AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

CARLISLE, PA., MAY 12, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

THE ARMY NEWS.

Notwithstanding the news from the Army of the Potomac is not as full and authentic as we could desire, yet as far as we can learn it is decidedly favorable. Thus far we have accounts of two days fighting, both bloody days, in which our noble troops acted gallantly, took possession of the field and the rebel wounded, and forced LEE "on to Richmond." That Richmond will fall very shortly, we regard as a foregone conclusion. In these engagements many of our gallant officers and men fell, but the list of casualties had not reached Washington. GRANT, it appears, was determined not to be interfered with, after he had commenced the fight, by the pigmies of the Administration, and he therefore closed up all communication in his rear. He is determined to take Richmond, and is not going to be thwarted in his designs as was McCLELLAN. The Administration, thus cut off from interfering, will not have an opportunity of detaching twenty regiments from *him* at the critical moment. Everything looks bright and promising—the troops have confidence in GRANT, and under his lead will capture the rebel capitol and march on to other victories.

STATEMENT OF QUOTAS AND CREDITS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Below we give a correct statement of the quotas and credits of the boroughs and townships of Cumberland Co., up to the present time. This report includes the re-enlisted veterans. Carlisle has a surplus of *eighty* men, for which we will receive credit on a future call from "Father ABRAHAM." We are requested to state if any township or borough has claims for credit to present them immediately to the Provost Marshal's office, where they will receive the proper attention:

Twp. & Bor.	*Qu'a.*	*Cred.*	*Due*	*Sur.*
Shippensburg Bor.,	67	57	10	—
" Twp.,	10	8	2	—
Southampton,	71	51	20	—
Newburg Borough,	14	23	—	9
Hopewell,	35	25	10	—
Mifflin,	39	17	22	—
Newville Borough,	27	14	13	—
Newton,	74	53	21	—
West Pennsborough,	82	49	33	—
Frankford,	48	20	28	—
Penn,	58	31	27	—
Dickinson,	52	47	5	—
North Middleton,	33	30	3	—
Middlesex,	49	40	9	—
Carlisle, East Ward,	84	133	—	29
" West "	80	121	—	41
South Middleton,	100	85	15	—
Silver Spring,	82	83	—	1
Monroe,	64	37	27	—
Upper Allen,	50	43	7	—
Mechanicsburg Boro.,	84	79	5	—
Lower Allen,	46	51	—	5
New Cumberland,	17	23	—	6
Hampden,	45	45	—	—
East Pennsborough,	71	74	—	3
At Large,	—	9	—	9
Total in the County,	1392	1248	257	113

☞ The Sabbath afternoon Services in Emory Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held hereafter at six o'clock, until further notice.

☞ We have a rumor in town (which came by telegraph, we believe,) that the 7th Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves was captured by the Rebels on Friday. A number of Carlisle boys belong to this regiment. We hope the rumor may prove a mistake.

IMPORTANT TO PEACH GROWERS.—The author of "Ten Acres Enough," who is an experienced horticulturist, gives what he has found to be a sure preventative of the borer in peach trees. He first experimented with ten old peach trees that were nearly destroyed by the borer. He bared the roots of the trees and carefully removed all the worms he could find, then washed the roots with soap suds and left them uncovered a week to make sure work of any worms that might have escaped his notice. He then applied tar to the diseased parts and to the trunk of the tree two or three inches above ground. The trees recovered their original vigor, and have been fruitful bearers ever since. Tar applied to young trees near the surface of the ground will effectually prevent the borers from molesting them. Coal tar answers the same purpose. Care must be taken not to cover more than a couple of inches above ground.

GEN. BANKS.—A Washington correspondent to the city daily papers, in his letter dated May 4, says:

"An evening paper here states, as it claims by authority, that the reports telegraphed from here that the question of superseding Gen. Banks has been discussed in Cabinet meeting, and that there is dissatisfaction with his management, or any intention of relieving him from his command, are untrue."

Of course all such reports "are untrue."—True it is, by BANKS' blunders several thousand Union troops were lost, as well as several millions of dollars in treasure. But no matter for that; BANKS is right politically; he is a rampant Abolitionist, and he is the same man who declared a few years ago that he desired "to see the Union slide." He has been a disunionist and Abolitionist all his life, and is therefore at liberty to make as many blunders as he pleases. He is safe; all the Administration requires of its Generals is to agree with ABE LINCOLN AFRICANUS the First in political sentiment; military capacity is not thought of.

☞ Forney boasts that "National banks are starting all over the country." And within a twelve month they will be like the forty thousand men who marched up the hill and down again. They will start *down* quite sudden as they started *up*. The balloon bubble is soon to come down.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

During the last couple months most of the religious denominations of the North have held their regular annual Conference and Synod Meetings. These meetings, heretofore, have been regarded with respect by all good men, and have exercised a salutary influence upon professing christians and others. In addition to attending to the business duties before them, many good addresses and sermons were delivered, and prayers were offered up to the Throne of Grace for *all* men. The teachings of Christ, his precepts and example were portrayed, and the objects of the church and the duties of men explained and made plain. *Then*, had any official body of men dared to deny the divinity of Christ, denunciations mountain high, would have been hurled against them, and coals of fire heaped upon their heads. *Then*, had the Congress of the United States, at the bidding of the President, selected a man for Chaplain who denied the Redeemer and repudiated his gospel, what a howl of just indignation would have been heard from the different Conference meetings. *Then*, however, politics did not rule the church; *then* the shedding of blood was not considered a part of the church doctrine; *then* that enemy of man, of country, and of morals, black, infamous, hell-born Abolitionism, had not turned men into demons, nor were fair women taught to laugh and clap their little hands with joy when told of the butchery of a thousand men, many of them belonging to the same church with themselves, and some of them having the same blood in their veins.

Ah! we are speaking of former habits—of the doings of former Conferences, before the "new lights" of Abolitionism had usurped the pulpit and almost everything else. How is it now? We have been watching, with some interest, the proceedings of the several Conference Meetings recently held. The Son of God had been insulted by the people's representatives in Congress. At the dictation of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a man was elected Chaplain of that body who denies the divinity of Christ, and tramples upon His precepts. He is a good negro-equality Abolitionist, however. We have been anxious to see what the different Conferences, Synods and other religious assemblages would have to say in reference to this Infidel "raid" upon the religion we have all been taught to reverence. But we have searched their proceedings in vain; not a word of condemnation has been heard. "Traitors and copperheads" have been denounced, and ministers silenced because they voted for WOODWARD; "GOVERNMENT LINCOLN" and the "majority in Congress" have been eulogized; "American citizens of African *scent*" have been spoken of as superior to white men, and whose "close proximity" with the whites is considered a necessity: loud professions of "loyalty to the Government" we find interspersed here and there, and hints at amalgamation received with approbation!

But, "loyalty" to the Son of God was forgotten, omitted. These professing ministers were *afraid* to denounce Congress and LINCOLN, for having elevated Infidels to office and position—their political prejudices did not permit them to do this. It is evident that many of them have taken the advice of the Infidel BURLINGAME, (one of LINCOLN'S foreign ministers,) and now read an "anti-slavery Bible" and worship an "anti-slavery God." They could profess "loyalty" to LINCOLN, but had not the courage to defend the Son of God, who had been repudiated by the National Congress. And yet these men—these clerical hypocrits—these Abolitionists—will dare to return to their congregations and offer up prayers to the Redeemer!

As a specimen of the crazy doings of these Conferences, (or rather Abolition meetings,) about which we have been speaking, we copy the following extract from the proceedings of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which assembled in Philadelphia last week. They are similar in sentiment to all the other Conference proceedings we have noticed.

After a Rev. *Chaplain* (one of LINCOLN'S hirelings,) had delivered a prayer, in which he expressed the hope that "we may continue to repose in the bosom of father ABRAHAM (that means the "smutty joker," and not the *old* ABRAHAM, about whom we read in the good Book,) for four years longer (at good salaries, he should have added, with stealings into the bargain,) after his present glorious term has expired," the proceedings continue:

"Rev. Mr. Riley of Baltimore, here introduced a resolution that a committee of seven be appointed on the state of the negro members of the church.

This resolution was followed by the most radical Abolition harangues that it has been our misfortune to listen to for some time.—All the speakers were in favor of admitting the negroes to seats in their conferences to take part in the proceedings. One speaker thought the white people needed the "fire" of the negroes to stir them up. Another said they must be brought in very close proximity with ourselves in order to elevate them. He believed they would be far ahead of the white race if elevated. One member very feelingly stated that "unless we do something to take care of the blacks they would take care of themselves." All were opposed to any distinction and wanted them to occupy seats in the same churches with the whites. They were literally opposed to the foundation of African churches."

The resolution was finally adopted.

Such is a fair specimen of the proceedings of these political Conferences. Formerly, ministers who met in Conference, worshiped God and glorified His Son. *Now* they worship ABE LINCOLN and glorify the negro. Is it to be wondered at that Infidelity has spread more during the last three years than it had in any fifty years previous? The preachers assisted to bring on the war, and they are now (of course we do not mean all of them,) doing all in their power to continue hostilities and the flow of blood. Should revolution be the consequence, they may yet feel and regret the course their fanaticism led them to pursue. Let them pause and reflect. They occupy an unenviable position before nine-tenths of the people. The old adage that they who sow the storm shall reap the whirlwind, may be verified.

☞ Simon Cameron is talked of as a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with old Abe. The *Day Book* thinks there is no earthly doubt that Simon has *vice* enough to grace that position. Such a ticket would be a fine combination of *smut* and *rascality*—an excellent representation of the character of the great shoddy party.

"THIRTY YEARS AGO."

The following advertisement appeared in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 4th instant:

GEORGE THOMPSON—ANOTHER MEETING.—Thirty years ago Geo. Thompson delivered his first Lecture in this city in the Covenanters' Church, Cherry st., below Eleventh. He is now invited by members of the same church to deliver another address in the same building, which he consents to do. The meeting will take place next Friday Evening, the 6th of May, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Unionists and Copperheads of England and America." Tickets to be had at T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chestnut sts.; at the Anti-Slavery Office, 106 North Tenth street, and at the door.

It appears, therefore, that this foreign emissary (who is in the employ of the Loyal Thieves League,) had the unblushing impudence to deliver a lecture, in which he denounced as "Copperheads" one-half, if not a majority of the people of the North. Why is it that some man of stalwart arm, don't throttle the impudent scoundrel and choke his worthless life out of him?

"Thirty years ago" he delivered his first lecture in this same Covenanter's Church.—Exactly! That was the very time the Abolitionists of this country commenced their assaults upon the Union. For twenty years they were a despised faction, and were regarded and spoken of as traitors by both Whigs and Democrats. HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, JACKSON, SILAS WRIGHT, and other shining lights, denounced them as traitors who deserved hanging. Their object, boldly avowed, was dissolution of the Union, and THOMPSON (the same Englishman who now lectures for them,) then said, in his speech, that "the dissolution of the American Union must be constantly kept in view, for this was *the grand object*." For uttering this sentiment "thirty years ago" in Philadelphia, he was rotten-egged and compelled to leave the city in disguise, for his life was in danger. Whether he wore a Scotch cloak and cap, as LINCOLN did when he entered Washington, we disremember.

After escaping from Philadelphia he proceeded to Boston, when he attempted again to advocate a dissolution of the Union, but DANIEL WEBSTER "still lived," and the English Abolitionist and Disunionist soon found even Boston too hot for him, and he was glad to escape to England with whole bones. That was the way this infamous English emissary was received here "thirty years ago."

But now he returns and sees his cherished hope realized. He sees our dear country reeling and staggering like a drunken giant. He sees our people cutting each other's throats—father against son, brother against brother, cousin against cousin; he sees the Abolitionists whom he addressed "thirty years ago" in power and doing the very work he then recommended them to do. He could not do less than return to this once favored and blessed land, that he might congratulate his political friends for carrying out so faithfully his injunctions. Great God, what must even Englishmen think of us as a people when we permit this monster thus to desecrate our shores?

And this man THOMPSON—this English disunionist—is the same who, quite recently delivered a speech in the Hall of the House, at the invitation of the Abolition members of Congress! He was introduced to the audience by Vice President HAMLIN, and President LINCOLN "had a seat near the distinguished speaker!" This same rascal, who had to leave the country "thirty years ago" disguised, for fear of personal violence, now makes the same speech before the President he made in Philadelphia before his escape, and for making which he was egged, and well-nigh mobbed.

But now he is applauded and countenanced by the President and members of Congress for his treasonable sayings; and now, instead of being kicked from one city to another, he dines at the Executive Mansion! Well may he laugh, for he has won a victory—his fondest hope, the dissolution of our Union, he has lived to see. His teachings have been crowned with success, and he can rejoice as he sees our resplendent glory, our prospects, our hopes, our country, pass from our grasp. It was fit that he should again pollute our shores with his presence, that he might witness the consummation of his devilish designs against a once happy and prosperous people. And it is meet, too, that the party who coincided with his views "thirty years ago," should now caress him, dine him at the White House, and give him churches and the Hall of the House to lecture in, so that he can denounce "copperheads" just as he denounced them "thirty years ago."

☞ Make a note of it, that sixty-seven Republicans by voting to lay the following resolutions on the table:

That the Union is not dissolved, and that whenever the rebellion in any one of the seceded states shall be put down or subdued, either by force or voluntary submission to the authority of the Constitution and laws, such state shall be restored to all its rights and privileges under the constitution of such state and the Constitution of the United States, including the right to regulate, order, and control its own domestic institutions, free from all legislative or executive control.

Voted that the Union was dissolved, and that when a state is subdued, or returns to its allegiance, it is *not* a state of the Union. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens's sort of secessionism has won more adherents than we had suspected.

☞ Wendell Phillips, in one of his late harangues in Boston, took upon the platform with him a young saddle-colored female, whom he introduced as "*the type of the future American woman*". The abolitionists were so delighted that they crowded towards the platform to caress her. It is clear that if these crack brained fanatics had their own way, the white race would soon be extinct in this country, and their places filled by hybrids.

THE PENNA. MILITIA AND THEIR PAY.—The bill which appropriated $700,000 to reimburse the individuals and institutions who advanced money to pay the Pennsylvania soldiers called out by the Governor in response to a proclamation of the President, to repel the rebel invasion by the forces of General Lee, in 1863, and who were in the actual service of the United States, passed the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Thursday, by a vote of 71 to 63, after having been amended by appropriating $15,000,000 to defray the expenses of other loyal States in repelling raids.

WORDS OF TRUTH AND SOBERNESS.

"The Truth has been Kept too long from the People."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of a recent date contains the following scathing article, which we hope will be generally read, and particularly by Republicans. The *Telegraph*, it is known, is one of the most shameless Abolition papers in the State, whose editors and proprietors are all fed upon National or State pap. No paper, we feel sure, has deceived the people and kept them in ignorance of the real state of affairs more persistently than the *Telegraph*; but now it is getting scared; now it says what *we* said a year ago, and for which we received the coarse abuse of the miserable wretches who desired to hoodwink the people by their lies and mock professions of "loyalty." We publish the remarks of the *Telegraph*, then, not particularly for the benefit of Democrats, for we have told them the same truths over and over again, but because we desire our few Republican readers to ponder over the sentiments expressed by one of their own party organs.

We can endorse nearly every word of the *Telegraph's* article. Its intimation, however, that the success of GRANT will "end the war," is a great mistake, and is evidence that the Abolitionists are still blind. That GRANT will capture Richmond, we consider certain. He has an army three or four times as large as the rebel General LEE, and if he don't take Richmond, the entire country will be disappointed. *But that will not end the war.*—Mark that. The war *cannot* and *will not* terminate under the present programme of the wretched bunglers at Washington—it is impossible. We must come back to the starting point, and make the restoration of the Union and obedience to the Constitution the objects of the war; *then* the victories achieved by our soldiers in the field will not be won for nothing, and then we may hope for a return of peace. But to the article from the *Telegraph*:

"We are fast approaching the crisis in the progress of this war. A collision between the Army of the Potomac and that led by Gen. Lee, must decide, not merely the prowess of our soldiers and the skill of their commanders, but it will settle the destiny of the nation. It is useless to disguise the fact; that communities have now contributed that amount in men and money, which leave them on the verge where patience ceases to be a virtue, and where great changes take place for better or for worse. *Hence we must succeed with the armies now in the field*, or the war will resolve itself into one of vast tumult compelling every man to intrench himself in his own home, there to defend or perish with his family. We might as well be apprised of this fact now, as have it burst upon us suddenly in all its fearful reality. Indeed the truth has been kept too long from the people—the nation has pursued its pleasure, the speculator has accumulated his wealth, the politician has achieved his success—and all the while the people been making their sacrifices, wives giving up husbands, fathers devoting sons, to swell the ranks of the armies, that liberty might be preserved and the nation rescued from danger. For three years this has lasted, and now *the end must come.*—We cannot stand another year of expense, of waste by the loss of labor and the riot of speculation, such as have marked the three years of the war. *The Army of the Potomac must end the war—or its defeat, during the campaign now just being inaugurated, will open the door wide for the invasion of the North, and thus seal forever the doom of the Republic.*

We believe that the great crisis of the war is now upon us. All things seem to tend to this belief. And yet strange as it may appear, those most interested in the business of providing against the worst that may happen are doing the least. Indeed, if the ruin of the republic should come upon us—if the capitals of the States North and of the nation, should fall into the hands of the enemy, it will be while the representatives of the people are engaged in vain struggles politically, or projects concerning themselves pecuniarily; while Congress is frittering away its time in exhibitions of blackguardism, while one-half of its members are pursuing their own interests to the neglect of the public business—while the speculator is oppressing and almost starving labor—and while licentiousness and riot fill the land. Rome to fiddling Nero did not present a more frightful picture, than do the States, that are loyal as well as the States that are rebellious, exhibit to the world. When all this will end, or how it will end, God only knows, and we can only say, *God save the Republic!*

THE ABUSES IN THE BANK-NOTE BUREAU.—S. M. Clarke, the head of the Bank-Note Printing Bureau in the Treasury Department was this day day dismissed from his place and duties by the voluntary act of Secretary Chase, upon the close of an investigation into the abuses charged against the administration of his bureau.—*Tribune Washington Correspondent.*

The Chase investigating committee would do well to inquire how it happened that this man Clarke, who had been discharged from one treasury bureau on a report of a Congressional Committee, was appointed to another, and only discharged upon the appointment of a second investigating committee.

Six months ago the attention of Congress was called to the fact that Clarke, as chief engineer of the treasury extension, was compromised seriously in relation to fraudulent contracts. But Mr. Chase held on to Clarke until the dangers of popular indignation, and the appointment of a new committee, compelled him to act. Does it signify nothing that Mr. Chase has constantly appointed and persistently retained in power men of tarnished reputations, dishonest men, venal men. Do honest men always choose rascals for subordinates in places of trust and responsibility?

☞ The small pox seems to be making its appearance all over the country. It is supposed to have been spread somewhat in this manner: The "Government" got it by shaking hands with an "intelligent contraband" who took it in exchange for confederate scrip. Office seeker's caught it by shaking hands with the "Government." Getting disappointed in receiving positions in which to ruin the country, they went home, and have given the disease to the people, by shaking hands with them, in the hopes of receiving a nomination from them. The people are cautioned against shaking hands with any Abolitionist who has been to see the "Government." These men should be put in pest houses immediately upon their arrival at home, and kept there until after the election.

ANOTHER CELEBRATION AT GETTYSBURG.—A proposition has already been made to celebrate the first anniversary of the battle and victory of Gettysburg on the Fourth of July next, on which occasion it is also proposed to lay the corner stone of a grand monument to the memory of the gallant dead. The subject will be finally settled at an early meeting of the State Commissioners having in charge the construction of the National cemetery.

MORALS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The morals of the Treasury Department at Washington, may be gathered from the extract below. A writer to one of the Philadelphia papers accused the Treasury Department of employing women of abandoned character as clerks in that Department, and another correspondent writes to condemn the wholesale charge. He says:

"To the everlasting disgrace of some of our high officials, a few females of doubtful character, have, through the influence of said officials, obtained employment in that Department."

Here is another item which is a little "later" from the Treasury Department:

ALLEGED EVIL DOINGS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—The *Republican* contains an announcement of the death of a female employee in the Treasury Department, which is said to have been produced by abortion.—She recently went to New York with a friend, who, it is said procured medicines for her.—The case is under investigation.

Some other revelations we might mention, but cannot do so in these columns. Suffice it to say that the Treasury Department is a festering sore—a mammoth concern, where thieves and female prostitutes are hired.—Beyond all question, the most gigantic frauds have been practiced for the last two years.—Tens of thousands of dollars have been put in circulation from Mr. CHASE'S presses, of of which no account was kept, and thus the country has been flooded with counterfeit money, furnished by the U. S. Treasury!—One firm in New York received, in one day, three notes of the same denomination, same No. and same date, all issued by the Treasury Department. Of course two of them were frauds. So we go.

A few days since a member of Congress, in discussing the thieving and infamous practices recognized in the Treasury, remarked, "Clear the galleries of the ladies so that I can speak plainly, and I will tell you the number of prostitutes who are paid by the Treasury Department." Is it not true that God is lenient? The corruptions of this Administration stink in the nostrils of the people and ascend to the skies, and yet we actually find men who would, if they could, continue the same men in power four years longer! This calamity, however, we feel satisfied, will not befal us, unless it be true that the people themselves have become dishonest and corrupt.

The Central Fair in Aid of the Sanitary Commission.

The Carlisle Soldiers' Aid Society in answer to the calls of the Sanitary Commission and of citizens of this county, resolved to draft a systematic plan for securing contributions in this town and community to the great Central Fair to be held in Philadelphia in June. They have therefore appointed the following committees for the following purposes:

No. 1. George Beetem, A. Caithcart, A. B. Ewing, George Wetzel and Henry S. Ritter, to secure contributions from mechanics, including journeymen and apprentices; either articles of their own make or money.

No. 2. Col. Thos. Paxton, John Stuart, jr. John Fishburn and Parker Henderson, to solicit farmers and gardners for either produce or money.

No. 3. David Rhoads, B. R. Jamison, J. W. Eby and John Irvine, to ask from merchants and dealers, either of goods or money.

No. 4. B. Reigner, Charles Fleager, Jno. Fought and Robert McCartney, Esq., to solicit from manual laborers and domestics the amount they feel able to give.

No. 5. Davidson Eckels, Dr. S. B. Kieffer, George W. Sheaffer, and Samuel Hepburn, jr., to obtain contributions from teachers, artists, bankers, clerks, physicians ministers and gentlemen retired from business life.

No. 6. J. Hamilton, Esq., Prof. Wilson, H. Saxton, and E. Cornman, from schools, associations and companies.

No. 7. Mrs. J. Rheem, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Paxton, Miss Egolf and Miss M. McGinnis, to solicit contributions from the ladies.

No. 8. Col. R. M. Henderson, Wm. M. Penrose, Esq., John Lee, Esq., and Major Hastings, to obtain aid from officers, soldiers and all connected with the military movements of our army, in the town and country.

No. 9. J. B. Parker, Esq., Mrs. Prof. Johnson, Rev. J. A. Murray, Robt. Moore and Gen. G. W. Bowman to confer with Soldiers' Aid Societies within the county, and solicit their co-operation, also, the aid of associations, schools, churches and individuals.

No. 10. John Hannon, Jos. Heiser, R. C. Woodward and John Hyer, to obtain contributions from hotels, boarding houses, barber saloons and restaurants.

No. 11. Wm. Barnitz, D. P. Hazelton, John Faller and Wm. Bentz, to solicit aid from breweries, distilleries and dealers in liquors.

No. 12. John Martin, Charles Weaver, Wm. M. Henderson and Wm. Fridley, to obtain assistance from mills, manufactories and machine shops.

No. 13. Rev. F. J. Clerc, Hon. F. Watts, J. B. Parker, Dr. H. Johnson, Rev. J. Fry, Col. R. M. Henderson and Rev. J. C. Bliss, to prepare an appeal for general circulation throughout the town and country, as preparatory to the work of the committees.

The following committees for the several townships are appointed with the hope that they will give their aid and influence in furthering the objects of the association for the purposes contemplated, viz:

Shippensburg borough—Wm. M'Lain and Abrm. Hostetter.

Shippensburg township—John Craig, Chas. M. White.

Southampton—Col. Chestnut, Jno. Pilgrim.

Hopewell—J. W. Frazer, David Shoemaker, and Sam'l J. Smith.

Mifflin—Capt. Sam'l Megaw, Wm. McCrea.

Newton—Hugh B. McCune, Robt. Early.

Penn—John T. Green, J. Redsecker, Esq.

Dickinson—Geo. L. Line, W. McLaughlin.

West Pennsboro'—Maj. S. Tritt, Samuel Greason and David Heikes.

Frankford—James B. Leckey, Alex. Cornman.

South Middleton—Mode Griffith, Jno. Wolf.

Middlesex—Abraham Lamberton, Esq., Wm. Heagy.

North Middleton—Wm. Swigert Esq., Wm. Shugart.

Monroe—Stuart Magowan, Moses Bricker.

Upper Allen—M. Cocklin, Esq., Jacob L. Zook.

Lower Allen—Henry Rupp, W. R. Gorgas, Esq.

New Cumberland—James Owen, John Church.

East Pennsboro'—J. Longnecker, Esq., Mr. Erb.

Hampden—Thos. B. Bryson, Mr. Eckels.

Silver Spring—Chambers Sample, John C. Clendenin, Esq.

Mechanicsburg—H. A. Sturgeon, Col. W. M. Houser.

It is earnestly desired that these Committees shall act as promptly as possible, and individually as well as collectively for the purpose designated. It is believed that there will be complete harmony of operations under these and the other appointments made directly by the Central Board. Messrs. J. & D. Rhoads, are authorized to act as agents for the forwarding of all stores contributed and money that may be furnished, and it is hoped that our citizens will send in with accustomed liberality whatever may adorn or enrich the tables of the exhibition that is to comfort our suffering and wounded soldiers.

Published by order of the Board of managers.

F. J. CLERC, *President.*

MRS. L. C. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

A GEM FROM THE PRESS.—In an obscure corner of Forney's *Press* we find the following:

The Knoxville *Whig and Rebel Ventilator*, Parson Brownlow's paper, contains the following in reference to the rebels under Challmers, who butchered the garrison of Fort Pillow after it had surrendered:

"Had we our wish we would throw hell wide open, and place all such beast-like officers and men upon an inclined plane, at an angle of forty-five degrees, the plane covered with hog's lard six inches thick, with a wicket at the bottom, and send them, as one stream of traitors, robbers and assassins, into the hottest part of the infernal regions."

As the Parson is one of those gentlemen who always leave Knoxville when the rebels approach it, there is very little danger of *his* risking his salvation by putting them through such an ingenious process as the above.

☞ Disguise it as they may, the policy of the dominant party, upon which the war is now conducted, is founded on the doctrine of Seward's irrepressible conflict, which denies that the Union can exist part slave and part free; and they mean, if they can, to establish the truth of this doctrine by forcing, at the point of the bayonet, an eternal separation of the free from the slave States, or the annihilation of slavery, and the subjugation of the slave-holding States to the Federal authority under a centralized, consolidated government, framed in consonace with their radical dogmas. But for this fanatical and ruinous policy of the party in power, our troubles might have been peaceably settled by the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise.

THE WAR NEWS.

VICTORY!

GEN. GRANT DEFEATS LEE.

The Hero of Vicksburg Triumphant.

TWO DAYS HARD FIGHTING.

TERRIBLE CARNAGE AMONG THE REBELS.

Three Thousand Dead Left on the Battle-Field

10,000 Wounded in our Possession.

LEE IN FULL RETREAT.

Magnificent Heroism of Our Troops.

OUR LOSS FROM 6,000 TO 8,000

Generals Hays and Webb Among the Killed.

GEN. OWEN REPORTED WOUNDED.

THE BATTLES OF WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Special Correspondence of the Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 4 P. M.—We have accounts from the battle-field up to Friday morning, when Gen. Grant had again moved on the enemy's lines.

On Wednesday morning General Sheridan, who led the advance, drove in Jeff. Stuart's cavalry, on the road to Orange Court House. The Fifth New York, being in the advance, suffered heavily, and in one charge, on Thursday morning, on the Rebels, they lost ten killed and thirty wounded.

It was not Gen. Grant's intention to draw on a general engagement until he had learned the exact position of the enemy and had massed his forces. On Wednesday night General Lee had changed his front and by Thursday morning he was ready to give battle with his whole army. General Hancock sustained the brunt of the whole Rebel army on Thursday and held his ground manfully, in many instances the Rebels falling back, leaving their dead and wounded in piles inside of our lines.

General Alexander Hays was severely pressed and sent to Hancock for help. He was ordered to hold his ground twenty minutes, but ere the time was up he was carried off on a stretcher dead. We held our line on Thursday with but half our forces. Brought up Burnside, made a forced march, and reached a place in the line of our right by Friday morning. His troops marched up in solid phalanx.

Our loss was estimated at five thousand up to Friday morning, while that of the Rebels was at least ten thousand. General Bartlet, Colonel Gurry and Colonel Hays are severely wounded.

The battle has been fought in the Wilderness, where it is almost impossible for us to use artillery, and the ammunition was carried into the rear on stretchers that brought out the wounded.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

NEW YORK, Sunday, 11 P. M.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* writes on Thursday night from Grant's army:—

First Indications of Battle—Maneuvering.

At an early hour this morning the Second Corps resumed its march in the direction of Todd's Tavern, reaching it before noon, and in line of battle. At noon, General Wilson, with Kilpatrick's former division, several miles south-west of the tavern, in the vicinity of the Shady Grove Church, for three quarters of an hour was sharply engaged with a large body of Rebel cavalry and a considerable force of infantry, by whom he was gradually forced back upon the Second Corps.—Had not the manœuvres of the enemy prevented, night would have found General Hancock's command at Shady Grove Church, connecting with Warren on his right, whose troops would have in turn joined Sedgwick on his right. By this manœuvre we would have occupied the pike running in a north-westerly direction from Germania Ford, on the Rapidan.

Lee's Designs.

The movements of Lee soon revealed his real design. An attempt to cut our centre by a desperate attack. On discovering his intention, General Warren was directed to attack him at once, which he did at about 11 A. M. A determined musketry fight of an hour and a half ensued, in which Warren handsomely drove him from his position with the infliction of great loss. Griffin's Division of the Fifth Corps led the attack and suffered severely, its loss being nearly one thousand in killed, wounded and missing.

Finding his effort to break our centre futile, the enemy next attempted to interpose an overwhelming force between Warren and Hancock, the latter of whom, in accordance with orders, was marching his Corps rapidly to form a junction with the former.

Fortunately his advance, consisting of Birney's Division, came up not a moment too soon and just in time to circumvent the Rebel General, who, at 2½ P. M., commenced a terrific onslaught on the divisions of Birney, Gibbon and Getty, the latter of whom had been temporarily detached to form the extreme right of Hancock's command. The fight raged hotly until some time after dark, and resulted in the complete repulse of the enemy at all points. Our loss in this engagement does not probably exceed one thousand men.

Nature of the Battle Ground.

Scarcely any artillery was brought into requisition, the character of the ground rendering it useless. The battle-field is covered with a thick growth of underbrush and medium sized oak trees, and it is owing to this fact that our losses are comparatively light. Our captures in prisoners amount to about five hundred men.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

From the Washington Republican, 7th.

Before stating what we know of the fighting yesterday we take the earliest opportunity to say here that the statement published upon the outside that the battle opened on Wednesday was a mistake. It did not commence until daylight on Thursday morning.

The error was not ours, but was furnished to us just as we published it. With this exception, the result of Thursday's battle was as we stated. On Friday morning General Burnside's Corps joined in the conflict.

Of the result of the battle on Friday we are able to state that the Government has information through messengers from Generals Grant and Meade, who arrived this morning at Rappahannock Station, that Lee's army was defeated and driven back three miles when the fight ended, the number of killed and wounded being large, the enemy's slain being left upon the field of battle.

The messenger expressed the opinion that the battle was not decisive, but would be resumed to-day. He gave no names of killed; stated that Generals Grant and Meade were quite sanguine of final success. This same feeling with regard to the result, we are happy to say, is entertained by the Government here.

No doubt is entertained that there has been desperate fighting to-day, although no details have reached the city up to the hour of going to press.

We have no later information of operations before Richmond by General Butler than that published in our Extra at noon.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 8 P. M.—Lieutenant General Grant, on crossing the Rapidan, severed his communications with this city.

The stores and munitions remaining in the depots at Culpepper and at Brandy Station, were sent to Alexandria, with everything portable along the line of railroad, including the bridges. Yesterday the cars only ran to Union Mills.

The correspondents with the army, who had made preparations for sending information in by special messengers, had to move forward and we have not even their recital. The accounts of the passage of the Rapidan published, have been made up in this city from the recitals of returned camp followers.

General Grant was evidently determined not even to be connected with Washington by a telegraph wire, and this commencement of the campaign is regarded as hopeful.

General Lee has doubtless fallen back towards Richmond, concentrating all his forces and recalling detached parties who were out towards the mountains.

General Butler is known to have arrived at City Point and he has made a diversion at West Point. General Burnside's veterans are the rear guard of the advancing host.—Unless a battle is fought this week we shall have a siege of Richmond, which cannot but be successful, for we have men and guns, with engineering and artillery talent to direct their movements.

Meanwhile the Union forces in Georgia have also advanced, in obedience to the concerted plan, and victorious columns are doubtless well advanced into Western Virginia, to occupy that fertile source of supplies. Another week will more clearly define the plans of Gen. Grant, and will doubtless add to his glory.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

By Telegraph to General JOHN A. DIX, *New York.*

WASHINGTON, May 8, 9 A. M.—We have no official reports from the front, but the Medical Director has certified the surgeon-General that our wounded were being sent to Washington, and will number from six thousand to eight thousand. The Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made requisition for seven days' grain, and for railroad construction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retiring.

This indicates Gen. Grant's advance, and affords an inference of material success on our part. The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and their having failed, and our forces not only having maintained their ground, but preparing to advance, lead to the hope or full and complete success, for when either party fails, disorganization by straggling and desertion commences, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must weaken him more than we are weakened.

There is nothing later from Gen. Banks.—You may give such publicity to the information transmitted to you as you deem proper. It is designed to give official, accurate statement of what is known to the Department in this great crisis, and to withhold nothing from the public.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The special dispatch to the *Tribune* says that twelve trains of wounded are on the way from the front; the hospitals are ready for their reception.

A report from rebel sources says that Gen. Lee was wounded.

The *Tribune* says the situation may be thus epitomized:

On Thursday the army sustained successfully a fierce attack by the bulk of Lee's army; on Friday we attacked and drove them some distance, took all their severely wounded prisoners, and won an indecisive victory. On Saturday there was no fighting and Lee was believed to be retiring.

The number of wounded is reported at about 10,000 and the killed at 3,000. The loss of the enemy largely exceeds this.

The *Times'* correspondent, writing from headquarters at Wilderness tavern, on Friday evening, May 6, gives the following:

The day closed upon a terribly hard fought field. Lee's tactics of throwing his whole army first upon one wing and then upon the other, have again been brought to bear, but the Army of the Potomac has repulsed the tremenduous onslaught of the enemy and stand to night solidly in the position assumed this morning.

The rebels were believed to be retreating.

Yesterday morning about four o'clock, Gen. Lee made a feint attack upon our whole line, and then suddenly fell with his whole force upon Sedgwic, driving him back temporarily but the advantage gained by the enemy was soon lost by him, and the rebels were hurled back with great loss.

LATER.

Gen. Smith and Gilmore near Richmond—Fredericksburg Occupied by our Forces.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The telegraph is working to Rappahannock Station. Up to five o'clock this morning, none of our wounded had arrived there. This creates surprise and many rumors are in circulation in consequence.

Communications have been opened with Generals Smith and Gilmore who are now near Richmond and have been fighting.

It may be that some of our wounded have been sent to the York river.

There was no fighting yesterday and our army is believed to be advancing successfully.