AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN G. BRITTON, Editor & Proprietor.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 2, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

ROBBERY.—On Friday morning last, JAMES MOODY (butcher of this place,) appeared before Esquire SMITH, and made oath that he had been robbed of his pocket-book the night previous, containing some $132, and he named WM. H. SMITH, ISAAC WHEELER and JOSEPH WELSH, as the men who had perpetrated the outrage. SMITH keeps an eating and drinking house in South Hanover street, and it appears that the four men were in his saloon, eating and drinking to a late hour. MOODY became very much "foddled," and in attempting to leave the house fell on the pavement. He was not insensible, however, and in attempting to gain his feet was approached by the three men, two of whom held him while the third took his wallet from his pocket. The whole three were arrested by officer MARTIN, assisted by Ex-Sheriff MCCARTNEY. On each man was found $21 of greenbacks, the kind of money MOODY said he lost. After his arrest SMITH gave the officers the slip and took to his heels, Col. MCCARTNEY following in close pursuit, and after a sharp foot-race he was overtaken. They were all sent to prison to await their trial. SMITH is from Philadelphia and has lived in our town about a year, dealing in oysters, fish, lager-beer, &c. WHEELER is a stranger, who has been here but a short time. WELSH is a soldier and belongs to the Invalid Corps.

After their commitment had been made out, another information was made against SMITH by GEO. GARDNER, of South Middleton township, who swore that he too had been robbed of his pocket-book, in Carlisle, on the Wednesday previous, containing about $50, and he recognized SMITH as the man who had robbed him.

We cannot too highly commend the efforts our police officers are making to ferret out and bring to justice the scores of scoundrels who infest our town. Beyond question Carlisle is rapidly gaining a most unenviable name. Nearly every day and night we hear of robberies, petty larcenies and other villainies, and it is high time stringent measures should be adopted to put a stop to these disgaceful outrages.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—This noble body of veteran soldiers—that is the few left of them—are about to be discharged from service, having served the full time for which they enlisted, three years. In a day or two a number of them who belong to our town and county will return home to greet their relatives and friends, and to recount the privations, the hardships and the hair-breadth escapes they have passed through since they last gazed upon the fair fields of the Cumberland Valley. They come home covered with honors, for most faithfully and heroically have they performed more than their duty.—They enlisted at a time when no large bounties were offered by Government and by counties to tempt the avaricious; at a time when it was not considered "treason" to speak out in favor of the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is;" at a time when pure patriotism and love of country prompted men to deeds of valor and self-denial; at a time, in fine, before fanatical Abolitionists dared to fulminate their more dark and treasonable designs.

These few veterans, we say, are about to return home, and arrangements should at once be made to give them a proper reception. Many who left us three years ago, alas! sleep in gory graves—they have fought their last battle, and no tears can call them back to earth. But those of their comrades who escaped the rebel bullets will be with us, and we repeat we should spare no pains to tender them the hospitalities of the town. Let a meeting be called then, and the necessary arrangements made to give a hearty welcome to the few veterans left of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

WICKEDNESS IN OUR TOWN.—For the last few months our town has been noted for its wickedness and profligacy. It is becoming worse every week, and something must be done to check the nuisance. We hear of men being knocked down and robbed nearly every day and night; disreputable houses grace even our principal streets; lager-beer and even intoxicating drinks can be obtained by boys at dozens of places; ladies and little girls are insulted by inebriated brutes; and curses loud and deep can be heard on the streets at all hours of the night. Really our town is gaining a most unenviable name.—*What can be done to check this prevailing wickedness? We can suggest but one mode, and that is the employment of a good night* police. Let some four or six good, reliable, resolute men be employed at so much a night to guard the people and their interests. Let these police officers be selected, not because of their politics, but because of their fitness for the position. We can think of no other mode by which our citizens can be protected.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The house of worship of the Church of God, purchased from the Associate Presbyterians, having been thoroughly remodeled, will be re-dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday next, June 5th. Rev. A. SWARTZ will preach the dedicatory sermon, assisted by other ministers of the church.

SUICIDE.—On Wednesday morning of last week, a German (whose name we did not learn,) committed suicide near West Hill, in West Pennsboro' township, by hanging himself with a rope from the limb of a tree.—When discovered he had been dead for some time. No cause assigned for the rash act.

JACKSON'S WILL.

In our paper of to-day we publish a document which many of our readers, perhaps, never perused; it is the "last will and testament of ANDREW JACKSON," made at the Hermitage, June 7, 1843—twenty-one years ago. We desire to call attention to this last great production from the pen of the man the people loved. It will be seen that he bequeathed $10,000 to Blair & Rives, which was money he had borrowed of them during his occupancy of the President's chair. This is proof that the old hero was poor at the time he was President of the United States, and was compelled to borrow money from friends to pay pressing debts. Honesty was *then* taught and practiced at the White House.—How different is it now? Now, profligacy, high living, and a loose morality are observable in all the public Departments at Washington. Just now a committee of Congress is in session to ascertain how many disreputable women are in the employ of the Secretary of the Treasury.

But, particularly would we call the attention of fanatical Abolitionists to JACKSON'S will. Let our political preachers read it—those wild priests who worship sambo and applaud corruption, instead of worshiping God and honoring His Son.' Some of these pious gentlemen are going about the country, in the pay of the Union Thieves League, delivering lectures on the "Life and character of ANDREW JACKSON." In these lectures they attempt to make it appear that JACKSON was an Abolitionist, and entertained political opinions as treasonable and infamous as those entertained by LINCOLN! Let them, we say read JACKSON'S Will, and we think they will discover that the old hero was no Abolitionist, nor did he consider it the unpardonable sin to hold slaves. And yet it is his great name and exalted character these fanatics would use to aid them in their assaults upon the Constitution! JACKSON once said "we cannot save the Union by violating the Constitution; the man who strikes at *any feature* of the Constitution is a traitor, and deserves a traitor's reward." Ah, if he now lived, how amazed would he be to see the White House occupied by a man who writes long letters in defence, not of the Constitution, but of its violation. And with what scorn would he notice his own likeness on the walls of the political League rooms—rooms occupied by men who approve of Mr. LINCOLN'S assaults upon the Constitution, and of his attemps to stifle free speech and a free press. One glance from his eagle eye would tell these wretches that "by the Eternal" he would not permit his name to be used for their unholy purposes, or his portrait to grace the walls of their political club-rooms.

At the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which has been in session in Philadelphia for some time, a resolution was adopted by yeas 190; nays 8, in favor of so amending the church Discipline as to exclude slaveholders from the church and from the communion table. This is fanaticism run mad. According to this the Father of his Country, if he now lived, could not partake of the Lord's Supper in company with the political saints of the present day; nor could MADISON, MONROE, or JACKSON, for they were *all slaveholders*. And yet these political preachers pretend to revere the names of these departed sages, and their portraits can be found *in all the* political Union League rooms in the country. Sometimes, too, JOHN BROWN'S likeness can be seen in these club rooms; and this is right and proper, for JOHN BROWN was a thief and murderer, a disunionist and dissembler, who spit upon all laws and laughed in mockery at the Constitution. It is proper, therefore, that the men of the present day who admire Brown's character and who follow his teaching, should grace their Jacobin club rooms with his likeness. But we insist that it is an outrage and an insult to their memories, to suspend the portraits of WASHINGTON, MADISON, MONROE and JACKSON in the same rooms. They all owned slaves, and according to the present Abolition belief, this debars them from enjoying the presence of a crucified Redeemer. Let our Abolitionists be consistent, if they can, and take down from the walls of their League rooms the portraits of the slaveholders that now adorn them. Let them worship before the likeness of old BROWN if they desire, for he was one of their party; and let them, preachers and all, bespatter LINCOLN with fulsome and sickening flattery, for by so doing they obtain Chaplaincies and fat contracts, but let them *not* insult the nation by coupling the names of departed patriots with those political liliputians of the present day, who trample upon and sneer at the precepts and example of the early fathers.

But, we have been digressing. Our object in commencing this article was to call the attention of our readers to JACKSON'S Will.—It is an interesting document and will repay a careful perusal.

MARBLE EXCORIATES DESPOTISM.—We publish on our first page the able letter of MANTON MARBLE, the proprietor of the New York *World*, to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Every one in whose hands this paper falls should give it a careful reading. It shows so unmistakeably *how fast this our Government is going into* the destruction of a one-man, partisan despotism, that the sincerely patriotic and loyal should become actively alarmed at such terrible encroachments of illegal and unjustifiable power. Let those read it, also, who were so indignant and so loud for capital punishment, when they *chose* to believe the forged proclamation was a copperhead fraud, but who are silent now as to vengeance when facts prove that a loyal leaguer is the culprit. Let them become wise and better men from the reading of it. Let the very loyal sheets which have emptied the vials of their well-paid Government wrath upon the unfortunate *World* copy this letter, and give thereby at least one bit of reading matter to the public that is not the offshoot of fireside patriotism or Government patronage. This letter will live and be a rebuke for all time against him who now misrules the destinies of our country.

THE GRASS CROP.—The late soaking rains have had a wonderful effect upon the growing grass, and should nothing happen to the crop, our farmers will secure an immense yield of superior hay. The grain fields also look favorable.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The Abolition papers have been telling their readers that Southern men were much alarmed when LINCOLN issued his infamous and mischievous Amnesty Proclamation, and that they were very careful not to have it read or even talked about in the Southern States. A greater falsehood never was told. Every Southern paper published it, and tens of thousands of extras containing it were stricken off expressly for the rebel army. *It was the very document the South wanted*, and they spread it far and wide. They knew that it would unite their people to a man, and convert thousands who had been Union men to the rebel cause. We have no doubt that infernal document raised up against the North fifty or a hundred thousand bayonets, and at the same time created dissensions and heart-burnings in our own army.

The Richmond *Inquirer* thus speaks on this subject. It directs its remarks to the New York *Tribune*. Says the *Inquirer*:

"As to the suppression of "President Lincoln's proclamation of amnesty," it is utterly false. The *Enquirer* published it in full—so did every daily paper. It was exactly the kind of proclamation we wanted Mr. Lincoln to make. It was the full and complete confirmation of all we had charged upon LINCOLN; it demonstrated, by confession, that we were correct when we told the people of the Confederate States that the subjugation of their liberties was to be effected by their degradation to a level with their slaves. It shocked the sensibilities of every class of the people, and was *satisfactory evidence that not social* ruin, but the outrage of mothers, wives and sisters, by brutalized negroes, was the terms, and the only terms of amnesty offered.

"To have suppressed this proclamation would have been an act of stupendous folly. The *Tribune* understands political capital in party slang. This proclamation supplied that capital; it could not be denied; it could not be explained. Its meaning was palpable; its objects too plain to need explanation or elucidation. We spread it before our readers; called their attention to it; we invited them to read. They did read it; the soldiers read it, and while we will not attribute to the proclamation all the enlistments that have recently taken place, we do believe that it gave to our decimated army eight or ten full regiments."

SHODDY DASH.—In noticing instances of foolish extravagance, so prevalent at this time in the great metropolis, the New York *Tribune* relates the following:

We heard the other day of a most ridiculous "dash" made by a New Yorker of reported wealth now; but who was not long ago a citizen of Rochester in moderate circumstances. The distinguished gentleman made his appearance in Broadway in a coach and four with as many servants in livery as could be accommodated. Close by was his wife in a separate carriage drawn by two horses—with servants in livery as above.—Next came another carriage with like appointment containing the children of the very distinguished couple! Could a more ludicrous or a more melancholy spectacle be presented for the contemplation of men of sense?

The "distinguished gentleman" spoken of above, is a *very* "loyal" man, a prominent member of the New York "Union League," who desires to see the war go on for ten or twenty years. He has had heavy Government contracts, and, being one of the pets of the administration, has been permitted to fleece the Treasury to the tune of twoor three millions of dollars. He is rich now—worth his millions—and he rides in a coach and four, and his wife and babes in a coach and two, with servants in livery. Glorious times these, for "loyal thieves," but not so glorious for the people at large.

N. B.—We neglected to mention that this "distinguished gentleman" is in favor of the re-nomination of LINCOLN for the Presidency. He is of opinion that the "smutty joker" makes a most excellent President—he means, of course, for the contrators.

TO BE INDICTED.—Gov. SEYMOUR, of New York, has written to the District Attorney of the county of New York, to have indictments procured against all who were concerned in the arrests connected with the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* offices. In his letter to his law officer he says, "it is charged these acts of violence were done without due legal process, and without sanction of the State or national laws. If this be true, the offenders must be punished. In making your inquiries and in prosecuting parties implicated, you will call upon the Sheriff of the county and the heads of the Police Department, for any needed force and assistance. The failure to give this, by any official under my control, will be deemed sufficient cause for removal." That's the kind of talk. SEYMOUR is the man to deal with law-breakers. Let him put them through "to the bitter end."

THE WEATHER.—The fickleness of our spring weather was never more remarkably exemplified than in the suddenness with which sunshine and showers has succeeded each other of late. Storm chases storm across the sky, with delicious intervals of sunshine. The sweet refreshing showers, which, which so greatly benefit vegetation, come and depart with a suddenness that is extraordinary even in our changeful climate.

THE WAR NEWS.—Gen. GRANT now occupies nearly the same ground MCCLELLAN occupied in 1862; indeed he has adopted MCCLELLAN'S plan of capturing Richmond. He is not quite as near the Rebel capital as Little MACK was two years ago, but he is pushing on slowly and surely, and with his immense army he will certainly secure the long-wished for prize before many days.

FESTIVAL BY THE MIDDLESEX UNION AID SOCIETY.—The members of the Society purpose holding a Festival in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers of our army, at the *County Barn*, on Saturday, June 11th. An elegant collation will be served, together with ice cream, strawberries, and other delicacies of the season. A fine band will be in attendance, and speeches from several distinguished gentlemen may be expected. All the friends of our brave army throughout the county are cordially and earnestly invited to attend.—Feed for horses can be procured on the ground. Tickets can be had of each member of the Society, and on the ground the day of the Festival.

MRS. JOHN MILLER, *Pres't.*
MISS M. LAMBERTON, *Sec'y.*

☞ The draft to fill up the quotas of the deficient sub-districts of the 15th District, Pa. commenced in this borough on Monday, and is yet progressing quietly.

SYMPATHIZER SENTENCED.

J. N. Boucher, a noted Secesh citizen, has just been sentenced to *one* year in Fort Delaware, for aiding Miss Lizzie Murray in passing into the Rebel army.—*Washington Letter-writer.*

But a few weeks ago President LINCOLN committed the very same crime for which BOUCHER has been found guilty and sentenced to prison for one year. By a written permit and under a flag of truce from the President himself, Mrs. WHITE, a sister of Mrs. LINCOLN, (who was a notorious rebel sympathizer and spy, and whose husband is a General in the rebel army,) was sent home, to Georgia, in safety. The Atlanta (Georgia) papers announced her arrival in that city, and congratulated their readers on the "success of her mission." She took with her from the North six large trunks, filled with rebel uniforms, percussion caps, medicines, surgical instruments, and other matters calculated to give "aid and comfort to the enemy." These articles, amounting to some $10,000, she had with her at President LINCOLN'S house, and he must have known all about them, and that her husband was a rebel General. The uniform Mrs. WHITE purchased for her husband, the Georgia papers say, is the most elegant and costly one in the Confederate army. Mrs. W. also took with her $4,000 in gold, probably a loan from her sister, Mrs. LINCOLN. And yet this rebel spy (Mrs. WHITE,) was passed through the lines by Mr. LINCOLN'S written order! If BOUCHER, then, is to suffer a year's imprisonment "for aiding Miss LIZZIE MURRAY (a spy) in passing into the rebel army," we insist that justice requires that the same sentence be passed upon ABRAHAM LINCOLN for aiding Mrs. J. TODD WHITE "in passing into the rebel army."—This would be fair, right and proper.

BOBBY LINCOLN.—Our worthy President, familiarly called "Old ABE," has a hopeful son—the offshoot of his loins—the heir expectant of his house and throne. This "aspiring youth"—not he, however, who "fired the Ephesian dome"—is of draftable age, say about nineteen years old. Now, every time a proclamation is issued, ordering *another* conscription, we hear the name of this lad mentioned, and the wonder is in everybody's mouth whether he will be caught in the net. People will talk, and they are so uncharitable as to say that whereas so many mothers have given up their sons to die in the "slaughter pens," and to sacrifice their lives on the alter of their country, that Mrs. LINCOLN and her worser half should freely yield up BOBBY to the same end. Certes, there is some—a good deal—of philosophy in this; and sundry people go further, and say that this scion of the royal—we were about to write "loyal"—stock should not wait to be drafted, but should volunteer at once, and thus set an example to others whose "patriotism" is beginning to flag. We should like to see him fighting as a private in the ranks; but, if this is too low a station for his "vaulting ambition," let his venerable and venerated "parient" secure him a commission in some regiment composed of "American citizens of African descent," that he may flesh his maiden sword upon the field of battle, and by his valor make the name of LINCOLN immortal! Who knows but what he might prove a very HOTSPUR in chivalry, "pluck up drowning honor by the locks," or "snatch it from the pale-faced moon?" If he should fall why then—*requiescat in pace.*

CAREFUL OF THE NEGRO.—In the great "Battle of the wilderness" on Friday, the 6th inst., the New York *Tribune's* account says:

"The negro troops of General Burnside, commanded by Gen. Ferrero, had been placed at the disposal of Gen. Sedgwick, with the request that, unless absolutely necessary, they should not be put into the fight.

The negroes remained within a mile and a half of the front during the entire day until dark and were not brought into action."

This was the most fierce and desperate of the conflicts of the campaign and was in fact a drawn battle. If we had had number of reliable troops equal to the number of negroes thus kept idle, it might have been made a decisive victory.

Also in "Carleton's" account of the battle of the 10th, near Spottsylvania, describing Burnside's operations at an important crisis of the fight, he says "the colored troops were not in the charge."

So in Gen. Banks' disastrous battle on Red Siver, we are told that the negro troops were not used. Why was this? Are these blacks reliable? And if so, why were they not made to do their part in the bloody work? These facts are significant. They show either that the officers in command have no confidence in the negro troops, or that they are very careful of placing them in a position not to be "hurt."

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for June is magnificently embellished with a number of engravings, fashion plates, &c., &c. And the reading matter—both prose and poetry—is everything that the most fastidious could desire. Godey always keeps ahead with the progress of the age, and this is the secret of his unparalleled success. All our lady friends should become subscribers to his magazine.

☞ The "Lady's Friend" for June opens with a fine steel engraving of "The Young Brood." This is followed by a handsome colored Fashion Plate, double the size of those usually given by two dollar magazines. Then come a number of well executed wood engravings of the fashions, needle-work, &c., such as ladies alone know how to properly value. A number of engravings illustrating "Archery for Ladies" is an interesting feature of this number.

☞ Gold represents Democracy; greenbacks Republicanism. The one is going up, the other going down. Democracy, like gold, will survive the crash which is inevitable, while greenbacks will turn to valueless rags. The Republican party will follow the fate of its greenbacks to dust and ashes.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, heretofore published as a weekly by the Messrs. Sanderson, is about to pass into the hands of a firm under the style of Cooper, Sanderson & Co., and will, after the first day of July next, be issued as the *Daily and Weekly Intelligencer.*

"COPPERHEAD."—The term Copperhead has been well defined to be "a blackguard's name for a Democrat."

"OUR DAILY FAIR."

The above is the title of a neat daily newspaper which is to be published by the Sanitary Commission during the Great Central Fair, to be held in Philadelphia this month. As this paper will contain a daily account of the Fair, it will be worth preserving. We take it for granted that it will not touch upon politics, notwithstanding we notice that the publication committee is compose of Republican politicians. One dollar a copy, in advance, is to be the price of the paper.

The editor of the *Volunteer* has been requested by the Committee to act as Corresponding Chairman for the paper, and to receive communications and subscriptions for the same for Cumberland county. All subscriptions left with us will be at once forwarded to the publishing committee, also articles in prose and poetry. Nothing of a political character will be received. The subjoined extract from the circular of the Committee, will furnish the reader an idea of what "*Our Daily Fair*" will be:

"It is intended that the journal in question shall be, in every respect, fully equal to any publication of its kind ever issued in America. Assurance has been received from numbers of our first writers of their intentions to contribute to its columns, and it is hoped that the applications which have been made to celebrated *literati* in Europe will not be less successful. *A complete history of the Fair*, very full and spirited reports of all current events connected with it, a list of the goods for sale in it, anecdotes setting forth its character, records of the amusements and exhibitions given in its aid, and copious facts illustrative of the Sanitary movement, will form important, novel, and highly practical features in the newspaper, to which will be added events and incidents of the battle-field and of the "Sanitary," with articles in prose and verse, referring to the war for the Union, the object and experience of the Commission, or to events and incidents connected with the Sanitary Fairs which have been held in different cities. To this a Committee, especially appointed for the purpose, have added the result of their researches, in the form of deeply interesting documents by Gen. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Lafayette, Wm. Penn, and other great men of our past, *never before printed.* Many of these papers will be found applicable to the present crisis, and well worth, of themselves, far more than the price of the newspaper. Among other literary curiosities, we are able to promise a curious autobiographic letter by the English novelist, Smollett, to an American.

"The newspaper will be beautifully printed on the finest paper, and as it is to be prepared with special reference to binding, in one elegant volume, *no advertisements will be admitted.* It will, we trust, form a valuable and attractive memorial of the Great Fairs of 1864, and be prized as such by all who may possess it. It is intended that it shall be a journal for the whole Union—for the East as well as for the West—and as such we commend it to every one in the country, being confident that its contents will be of interest to all."

SUPPRESSION OF N. Y. PAPERS.—The great ado which the administration made over the bogus despatch, published by the New York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*, was only worthy of such an administration. It would have been sufficient for either Stanton or Seward to have contradicted it, if even such contradiction had been necessary after the prompt contradiction made by the journals which had published it. But Lincoln, Stanton and Seward were all in a fever, and all came out in cards of contradiction. This was certainly sufficient, but the pretext was offered to suppress a couple of democratic papers and imprison the editors. It finally turns out, however, that the author of the bogus despatch is a strong Union Leaguer and "woolly-head," as *some* Republicans used to call them. One of the kind that speculates in the blood of the country, and talks about copperheads and traitors. The administration had shown such vigor and vehemence against the democratic editors, that it dare not back clear out when the political complexion of the offenders was changed, and so the author was arrested. His stay in durance vile will, however, be short, for it is against the Chicago Platform Constitution to punish a leaguer.

"EDUCATING" NEGROES.—MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE, a strong minded woman, of Ohio, who went to the Sea Cotton Islands to teach the contrabands, says of the negroes:

"They neither used profane language nor got drunk; but since the white man was introduced, and the intercourse between the two races had extended and become common, the contrabands had arrived at a remarkable state of accomplishment in the gentlemanly disqualifications of swearing and drinking whisky."

These negroes were never allowed to swear and drink whisky, while they were under the control of their masters. Swearing and drinking are among the accomplishments of free negroes, which the Yankees have perfected the darkeys in with astonishing rapidity.

DYING—DYING.—Senator Doolittle said in Congress the other day: "Slavery, Mr. President, is dying, dying, all around us." To this the Dayton (O.) *Empire* says:

"Yes: And Constitutional liberty is dying; morality, public and private, is dying; all that we have prized of peace, of social order, of neighborly kindness, of friendly intercourse in society, is dying. And dying, too, by hundreds of thousands, are the brothers, fathers, sons, of the most frenzied, deluded and miserable people. Why did not Mr. Doolittle tell it all while he was about it."

OF COURSE NOT.—In the Senate of the United States Mr. Cowan moved to insert the word "white" before "male citizen," in designating those who are to be voters, the other day. Mr. Sumner said "I hope not, I hope not, Mr. President." Of course Mr. Sumner "hopes not." He has much more objection to the voting of white men who are Democrats than that of the dear negroes and mulattoes he and his party have lately stolen from their homes on purpose to make Abolition voters. Of course Mr. Sumner hopes not.—*Daily News.*

☞ It appears that Henry Ward Beecher and other Republican friends of the nice young man, Joseph Howard, are urging upon Gen. Dix the propriety of releasing Howard, on the ground that he was led into the forgery of the proclamation by others.

☞ One of the Government iron-clads is named the "Dictator," and it is said, Mr. Lincoln regards it as a personal compliment to himself.

☞ Ex-President Buchanan has donated $500 to the Great Central Sanitary Fair to be held in Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia has paid out $1,400,000 in bounties to volunteers.

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermitage, June 7th, 1843.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN:—I, Andrew Jackson, Sen'r., being of sound mind, memory, and understanding, and impressed with the great uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, and being desirous to dispose of my temporal affairs so that after my death no contention may arise relative to the same—And whereas, since executing my will of the 30th of September, 1833, my estate has become greatly involved by my liabilities for the debts of my well-beloved and adopted son Andrew Jackson, Jun., which makes it necessary to alter the same: Therefore I, Andrew Jackson, Sen'r., of the county of Davidson, and State of Tennessee, do make, ordain, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, revoking all other wills by me heretofore made.

First, I bequeath my body to the dust whence it comes, and my soul to God who gave it, hoping for a happy immortality through the atoning merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world. My desire is, that my body be buried by the side of my dear departed wife, in the garden at the Hermitage, in the vault prepared in the garden, and all expenses paid by my executor hereafter named.

Secondly, That all my just debts to be paid out of my personal and real estate by my executor; for which purpose to meet the debt my good friends Gen'l. J. B. Planchin & Co. of New Orleans, for the sum of six thousand dollars, with the interest accruing thereon, loaned to me to meet the debt due by A. Jackson, Jun., for the purchase of the plantation from Hiram G. Runnels, lying on the east bank of the river Mississippi, in the State of Mississippi. Also, a debt due by me of ten thousand dollars, borrowed of my friends Blair and Rives, of the city of Washington, and District of Columbia, with the interest accruing thereon; being applied to the payment of the lands bought of Hiram G. Runnels as aforesaid, and for the faithful payment of the aforesaid recited debts, I hereby bequeath all my real and personal estate. After these debts are fully paid.—

Thirdly, I give and bequeath to my adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Junior, the tract of land whereon I now live, known by the Hermitage tract, with its buts and boundaries, with all its appendages of the three lots of land bought of Samuel Donelson, Thomas J. Donelson, and Alexander Donelson, sons and heirs of Severn Donelson, deceased, all adjoining the the Hermitage tract, agreeable to their butts and boundaries, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, with all my negroes that I may die possessed of, with the exception hereafter named, with all their increase after the before recited debts are fully paid, with all the household furniture, farming tools, stock of all kind, both on the Hermitage tract farms, as well as those on the Mississippi plantation, to him and his heirs for ever. The true intent and meaning of this my last will and testament is, that all my estate, real, personal, and mixed, is hereby first pledged for the payment of the above recited debts and interest; and when they are fully paid, the residue of all my estate, real, personal, and mixed, is hereby bequeathed to my adopted son A. Jackson, Jun., with the exceptions hereafter named, to him and his heirs for ever.

Fourth, Whereas I have heretofore by conveyance, deposited with my beloved daughter Sarah Jackson, wife of my adopted son A. Jackson, Jun., given to my beloved granddaughter, Rachael Jackson, daughter of A. Jackson, Jun., and Sarah his wife, several negroes therein described, which I hereby confirm. I give and bequeath to my beloved grandson Andrew Jackson, son of A. Jackson, Jun., and Sarah his wife, a negro boy named Ned, son of Blacksmith Aaron and Hannah, his wife, to him and his heirs forever.

Fifth, I give and bequeath to my beloved little grandson, Samuel Jackson, son of A. Jackson, Jun., and his much beloved wife Sarah, one negro boy named Davy or George, son of Squire and his wife Giney, to him and his heirs forever.

Sixth, To my beloved and affectionate daughter Sarah Jackson, wife of my adopted and well beloved son, A. Jackson, Jun., I hereby recognise, by this bequest, the gift I made her on her marriage, of the negro girl Gracy, which I bought for her, and gave her to my daughter Sarah as her maid and seamstress, with her increase, with my house-servant Hannah and her two daughters, namely, Charlotte and Mary, to her and her heirs for ever. This gift and bequest is made for my great affection for her—as a momento of her uniform attention to me and kindness on all occasions, particularly when worn down with sickness, pain, and debility—she has been more than a daughter to me, and I hope she never will be disturbed in the enjoyment of this gift and bequest by any one.

Seventh, I bequeath to my well beloved nephew, Andrew J. Donelson, son of Samuel Donelson, deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, with this injunction, that he fail not to use it when necessary in support and protection of our glorious union, and for the protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by foreign enemies or domestic traitors. This, from the great change in my worldly affairs of late, is, with my blessing, all I can bequeath him, doing justice to those creditors to whom I am responsible. This bequest is made as a memento of my high regard, affection, and esteem I bear for him as a high-minded, honest, and honorable man.

Eighth, To my grand-nephew Andrew Jackson Coffee, I bequeath the elegant sword presented to me by the Rifle Company of New Orleans, commanded by Capt. Beal, as a memento of my regard, and to bring to his recollection the gallant services of his deceased father Gen'l. John Coffee, in the late Indian and British war, under my command, and his gallant conduct in defence of New Orleans in 1814 and 1815; with this injunction, that he wield it in the protection of the rights secured to the American citizen under our glorious constitution, against all invaders, whether foreign foes, or intestine traitors.

I bequeath to my beloved grandson Andrew Jackson, son of A. Jackson, Jun., and Sarah his wife, the sword presented to me by the citizens of Philadelphia, with this injunction, that he will always use it in defence of the Constitution and our glorious Union, and the perpetuation of our republican system: remembering the motto—"Draw me not without occasion, nor sheath me without honor."

The pistols of Gen'l. Layfayette, which were presented by him to Gen'l. George Washington, and by Col. Wm. Robertson, presented to me, I bequeath to George Washington Layfayette, as a memento of the illustrious personages through whose hands they have passed—*his father and the father of his country.*

The gold box presented to me by the corporation of the City of New York, the large silver vase presented to me by the ladies of Charleston, South Carolina, my native State, with the large picture representing the unfurling of the American banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate, I leave in trust to my son, A. Jackson, Jun., with directions that should our happy country not be blessed with peace, an event not always to be expected, he will at the close of the war or end of the conflict, present each of said articles of inestimable value, to that patriot residing in the city or state from which they were presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen or the ladies to have been the most valiant in defence of his country and our country's rights.

The pocket spyglass which was used by Gen'l. Washington during the revolutionary war, and presented to me by Mr. Custis, having been burned with my dwelling-house, the Hermitage, with many other invaluable relics, I can make no disposition of them. As a momento of my high regard for Gen'l. Robert Armstrong as a gentleman, patriot, and soldier, as well as for his meritorious military services under my command during the late British and Indian war, and remembering the gallant bearing of him and his gallant little band at Enotochopco creek, when, falling desperately wounded, he called out—"My brave fellows, some may fall, but save the cannon"—as a memento of all these things, I give and bequeath to him my case of pistols and sword worn by me throughout my military career, well satisfied that in his hands they will never be disgraced—that they will never be used or drawn without occasion, nor sheathed but with honor.

Lastly, I leave to my beloved son all my walking-canes and other relics, to be distributed amongst my young relatives—namesakes—first, to my much esteemed namesake, Andrew J. Donelson, son of my esteemed nephew A. J. Donelson, his first choice, and then to be distributed as A. Jackson Jun., may think proper.

Lastly, I appoint my adopted son Andrew Jackson, Jun., my whole and sole executor to this my last will and testament, and direct that no security be required of him for the faithful execution and discharge of the trusts hereby reposed in him.

In testimony whereof I have this 7th day June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal, hereby revoking all wills heretofore made by me, and in the presence of

MARION ADAMS,
ELIZABETH D. LOVE,
THOS. J. DONELSON,
RICHARD SMITH,
R. ARMSTRONG.

ANDREW JACKSON. (*Seal.*)

PERSONAL.—Manton Marble, Esq., Editor of the New York *World*, arrived here last night on a brief tour for business and pleasure. At an early hour this morning he was united by Rev. Dr. Dewey, in marriage with Miss Adelia West of this city, and with his bride left for New York on the 10 35 A. M. Train. Mr. Marble has just passed through a rather exciting affair in New York, growing out of the suspension of the *World* in consequence of the publication of the bogus proclamation, but it has in no wise disconserted him. He is able to fulfil all his engagements and keep the *World* in motion beside.—*Rochester Union 25th.*

☞ Sleeping pews in churches, after the sleeping cars on the railroads, is the latest invention.

☞ Gold was selling at 194, in Philadelphia on yesterday.

THE WAR NEWS.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

Evacuation of Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The *Star* has the following in its first edition:

The steamer Jefferson, which left Fredericksburg yesterday morning, arrived here about nine o'clock last evening, bringing up about one hundred rebel soldiers, sixteen guerillas, and three rebel citizens.

These soldiers were captured near Hanover Junction, and among the number were Colonel Manning, of the Third Arkansas; three captains and five lieutenants. The guerrillas were taken while making an attack upon one of our trains near Fredericksburg.

Among the prisoners brought up on the Jefferson was a rebel citizen of Fredericksburg, who was arrested for poisoning bread and tendering it to our wounded soldiers.

The Jefferson also brought up fifty contrabands, a portion of whom were from the vicinity of Bowling Green.

When the Jefferson left Fredericksburg all of our wounded, with the exception of some thirty or forty severe cases, had been placed upon steamers then lying at the dock, and, as soon as those remaining were removed, it is the intention of the authorities to evacuate the place, as it is of no further use to our forces, owing to Grant's onward march. Detachments of cavalry and infantry, which had been garrisoning the place, had already broken camp preparatory to the evacuation.

The Argo, from Acquia creek arrived here this morning at half past 7 o'clock. Parties who came upon her report that Acquia creek evacuated yesterday afternoon.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Army of the Potomac Moving to the Pamunky.

Hanover Ferry taken Possession of by Gen. Sheridan—He is able to Resist any attack—Sherman near Dallas—He pushes Johnston three miles.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—*Major General Dix*: An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Magahick Church, ten miles from Hanover Town, dated yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, has been received.

It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Ann, on Thursday night, and moved toward Hanover Town the place designated for the crossing of the Pamunky.

At nine o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, Sheridan, with the first and second divisions of Cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanover Town, finding there only a rebel vidette.

The first division of the Sixth corps arrived at 10 o'clock a. m., and he now holds the place with a sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps are pressing forward with rapidity.

The weather is fine and the roads perfect.

A late dispatch, dated at 7 o'clock this morning, the 28th, from the headquarters at Magahick Church, has also been received.—It reports that every thing goes on finely, the weather is clear, &c.

Parties who reached here from Fredericksburg to-day, report that guerrillas continue to hover around the town in considerable numbers. Many of them are also to be seen along the banks of the Rappahannock.

On Thursday evening the guerrillas, supposing that Fredericksburg had been evacuated, made a dash up to where some of our troops were in the river bathing and fired upon them, killing one and wounding two.—They soon discovered that our forces held the town and they immediately retired. A detachment of Union cavalry was sent in pursuit, but they were unable to overtake the marauders.

The steamer City of Albany arrived at Alexandria to-day from Port Royal with seven hundred wounded on board. The men were wounded on Tuesday and Wednesday last, in the fighting on the North Anna.

In order to facilitate the transmission of medical supplies to points developed by emergencies, to secure the proper distribution and presence of medical officers and their assistants where their services are most required, and to provide comfortable and abundant and available hospital accommodation for the sick and wounded of the armies of the West and South-west, the office of the Assistant Surgeon General has been established at Louisville, Ky.

The troops came up rapidly and in great