## THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

LOUISIANA "ELECTION."

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pleasuro.'

The truth is gradually coming out in re-



CARLISLE, PA., APRIL 7, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN [Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

CONCERT BY THE MONITOR CLUB .--- The Monitor Club of Carlisle will give a grand Concert and entertainment in Rheem's Hall, on Monday evening, April 11th, for the benefit of the Soldier's Aid Society. From the reputation this Club has acquired, we have no doubt the proposed entertainment will be creditable to all concerned in it, and well calculated to interest those who patronise it ---The object is praiseworthy, and we therefore hope to see everybody attend the Concert .--Tickets may be had at Squire Sponsler's office, Ritter's, Smiley's, and Jamcson's stores, and at the door.

ANOTHER REBEL RAID APPREHENDED .- We the two other tickets, which divide between know not why it is, but yet it cannot be denied that rumors are rife in our valley of another rebel raid. We learn also, that some few are packing up their goods prepartory to a skedaddle. It is believed by many that the rebels will enter this valley as soon as the weather will permit, and that another great battle will be fought on the soil of Pennsylvania. We under its absolute power ; that there is hardentertain no such fears, but yet it is well to be prepared for the worst, for no one can predict what a day may bring forth. Would it not be well then for all the male citizens of our valley to form themselves into military companies-home guards, if you please-so that in the event of a raid, assistance might be rendered to our regular, troops? Every town and village and township, too, should be governed by some kind of police regulations. During the last raid thousands of our "loyal" citizens fled to the mountains and the cities, leaving their wives and children and property to the care of those who remained at home. This must be prevented should another raid take place. Every town and community s could be picketed, to prevent cowards from running off. None should be permitted to lease except those who have stock to care for If our valley is to be invaded, let us all stand together, and, if necessary fall together, in

defence of our families and our fire-sides. Сплысе оf Hours .- The Cumberland Val- Louisiana, by the command and under the ley and Franklin Railroad Company have changed the time for running the passenger by Lincoln and Banks, as their own admirtrains on their road. The time-table will be ers testify. found in our advertising columns. They also have put on an extra train, which leaves pamphlet before us bears neither the name Carlisle, every morning at five minutes before of its printer nor its publisher. It is comsix o'clock, making close connections with trains going to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New matters like those of which it treats cannot York and the great West. This train re- be freely discussed at New Orleans without turns to Carlisle again in the evening, leav ing Harrisburg at 4:20. This is a great convenience for business men, who have long desired it.

Gen. Couch paid our town a flying able message, remarks : risit last week, and inspected the Volunteer "We are unquestionably approaching the Camps at the Carlisle Barracks. " Grisis of our national history. From the

gard to this so-called election, even from ad- stands to day, is entirely hermonious and uniministration journals and administration par- | ted. It is not divided, and cannot be divided, tisans themselves. The New York Evening either with respect to men or mere meas-Post (Abolition) publishes some extracts ures of administrative policy. The extreme from a pamphlet, purporting to have been pressure of the times, the desperate peril in written by a citizen of Louisiana and a "loy- which Constitutional liberty has been placed al man," setting forth his objections to the by arbitrary power, and the impending colelection" held on the 22d ult. He says that lapse of a false financial system, which, when the State officers said to have been elected it falls in must iflict wide spread and disasare "nobodies without a Legislature. They trous ruin, are causes that compel the people cannot even receive a salary, if that is their to take position, either with those who are chief design. Of the two the Legislature mismanaging their affairs at Washington, or should come first," and he asks, "by what with those who oppose them. Thus it is that organic law will they be officers of the State ?" | the next Presidential canvass will find but and answers, "by that, any one of whose two political organizations in the field, beplain provisions is violated to obtain this el- tween whom the issue will be, simply and

The democratic party of the State, as i

The reader can see how bravely Lincoln's | by our fathers, shall or shall not be preservplan of "reconstruction" goes on in Louisi- ed. Speaking of this subject, the Louisville ana as well as in other States, his own parti- Journal wisely and forcibly says : sans alone being the witnesses and judges .--"There are but two great parties in the coun-

The pamphlet thus criticises the election and try; namely, the Conservative party and the he pamphlet thus criticises the election and try; infinity, the basis of the Radical par-Radical party. The basis of the Radical par-ty is universal and immediate emancipation by the General Government, and the prosecu-by the General Government, and the prosecuthe conduct of it: States and the State of Louisiana is transion of the war until the accomplishment of this end is secured. The basis of the Con-

States and the State of Louisiana is trans-gressed. The sufficient to elections are broken down by arbitrary power, so that, being neither fair nor free, they have no haw-ful authority nor moral force. There is no freedom of discussion, without which voting in the sufficient of the superstate in t servative party is the Constitution, and the prosecution of the war until the supremacy of the Constitution is acknowledged. The is a farce. Of some seven daily journals in this city, three or four under various influen-ces or pressures advocate the ticket of the commanding general, which does not comare the respective basis of the two great par-

ties of the country." them the sympathies of the rest of the voters. It's notorious that the preference of the military administration and its strong deciple, as was sufficiently demonstrated in the State Convention that met recently in this ires are inade known in many ways; that city ; but their delegates to Chicago are perits employees are 'expected' to vote accordngly; that the election judges and officers feetly untrammelled as to the various candiare appointed by it; that the returns will be dates who may come before the National Conpassed upon by it; that it decrees the quali-fications of electors; that all the people are vention for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. They will go there uninstructed, exly a man who is not afraid to incur its discept to the extent of acting together unanimously on all questions for the sake of the

The writer adds, if it is claimed that " military necessity" makes such conduct necessary, "then we must do without civil government." He says further :

"It is also notorious that the military commander has not only made known his preference of a certain ticket, but also in many ways discouraged other cundidates; that he has influenced, warned and overawed the assembly which is to declare the principles or platform of the party in 'the coming Presidential campaign, and to select the standard-bearers who will lead it in that momenthe press; that he has threatened the cititous contest. The voice of the "Keystone zens in his proclamations and orders, and through official journals; that laborers em-State" has always been deservedly potential ployed by the military administration (and forming a very large class of voters) have been ordered to attend certain party meetin the National Conventions of the Democracy, and the high, dignified and Conservative ings, and given to understand that their employment depended upon their voting ac-cordingly."

These are serious charges, says the Post, ration and deference which the Pennsylvaand it is "constrained to add that they are nia delegation will command at Chicago. repeated by men of known loyalty in New There surely never was a period in our na-Orleans, in letters to their friends at the tional history so big with vital issues, so preg-North." The evidence is conclusive that the nant with weal or woe to the present generafarce of re-establishing civil government in tion and to the remotest posterity, as that in

terror of military power, has been enacted in the approaching elections will, we doubt

The Post says : " It is significant that the world. If the experiment shall fail here, it will probably be the last offort that will ever be made to test the fitness and capability o plained in the letters which we receive that mankind for self-government. In view, then, of the inestimable prize which is at stake, it clearly becomes the duty of the Democracy danger of expulsion from the State." -of all the honest and true friends and of

some reflections upon Governor Seymour's the National Constitution, against the trea-

SPEECH OF

HON. AMOS KENDALL. BEFORE THE GREAT M'CLELLAN MEETING

IN NEW YORK. Old' ANOS KENDALL, Jackson's Post-Mas-

er-General, has taken off his coat and rolled up his sleeves for Little MACE. No purer patriot lives than Auos KENDALL. Like JACKSON, he is honest, and therefore alarmed \_Clellan, who in his, (the speaker's) opinion, at the villiany he sees practiced in all departments of the Government. At the re- God to save the country from further bloodcent M'CLELLAN mass meeting in New York, ie spoke as follows:

My FELLOW-CITIZENS: I stand before you as the representative of the Jackson age, of Jackson's politics. I only wish that the old squarely, whether the Government, as formed chief was here, and that I might stand be by our fathers, shall or shall not be preserv. fore him as in days long gone by. Many

fore him as in days long gone by. Many may think it strange that a man as old as I am, whose political life has long since ended, and who has every comfort about him, should again embark on the stormy sea of politics. "What," they may ask, "has brought you here? What has brought you here before this immense assemblage?" To that I an-swer, the depl.rable condition of my country! If there is nothing in that which ean infuse

swer, the depicture condition of my country i If there is nothing in that which can infuse life into political parties, then our country is in a hopeless condition. Why, fellow-citi-zens, if the old chief with whom I had the prosecution of the war until the supremacy of the Constitution is acknowledged. The latter is a constitutional party. The former is a revolutionary party. The Conservative party would maintain the Government as our fathers made it. The Radical party would subvert the Government and construct a new on according to the radical vagaries. Such are the respontive basis of the two great part. the arms and strength of an archangel he would seize them and say "cease this fratri-cidal strife-the issue of blood." He would mitted the offence. only a unit in point of organization and princan hope for in any event. Submit to the laws of your country, and to the Constitution, North as well as South; let men North mind their own business, and let men South mind theirs." [Cheers.] But, gentlemen, these factions have become military, a fac-tion South under the direction of Jeff. Davis and a faction North ander the direction of Abraham Lincoln-[loud hisses]-have bro't the two ends of the Union in collision with each other, and it, is this which has almost great and glorious cause of Constitutional Government. And this attidude of the Penn-the country now want? Undoubtedly there the country now what ' Undebteny active are individuals here entertaining various opinions. Some are called "War Demo-crats," some "Peace Democrats," some "Conservatives," and I would foign hope sylvania delegation must secure for it decided respect and influence in the deliberations of is the union of all men—the conservative principles of all men who wish this fight to cease, who wish the Union restored, who wish it done in the best manner it can be done, not that the leaders in the rebellion should not be subjected to the punishment they descrive, but that justice should be tem-pered with mercy, and that the innocent ground on which the party, speaking through its only constituted representatives, has lately should not suffer with the guilty. I am not physically able to make a long speech, and out itself, will, no doubt, enhance the considto be a re-to the re-tion better than I can. I shall content my-self, therefore, with a brief exposition of the conduct of our Government toward the Army of the Potomac. Most of you, I presume, have read Gen. McClellan's report. [Loud You have seen his plans for the applause.] which we live. On the action of the people intugement of the war; you have seen how conservative his principles are; you seen how he took the raw material placed in his hands rot, depend the fate of popular government and molded it into one of the most magnifinot only on this continent, but througout the | cent armies that ever trod the earth. [Cheers] You have seen him, in command of this ar my, arrange his plans of attack on Rich-moul. But all those plans were subverted by the military authorities at Whshington.-[Hesses.] He was promised and was to have

had not only the army which he immediately commanded, but the co-operation of a division under Gen. McDowell, consisting of 35:-LET US PAUSE AND REFLECT.—The New-popular institutions—to sink every minor di-tion and anticipation of support from this di-vision and difference, and unite in defence of vision he commenced his much toward Rich-000 or 10,000 men. With the full expecta cinity of Richmond. General McDowell was

sonable and destructive acts and policies of approaching, and at one time, was within the radicals at Washington and the rebels in about twelve miles of McClellan. Then, cClellan dy and without consulting l From the the South. With this sort of uninon among

slaughter of thousands of brave soldiers .---General Burnside then devised another plan of attack, which was disapproved of by his LETTER, XI.-UNION LEAGUES-THEIR OATH, OBJECT, &c. fficers. Here Burnside threatened to resign unless a number of officers, whose names were presented to the President, were removed, and at the head of the list stood Gen.

Hooker. This the President refused to do, and Burnside resigned. In concluding, Mr. Kendall called on all true friends of the Union and the Constitution, to support in the forthcoming contest to the utmost of their power, George B. Mc-Chellan, who in his, (the speaker's) opinion, was the man destined by the Providence of God to save the man destined by the Providence of

The Chicago Post (Ab.) of Thursday, contains the following account of the commence-

place between soldiers and citizens, but none of soldiers attempted to enter the court house ing manner to shoot if the thing was repeated. Some words passed, and, the soldiers still pressing ferward, Wells shot a soldier in the crowd, but not the one who had com-Firing soon became general, and eight or nine of the soldiers others, being unarmed, fell back. The par-ty that remained was surrounded by twenty was almost instantly mortally wounded. He discharged his pistol at his assailants several times, however; then withdrew into the court house, and soon expired. In the meantime, tiring was going on from the windows of the court house. Sheriff O'Hair is believ-ed to be the leader of the assailing party, taking a prominent part. Col. Mitchel, who was unarmed, while struggling for a pistol there are many Republicans who regret they have aided in putting the present incum-bents in office, [Applause.] What we want to the with a man named Winkler, was fired at sev-eral times, but escaped with a slight wound on the hand. Winkler was shot and mortalon the hand. Winkler was shot and mortal-ly wounded. The 54th, under command of Lieut. Col. Chapman, arrived from Mattoon within thirty minutes after the receipt of a dispatch from Charleston. Col. Brooks, took command of a mounted force of thirty men for the purpose of scouting the country in search of the rioters, who in the meantime had left under, command of O'llair. During the night his party arrested and brought in twenty-two prisoners, at least twelve of whom can be identified as baving been concerned in the assault. It is untrue that Mr. Eden had made a speech, or that the row commenced while Dr. York was replying. as was reported. The assailing party, after their pis tols were discharged, are reported to have taken guns from their wagons, where they were concealed. Moderate men of all parties are convinced that the attack was pr meditated, as is evidenced by the fact that

the assaulting party were armed. We shall get the truth in relation to this Illinois outbreak by-and-by. At present we means for the accomplishment of that end have only one side of the story, and that in- which the League itself may prescribe, howtensely Abolition. We know that Southern Illinois, or "Egypt" as it is called, which is Democratic, has furnished more troops for the war than Northern Illinois, which is Abolition-and we have no doubt that if an outbreak did occur there-such as is represented-it was provoked by Abolition outrage, or military tyranny 1

Two HUNDRED THOUSAND TROOPS TO IN-TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND TROOPS TO IN-VADE PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.—A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Baltimore, and professing to be acquain-trom Baltimore, and professing to be acquain-

AMOS KENDALL ON THE CRISIS. OATH, OBJECT, &o.

in each other, is shown on the one hand by their being intrusted with the registration of To all Unconditional Union men of the United States. The relations which appear to exist be-tween the Union Leagues and the present administration of our government, make it the duty of every loyal citizen to inquire in-the duty of every loyal citizen to inquire in-

to the motives and designs of those combina-The basis of these clubs is an oath or oaths tions.

was the man destined by the Providence of God to save the country from further blood-shed, and commercial and pecuniary ruin, and cement on a firmer basis than ever the bonds of Union. The Onibreak in Illinois---A One-Sided Ac-count of its Origin. The Chicago Post (Ab.) of Thursday, con-taing the Count of the commence-taing the Count of the commence-wards. G. P., and W. R. Irwin, G. R. S."-

wards, G. P., and W. R. Irwin, G. R. S."-This work is described as a pamphlet of three

ment of the out-break: The Circuit Court was in session at Charleston on Monday. The 34th Illinois being under orders to move from Mattoon on the 30th, Col. Mitchel and Surgeon York were in Charleston for the purpose of gath-ering up the men belonging to the regiment. That I have never voluntarily borne arms During the morning several altereations took against the United States since I have been a oitizen thereof, that I will upport. protoct, and place between soldiers and citizens, but hold citized interval in the and powernment of the resulting seriously. In the afternoon as quad defend the Constitution and government of the soldiers attempted to origin the court house | United States, and the flag thereof, against for the purpose of seizing deserters. While all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I pushing their way through the crowd around will bear true faith and allegiance to the pushing their way through the crowd around the door, they pushed against a man named Nelson Wells, who threatened in an insult-insultmy power to elect true and reliable Upion happoned to be armed stood their ground and continued to fire in self-defence; while the county, State, and general Government.county, State, and general Government.— And should I ever be called upon to fill any office, I will faithfully carry out the objects or thirty men, who continued to fire until most of the soldiers were either killed or wounded. Wells, the first assailant, was the first man killed. Dr. York, hearing the firing in the court house, came to the door and or manner, to any person or persons, not was almost instantly mortally wounded. He membere of the Union League, any of the signs, pass-words, proceedings, debates, or plans of this or any other council under this organization, except when ongaged in ad-laration of Independence, and Constitution

So help me God."

ton with imposing on their converts one out taken "with clapsed and uplifted hands," but after he has taken it, they all awear him and themselves over again in what they call the "freeman's pledge" in the following words. viz :

words, viz: "To defond and perpetuate Freedom hid the Union, I pledge my life, my fortune, and my sacred honor. So HELP ME GOD." What a spectacle before High Heaven is a conclave of men who have sworn a ray their wo freedom of opinion and of action, swearing themselves a hundred times over " to de-fend and perpetuate Freedom" with a pledge of life fortune, and sacred honor! This strange inconsistency is to be reconciled only on the

Whether the Union League or President

Lincoln now command the army and govern the country, is perhaps a question of doubt,

The indications are that they zhare the hon-

or between them: The confidence they have

ground that the only freedom they men is the freedom of the negro, and to that they are willing to sacrifice their own : not only their, on freedom, but " life, fortune, and sacred I am not done with this subject.

Andrew Jackson, February 25, 1864.

THE LINCOLN PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENT. In January, 1862, President Lincoln, with a flourish of spasmodic vigor, issued a military order, directing a simultaneous forward movement of all the armies of the United lion, to the extent of my ability. This I freely pledge without mental reservation or evasion. Furthermore, that I will do all in suing. What natural relationship, founded in suing. What natural relationship, founded in military reasons, there was between that men and supporters of the government, and none others, to all offices of profit or trust, door spring mids) and a forward meredeep spring muds) and a forward movement of all the armies, did not then appear, nor has it since appeared. What is cortain is, that the vigor of the movement did not cor-

respond to the pomp of the manifesto, and that the campaigns designed to be affected by that order resulted, for the most part, in disaster. In January, 1864, a manifesto is issued--

onward has been steady and grand. The heart of the people has been true to the great

principles of liberty, which are to be main-tained to the end.

found a true leader and an able defender of

the great ideas upor which our government was founded. If has been tried and not

found wanting. No man in modern times ever came into office under such trying cir-

order has been created; and al-

In Abraham Lincoln the loyal people have

with less publicity and parade, indeed-directing a simultaneous political movement to take place on the 22d of February, for nominating Mr. Lincoln for re-election. Whether of the United States of America, under the the augury of supposed lucky days will prove seal of my sacred honor. I acknowledge my-self firmly bound and pledged to the faithful in the military movement may admit of some performance of this my selemn obligation .doubt; but here is the political order duly signed and authenticated :

This oath having been taken "with clasped and uplifted hands," all repeat the "free- TO THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES. New York, January 28.

men's pledge," as follows : "To defend and perpetuate Freedom and The day is not far distant when you will be called upon to elect an occupant for the the Union, I pledge my life, my fortune, and my sacred honor. So help me God." These oaths have been for many weeks bepresidential chair. This is a most important and momentous question, well worthy of your

fore the public, and there seems to be no reafore the public, and there seems to be no rea-son to doubt their authenticity. I believe it from the light of April, 1861, our march has never been denied.

Far be it from me to impeach the motives of all those who have taken these oaths or oined these associations; but I am persuaded that they have done it without due con-sideration of the tremendous responsibility involved in the act. The leading object of the Leagues is said to be, no doubt truly, the xtinction of slavery in the United States .--That object is not in itself illegal or uncon stitutional; for slavery may be abolished by legal and constitutional means. But these

cumstances—none ever worked more diligent ly to bring discordant elements together and oaths are not limited to such means. They bind the men who take them to support any nake them move in harmony. From the chaos of human passions, dishon est interests, political intrigues, and subde treason pervading every department of gov ever unlawful and atrocious. They go fur-ther, and bind the member never to make ernment, though in the midst of a war of almost unpaknown in any way or manner to any person or persons, not members of the Union League League ing of the signs, pass-words, proceedings, de-bates or PLANS of this or any other Council under this organization, except when engagd in admitting new members into this

ralleled magnitude, we move on as in times of the most sublime peace. It is therefore proposed that on the 22d of February, 1864, all citizens of the United States, without regard to party, who are in fayor of the re-election of Abraham Lineda, League." Look at the comprehensiveness of this obshall meet at appropriate places within their towns, counties or States, for the purpose of

giving public expression of their sentiments upon this most important question. Moses Taylor, Denning Du

Moses II. Grinnell,

Robert S. Hone,

John Steward,

A. W. Spies, S. S. Wyckoff,

J. P. G. Foster,

Charles G. Judson, Edward Mintura

P. H. Vandervoort, E. E. Morgan,

Thos. B. Stillman, Mason Thomson,

Goorge W. Blunt, R. L. Taylor,

Rush C. Hawkins,

George F. Talman,

S. DRAPER, President,

R. Sturgis, Edward Larned.

Camps at the Carlisle Barracks.

## NEWS ITCMS.

The Rebels are preparing for a grand raid Into Kentucky, large numbers of them concentrating for this purpose in East Tennessee GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE has returned from

Washington to Kentucky, and it is understood that a satisfactory arrangement has been made with the National Government. GENERAL BALDY SMITH will have command

of the troops and personally conduct military operations in General BUTLER's Department. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT has returned

to washington from Fortress Monroe. HON. JOHN BANKS, President Judge of

Berks county, died last Sunday. MAXIMILLIAN leaves France for Mexico on

the 13th inst.

PRESIDENTIAL .-- The Indiana Free Press the leading radical organ of Indiana, has hoisted Fremont's name as a candidate for the Presidency. Another Illinois paper, Highland Union, has done so likewise. A meeting of Germans of Chicago has been called to declare against Abraham Lincoln, and in favor of some other caudidate. The Chicago Telegraph, which supports this movement, seems to intimate that Gen. Fremont will be nominated at this meeting as an Independent People's candidate.

THE NEORO MASSACRE.-The late massacre of negro soldiers near Vicksburg is now said not to have been a rebel outrage; but quite otherwise. The negroes went to a hotel where there were only white women and than was noticed last week, and the quota-tions are \$1 68 to \$1 69. The propositions of children with their servants, committed the grossest possible outrages on the women and the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to then burnt the house. An Indiana regiment the payment of the difference of interest on heard of the affair and attacked and killed the negroes. No rebels were concerned in the shocking affair. Admiral Porter said in The construction put upon his regulation is that he fixes the value of a "greenback note" a late report : " The negro troops near Vicksburg have been committing many outrages."

Dr Mr. Eden, Representative in Congress from Illinois, stated the case exactly in a very able speech in the House :

we complain of others for doing the same "Should this administration be continued in power for another term, the war will go on until the financial schemes of Secretary We said some time since that we fear ed the Secretary was about to give the public evidence of his getting beyond his depth." Ohase will crumble into ruin : when it will of necessity cease, leaving in ite desolating

SELF MUTILATION .- A young man named course a divided country and a ruined peo ple. On the other hand, should the Demic-Upperman, who recently enlisted in the Twenracy succeed in the next Presidential electy-first Pennsylvania cavalry, chopped off the tion, the Union will be restored under the two middle fingers and horribly lacerated the Constitution in less than six months after its fore-finger of his right hand, a few days ago. accession to power, as I believe without the necessity of shedding a single drop of blood." It is supected that the act was committed in

order to obtain a discharge from the army. F DF Major-General Ord has been ordered Gone closed vesterday at 1674. to report to General Sigel for duty:

fall, we shall, if conservative men succeed, can possibly survive four years more of trial such as they have endured under radical management. The great truth brought out by Governor Seymour, that there is a bottom to the national purse and a limit to the national credit, is of profound import. Shall the plan

Democratic Convention to meet at Chicago, of war and conquest, at the expense of other thousands of millions, continue till we reach that limit? till we pass it? Will prudence, bitter fruits of that occasion will prevent a caution, reason, never resume sway at Washington ? No one can doubt that this nation courrence of the same fatal mistakes .- Age. is able to bear as great a debt as any other nation in the world; but that does not imply

NEGRO EQUALITY .- The St. Louis Democrat, a leading Abolition organ, contained in that we can bear any amount of debt, to the extent of unlimited thousands of millions .-its issue of the 15th ult. the report of a dinner givin in memory of the victory at Pea Let us not blind our eyes and close our ears to the deceitful promises that the war is al-Ridge, at which several prominent Generals most over. It streches away before us into years of darkness, foarful years to a free were present and made speeches. We take country. The expenses of treasure and of the following from the Democrat's report : blood are yet to be enormous. We can car-ry our present debt without doubt. How General McNeil responded, and in the cours of his remarks said that hereafter the *clectiv* nuch more can we carry ? This is the quosfranchise should be extended to all who fight tion forcibly presented in the present aspect of for the country, without regard to nationality or color. [General Gray and Rosecrans :our national affairs. It does not present itself, as radical men will pretend, as a ques-That's right : that's right.'

"General Rosecrans said he fully concurred in what had been said about black soldiers. tion of abandoning a war for the Union. It is a question, of abandoning a war for conquest a d abolition, and resuming a war for the Union. Shall we go back to original princi-General McNeil has told you he thought that every black man who fought for the country ples, or shall we plunge into chaos ?" should have a vote; so do I, so do I, etc, etc. Here are three Generals in responsible po-

that harmony and wisdom will reign in the

A TOUCH OF TREASON !- The Philadelphia sitions in the Federal army, who openly avow Daily News, of the 29th, contains the followlike prominent political leaders in the Ading constructive treason. Or, as that paper ministration party, their conviction that the supports Lincoln and Curtin, may we considblacks should have preciesly the same politier its outgiving as an excess of patriotism? The design is evident throughout all the re-

cal rights and privileges as the whites. Social equality, including of course amalgamagion of sheddy, that Mr. Chase is " Leyond tion or miscegenation, are now next in order his depth," and must be brought to shore by in the Administration or Abolition programa sudden removal to the banks of the Ohio: "The gold market exhibits less strength

THE STRONG BAND .- The Abolitionists are "Strong Band." The organization is of a military character," and designed, no doubt 'Ten-Forty" bonds, by which he fixes a rate to terrorize over peaceable eitizens, and carry the coming elections by violence and fraud. The headquarters of the organization is at of premium on gold, is not favorably received Chicago, Illinois. Camps have recently been instituted in Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and it is designed to extend the organization over the whole State. This secret onth-bound at fifty cents on the dollar less than coin.---This is without doubt the practical result of society is only a reptition of Know-Nothinghis position, and there are many among us who say, "If the Secretary of the Treasury Wide-Awakeism. The people exism and perienced the evils flowing from the defunct. organization just named, and if they encour-age this new one they will have reason to rehus depreciates his own currency, how shall gret it .- Patriot and Union:

CAccording to report, the Confederate

plan of the campaign is to reconquer Tennes-

that the great bulk of their armies should be concentrated at the West.

167- It is said to be a fundamental principle of the Loyal Leaguers never to go within a league of the enemy.

this support of 35,000 men was ordered on from Baltimore, and professing to be acquain-Presidential election, which is to occur this all really, genuinely loyal men in the loyal ening the right wing of his army which was then on the northern side of Richmond. Gen. States, for the sake of the Union and the Con-

bring his army back to Acquia Creek. He had about 1,200 sick and he could not reit has been subjected. Let us hope, above all move them, as he had no means of transpor-tation. They were constantly complaining because he did not basten his steps. He did and that as the party was defeated in 1800 by its "isms" and schims at Charleston, the Lee preceived his retreat he returned North, and before McClellan's army could get into position before Washington, General Lee had fallen upon Pope's army and defeated it, and the whole army came running back to Wash-

ington, where McClellan had arrived in the meantime, in a state of disorganization and Then the Administration went to onfusion Gen. McClellan and begged his assistance get them out of the mess. They asked him to come and aid them. They feared for their own safety and for the safety of your capitol and then they came to this man of talent and mand of this army: in a few days put every thing in order, and advanced toward the ene my. Much has been said in the newspapers n opposition to Gen, McClellan, because

his slow marching in the pursuit of Lec.---Now all who have read his report will see that he was ordered by Gep. Halleck not to go too fast. Gen. Halleck was the founda-tion of all this misfortune. Halleck was asked before the Investigating Committee "How much was Gen. McClellan's progress a day ?" To which he replied, "six miles," but not a word of explanation, not a word "T prevented his marching; he such as "I prevented his marching; marched rather better than I thought." Then Gen. Burnside was asked to take command, and he replied that Gen. McClellan eould do more with that army than anybody else. [Cheers.] He said : "I don't think else. [Cheers.] He said : "I don't think myself competent to command such an army as "that." General Burnside, however, took command. Halleck met. Burnside some dis-

ance from Washington, and there received from him his project for the campaign, which was, that he should march down to Freder-icksburg, cross the river there and advance oward Richmond from that point. General lalleck did not entirely approve of that plan, but said he would consent if the Presi-dent approved of it. [Laughter.] Well, the President did approve of it after Halleck had conferred with him. But the quartermaster did not know where the pontoon bridge vere by which the army was to cross river at Fredericksburg. Gen. Woodbur the quartermaster, stated before the Inves Gen. Woodbury, gating Committee : "I went to General Halleck, and asked him to delay the march of the army for five days until these pontoo oridges could be brought down, but his (Hal-eck's) reply was; I will not delay the march

of the army on Richmond for a single hour !" What was the consequence? Why, General Burnside not being apprised that the ponsee and Kentucky. It is believed by them that Richmond is almost impregnable. and mouth, at which place he had to wait for ten days till they arrived. In the meantime Lee

had advanced on the other side of the river. and fortified the country, so that when the pontoons came the Union troops had to gross n the face of the enemy's fortifications .--

And what was the consequence of the at-tempt to cross? Why, the utter defeat and his door keeper.

other duties. On this he relied for strength- ted with rebel designs, communicates the olution? They must be silent! Dues assus following information-important if true, called upon before a court or jury to testify

> place at an early period in the spring, as soon as the roads are in good order but de-pending also on the state of the rivers and the dryness of the season. It will undoubtedly take place in two columns-one under General Lee, nearly in the track of his former invasion of Pennsylvania; the other to strike for Cincinnati. It is intended that each shall have an effective force of fully seventy five thousand troops, and that each shall have, in addition, a reserve force of twenty-five thousand men. Of course, the plans of the rebels will be

modified by the movements of General Grant. If he should take the initiative in the work, he may enticipate the rebel plans : but it is certain that they are about to make this giant effort to change the war on their part from a defensive to an offensive character, knowing that whichever party can assume the offensive will have the advantage of mo-mentum in the attack. We shall now see one of the most interesting plays in the game of strategy, and by some of the ablest mas-ters on each side."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

One of these characteristics is robbery of FORTRESS MONROE. March 30 .- The rehel loyal men! The President's emancipation ommissoners for the exchange of prisoners, proclamation declares all the slaves in cer Robert Ould and Captain Hatch, of Richmond tain States and parts of States free, whether arrived this morning on the flag of truce boat the property of loyal masters or disloyal. A Winans. The steamer Adelaide, Capt Another characteristic of the "'plan" is in Cannon, left this morning at 10 that it punishes the loyal masters by disfranfor Baltimore, having been detained from last evening by the storm. The schooner Lydia Ann, Capt. Overton, was lost at sea on chisement if they refuse assent to the rob bery. They must swear to support the President's emancipation proclamation, or not be the 23d inst. The last one of the Russian fleet sailed hence for New York this mornallowed to vote in the reconstruction of their own government ! No alternative is left ast evening, and anchored in Hampton roads. them; they must consent to be robbed or disfranchise The appearance Colonel Ould to a person who knew him prior to the breaking out of Another characteristic of the "

that it proposes to use the armies of the Uni-ted States to enable minorities to govern the rebellion, is one of great change. In size the rebel Commissioner is about six majorities, one-tenth to govern nine-tenths in the redemed States. Another part of the "plan" is to use the army to enable them to carry the elections in feet, and rather rotund. His face is completely covered with a greyish, grizzly beard ; altogether he looks a man who has the bur army to enable them to carry the elections in dors. The object of his mission can only be guessed at, but relates to the future plan of exchanges. It is understood, and in fact was published in the Richwood papers, that if Gen. Butler would come to the conical to tucky, Delaware, and Maryland, where the freedom of elections has been suppressed by nake the necessary arrangements to facilitate the united action of the Union Leagues and the Union Army ! It is officially reported that no exchanges, he should receive ample protec-tion. Geneneral Butler and Colonel Ould orders were issued from the War Department Oons, touching the employment of troops in their OATS, are on friendly terms, and up to the moment of my closing this, the two commissioners to conceal "treason, stratagem and crime" are engaged in their humane and laudable ven to the extreme of perjury in a court of undertaking. ustice, should such alo ustice, should such elements enter in the plans" of the Union Lengues? In fine,

IT is the sine qua non, not only that the Southern rebellion be conquered, in the ordinary sense, but that the cause of the rebellion be conquered and extingushed.-Abolition Exchange.

True : but to accomplish this will require the extermination of the residents of New-England; the hanging of Greely and Tilton, and the expatriation of the whole tribe of officials at Washington, from Old Abe down to such an oath is of itself proof that they con-

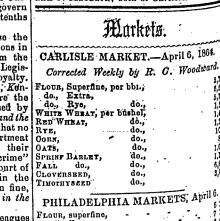
The Rebels are preparing for a grant with a stray have and under redical measure control Lee's: The Rebels are preparing for a grant with a stray have and under redical measure control on the Holy Bible. Destantion of Independ-ence, and Constitution of the United Stvies of America, under the seal of my sacred honor. I acknowledge myself firmly bound and pledged to the faithful performance of this my solemn obligation. So HELP ME GOD." Phonest Union Léaguer, is it not so? Look accient the wolk way before them. Dessit

Henry M. Taber, Charles Lamson, Peter Townsend, Henry M. Laber, L. w. Grouns, Charles Lamson, Peter Townsend, D. A. Cus'u.an, National Conference Committee, of the Union Lincola Association of New York. again at the oath you have taken. Does it except any "plan" which may be adopted S. J. Glassey, Secretary. by your "League," however unjust, cruel, diabolical, or bloody? Have you not surren-This document has not, that we are aware, before appeared in a newspaper; but it has dered your right of individual opinion and

independent action? Have you not sworn the use of the army to enable them to carry been sont in the form of a circular, printed on sheets of letter-paper, to the postmaster the late election in Maryland and other States of every town, village, and hamlet in the and on the other, by the unanimity with which the Union Leagues are coming out in loyal states; all the postmasters being pre sumed to be good and true Eincoln men, or favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election. Indeed t may be assumed, without much danger of at all events, the pro-Lincoln speech of the mistake, that the President's emancipation postmaster general, last month; being a sigproclamation, his scheme of reconstruction and the treatment which the loyal men of nificant hint that zeal for Mr. LINCOLN will the Border States are receiving at his hands, are parts of the "plans" of the Union Leagues, not damage any postmaster at headquarters Precisely what is written on the blank page But whether these "plans" of the Union Lengues, But whether these "plans" were originally theirs or not, they adopt them as their own by giving them their united support. And what are the characteristics of these plans? of these circulars our information does no enable us to state; but very likely it mayb directions to show the circular to influentia Lincoln men of the vicinity, and secure the active co-operation in getting up the proposed neetings on the 22d of February, which day may have been selected with the purpose suggesting a parallel between our first so our latest President.

Married.

In this place, at the Reformed Parsonag on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Philip Mr. NATHAN W. HARNBURGER to Miss S. "nlan" is RAH J. MACBETH, both of Carlisle.



justice, should such of the Union Lengues? In fine, have you not made yourself a slave in the name of freedom? What the present " plans" of those Lengues are has been but partially developed. That the lending Lenguers themselves are conscious that they will not bear the light, is proved by the means used to keep them secret. If their white, are has been but partially developed. That the lending Lenguers themselves are conscious that they will not bear the light, is proved by the means used to keep them secret. If their white, Bre, white, are has been but partially developed. That the lending Lenguers themselves are conscious that they will not bear the light, is proved by the means used to keep them secret. If their bject be to extinguish slavery by constitu- RYE, tional and legal means, why impose an oath of secrecy. The very fact of their requiring white, OATS. D- CLOVERSEED WEISKET, OVERSEED. template the use of questionable means.