

CARLISLE, PA., JANUARY 14 1861. FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B. M'CLILLAN

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.] O. Gov. Cartin will a copt our thanks for

sending us a copy of his Message. We return our thanks to Senator Bu-CHER and Representative Bowsan for favor us with Legislative downments.

THE LOCK IN THE SENATE. - The lock in the State Senate has prevented the election of a Speaker thus far. Sixteen Democrats vote for Cayner, and sixteen Abolitionists for PENNEY. "

LECTURE. -F. MINTO MERY, E-q., of Vicksburg, proposes to deliver a l'eture in Rheem's Hall, on Friday evening, Jan. 15, in which he will give a vivid discription of the hombardment of Vickshurg. Mr. M., we learn, was a resident of Vicksburg at the time of the bombardment.

The Ladie's Semmary of Carlisle, o' which the Rev. E. H. NEVIN is Principal, will commence its next session on the 1st of February. We learn that this excellent institution is in a very prosperous condition, and

THE ICE CROP -Sel-lom have we had a more abandanted crop than we have now .-Beautiful, clear ice from seven to twelve inch es in thekness, can be procured from our streams almost any day. We are glad to no tice that all our citizens who are provided

made within the State, to be recorded within six months, or they will be declared void against subsequent purchasers or mortgages for value. Ignorance of the law excuseth no man, and therefore owners of property would do well to notice the requirements of the pres-

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?-In his recent Conper Institute speech Wendell Phillips exclaimed :

"What does that preclamation mean-the proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863? Some members of the Cabinet say it means that any negro that can get hold of it is free Mr. Chase says that any negro down to the Gulf that ever sees the flag is free. (Applause.) Remulticans in my State say there is no law in it; that it is not worth the white paper on which it is written. Leading Republicans say so. What does Mr. Lincoln Fay? He says, as he ought to say, nothing He canner say anything."

E ther Mr. Paillips is mistaken, or we are says the Patriot & Union. In our opinion the President has said something. In the heads that McCleulan's wonderful military first place he declare I that the proclamation would have no more effect than the Popo's bull against the comet. That was in accord with the epinion which Mr. Phillips says is entertained now by leading Republicans - a cloud, and thus prelong the war that they that it is not worth the white paper on which it is written." But Mr. Lincoln has said more-he has changed his original opinion. and deliberately informs the South that that very proclamation which--we quote now from the Albany Argus-leading Republicans say "has no law in it," shall be made a test of dent when the rebellion broke out, he would citizenship, and the Southern menshall swear have put it down and restored union and har to it before they will be permitted to return to the Union.

The Cabinet do not all believe in that proclamation; leading Republicans-we have take the head of the army himself, and end the word of Mr. Paillips for it—do not bein it; it is even probable that the majority of free a dozen of slaves by his boantiful Eman the party are against it; the Democrats are cipation Proclamation. all opposed to it; and the Supreme Courtso Phillips says-will surely decide against No patriot, no statesman, no soldier, no lovit; and yet this measure, thus condemned by | er of his country after having perused it. Republicans, Democrats, and the Supreme will not acknowledge that it contains sound Court-this measure which the loyal North advice and lofty suggestions, which, had they of loyalty and condition of peace to the South : ity, would, in all probability, ended the re-

ery coarser than this?

A Prophrey Pullifled.

-Andrew Jackson.

Writ that has been more bitterally fulfilled one, and can be answered in a few words. The Abolitionists did override the Constitu- It is not necessary that the Democrats should tion; they have set the Supreme Court at de- be constantly objecting to a piece of foolery Sauce; they have made and changed laws to over which they have no control, and which suit themselves; they have laid violent hands they cannot alter. When the administration the explicit letter of the Constitution, it is on those who differed from them in opinion, proposed to arm negroes, and place them on summand that a bill will be shortly introor who dared question their filelity to the an equality with white soldiers, Democrats duced into Congress for the payment of his government, and they have bankrupted the denounced the project, as it deserved to be salary hereafter, as well as what is in arrear, country and deluged it with blood. What a denounced: But, our denunciations only in gold, which will in effect increase his pay commentary on this "loyel" party!

ton spindle in motion in one of the many im-

Such are the natural fruits of an ineane the bounties they are entitled to. If colored billanthener The At the same than the page of the bounties they are entitled to. philanthropy. The Abolition movement is vice, and thus fill up the quota and permit ted writer the literary world sustains an irreproving itself to be a two-egel sword. It does nobody good, but everybody harm. The white home, they should have the bounty due them, and should not be fleeced by white sharks. war for the emancipation of the negroes, and | The Herald writer understands us, the black race is injured on the other. Be-

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MCCLELLIA'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT. In another column of our paper to-day will e found a very interesting and highly imortant letter from Gen. McCLELLAS to Pres-We desire to call the particular attention of the people to this production. After reading Potomuc as a father loves his children—he -total debt, \$39,496,593. had organized and driffiel it, and led it intil The Governor recommends, that the

so as faithfully as ever subordinate served ders of the State loga will not be gratified to superior." Ah, he did not know the character of the man he was addressing, and it be paid their interest in currency, and not in iever entered his mind that the Apolitionists with Lincoln at their head, even at that early day, were conspiring to retain power been inasmuch as the General Government but regard our condition as critical and which might and would have been successful He did not know the man he was speaking to, we say, nor did . e know the deep, dark treasonable designs the Abolitionists had in view. McClellan entered the service of his coun- Governor thinks that our obligations will be n try with an anxious heart, but with an undannted spirit. He organized an immense army, and Napoleon, in his most palmy days, was not more beloved by his troops than was M.CLELLAN by the noble men composing the that it is the intention of Mr. Nevis to move its death-blow. But the paper-generals at all in this way because of the State's offer to Government must determine upon a civil and or phane. Washington-the miserable, political pigmics who were, unfortunately for the courtry, at the head of affairs became jenious of McCLELLAN; they feared his popularity, and with ige-houses, are putting up a supply of the crystal lutury.

Deeps.—Many persons are doubtless ignorant of the law requiring deeds for land,

norant of the law requiring deeds for land,

and other honest and pure-minded patriots supposed we were engaged in-a contest to out down the rebellion and restore the Union. Finally, and to clap the climax, McChellan was removed from his command, at a time oo, be it remembered, when he was contendng against a rebel host, and when his "ad canced guard was actually in contact with the enemy." He was removed to satisfy nch "loval theyes", as Sunner. Phillips BRECHER, JIM LANE, FRED D UGLAS (the negro.) HELPER, and John Brown, jr (son of the murderer and thief) and other conspira tors. These wretches had got it into their skill, his pure patriotism and exacted charac ter might make him a formidable candidate or the next Presidency -- a lion in their path -and hence they desired to place him under might carry out their political Abolition conspiracy. Vain delusion, McClellan can never be disgraced by anything this adminlistration can do; nor can his fair name be tarnished by the birkings of the hired curs who yelp at his he is. Hal he been Presi-

Read McClellan's letter, then, everybody would reject with scorn, is offered as a test been heeded or regarded by those in author Was ever insult greater-was ever mock- beilion, with a restored Union, more than a

mony in less than a year. It will go on un-

til he is sworn in as President, which will

year ago. "CHANGES OF OPINION." -- Under this capoff These information tion the Herald of last week contained an AND ABOLITIONISTS EVER GET THE editorial of a column in length, in which the POWER IN THEIR HANDS, THEY WILL | writer is anxious o know why the Democrats THE SUPREME COURT AT DEELANCE, are so quiet on the subject of negro' enlist-CHANGE AND MAKE LAWS TO UIT ments at present? "What have become of are so quiet on the subject of negro' enlist-THEMSELVES. LAY VIOLENT HANDS ON THOSE WITO differ from them in opinion or date question their fidelity, and finally bankrupt the country and delage it with blood."

And was 10 - UI ments at present? "What have become of the objections of our Democratic friends to these dark colored enlistments?" he asks; bankrupt the country and delage it with blood." fourths of those now enlisting are "colored There is not a prophecy recorded in Holy men." Well, his question is a very simple made the administration more determined in to \$37,500 a year! When the bill is presen-A Two Engen Sworn.—"There isn't a cot-been officially announced that the war is not fer an amendment to pay the soldiers in gold. mense factories of Lawell. However that for the Union but for the negro, who has a may be, there are 100,000 negroes freezing batter right to fight than sambo? Go, on and Surving to death along the banks of then, with your negro enlistments, for what the Mississippi in perfect freed mr and irresponsibility. The poor man up North tolk we care. But at the same time, we would the death of William Mackepeace Thackeray, further than that he was found dead in his which enter into his subsistence list, hunting up these "venitable niggers," and in order that the negro may live and die with-out a master."—Dubuke Herald.

THE HOVERNOR'S MESSIGE.

We have before us Gov. Currin's third unual message. It is a plain, Business-like document, and most of it is occapied in re-

it, we think all will agree that it hears the financial condition of the State appears to be let's New Orleans excellion, Buell's adding to Virginia. The army had need of rest impress of the statesman, patriot, soldier and good. Receipts for the year, \$4,289,451. thristian, and makes suggestions which, bad which with a Lillance remaining in the treasfiny been beeded by the authorities at Wash-cury of \$2,172, 844, makes the total \$5,462,295. agon, would have crushed the robellion in Payments, \$4,815,264, heaving a balance of ide the year 1862. How purely disinterests | \$2.147.831. There has been redeemed of the army of the Potomac, The failure of the I nad kind McCarllan addresses himself to State in lebtudiness during the last year, \$951he party desput who crakes jokes in the 617. The funded debt is \$36.378 816; un-White House. He loved the Army of the funded, \$117.780; military loan, \$3,000,000 istration, schemes that amounted to freeson,)

many bloody hattles, and therefore his at- coods of the military tax-one-half mill on tachment to this body of braves; but yet he real and personal estate- he invested in the was willing to give it up, and he says to the State loan, or applied to the purchase of the President "I am willing to serve you in such certificates of the military loan, the certifiposition as you may assign me, and will do cates to be cancellod as purchased. The holcoin or its equivolent. The Governor thinks the case is different now from what it has measures. The present rate of gold will re although they do not strictly relate to the quire an additional million of taxes to enable the State to pay in coin, and of course
additional barthen upon the people. The additional burthen upon the people. The pressed upon my mind and heart. Our cause pressed upon my mind and heart. Our cause must never be aband ned—t is the cause of must never be aband and—t is the cause of the c bad recommendation, and us dishonest as Constitution and Union must be preserved.

bad. By the Act of 12th June, 1840, the and blood. If secession is successful, other State was pledged to pay the interest of her dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the fu debt in coin. With this understanding her ture. Let neither military disaster, political army of the Potomae. With this army, co- loans were neg stated. A large portion of fuction, nor foreign war shake our number to enferre the could operate operating with the army of the South-west, the State's indebtedness belongs to widows laws of the United States upon the per ple of he expected to be able to give the rebellion and orphans, who were induced to invest their every State. The time has come when the pay the interest in coin. By refusing to do with cur mitional trouble. The responsibility so now, will be virtual repudiation of a part of determining, declaring, and supporting of the debt. And if one part of her debt is such civil and military-policy, and of direct repudiated, why not worse out the whole, and ing the whole course of national affairs in retraitor-like, they determined to thwart his plans, and to continue the war. They there-plans and to continue the war. They there-plans and to continue the war. They there-plans able the heavy bond-holders (a majority of last. The Constitution gives you power suf fore, instead of responding to the patriotic whom voted for 'Curtiv.) must feel, now ficient even for it e present terrible exigency.

army was taken from him; when he begged bills for renewed observers, and tetoed one thou of the people of any State in any event for commissary stores, and for blankets and during the year, and he recommends an ex- but against armed forces and political organises, they were not sent him. There are shoes, they were not sent him. The "fire tension of the time of relief to banks for not nizat in his rear" was more to be dreaded by him paying in coin. He also suggests an increase political executions of persons, territorial than the fire in his front, for one was an open, of pay to certain State officers mentioned, ganizations of States, or forcible abolition of and the other a secret, treacherous and cow. The Board of Military Claims have not yet In prisecuting the war all, private property ardly foe, firing from an ambash. A perfect reported. The expenses of the transportation and unarmed persons should be strictly proand telegraph department amount to \$3.423. ected, subject only to the necessity of milionly against him, but against the cause he il recommends the esta dishment of a military agency on a plan similar to that estabinterests of the Permy lvania soldiers.

thorities to secure an apropria ion from Con-gress to repay the expenses mourred in de, and caths not required by enactments confending the State hast summer. He suggests stitutionally made should be neither deman an appropriation to pay the expenses of establishing the sudding constant at Cartes. tablishing the soldiers' cometery at Gettys-lic order and the projection of political rights. burg, and suggests a revision of the act for Military power should not be allowed to inthe relief of the families of vofunciers. Also, calls attention to the subject of the relief by supporting or impairing the author iy of the new terms of the relief of the subject of the relief by supporting or impairing the author iy of the new terms of the relief the nexter, except for repressing disorde, a officers, in a state of officer, in a state of officers, in a state of officers. of poor orphans of soldiers slain in battle, by in other cases. Slaves contriband under the of poor orpham of soldiers shain in battle, by in other cases. Slaves contraband under the beth, performs its duly, and partake its reducating, clothing and otherwise performing act of Congress, seeking military protection are reshment. We are far from adversing should receive it. The right of the Governance sentimental delicacy, but we do submit ble of Tennessee is recommended through ment to appropriate permanently to its own

the owners of unpatented lands to pay their dues, and that a specific tax be laid on all soon land. Also recommends that the control of time. A system of policy thus constitutional are here, tender, plastic, sensitive, full of the all such land. Also recommends that the and conservative, and privaded by the infinite indesty of rature, and it may be culture at law requiring all municipal corporations to eness of Christianity and freedom, would respect to the contemporary of law requiring all municipal corporations to ences of Unristantity and treedom, would reduct and pay the tax on all loans contracted by them should be extended to all counties and all corporations, public and private, the support of almost all truly loyal and the single question is, is it proper, prunities and all corporations, public and private, the support of almost all truly loyal and the single question is, is it proper, prunities and all corporations, public and private, the support of almost all truly loyal and the single question is, is it proper, prunities and all corporations, public and private, the support of almost all truly loyal and the single question is, is it proper, prunities and all corporations, public and private. A tax on the gross receipts of all railroad to the lavor of the Almights millions, in all. He speaks in proper terms be supported by concentrations of lation into the close of the session, giving no public inconvenience. The message closes with some appropriate references to the re-

bellion, and the duty of suppressing it. THE PRESIDENT'S PAY .- In order to increase the President's pay without violating it was designed. I cannot doubt it would the explicit letter of the Constitution, it is have resulted in a glorious triumph to our are in quick passion.

DEATH OF THACKERAY -- English papers, brought by the Airiea, give no particulars of bed on the morning of the 24th December. Plo as taken ill only the day before, and his sudden decease is attributed to effusion parable los.

General McCleffan did try to end the war.--- Republican paper.

Report.

. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser's correspondent at Washington gives an abstract According to the Governor's showing, the 1862, Burnside's Newbern expedition, But-Mississippi, were all parts of the military plan proposed by Gen. McCigitan, and all army of the Potomac to reach Richmond (ow. ing to the malicious schemes of the Adminfrustrated the whole plan which was to crush the rebellion by operating successfully at all

> HEADQUARTERS ARRY OF THE POTOMAC. CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., Monday, July 7, 1862.

by this correspondent:

MR. PRESIDENT:- You have been fully in formed that the rebel army is in our front. with the purpose of overwhelming us by at tacking our positions or reducing us by fulfilled by paying in currency. This is a free institutions and self-government. The

n. Neither confiscation of property, tary operations. All private property taken lished by him at Washington, to see to the high crimes, all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, and offensive demeasur by the Steps have been taken by the National aumilitary toward citizens promptly relaked.
Military arrests should not be tolerated ex the Legislature to the people of this State.

A revision of the revenue laws is suggestable, and a steedie tax is recommended on the pensation therefor should be recognized.

This principle might be extended upon sure at the bath-tah will not feel be rudiently and a steedie tax is recommended on the pensation therefor should be extended upon sure at the bath-tah will not feel be rudiently as the pensation therefore the pensation therefore the pensation therefore the pensation therefore the pensation to the pensation therefore the pensation to the pensation therefore the pensation to the pensation to the pensation therefore the pensation therefore the pensation therefore the pensation to the pensation therefore the pensation to the pensation therefore the pensation the pensation the pensation therefore the pensation therefore the pensation the pensation therefore the pensation therefore the pensation there service claims of slave later should be as

and canal companies, he believes would be ture conduct of our struggle shall be made productive and not oppressive. Another mil- known and approved, the effort to obtain relion of the bonds of the Philadelphia and quisite forces will be almost hopeless, A Brie railroad Company deposited with the declaration of radical views, especially upon lion of the bonds of the runsacripes and Eric railroad Company deposited with the State, has been delivered to it, making four running the policy of the Government man running. The policy of the Government man running the running of military

Speaking of the Peninsula campaign, Gen. McClellan says:

power of the Government in Virginia and North Carolina, it not throughout the revolted informed by this officer, that in the boys' designation are sometimes infrom within eight of Richmond and incorpo rated with the Army of Virgin's. appointments of the campaign on the Peninsula had not damped their ardor or dimindefeated and almost demoralized. The enemy. further than that he was found dead in his | no longer occupied in guarding h sown capi transferred to the loyal States, and that his tween these two victims we cannot see who will be beneatted, save the office holders and command by conspirators, will be beneatted, save the office holders and command by conspirators, which is the result in the suggestion that nothing was and pain and suffering of the war, had not apparent to us why it was not a reasonable. Indeed did he, and for doing so he was removed from his command by conspirators.

ordered to the command of the troops for the prisoners desire 1 a piece of hreal for support defence of the Capital, the soldiers, with and we communicated this desire also to the

Gen. McClellan's Letter -- In Extract from His lost their confidence in me as their comma : | request, and one that ought to be granted: They sprang to my call with all their der. They sprang to my call with all their ancient tigor, discipline and courage. I led them into Maryland. Fifteen days after they had falien back defeated before Washington doct. Lincoln, bearing date July 7, 1302.—
ferring to Saite affairs. We may publish the We desire to call the particular attention of Message in our next.

Message in our next.

Message in our next. vance in Tennessee, Halicek's operations in after the terrible experience of battles and marches with scarcely an interval of refuse. which they had gone through from the wife not surprising that they were in a large degree destitute of the necessaries to effective the army was unfit for active service, and an interval for rest and equipment was necespoints surrounding them. The following came to us I led the army across the river, and position." letter immediately after the repulse at Richmond, has not appeared before it was given it; line, and followed the retresting foe to a position where I was confident of decisive victory; when, in the midst of the movement my advanced guard was actually in

contact with the enemy I was removed from my command. * * * * Instead of reporting a victorious campaign, it has been my duty to relate the heroism of a reduced army, sent upon an expedition into an ene my's country, there to abandon one and to originate another new plan of campaign, cal, and, it proved, the most fatal moments. That beroism, surpasses ordinary description. from the midst of peaceful days. For me now it is sufficient to say that a y compales vere victorious in every field save me, an l here the endurance of a single e rps acomplished the object of its fighting, a nring to the army its transit to the James

A: w England Civil zatten.

en victory,"

The favorite pretence of the Yankees is hat they are about to evangel ze the South and carry the blessings of civilization and Christianity into a country of barbarians .-The answer has always been a very satisfactory one, for so long as the condition of the slave in the South is, on the average, inflnitely better than that of his countrymen at home or of the free negro in the North, our philanthropy could be much better expended in looking after the blacks, in localities -here we have a right to meddle with them ; but it seems that in some sections even the whites are entitled to a little of the consideration so freely lavished upon the contented negro. From an official report lately published in Boston, yesterday's World collates the following illustrations of New England

" With the exception of the House of Rermation for Juvenile Offenders, and in the boys' department, which is furnished with he spacious tub in which the folies meness of boyhood, can d sport itself with a quite limited freedom, all the trisces are provided with the ordinary bath-mb, from three to even in number, and placed side by side a distances from twelve to twenty four inches ipart; these are all in open rooms, without ny screen or protection whatever, and in these publicly-exposed tubs the prisoners men women, and girls, in their respective depart-ments, in groups of from three to seven, are required to perform their ablations. Oid of fenders, young offenders, girls of nine and that there is scarcely any prisoner, however in public nu lity, to the bath, when an ourlay of from five to ten dollars would afford the a protecting shelter without in any way diminishing the oversight or control of their

keepers. * * * * * * "On the 13 h of July, the day previous to the visit of the Inspectors, one of the girls in the female department of this house had been of the men who went to resist the invasion of the State, the means of preserving a history of their acts, and the relief by the Legislature of the families of those slain in the in
ty of their acts, and the relief by the Legislature of the families of those slain in the in
ty of their acts, and the relief by the Legislature of the families of those slain in the in
ty of their acts, and the relief by the Legislature of the families of the same of the conducted into masses and brought'to hear upon the armies of the Confederate States.

The severely punished, and it became our parameters of the circumstances. The conducted into masses and brought'to be upon the armies of the Confederate States.

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The power. The national forces should not be severely punished, and it became our parameters of the circumstances. The conducted into masses and brought'to hear upon the armies of the Confederate States.

The power of the severely punished, and it became our parameters of the circumstances. The conducted into masses and brought'to be mainly collected into masses and brought'to be a manufacture of the circumstances. The conducted into masses and brought'to be a manufacture of the conducted into masses and brought'to be a manufacture of the conducted into masses and brought'to be a manufacture of the conducted into masses and brought'to be a manufacture of the conducted into masses and brought'to be a manufacture of the conducted into masses and brought'to be a manufacture of the conducted into masses and brought'to be a manufacture of the conducted into masses and brought'to be a manufacture of the conducted into masses and brought'to be a manufacture of the conducted into masses and brought'to be a manufacture of the conducted into masses and brought'to be a manufacture of the conducted into masses and brought'to be a manufacture of the conducted into mass vasion. A revision of the militia laws is required, and the passage of the amendment classes, the political structure which they support would soon clarged with open and direct disorbedience of language; she to the Constitution giving soldiers the right of policy which you may form, you will require a Commander-in-Chief of the urmy, one

of orders, and insolence of innguage; she
frankly a britted this offence, and for it was
quire a Commander-in-Chief of the urmy, one
punished by the Supermitted in person. tempts of persons from other States to recruit who possesses your confidence, understands with a rattan about half an inch in diameter in this, an f thinks that, with proper efforts, your views, and who is competent to execute and twenty inches long, upon the shoulders and the next our State can raise a sufficient number of vol.

unteers. He also reproduces in strong lan
guage, the practice of crow ling all the legis
lation into the close of the seasibn sizion. lation into the close of the session, giving no insuce for mysell. A answiming to serve you as sufficient opportunity to consider bills thoroughly, and compelling the Executive to sign without examination, or hold them over in maker. I have written this letter with since we found her on the 31st day of July. Up not public inconvenience. The weather with since and the submission, she was committed to served superior. I may be on the brink of the cell and the fold of the solitary, where we without examination, or hold them over in Maker. I have written this letter with since each shoulder the flesh was discolored, blue-posses that have described the property of th rity toward you and from love for my country.

4Signed)

Geo. B. McClellan. She seems to us a resolute girl of more than ordinary strength of purpose and character. There were unmistakable evidences, also that her feelings were quick to respond to appeals of tenderness and good will, as no doubt they

> States. It was, however, otherwise ordered, and the Army of the Potomac was recalled fieled with an ordinary wayon-whip by the superintenaent in person.

Another class of complaints referred to is spin and not camped their parfortism. They fought well, also, we have heard at successive visitations, faithfully, gallantly, under Gen. Pape; yet and have made them known to the officers of when compelled to fidd back on Washington, the prison; and yet at the present inspecan alleged insufficiency of rations. These, dso, we have heard at successive visitations, the prison; and yet at the present inspec-tion, full one third of the nucle prisoners and tal, poured his troops northward, entered was impossible for them to obtain find enough to active was impossible for them to obtain find enough to active was impossible for them to obtain find enough to active was impossible for them to obtain find enough to active was impossible for them to obtain find enough to active was impossible for them to obtain find enough to active was included and the private of the private was included and the private victories, and assured the tour troops were officers in immediate charge of the prisoners disorganized and dispirited, he was confident had in some cases, been repeated again and the builden of supporting two hostile armies, adding, when it was suggested to him, that the builden of supporting two hostile armies. But he did not understand the spirit which the law did not prescribe any rations, that the soldiers of the Union. I shall not, nor can I living, forget that when I was an a regular diet-bill of the prison, and they had full allowance. Some of the

replied, substantially. I led regular rations, and when I think best, and to such as I think have done well, I sometimes give a piece of bread for supper.'

It will gratify "Putties Brooks" to have the authority of the inspectors for the interesting fact that

"The religious and moral culture of these institutions continues substantially as here tofore, and, excepting in the House of Reformation, is all perhaps that, under the cirof leaving the Peninsula, the return to Wash- cumstances, the public or the immates have dependent upon the main operations of the remarks and remarks the pande of the south Mountain, and again at Antie am. It in this matter has existed at the institutions on Deer Island for some months, as much to the regret of the excellent superintendent as duty. Shoes were worn out and blankets is could be to any one else. We are informed were lost; clothing were in rags; in short, in permanent chaplain has, however, at length been provided, and enters upon his duties forthwith; we hope he may find both his

MORE RASCALITY IN NEW YORKS

Frauds in the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Swindling Recruits - Palmer's Operations Almost every day furnishes some additionil evidence of the plundering propensities of those in the government employ, and the efforce now being made to put a stop to these swindles, are bkely to result in I alf the leaders and wire-pullers of the Republican party bringing up first at Firt Lafayette and aferwards in the Penitentiary. On Sarurday, Mr. Seede, the master carpenter of the Brook lyn Navy Yard, together with his brother and a number of employees, was discharged from his position for grossmal practices of which the authorities of the yard refused to give them the particulars. He also was a member of the Republican Committee and regulated the varty machinery of the yard. On the same day, L I. Olinstead, a prominent citizen of Yonkers, was argested on ev-River, left to the enemy a ruinous and baridence of being largely engaged in the contraband trade with the South. It is stated in relation to the arrest of Palmer, Mr. Barney's Secretary, that he was merely the instrument of others, and developements of a startling character are expected at his examination which is to take place on Tuesday -The New York Allas enlightens somewhat in relation to Palmer. Palmer comes from Syricuse, a place that

has originated a great many queer characters, and was introduced into the Custom House by ex-Mayor Opdyke, and very soon became Secretary to Mr. Barney. Palmer's political fortunes now flourished so luxurisotly that he began to aspire to a place on the Republican State Committee, and a con trol of State politics. By means of packing the "Union" State Convention last full pretty full of Cas on House purployee, Palmer succeeded in securing a place on the Bare Committee, which is usually composed of the nost prominent men of the party. Here he Republican office-holders far and wide withat stint, spreading it in the most liberal ical fund in a champagne supper. Since his appointment on the State Committee, Palmer has driven with great rapidity, both policieally and socially, often putting his team to

their utmost speed. Lis salary has been only \$1,500 per annum, while it is well known that he has lived late-begged and pleaded to be led back to meet by at the rate of "ten thousand a year." He the enemy. I give names when I quote comb and a first class hotel, has recently versation. The President in " one sence of hired a suite of offices corner of Pone and William streets, and for what business trans- ime reapointing Gen. McClellan; but I knew actions the latter were to be used can only be conjectured. He is reported to keep a be conjectured. H: is reported to keep a it was! He reorganized the forces, and you coach, eats expensive dinners at a first cales all remember the battle of Ante-tam, and its restaurant, patronizes the drama behind the results. scenes, dines and wines with our fast actors and last aucuma, a year ago, after the Aland literary Bohomians, and los been a day, ministration, had been defeated in all the grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus all the slaves within a particular State, thus an its state ought to commission in such State; and in anies. He thinks the State ought to commission in Mass lead the slaves in Mass lead the slaves within a particular State, thus and in the prisoners are har lead, not all from the lower walks of life, not all are without much of the refining culture of our without much of the refining culture of our space. All the slaves within a particular state of the slaves within a low generally. Everyboly knew he must Pennsylvania and New York showed that it have a "placer" somewhere, but every one was measure to remove him. And I now could not exactly tell where it was beated, hear me without any party teering that if It seems that there are older heads in the

Custom House than his, that are implicated information that Mr. Stanton had resigned, in this matter; and some of the brokers suggested yesterday that the whole of the Colhector's office had better be put under a "General Order, ' for Fort Lafayette,

In relation to tranks on recruits, of which there has been so much complaint, that an investigation has been ordered, the Herald mys that in almost every street parents are lamenting the collistment of their hap'ess sons, mere boye, between fourteen and seventeen years of age, who have been made drunk and then enlisted and robbed of every dollar of their bounty, Cases are on record in which old, grey-headed men, tottering on the verge of the grave, have been carried, while intoxicated, to a barber's shop, their limit lyed, their general app arance spruced up with some semblance of fictitious juvenility. and then enlisted, their beenty money being the reward of the parriets engaged in this honorable business. Cripples, with ruptures. hernia, varicose veins, pulmonary diseases, broken legs, broken arms, toothless, deaf. sightless, hunchbacked, wry necked, half fingerless, decrepit and idiotic, have been received into the service of the United States in certain of the rural districts, the brokers in these cases seldom giving their victums more than twenty or thirty dollars out of the three to five hundred dollars which they have received for them, through the criminal negligence of the town or local authorities. Or the many hundred men now upon Ri-

ker's Island and in other depots, it is alleg- of the different congressional districts to hod ed, and with a rong presumptive proof, that they have not received an average, at the outside, of one hundred dollars each of the bounty, thus allowing the handsome margin of tour hundred thousand dollars to be divided amongst the brokers and such others as they may have to divide with.

IN A QUANBARY. The London Times (the great British organ.) says " English peop e ica can make themselves out a Union party, eut and besides it is accompanied with great when it is notorious that for twenty-five years, and useless expense. Take our district for they have been opposing the Union, and have example. In the last draft there were six been sided by British gold to accomplish the the sent of war was now permanently again without avail. Upon stating these declare that it is neither possible nor desiraseparation of the States; and who even now ble to save the old Union." No wonder John Bull is puzzled. Such Union men as our Abolitionists, would have their heads taken. off for treason in England.

Judge Lowrie, late of the Supreme and pain and suffering of the war, had not apparent to us why it was not a reasonable in Pittsburg. bench, has resumed the psactice of the bar

ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	FRIDAY THUR-DA WEDNESS TUESDAY MINDAY
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FEBRUARY,	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 11 22 23 14 15 16 27 28 19
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GEVERAL McCLCLLAN.

The Hon. Wm. D. Swan, in a recent speech

in the Senate of Massachusetts, said : By and by, in the wisdom of the a lambia tration, it was seen fit to divi e the Army of cut a broad swarth, assessing the salaries of Virginia into four parts, and then to remove Geo. McClellan .- Now mark the result. At the close of a pleasant su noner's atterioon, manner, and it is stated that in one evening the command of Pope, you might have seen ne and his confreres spent \$40) of this polit- the President of the United States and Gooerat Halleck riting down to Gan. McCtellan's tent, and asking him if he would again take command of the Army of the P domac. He said, 'Yes, upon certain conditions". The conditions were computed with, and, sir, when the news was promulgated in camp, that e had consented to take the comm not the solversation. The President in desence of Hon, J. H. W. Page a few ever gs after that, said, "The politicians to a prevent that his presence was worth may ten Generals, if I could compress them all into one." And The printerans were still at work, principal loyal Sta es. McC ellan was removed. Perhaps the Democratic victories in the telegraph wires could to day bring the and that Gen. Haileck had been removed.

> "swarm with volunteers" going to fight the battles of their country. Schators know it to be true. In e-pying the above, Prentice, of the Louini'le Journat, remarks: We believe this earnest man of Massachusetts speaks herein the continents of a majority even of the Republican party. Assurelly he speaks the sentiments of an overpowering unijority of the loyal people of the country, and he speaks the truth. Yet we fear he does not space what will prevail in the councils of the Administration; for in these councils there is too much reason to believe, the whisper of party, though it breathe but calumny, has greater power than the voice of the people, albeit thundering forth truths which make for the salvation of the country. It is nevertheless the duty of the people and of them. organs to keep these truths sounding in the

and that Gen. McCiel an was appointed Con-

man ler-in-chief of the forces raise tan I to be raised, the highways and by ways would

A JUDICIOUS AMENDMENT .-- 11 on A. II. Coffroth, offered the following resolution in Congrees, which was agreed to without debate, It is as follows :

ear of the Alministration.

Resolved. That the Military Committee be directed immediately to inquire into the expediency of amending the act entitled "An set for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863 to compel the provost Marsh F their examinations for physical disability, or any other cause of exemption, at the county t war of each county in the respective con-

This proposed amendment to the Conscription bill should be at once adopted. It proposes to remedy a most greivous hardship.-As it is, some conscripts in large Congressonal districts have from one u-miled to one hundred and fifty miles to the place of rendezyons where they have to report for examwant to know how the Abolitionists of Ame | Kasti on Tais is burdensome and inconvenihundred men drafted from this county, who had on an average one hundred miles to Chambersburg. This cost the Government nine dollars on an average for each nan's transportation, which makes an aggregate of five thousand four hundred dollars. This the expense of one district, and if this sum the expense of one district, and it this sub-be multiplied by one hundred and fifty or sixty, the number of Congressional districts in the loyal States, it amounts to nearly one million of dollars. The expense would not be one-tenth as great if the examinations were held at each county town.