

CARLISLE, PA., MAY 26, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

H. Miller, M. of C., for sending us Congressional documents. FAIR .- At a late meeting of the Cumber land County Agricultural Society, it was resolved to hold a Fair on the 12th, 13th and

We return our thanks to Hon. Wm.

well represented in the coming Fair.

Capt. R. M. HENDERSON, Provost Marshal of the 15th District, Pa., has issued the following important circular:

I. The draft for sub-districts deficient under the calls for 700,000 men will commence at the Head Quarters of the District Provost Marshal of the 15th District of Pennsylvania, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on the 30th day of

May, 1864.

II. The asssignment of credits for Volun-

MR. DAWSON'S SPEECH .- The reply of Hon. John L. Dawson to Mr. Moorhead will be found on our first page. It is a scathing production, and presents the Abolition member from Allegheny in no enviable light .-We invite for it a careful perusal.

SAD ACCIDENT .- We learn from the Mechanicsburg Journal of the 19th inst., that on the Saturday morning previous, Mr. Mr-CHAEL BASEHORE, of Mechanicsburg, came to his death under the following circumstances: He has been engaged in running cars for Mr. WALLOWER, of Harrisburg, and having left there on Friday was on his return from New York, as far as Easton, early on Saturday morning, when the accident occurred. It is supposed that he was overcome by sleephaving been running for two nights in succession-and loosing his balance, fell off the narrow platform of the car, while the train was in rapid motion. When found, he was dead, with his skull fractured, and the brain protruding from the hinder portion. He was also badly cut, and it is said had both arms the 28th year of his age, and leaves a wife and child to mourn this sad affliction.

A Gold Dollar .- One of our oldest and most punctual subscribers called at our office age it is rapidly approaching, when a once his drmy, we may hope to see important ness. We examined his account and informed him that be owed us one dollar .-Taking his purse from his nocket, to our as tonishment; he drew from it a gold dollar, which he placed in our hand. We looked at him inquiringly, and, in the hurry to make up our mind, jumped at the conclusion that he was crazy, mad, insane, or laboring under a fit of mania-a-potu, or some other outlandish ailment. But he appeared cool and collected, and not the least disconcerted at our auxiety. We then told him we would give him credit for one dollar and seventy-five cents, for the gold dollar was worth that much or more. But this he would not listen to and insisted that he had saved the "little mint drop" expressly to pay for his six months indebtedness to the Volunteer. We accepted his generous gift, and, after examining the bright piece of money for some time, we deposited it in the bottom of our purse, and covered it up carefully with a denomination of 5 and 10 cents. We took it home, and before retiring for the night, having first locked the doors, closed the shutters. and looked under the bed, we took out the coin to indulge in another good long look at its once familiar face, and to make ourself certain that it was not "bogus." It was the true metal-a real, genuine gold dollar, such as we had formerly handled every day, previous to the accession of Abolitionists and loyal" thieves to power. We then dropped it in a little pill-box, opened our safe, and, placing it in a drawer, shut the inner door, and then the outer door with a slam, and turned the bolts that hold it to its place .-Then looking out to see that our faithful watch-dog, "Jack," was in his place, we felt sure that our little gold dollar was safe -safe even from the clutches of Abolition shoddyites who have gobbled up nearly every dollar of this kind of currency. We shall take a look at our "mint-drop" at least once in every week, merely to remind us of the kind of money the people had when Demoocrats were at the helm and directed the ship

More Arrests .- Ex-Governor Medary, the venerable editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis, was arrested at his home by a U. S. Marshal, a few days since, and taken to Cincinnati, and placed in prison. His printing office was also taken possession of by the military. Gov. Medary is some 70 years of age, and his offence, we presume, was that he published a very able Democratic paper .-This makes the fourth editor who has been arrested and imprisoned within the last ten days. How long, oh! how long, must a patient people submit to these damnable outra-

During the investigation into the Treasury scandals, the depositions of ten women employed in the Department were rend. and some of them pronounced wholly forth. unfit for publication.

Gold was 1831 yesterday, in Philadel-

AN EXCUSE FOR TYRANNY.

The editors of the New York World, and This was all they could do, and of course a power. editors of complicity in the fraud.

all citizens of this and adjoning counties mit an opportunity like this to escape their thefts are so common that they appear to be in the State, which gave last fall over 3,000 to contribute articles for the exhibition. We attention. The two papers named had long looked for as a matter of course. They are majority for Judge Woodward for Governor, hope our farmers will give the matter especial been thorns in the festering side of the ailattention and have their stock and products ministration; they had, ably and truthfully appears that "loyalty" and theft are synony- misrepresented in Congress. But, so it is. the occupants of the Washington lazar-hou- quietly "grin and bear." ses, yeleped the public buildings. More than once had the World and the Journal of Com- that the people themselves have either bewere probing to the marrow of the bone.

acting the part of tyrants and for pouring what an excitement would have been occa-SEWARD, therefore, "touched a bell," order-Commerce and the World, and they were arpapers suspended, and their immense printfied its spite-thus has it, unlawfully, wickedly and with malice aforethought, dragged innocent men to prison, destroyed their property, and muzzled a free press. "Have we mention the kind of history. Government?" was the question asked by administration tondies soon after the war broke out. They ask that question no longcut off. From the severity of his injuries, he er, for they know and the people know that was doubtless killed instantly. He was in they can no longer boast that they are citi- ing already had some 25,000 fresh troops sent zens of a free government. We have no Government, at least no free government; we live under an Abolition, negro-equality

> mote it be. N. B .--- It appears that the administration has relented. The following despatch appeared in the daily papers of Monday: New York, May 21.—The New York World and Journal of Commerce have again resumed business, the orders for their milita-

ry occupation having been revoked.

A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE. We published recently, President Lincoln's late letter to Mr. Hodges, of the Frankfort (Ky) Commonwealth, in which the doctrine s boldly proclaimed that " Right or wrong, I (the President) assume that measures otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful, by becoming indespensable to the preservation of the nation." In other words, that the will of the President is to be the law, over and above think necessary for the "preservation of the nation," shall be lawful! Against this bold wowal of the doctrine of absolute power, the Louisville Journal-hitherto classed as a 'loyal" paper,-makes the following earnest protest and appeal. The people of the Unied States would do well to heed these words of warning, if they wish, amid the present convulsive struggle for the maintenance of our political fabric, to preserve their Constitutional

" Mr. Lincoln's letter contains a more di rect and explicit enunciation of the doctrine of absolutism than he has ever before made. He says herein: ' I felt that measures, otherwise uncondition, might become lawful, by becoming, indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution, through the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong. I assume this ground, and now avow it. That is to say, whatever he deems indispensable to the nation is lawful; which is to say his discretion is the supreme law of the land anything in the Constitution or the laws of proportions. The doctrine is simple absolu-ism. Mr. Lincoln more or less openly has peen acting upon this doctrine for the last

stitutional government may be searched in vain for a parallel to this avowal. It is the most unworthy declaration that ever emanated from the magistrate of a free country.-If it does not awaken the peopl to a sense of peril which the Government must encounter from the re-election of Mr. Lincoln or the election of any other Republican, words can-not awaken them, unless followed by corresconding deeds even more flagrant that the of reconstruction, though the consummation of these deeds threatens to involve the destruction of the Republic. Patriotic freemen of the Union! Mr. Lincoln has boldly thrown the gauntlet of despotism at your feet.— Take it up, and meet him at the ballot box in November, meeting the champion in the meantime wherever and whenever they come

A field of sulphur, covering sixty acres, and from one to three feet thick, has been discoverd in Nevada Territory.

"MAKING DISTORY."

"We are making history," said ABRAHAE the Journal of Commerce, a few days since, Lincoln, in one of his characteristic letters published a Telegraphic Despatch, dated True enough, and a most infamous history it 'Executive Chamber, Washington," and is. To use the words of Senator HALE (Rewhich purported to be a proclamation from publican,) "we are considered a nation of the President, acknowledging the defeat of thieves by all Europe." Every hour brings Grant, and calling for 400,000 more men .- to light some gigantic swindle and fraud in The telegram was directed to the associated which the particular friends of the Adminispress of New York, and was delivered to the tration have been engaged. Indeed, so comeditors by the regular Telegraphic operator, mon has thieving become, that the people at a late hour in the night, after the regular appear no longer to be startled by any expose editors of the different papers had left their that is made. Before the Abelitionistsoffices, and but a few minutes before the pa- most unfortunately for the country—obtained pers were put to press. The dispatch was (by fraud) possession of the Government, and er did a man make more positive pledges to wicked forgery, and had been sent over the public defalcation of twenty or fifty thousand wires, no doubt, by some "loyal thief" con- dollars shocked the whole people. It was nected with the administration, and whose talked about for weeks, and loud and deep object was to infinte the price of gold and depreciate government stocks. As soon as the ministration that had permitted it. No Adforgery was discovered, the editors who had ministration could sustain itself under the been so cruelly hoaved, issued extras expo- weight that two or three defalcations saddled | He has, during the entire session of the pressing the frand, and offering \$1,000 reward upon it. The people then were inexorable, for the detection of the author of the forgery. and demanded strict integrity of those in Abolitionists, and his vote which we re-

discriminating public at once acquitted the | How is it now under the present Abolition regime? Why, a defalcation of one or two But the petty tyrants at Washington, ever | millions of dollars, scarcely attracts attention out the treasonable objects and sayings of as Abrahan Lincoln is President, and they

Now, all this is strange-it is evidence

the litiputians of the administration, but the affairs of the nation, or that they are tired But to the article from the Union: editors beeded not the threats of those they talking on a subject over which they have no despised, and whose recking corruption they control. Had any former President instructed one of his military subordinates to award But now the long-wished for opportunity heavy contracts to certain men without adad arrived for Lincoln, Seward, Stanton vertising and in a secret manner, for the ex-& Co., to gratify their malignant desire; now press purpose of allowing those men to swinthey had what they considered an excuse for die the Government out of millions of dollars, out the vials of their pent-up wrath upon the sioned by it, and how fiercely and justly heads of the men who had exposed the vil- would have been the denunciations against lamies and treason of the administration .- the President? But now, under the new order, "honest" Ane can do these things with ing the arrest of the editors of the Journal of utter impunity, and then turn to the people complacently and tells them that "we are rested accordingly, the publication of their making history." A beautiful history it is -a history of robbery, treachery, treason, ing establishments placed in possession of broken faith and obligations. When the imarmed soldiers! And all this without war- partial historian writes the history of the rant, without oath, and without process of Lincoln Administration, he will be compelled law. The editors were spirited away, no to employ all the epithets contained in the one knows where, but no doubt they are now English language in denunciation of its infaquartered in a damp cell of a Government mies. It will be held up to the detestation bastile. Thus has the administration grati- of the world, and men will shudder as they read the enormities that have been practiced in the name of "loyalty." "We are making history." It is well Mr. Lincoln did not

" DOING ALL IN ITS POWER."

The Secretary of War informs the public that GRANT is being heavily reinforced, havhim. "We are doing all in our power to strengthen GRANT," adds the Secretary .-This is all very well, and if the Administradespotism, as tyrannical as it is cruel, infa- tion is really in earnest and entertains no se mous and wicked. But the day will come, cret, treasonable designs against Grant and free and proud people will rise in their might, results before long. If, we say, the Adminshake off the chains that now bind them, and istration is for once honest in its desire to see place their feet upon the neeks of those who the rebellion put down, it will be put down, But can the Administration be trusted?-When M'CLELLAN, with an army just about of hypocrisy, or whether their present faith one-third as large as Grant's present force, is a change produced by alteration of interhad Richmond almost in his possession, and only asked for 20,000 additional troops to secure the prize, what did the Administration do? Instead of granting M'CLELLAN's request, they actually took from him at that critical moment about the number of men M'CLELLAN asked for! Thus M'CLELLAN was ruined by the Administration, and had it not been for his superior generalship his whole army would have been lost. That was the way the authorities acted toward M'CLEL-LAN. Had M'CLELLAN's demands been acceded to, as they should have been. Richmond would have been ours nearly two years ago. and no war would be raging now. The treachery of the Administration has prohand-full of Lincoln's shin-plasters of the the Constitution, and that whatever he may to see the rebellion closed two years ago; longed the bloody contest; it was not ready political considerations governed Lincoln and his wretched Cabinet, and they were really frightened when they discovered that M'. CLELLAN was about to give the rebellion its death-blow. This, we repeat, they did not

But now the Administration is doing "all at Baltimore has had its influence upon Mr. Lincoln, is a question that some men are govern all their actions. If, in the opinion f Lincoln, the success of Grant will strengthen him (Lincoln) in the Baltimore Convention, then, we have no doubt, everything will be done to encourage our army and secure success. Two years ago it was the United States or of any State to the con- the political interest of the Administration to trary notwithstanding! This is a fair state-ment of the doctrine in its natural and naked is its interest to see it successful. Therefore, we have some hopes that our rulers are now in earnest in their efforts to assist GRANT; eighteen months; but he has never before so openly and broadly avowed it.

"We venture to say that the annals of contheir every action. their every action.

SAD AFFAIR AT A WEDDING .- The Charleston Mercury gives an affecting account of the killing of Miss Pickens, daughter of Ex-Governor Pickens. She was about to be married. and the wedding party had assembled at the house of Gen. Bonham, when a shell from the Union forces penetrated the house and wounded the bride so that she died soon afterward. The marriage ceremony was completed as she lay dying on the floor. Lieutenant De Rochelle was the bridegroom.

The Col. Woodward, who was reportad killed in one of the late battles, was not the son or any relative of the Hon. George W. Woodward, of this State. Judge Woodward has a son who is a Colonel in the Army, under General Grant, but at the last accounts

Mr. DAWSON'S RESOLUTIONS.

Raily Votes to Table Them!

The Harrisburg Union thus speaks of Jo-SEPH BAILY, who is now misrepresenting the people of this District in Congress. We supported Baily, and assisted very materially, to place him in the seat he now disgraces. We supported him zealously and honestly, first, because he was the nominee of the party, and second, because he pledged us his sa cred honor that he would never betray the and Yeaman-53. men or the party who had favored him so long and so much beyond his deserts. Nevanother than BAILY made to us. We be lieved him. We did not suppose it possible that any man who aspired to a seat in Congress, would attempt to accomplish his end by deception and fraud. But, Mr. Balls chose to pursue this dishonorable course.—
He has, during the entire session of the present Congress, persistently voted with the gress, would attempt to accomplish his end cord below shows conclusively that he is like Stevens and other semi-traitors, opposed to a restoration of the Union under the old Constitution. When we remember that ready to practice brutishness, could not perexposed the gigantic villainies and pecula-, mous terms. The people, it seems, take it Supporting Bailty for Congress was the tions of the men in power, and had pointed for granted that stealing will go on so long greatest political error we have made in our editorial life, but, like other Democrats who case. vided for him, we had no opportunity of knowing then that he had a bargain with the Abolitionists, and that he intended to betray merce been threatened with the vengeance of come very careless and indifferent as to the the men who had so long sustained him....

[From the Patriot & Union.] When Joseph Baily was nominated for Congress by the conferees from York, Cum-berland and Perry, the 15th Congressional District, he gave assurance to the party that he was a true Democrat and would adhere to the essential principles of the party. He has not done so. He has violated all his pledges, and gone, "body and breeches," into the Abolition ranks. There let him rest. If they are willing to accept him as one of the party determined to override the Consti ation and sever forever the Union, well and good—we have no more to do with him—he is a traitor to the principles of the party, and the party despise and reject him—vomit him ut as unclean food not fit for the stomach. traitor in disguise, a man who seeks to win the good opinion and votes of Democrats ony to betray them. He is hereafter political-y Anathema Marauatha in the Democratic party—cast without its circle and treated as his own lips. worse than an Abolition enemy. Let him, politically, "die the death."

We extract, in justification of the prece ding remarks, the following from the Washington Constitutional Union of the 17th:

acme of implacability. In the beginning of the outbreak the people rushed with enthusiasm to meet the supposed invador, under a call for the defence of the capitol which was pronounced to be in danger. A large army eagerly obeyed the summons, and under mo-tives added for the active prosecution of the war additional troops flocked to the standard of their country with the war cry of the res-toration of the Union under the old Constitution. This, in the inception of the contest, was proclaimed to be the sole motive of its

osecution. We are unable to probe the hearts of the cates of the war, and determine whether ests. That a revolution in the doctrines they

originally preached is proved.

The resolution of Mr. Dawson brought all the faithful to a definite test, and we now the demonstrations in the aves and noes which we append, that while ignoring the Constitution in the North, they are resolute y determined to return to no Union with the South. The slogan is not now the Union un-der the old Constitution, but war for the nenation of its inhabitants close the trag-

edy.
The country must be grateful to Mr. Daw The country must be grateful to Mr. Daw-son for bringing the majority to this test.— The resolutions were laid on the table, on the motion of Hon. Amos Myers, of Penn-sylvania. The vote, given below, should be carefully scanned by all, so that at the next election for members of Congress, the trustworthy may be discriminated from the hypocrites or the faithless:

WHERAS, It was solemnly declared by this House on the 22d day of July, 1861, speaking in the name of the people of the United States and in the face of the world, that the death-blow. This, we repeat, they did not present civil war was waged for no purpose want, and they conspired against the army of conquest or oppression, but solely to reand betrayed it as Judas betrayed the Son of man. ereas, a civil war like the present is the But now the Administration is doing "all its power" for Grant. Whether the approaching Abolition Convention to assemble at Baltimore has had its influence upon Mr. wage war upon any portion of its people, ex Lincoln, is a question that some men are cept for the sole purpose of vindicating the asking. The slaughter of men is nothing constitution and laws, and restoring both to with the "powers-that-be;" politics is what ration of peace is essential to the perpetua-tion of, a system of ropublican government, it is now eminently besitting a Christian and homogeneous people in the triumph of our arms, and in the exultation of victory, to ten-

der the clive branch as a substitute for the sword; thereofre,
"Resolved, That the President be required to make known, by public proclamation or otherwise, to all the country that whenever any State now in insurrection shall submit herself to the authority of the Federal Government as defined in the Constitution, al hostilities against her shall cease, and such State shall be protected from all external in terference with her local laws and institutions, and her people shall be guarantied in the full enjoyment of all those rights which the Federal Constitution gave them; and in the exercise of a sound and patriotic discre-tion he shall proclaim a general amnesty to all those who, by false counsels, have been nduced to engage in the work of rebellion On the motion to lay on the table, the vote

was as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Batty, Baldwin (Mass.,) Beaman, Jacob II. Blair, Boutwell, Boyd, William G. Brown, Ambrese W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Cres-well, H. W. Dayis, T. T. Davis, Dawes, Demwell, II. W. Dayis, T. T. Dayis, Dawes, Deming, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Griswold, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, A. W. Hubbard, J. H. Hubbard, Hulburd, Hutchins, Jencks, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, F. W. Kellogg, O. Kellogg, Longyer, M'Bride, M'Clurg, M'Indoe, S. F. Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, D. Morris,

mos Meyers, Norton, Odell, Charles O'Neill Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Price, W. H. Fandall, A. H. Rice, E. H. Rollins, Shannon, Shannon, Smith, Spaulding, Stevens, Theyer, to be accomplished by it."

Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, E. B. Washburne, W. B. Washburne, Wilder, Wilson

Tracy, Upson, Van Valkonburg, E. B. Washburne, W. B. Washburne, Wilder, Wilson and Windom—76.

NAYS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin, (Mich.) Bliss, Brooks, J. S. Brown, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hale, Harding, Harrington, Herrick, Holman, P. Johnson, Kernan, Knapp, Lazear, Long, Mallory, Marcy, M'Dowell, M'Kinney, W. H. Miller, J. R. Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Pendleton, Pruyn, Robinson, J. S. Rolins, Ross, Scott, J. P. Steele, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Voorhees, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood and Yeaman—53.

The Bogus Proclamation.

Arrest of the Author-He is Sent to Fort Lafayette. Friday afternoon deputy United States Marshal Tooker and detectives Radford and M' Dougal, arrested Joseph Howard, city edted the proclamation with a view to operate on the stock market in this city and in Eu.

He was immediately sens to Fort Lafayette. It is also rumered that Howard had intimited several days ago that there would be a sudden change in the money market, and opportunities would be afforded for making for the consequence of these remarks. which had been made prior to the publica-tion of the proclamation, he was suspected of having written the document, and Mr. Kennaving written the document, and Mr. Kernedy, Superintendent of the Police Department, Gen. Dix and Marshal Murray immediately sent out detectives to "work up the case." They ascertained that he had purious discountered to the case. chased tissue paper such as is used by manifold writers; that a Brooklin boy had been employed to deliver the so-called dispatch; and that the prisoner was in the city at a late

hour on Tuesday.

Howard is well known to be a dashing and somewhat reckless fellow in his way, ready to supply on short notice any sort of sensation that might be desired. That he concoted this great fraud, unprompted and unaided, is not probable; it is more likely that, if he is inculpated at all, he has been made the tool of parties of more consequence. Should such be the fact, it is very probable that the really outpable men will be traced and caught.

Howard is a radical member of the Republican party, and a man of very considerable ability. Like most "loyal" Republicans, he was anxious to make his " pile" in a quick way, and he therefore got up the forged Proclamation to effect the price of gold and stocks What will not these Abolitionists do, if mon-Henceforth we denounce Joseph Baily as a ey is to be made. Poor "loyal" Howard,-He has been a strong advocate of arresting Democrats who differed with the administra tion. The poisoned chalice is now pressed to

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM .- Who would be lieve, if the fact were not capable of such convincing proof, that the following was one of the planks of the far-famed Chicago Re- Virginia. tion, offered in the House of Representatives yesterday by the Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, proves demonstratively that the feelings of radicalism have reached their acme of implacability. In the heavy reached their acme of implacability. In the heavy reached their reached

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolat of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to it judgment exclusively, is essential to that bal ance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our social fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed forces, of the soil of any State or territory no matter under what pretext, as among th gravest of crimes.

of living. In General Lee's tent meat is eaten but twice a week, the General not allowing it oftener, because he believes indulgence in meat to be criminal in the present straigure ened condition of the country. His ordinary dinner consists of a head of cabbage boiled in salt water, and a pone of corn-bread. In this connection rather a comic story is told, and some of Warren's troops that were on Having invited a number of gentlemen to dina with him, General Lee, in a fit of explanation of the extreme right. About three hundred prisoners fell into our hands, besides many of the country of the extreme right. About three hundred prisoners fell into our hands, besides many of the country of the extreme right. About three hundred prisoners fell into our hands, besides many of the country of the extreme right. About three hundred prisoners fell into our hands, besides many of the country of the extreme right. About three hundred prisoners fell into our hands, besides many of the country of the extreme right. meat to be criminal in the present straight-South. The slogan is not now the Union under the old Constitution, but war for the negro; war—war protracted to the utmost period of prolongation, until the utter devastation of the fertile fields of the South and the extermination of its inhabitants close the tray. commendable politeness, unanimously declined middling, and it remained in the dish untouched. Next day General Lee, remem= pering the delicate tit-bit which had been so

providentially preserved, ordered his servant to bring that "middling.". The man hesitated, scratched his head and finally owned up. "De fac is, Massa Robert, dat ar middlin' was borrid middlin'; we all did'n hab par spec; an I done paid it back to de man whar I got it from." General Lee heaved a sigh of deepest disappointment and pitched into

COMMISSIONED .- " A son of Senator WII son, of Massachusetts, was commissioned today as Lieutenant in a colored regiment, and ordered to Rinker's Island."—Washington letter writer.

All right. A colored regiment is the very place for a son of Senator Wilson. But, we rould ask, is this the same chap who was drafted a few months ago, and who paid a negro \$100 to act as his substitute?

An Abolition State Convention for South Carolina was to have met at Beauford on the 17th inst., to elect delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Of course the Convention was composed entirely of New Eng land Abolitionists-those "loyal league" ras cals who have gone down South to pick out the farms and mansions they desire to grab should Lincoln's Confiscation scheme be suc essful.

A large number of rebel prisoners were taken in the battle of Wednesday.

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomae, advocate, refused to deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Association of Albany, because they decided to exclude negroes from their association. The way to serve such fellows properly is to let them gravitate naturally to such audiences as suit them best -they would soon get enough of their favorite negro, if let alone.

THE REASON WHY .- The New Haven Register gives the reason why the late bogus dispatch, which suppressed the "World" and "Journal of Commerce," was not credited in that city. It says:

"It was so much better written than Mr. Lincoln's documents usually are; that many pronounced it a hoax for that reason alone. Complimentary to the "government," that.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal truly remarks: "It is the most awful part of this war that the President of the United States

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

improbable that the President of the United States may, within a short time, call on Pennsylvania for her volunteer militia for a brief term of service; and, whereas, the example of the brave men now in the field from ample of the brave men now in the field from Pennsylvania, who, heretofore, on every battle-field; have been distinguished for courage the-field; have been distinguished for courage the field of the medical uspa. It is useless for friends of those who have fallen in battle to come to the front at this time to procure their bodies, as the request is defined in all cases. All the dead are carefully buried, and their names are placed upon boards over their graves, so that their friends can find them after the army has advanced. Whereas, circumstances render it n ample of the brave men now in the field from Pennsylvania, who, heretofore, on every battle-field; have been distinguished for courage and efficiency, but who, in the recent battles in Virginia, have gained an enviable distinction by their deeds of valor and endurance, should stimulate their brothers at home to increased efforts to greatin their country's should stimulate their prothers at home to increased efforts to sustain their country's flag and exterminate rebellion. Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do make this my proclamation, earnestly requesting the people of the Commonwealth willing to respond to such a call of the President to form military organizations without delay, that they may not be found unprepaired to

do so.

And 1 do further request, that the commanding officers of all military organizations which may be formed, in compliance with this proclamation, to forthwith report the condition of their respective commands, that prompt measures may be taken for getting them into service in case a requisition should

be made by the General Government.

Such calls, if made, will not be for a less time than one hundred days. The troops will be clothed, armed, subsisted, and paid by the United States, and mustered into the vice thereof. Given under my hand and seal, at Harris-

ourg this 18th day of May.

By the Governor. ELI SLIFER.

Secretary of Commonwealti

DANGER OF EXTRACTING CORNS.-Augustu Mendelson, aged sixty-four years, a resident of Pottsville, while in Philadelphia had a corn on one of his toes extracted. After his return home, the toe began to mortify, and he had to have it amputated. Subsequently his foot mortified, and his leg was amputated below the knee. He gradually sank after the second operation and died.

Secretary Stanton, while he publishes only selected portions of the dispatches received from other Generals, gives those of Ben. Butler in full. It is suspected that the Secretary does this to make Ben. appear more ridiculous.

A large number of wounded rebels were brought into our hospitals and cared for, some of whom afterwards died.

Rebel prisoners continue to be brought in about twenty-five have been captured last evening. They give glowing accounts of the rebel commissariat, and say that General Lee feels certain of final victory.

WASHINGTON, May 21—11 P. M.—Your special messengers have brought through to-

A Troy paper states that at the very moment when General Wadsworth fell on the field of battle extensive preparations were being made to celebrate the marriage of his only son with one of the most accordand beautiful ladies of that city.

Judge Niles, of Belleville, Illinois says: "I go for the abolition of slavery, and granting also like freedom by law to every human being in the United States." Such sentiments will no doubt delight the occu pants of the jails and penitentiaries

HONORS TO FALLEN HEROES .- Four military posts in the North-west, by general order of the War Department, have been named in honor of Generals Wadsworth, Hays, Stevenson and Rice, slain in the recent battles in

declared the Soldiers' voting bill of that State unconstitutional, so far as it relates to the election of State officers.

THE WAR NEWS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BATTLE AND REPULSE OF EWELL'S CORPS.

8 this morning, from General Grant. Last evening an effort was made by Ewell's pedition has been a brilliant success in all

tle over six hundred wounded and one hunred and fifty killed and miss red and fifty killed and missing.

Gen. Grant says that probably our killed nd missing are over-estimated. Over twenty-five thousand veteran rein rcements have been forwarded to General

Grant. The condition of the army and his contemplated operations are entirely satisfactory.

The army is abundantly supplied.

to Colonel Schriver, commanding at Freder-icksburg and its vicinity, nine persons are in custody who are suspected of having been engaged with Mayor Slaughter. The Mayor had made his escape before intelligence of the outrage reached Fredericksburg, and the sick and wounded who could not be transported overland will be brought here on waer transports.

No reports have been received from Gen.

Butler to-day.

Major-General Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of West Virginia, including the Shenandoah Valley.

At the latest dates Major-General Canby

was at Vicksburg.
The Red river was reported to be blockaded by the shore batteries of the enemy at differ-ent points; but measures had been taken by im which were believed to be adequate for learing the river of all such obstructions and enable him to reach Alexandria, where he will take command of the army.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. Washington, May 20.—The skirmishes in

trant's army for the last few days have been our favor. A battle is imminent.

The rebels confess a want of supplies.

orps on the Wilderness battle-field, and reorted_that over four hundred wounded behere, and that they were entirely out of provisions and medical supplies. Representa-tions of the facts were made to the commaner, and to-day it is reported that they will a brought in

It is said that Lee will not recognize a flag of truce unless it comes from General Grant, as considers him the commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The report that a large number of wagons had been captured by guerillas was false. It arose from the circumstance that over sixty wagons loaded with supplies had disappeared Washington in company with some artillery.

The mistake caused much anxiety, as the supplies were wanted at the front.

An attack was made last night on our right

flank by the enemy; but Warren's corps met and drove them back. The attack caused some interruption on the road and trains resome interruption on the road, and trains re- and wounded. considers his own re-election the chief purpose turned to Fredericksburg on the double quicke None were captured, as was reported.

The Sanitary Commission are still doing everything for our sick and wounded at Fre-dericksburg, and prove a valuable auxiliary to the medical department.

THE LATEST.

The Rebels Reported to have Crossed the North Anna—Official Dispatch from the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 22. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 22.

—10 F.M.—To Major-General Dix:—On Friday evening General Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spottsylvania, (the details of weich, for obvious reasons, should not be made public). It has, thus far, progressed successfully. Longstreet's corps started south at 1 o'clock Friday night one hour and a best ofter Hangack movad. Excellent and a half after Hancock moved. Ewell's corps followed Longstreet last night. The indications are that the robel army has fal-

Hoke's brigade has joined Lee.

The movement of General Grant has thus far been accomplished without any severe engagement or serious interruption. We now occupy Gurney's Station, Milford Station, and south of the Mattapony on that line. No dispatches have been received to-day from General Butler.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, May 21.-A dispatch from the head-quarters of the Army of the Potom-

and dated to-day says:

Nothing of importance occured yesterday.

The wounded from the fight of Thursday afternoon were sent to Fredericksburg during

the day.

The loss was much heavier than at first supposed, about eleven hundred, over one hundred of whom were sent to Washington,

special messengers have brought through to-night the latest reliable intelligence from the army up to 10 o'clock this morning. Yester-day, after a slight skirmish in the morning all remained quiet along our lines during the emainder of the day.

From Western Virginia.

Gen. Averill's Exploits in the Kanawha Region—Guns Taken and Railroad Destroyed
—The Battle of New Market.

GAULEY BRIDGE, W. VA., May 18 .- Additional information throws some light on the part taken by the cavalry properly under the command of Brigadier General Averill in the expedition to Newbern, Pulaski county, Va. expectation to Newpern, Funski county, va. This column went to the right of the main body under the immediate command of Gen. Crook. Gen. Averill reached to within 15 miles of the salt works in Tazewell county on the 7th, where he encountered a force of the enemy, driving them on to the main body near the salt works. This force was under the command of General Sam Jones and John Morgan, and numbering five thousand. 50 prisoners were captured, among whom was John Morgan's private secretary. Our loss

was but one man.
On the tenth Gen. Averill renched a point within four miles of Wytheville, where he encountered the enemy, four thousand strong, under Gen. Sam Jones. We fought them for four hours, driving them, and killing and wounding many, and capturing some prisoners. Under cover of darkness the enemy re-treated. Our loss was one hundred and twenty killed and wounded; none missing. Near Blacksburg Gen. Averill comme GENERAL LEE'S BILL OF FARE.—The Rich mond correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser gives the following about General Lee's mode gives the following about General Lee's mode.

Three Hundred Prisoners Captured—Seiget destroying the railroad, which was most of fectively done to a point four miles east of gives the following about General Lee's mode.

Christian burg. At the latter place a small Christianburg. At the latter place a small WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 20 force of the enemy hastily left, leaving two -6.30 P. M.—Major General Dia:—This afternoon we have dispatches dated at half-past Ayerill has fully accomplished the work as signed him by Gen. Crook. The entire ex-

its parts, giving additional lustre to the high General Seigel's Engagement.

A letter from Strasburg, May 16, says:-"Our engagement may be summed up at follows:—We underrated the strength of the enemy at New Market, and sent out an in-sufficient force under Colonel Moore. At Rood's Hill he met Imboden, who on the ap-proach of our force gradually fell back of Newmarket, skirmishing all the way with Under instructions from this Department supports, and then, with an overwhelming force, attack and capture his command. In this they were defeated, for Colonel Moore succeeded in holding his ground until the main column, under Gen. Seigel, arrived. "After a severe fight of four hours' duration, it was evident they outnumbered us two to one. So we fell back (in perfect orderno straggling or skulking) to our supply train, where a portion of our troops were six tioned."

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Occupation of Kingston, Rome and Cassville -Johnston Retreating to Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, May 20.—Gen. Sherman is in possession of Kingston, Rome, Cassville, and the line of the Etowah. The army had heavy skirmishing with the enemy all the way from Resaca. The railroad and telegraph lines are repaired to the present position of our army, which is in good condition and spirits. Johnston is believed to be at Atlanta. The prospect is excellent for the most important success to our armins

uccess to our armies.

Five hundred and thirteen Confederate prisoners, captured at Resaca, arrived yes-prisoners, captured at Resaca, arrived yes-terday and to-day. Among them are thir-teen commissioned officers belonging to Polk's, Hardee's and Hood's corps.

Hardee's and Hood's corps. They was sent north immediately.

Hugh Traily, a native of Ray county, Tennessee, was hung to-day by order of the Military Commission, charged with bushwacking and murdering Union citizens. Trailey was captured in White county, in December, 63, and was then a guide to Gen. Wheeler, and was sent to Pikeville to parole wounded Federals. He betrayed no emotion on the scaferals. He betrayed no emotion on the fold, and avowed he died a true rebel and soldier, not guilty of shedding innocent blood

From Fortress Monroe.

Engagement near Point of Rocks-The Engagement near Point of Rocks-Thousander my Driven Back-Gen. Walker Woun

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21.—Three hundred wounded men were sent from the M'.
Clellan hospital to-day to Philadelphia.
Yesterday noon the pickets on our left and near the Point of Rocks on the Appointation were driven in by the grown and quite an were driven in by the enemy and quite an engagement soon followed.

As soon as the pickets reached our reserve force two of our batteries opened on the ebe

The robel General Walker is wounded and erprisoner with many of his men.