal with them, except to take the most effectual means of getting them traitors as soon as they leave the stage or shop."

A FOREIGN VIEW OF LOYAL LEAGUES.—The truth of the classic statement, that it is sometimes good and wholesome to learn of an enemy, is illustrated in the following comments of the New York correspondent of the London Times on the Union Square Loyal League meeting, which he describes in the columns of that journal:

If the pains and interests engendered and fostered by this cruel and illegal war had not blinded the eyes of Americans to the dangers to which their liberties are exposed by its continuance, they might have seen by the multiplicity of 'loyal' and 'patriotic' meetings, that they have fallen from their once high estate. That a free people, justly jealous of their liberty, should allow such banners to be flaunted in their faces without indignantly tearing them down, or that they should accept the doctrine of 'unconditional loyalty' without scornful repudiation of the political slavery and degradation implied, shows how much real freedom and independence of mind the war has already destroyed. It is not strange as well as humiliating that the same doctrine should be heard of in the English language in a republic founded by Englishmen! And should it not lead modern Americans to inquire whether it really had its origin among men of British blood and lineage, or whether it is due to the Celtic, Teutonic, or other alien races that have adopted the English liberty of thought without adopting the English liberty of thought that should accompany it? Whatever may be the reason, it is not creditable that a doctrine so long and so loudly proclaimed in civilized Europe should be exhumed in America, under the leadership of fanatics upon the one hand, and of selfish traders making unholy fortunes out of the war, upon the other. The Americans are rapidly slipping out of their grasp; and while they avow a sentiment so slavish, to a King or Emperor claiming to rule by Divine right, but to a fetish of their own making, such as Mr. Lincoln, it is scarcely surprising that they should be ready to take them at their word, and to prepare means for their final subjugation and reduction to that state of thralldom to which they would subject their brothers of the South."

A Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican dilates with enthusiasm upon the oratorical abilities of the new Abolition stump speaker, Miss ANNIE DICKINSON. After speaking of her "culture," ability, beauty, and good services in the Connecticut and New Hampshire campaigns, he exclaims in a tone of exultant ardor: "Why not make Miss Dickinson the next President? The suggestion is eminently appropriate. A party that once supported FENNER for the Chief Magistrate of the Union; which has such a baby as SUMNER for its leader; which keeps granny STANTON at the head of the War Department; and has filled the leading offices of the country with the imbeciles, would fitly cap the climax of its career by nominating Miss Dickinson as its next candidate for President. They should do so by all means. It would be the right woman in the right place."

There seems to be no doubt that the Administration intends to enforce the conscription. It is supposed that it will be set in operation about the 1st of July.

VALLANDIGHAM'S ARREST.—The arrest of Vallandigham was evidently illegal. Gen. Burnside is now rashly dashing himself against the law as he did against the rebel fortifications at Fredericksburg. But it is the policy of the Democracy to keep cool and quiet. All such cases will tell in their favor in the next election. When they have control of the government, in 1864, they can take Wendell Phillips, Greeley and a few other fanatics, and hang them higher than Haman, under the very laws which the fanatics themselves have passed.—N. Y. Herald.

DAY WEATHER.—After the ten days rain some time since, the weather is now exceedingly dry.

JOHN VAN BUREN.

THE NO-PARTY ADMINISTRATION.—The Republican Blacksnakes have been much in love with JOHN VAN BUREN late, because he attended a meeting of a "Union League" in New York, and made one of his funny speeches. JOHN has been making another speech lately, which the Republican papers have not published. Here it is:

John Van Buren has recently made a speech before the Democratic Union Convention of New York, so replete with good nature and capital hits that I had determined at one time to forward it to you, but fearing it would be a little too much for a weekly in these stirring times of news, have reconsidered and enclosed an extract only. He said there were some things the President might do if he felt inclined. "To unite the North, he must entirely abolish his party organization. I read every day in the republican papers that it is necessary the North should be united. But the President of the United States cannot tell us to put down party when he is entirely partisan himself. The ostrich, who sticks his head in the ground, with all the rest of him exposed, makes a much more effectual concealment of himself than the President of the United States, who tells you you must not have any party and yet appoints several thousand tax assessors and commissioners all over the United States, exclusively of one political party; who finds it necessary to arrest and imprison his opponents [Treasonous Democrats]; if he does not want a party, let him put one republican in prison by way of showing his impartiality. [Laughter and applause.] The President of the United States cannot rescue himself from the imputation of party politics when he removes from the command of the Army McClellan, [Treasonous Democrats] who never yet has been allowed or dared to assign a reason for doing it; who not only gives him no other command, but ignominiously orders him to retire, thus notoriously depriving the public of his services, and for what?"

I said to you three months ago to night that it was not wise or prudent to pass judgment upon the acts of the Administration at all, but to wait and see what would be heard, and that I should wait and hear what the reason was for the removal of McClellan, and I have waited for three months [Voice—"Have you heard?"] and I have never heard a reason assigned for it. The President of the United States who removes a gallant and glorious soldier like Fitz John Porter [great applause, continued for several minutes, and three tremendous cheers for Gen. Fitz John Porter]—the President of the United States who removes a gallant soldier like Fitz John Porter, and restores Tom Ford [loud hisses and groans.] must not come and tell us there is no party in this thing, and that Democrats must combine in support of the Administration as it is, and must not overturn the institutions of the South, and to deny their own notions of constitution and law. [Laughter.] He might order me arrested. [Never, never.] Let 'em try it. It is an indelicate offence to bring the Government into contempt, and it is a miracle to me how Lincoln has escaped indictment so long." [Great and continued laughter.]

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The Democracy to be Put Down.

A Western paper says: "In consequence of Gen. Hays's military order, and the fact that no fair play is to be allowed in the coming municipal election of Indianapolis, Ind., the Democrats there have withdrawn all their candidates, even for the schools. Not a Democrat will consent to be a candidate. Every Republican candidate, even down as low as for the dog pound, will therefore be elected."

But in those places where the Democracy are not likely to surrender their rights so tamely, and suffer the elections to go against them by default, military force is to be employed to suppress them, as will be seen by the following bit of intelligence:

A large party of leading Union Leaguers of Philadelphia, headed by Morton McMichael and Ex-Mayor Gilpin, arrived here to-day, for they are their invited guests. It is not necessary that steps are to be initiated whereby some forces shall be organized under government auspices to repress disloyal demonstrations and organizations in the North.—Philadelphia has already moved in this matter.—Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Herald, 24th inst.

Confirmatory of all this, the Harrisburg Telegraph, another sedition, 'Jacobinical' press, thus helps to foment the insubordinate civil war in the North:

We sincerely hope that the example of the loyal men of Philadelphia, will be emulated by people all over the Commonwealth and by every loyal State in the Union. Let it be plainly understood, that the organization is practically intended to put down treason in the loyal States. If it is right to remove and shoot a traitor in the loyal States, it is also right to visit the same punishment on the same devils in the loyal States. Let us organize, then, everywhere. Let us show to the Government that it will be sustained and strengthened. Let us prove, to traitors that they will be resisted and put down."

Well, if the conservative people of the North—the Democracy—are to be driven to arms in defence of their constitutional liberties, let the strife come, and the sooner the better.

VALLANDIGHAM—The Dry Tortugas, etc. The following very important paragraph appears in the Washington Chronicle, (semi-official):

We understand that the members of the Court Martial which is seated under Gen. Vallandigham at Cincinnati, Ohio, have agreed on a verdict, and submitted it to Gen. Burdette to be approved or disapproved by him. The majority of the Court, we learn, have sentenced Mr. Vallandigham to the Dry Tortugas for two years. The minority, it is said, were in favor of sending him South, with the injunction not to return until the war is over."

The Dry Tortugas is the American Botany Bay, and a more cruel, or more atrocious sentence than this could not be conceived. If, after the Civil War resumes its sway in this country, every military actor in it will be the victim of that law, as long as he lives.

Even the Drum-Head Court Martial established in Cincinnati failed to move even its own charges against Vallandigham. There was nothing in his Mount Vernon speech patriotic or disloyal; any, nothing but what was in defence of the Constitution and the laws, and in every respect conservative and just.

Beware, beware, men of the Administration, that you do not stretch the cord of your endurance too far. Thousands prefer death to the loss of their liberties. A Military Despotism is established over the Western People, they will avenge themselves in arson and assassinations. Stand by the Law, overthrow not the Law; be true to the Constitution of your country. Do not let this Northern hand in the misery of Gen. Grant, by overthrowing her whole Civil Law.—N. Y. Express.

It has not yet transpired whether General Burdette and the Washington authorities have approved this sentence. Can it be that they are sufficiently unscrupulous to approve it? Can't it be that they dare approve it? We shall see.

The Inquirer has a "Special dispatch" from Washington, which contains the following, but we doubt its truth:

VALLANDIGHAM TO BE BANISHED.—We learn that Vallandigham was convicted of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas until the close of the war. Burdette approved the order, but the President has changed it to sending him to South. He will consequently be invited to accompany a flag of truce and spend the coming months beneath the skies of the sunny South, and witness the benign sway of Jeff. Davis."

THE DRAFT OF THE WAR.—Recently an officer of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had faithfully served in two campaigns of the present war, on recovering from the wounds received, and impelled by patriotic motives, went to Washington and applied to the President for service in the "field," proffering at the same time high testimonials from the officers with whom he had served. He can best describe the interview between the Captain and the President in the colloquial form:

Captain.—Mr. President, I have served two campaigns in our army, was wounded, and obliged to ask for my discharge. Now I have recovered, and want to serve my country again; please me in any capacity that is honorable. I am a war Democrat, and don't want to remain idle."

President.—"Well, Captain, you seem to talk like a man who meant what he said—and so you are a real live democrat, full of fight."

Captain.—"Yes, sir. I was raised a democrat, have always been a democrat, and I hope I shall always be one; and in saying this I trust you will understand me to be sincere."

President.—"Democrat are getting to be very thick and very strong, and I don't intend to appoint any more in the army. I don't like them—they won't endorse my Emancipation policy; but, Captain, as you have suffered from hard service, and seem to be serious, I would say to you go home to your district and identify yourself with your party, and then I may be able to do something for you."

Captain.—"Mr. President, I have learned for the first time that you can carry on this war for the benefit of the detested Abolition party; and as I am opposed to all forms of my country, I withdraw my application. Good morning, Mr. President."

DEATH OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

The noted rebel General, Thomas Jefferson Jackson, commonly known as "Stonewall Jackson," died at Richmond last Sunday, from an attack of pneumonia which followed it. He was reported among the wounded on the rebel side in the late terrible battle at Chancellorsville, and it is said that the wound proceeded from an accidental shot by one of his own men. He was buried on Tuesday.

The deceased officer was a native of Virginia, and not quite 40 years of age. He graduated at West Point in 1846, and immediately entered the U. S. Army as a Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He fought bravely at Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec, in the Mexican war, for which he was promoted successively a First Lieutenant, Captain, and finally, at the close of that war, a Major. In 1852, he regained his commission in the Army, and became a Professor of Mathematics in the Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. He was twice married—his first wife having been a daughter of the Rev. George Junkin, formerly of this State; his second, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, a Presbyterian minister of Charlotte, N. C. On the secession of Virginia, he "went with his State," and was placed at the head of a Regiment of Infantry, and subsequently promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in the rebel Army. He was among the most celebrated of all the rebel Generals, on account of his daring ways with the light corps which he commanded. In his demeanor he is represented as having been extremely quiet and modest, plain and unostentatious in his dress, silent and thoughtful; in his habits temperate, in his conduct strictly moral, and in religion a rigid member of the Presbyterian Church. In character and capabilities, he was confessedly a superior man; worthy of a better cause than the one in which he has sacrificed his life.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GEN. VAN DORN.—The report that the rebel General, Earl Van Dorn, was shot and instantly killed, by Dr. Peters, of Maury county, Tennessee, at the house of the latter, which came from Nashville last Saturday, is confirmed. It is stated that Van Dorn was discovered in criminal intercourse with the wife of Peters.

Earl Van Dorn was born in Mississippi about forty years ago, graduated at West Point in 1842, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant of U. S. Infantry. He served with gallantry in the Mexican war, and in the expeditions against the Indians in Texas in 1859. For his conduct in Mexico, he was several times promoted, and held a Major's commission in the U. S. Army at the breaking out of the rebellion. He was brave and daring as a soldier, but reckless, fault, and dissolute in his private habits. The affair which caused his death was a tragedy to his character.

The following is a summary, in tabular form, of the work accomplished by Gen. Stoneman's expedition in Virginia:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Count. Includes: Bridges destroyed (22), Railroads broken places (3), Supply trains burned (7), Wagons destroyed (120), Cannon captured (104), Cannon broken (3), Canal boats burned (3), Trains of cars destroyed (3), Storehouses burned (2), Telegraph stations burned (4), Wires cut, places (5), Depots burned (2), Towns visited (25), Contrabands liberated (19). Also notes: Besides the destruction of large quantities pork, bacon, flour, wheat, corn, clothing and other articles of great value to the rebel army.