

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.



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FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

We receive letters nearly every week, (many of them from good men, no doubt,) requesting us to send them the Volunteer. They neglect, however, to transmit \$2 with their orders, and of course we pay no attention to their request. We are about tired notifying those who desire our paper that they must pay in advance. The high price of paper, ink, wages, &c., reduces our profits to a very low figure, and we therefore can not and will not recognize the trust policy longer.

There are some men on our books who owe considerable amounts. Most of them are solvent, but yet we will be compelled to erase their names from our books and place their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. We want the name of no one on our books who neglects or refuses to pay promptly. We cannot afford it. Every article we use is a cash article, and very costly. We therefore hope our readers, one and all, new and old, will see the necessity of prompt payments.

We return our sincere thanks to Hon. J. L. DAWSON, M. C., for a number of valuable public documents. As the Democrats of this District have no member of Congress to attend to their wants, we will feel obliged to our friends from other districts who may favor us with Congressional documents and speeches.

We are indebted to our neighbors of the Democrat for the list of drafted men, published in to-day's paper.

STUBBY DEATH.—MR. SAMUEL W. HAYSTACK, druggist of this place, attended market yesterday morning, and after making his purchases, returned home, apparently in good health. After being in his store a few minutes he felt an oppression on his breast, and at once sent for a physician. The physician had arrived and was in conversation with Mr. H. in his store, when suddenly his head dropped, and he was dead.

Mr. H. was one of our best citizens, a scientific druggist, and a thorough-going business man. Most sincerely do we sympathize with his family, as we contemplate this sad dispensation of an all-wise Providence.

A PRESENT.—We return our thanks to the young lady friend who placed upon our table, a few days ago, a most beautiful and fragrant bouquet.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES reached Harrisburg on Monday morning. On Tuesday the 1st, 2d, 7th and 9th regiments were ordered back to Philadelphia, for the purpose of being mustered out of service. The other regiments will be dismissed at Harrisburg. It will be a day or two yet, therefore, before those belonging to Cumberland county will reach home, as most of them are attached to the 1st and 7th regiments.

The barn belonging to Jacob RIFE, in Monroe township, was struck by lightning on last Monday, and entirely destroyed.

Those persons whose names are dropped from our subscription list from time to time, may take it for granted that they owe as much as we can afford to trust them to. Advertising and job work generally must be paid for at the time the work is done. We must pay cash, generally in advance, for every thing, and it is impossible therefore for us to do otherwise than demand ready pay for our work.

NOT A FICTITIOUS.—Newspaper subscriptions are infallible tests of men's honesty. If a man is dishonest he will cheat the printer in some way—say that he has paid when he has not—or sent money and it was lost by mail—or will take the paper and will not pay for it, on the plea that he did not subscribe for it, or will move off, leaving it come to the office he left. Thousands of professed Christians are dishonest, and the printer's book will tell fearfully on the final settlement of the judgment day. How many who read this paragraph will be guilty of this offense.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, a Republican paper, says "the bitterest attacks which could be made by the most malignant of writers upon the policy and character of the men in power, could not possibly so damn and sting them in the popular estimation as the silent, but, therefore, most eloquent denunciation which is hourly levelled at them from presses unjustly suspended and private interests unlawfully trampled under foot."

DIED RECENT.—A brother of Gen. BUTLER died recently in Boston, and in his will he bequeathed one million of dollars to General Fox. It is said he died worth five millions of dollars. When the war broke out he was a bankrupt, but he was with his brother, Gen. Fox, at New Orleans, and there he acquired his wealth. He was very "loyal," and so is Fox!

APPOINTMENT OF A JUDGE.—Gov. Curtin has appointed ALEXANDER KING, Esq., of Bedford, President Judge of the Franklin district, vacated by the death of Judge NILL.

The Great Central Fair, in Philadelphia, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, closed on Tuesday last.

Gen. Fox was 195 in Philadelphia yesterday.

FALSE DECLARATIONS OF A POLITICAL TRAITOR.

It has become a trite saying with the Abolitionists that it was not their desire or intention, when the war broke out, to abrogate the Constitution, and state rights, emancipate slaves, confiscate private property, and arm the blacks. "We had no desire to do these things," they say; "but," they add, "a military necessity forced the President and the people to change their views, and therefore the new policy was adopted and the Emancipation Proclamation made its appearance, and the arming of negro troops commenced." Such is the language used by the Loyal Thieves League of Philadelphia, in their political tract No. 18. The offenders are attempting to advocate the rejection of the "smutty joker," and to excuse and palliate his violated promises and his total disregard of Constitutional obligations. Hence they say in their political tract: "The conviction insensibly spread that the strength of the rebellion lay in slavery, and that we could no longer allow our military policy to be controlled by Constitutional scruples." So they (the President and all of them) considered that the time had arrived—"the military necessity"—when they could, with brazen audacity, violate their oaths and put the Constitution at defiance. This is a fearful admission, and if the Philadelphia Leaguers, (every mother's son of whom have coined thousands, and some of them millions of dollars out of the blood and tears of the people,) if they, we say, have no better argument to use in behalf of their good patron, Mr. LINCOLN may well despair of success. Their admission that he is no longer "controlled by Constitutional scruples," should serve as a warning to the people not again to confide in a man who can (to use his own language) take an oath merely "to get the office," and violate the oath at his pleasure.

But, it is true that a "military necessity" drove the administration to a violation of the Constitution? No, it is not true—it is a quibble as false as it is preposterous. This argument is not new with Mr. LINCOLN; it is the argument every despot and every usurper have employed since the day when God said "let there be light." Possibly it was CARL'S argument when he slew his brother ABEL. The President and his traitor partisans had their "military necessity" policy marked out months, if not years, before they grasped the helm of the ship of State. This was the secret of their opposition to the fair and honorable compromise resolutions offered by the venerable CATTRETTES. They would not even agree to submit those resolutions to a vote of the people, for they knew that they would be not adopted by an overwhelming majority. No, they would agree to nothing but war—"a little blood-letting," as the brutish CHANDLER said. Their plans had been concocted and matured before Mr. LINCOLN took the oath of office, and it will not do for them to bring in the usurers' plea of "military necessity," as an apology for their outrages upon the people.

Long before he had been thought of for the place he now holds, Mr. LINCOLN said that "this Government could not endure permanently half free and half slave." SEWARD, too, had declared similar sentiments, and CARL was open and bold in announcing himself an advocate of dissolution. These sentiments were treasonable, and afford proof that Mr. LINCOLN and his party, like old JOHN BROWN and his followers, had determined to make a "military necessity" for the occasion—a necessity having in view the freedom of the slaves. Their attempt, therefore, to make it appear that they were forced to adopt the infamous and revolutionary policy they did, is mere bosh—a falsehood. Their plans, we repeat, were agreed upon before Mr. LINCOLN took the oath of office. Every intelligent man knows this, and honest Abolitionists will not deny it.

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE. The New York Tribune says: "In this morning's paper will be found the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States in relation to the pay of colored officers and soldiers. The opinion was called out especially with reference to the pay of a colored chaplain; but it covers the whole ground, and decides that under the laws of Congress the colored soldiers in the military service of the United States, and all of them, are entitled to full pay—that is, to the same pay as white soldiers—from the date of muster-in. In other words, the United States, by the decision of the chief legal adviser of the Government, stand indebted to every colored soldier in the difference between seven dollars and thirteen dollars a month for their terms of service respectively."

AND UPON THIS. In the House of Representatives, the bill which appropriates \$700,000 to reimburse the individuals and institutions who advanced money to pay the Pennsylvania soldiers called out by proclamation of the President and the Governor of Pennsylvania, to repel the Rebel invasion by the forces of General Lee in 1863, and who were in the pay of a service of the United States, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Spaulding, by a vote of 66 yeas to 60 nays.

The abolition Congress and the Attorney General decided that the negroes who were enlisted at \$7 per month shall now be upon an equality with white soldiers and receive \$3. But that same Congress also decides that while soldiers called out by the President and the Governor shall not be paid by the Government. The only difference is, that the latter are all white men and the former black. This appears to be the governing principle of the present Congress. Take care of the negro, and let the white man take care of himself.

The Boston Journal, speaking of the death of Joshua R. Giddings, says: "He lived to see his extreme views become popular, and the great cause for which he labored consummated through the weakness of his enemies and the wonderful progress of events."

There is too much truth in the above. It is a sad truth that the ultra, destructive, inhuman views of GIDDINGS appear to have become popular, and are ruling and ruining the country; and it is a still more deplorable truth that the "cause for which he labored," viz: the Dissolution of the Union, had been consummated. But saddest of all is the fact that a public journal of large circulation is found to rejoice over those lamentable truths.

Some of the citizens of Centre county, near Jacksonville, recently captured a wild animal which they call a "wild hog."

"SENATOR" JIM LANE.

One of the pets of the administration, is the notorious JIM LANE, Senator from Kansas. No man has more influence with the President, and few of the "loyal thieves" have been permitted to run their arms' depots into the U. S. Treasury. He has made piles of money by contracts and by sharp practices. Being very "loyal" albeit a notorious rascal, he is a big dog under the Abolition wagon. He delivers lectures before Union Leagues and attends to many other things of a "loyal" character. He goes for hanging or shooting all men who refuse to agree with him and ABRAHAM AFRICANUS I. in political sentiment, and openly advocates assassination in Kansas, where he lives. He has committed two or three cold-blooded murders himself, and appears surprised that all "loyal" men don't follow his example.—From a speech delivered by this intensely loyal villain before the Washington Union League, we take the following extracts:

"In Kansas, where I live, a Copperhead (or Democrat) is not allowed to remain in the State. If he doesn't leave when he is ordered to, he is shot down. [That's the way,] and applause. I am informed by the Governor of our State, that no further back than last Saturday, a Copperhead, having refused to promptly obey an order to leave the State, was the same day, before my eyes, closed upon him from a bullet belted through his body. [Good,] and applause. I have been told that Union-loving men in this community have been compelled quietly to hear secession language day by day. [That's so!] But the best time comes when I will be so weak as not to be able to properly resent an insult of that sort to my country. God will take me home. [Laughter and applause.] As far as I am concerned, I would like to live long enough to see a white man now in South Carolina in holl, and the negro occupying his territory. [Loud applause.] All this may sound to you, very wicked, [not at all!] but to me there is no place on earth that I think now, ought to be deserted to a traitor. [Applause.] I bid you God speed in cleaning out sympathizers with treason in the District of Columbia. [Applause.] It would not wound my feelings at any day to find the door of a rebel sympathizer, pierced with bullet holes, in every street and alley of the City of Washington. [Vociferous applause.] I would regret, however, the loss of the powder and the lead. [Laughter. A pause.] Hang them in a public square, and let them dangle until their stinking bodies rot, decompose, and fall to the ground piece by piece. [Enthusiastic applause.] There! Such is the language, such the advice of Senator JIM LANE, of Kansas. It will be seen that he regards every Democrat a "Copperhead," and every "Copperhead" a traitor, and he recommends that they all be assassinated. Glorious, "loyal" JIM LANE!

But, we have "later intelligence" from this valiant Senator. A woman whom he had outraged and deceived met him on Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington recently, and beat him unmercifully. The following appeared in the city daily papers a week or so ago: "An honorable Senator (Lane of Kansas) was assailed and beaten over the head on Pennsylvania Avenue a few nights since by a nymph. [The nymph] after some of the most hostile demonstration was that the great man had seduced and afterwards abandoned her." And this is the scoundrel who advised that all Democrats be assassinated—this fellow who acts as bugleman for the Administration, and instructs Union Leagues what to do. He has been cow-hided by a woman whom he ruined, and it is a great pity she did not kill him on the spot. What a beauty he is to talk about "loyalty to the Government," when he is too much of a brute to be loyal to his own family. Let the women of Washington lash him from the city. He is not fit to live in any community, notwithstanding he is a great favorite with administration circles.

BUTLER! In the U. S. Senate, on the 31st ult., Senator Davis submitted the following, on which no action has yet been had: "Whereas, It has been frequently charged in public prints, and by other modes that when the leaders of the present rebellion were engaged in plotting and maturing it, Benjamin F. Butler was cognizant of and privy to their treasonable purposes, and gave them his countenance, sympathy and support, and was the (said Butler) after some of the rebel States had published ordinances of secession turned against the conspirators, whom he had been sustaining, to get position and office under the Government of the United States, to enable him to denounce his own personal and corrupt conduct in the United States, and what he was acting in the military service he was, by himself and his accomplice, H. J. Butler, and many others, guilty of many acts of fraud, perjury and embezzlement against the United States, and many acts of extortion, plunder, despoliation, oppression and cruelty against individuals; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee of three to investigate such charges against said Butler, and that said committee have power to sit during the recess of the Senate, to send for persons and papers, and that it report all testimony and its proceedings to the next session of the Senate.

THE LATE JOHN C. RIVES.—In a biographical sketch of John C. Rives, published in the Congressional Globe, this is said of him: He allowed none to be as generous to him as he would willingly be to them. He expended more in charities than any man who lived in this city, though he earned the means by incessant, well directed labor, beginning at first by turning the wheel that moved the Globe presses by his own strong arm, before steam was applied to them. He made no ostentation of largeness, but his books show that in a single year he paid out \$17,000 to support the wives of soldiers enlisted in the district, besides innumerable aids in smaller amounts to individuals.

Mr. Rives was a Democrat all his life, and yet the base minions of the "Powers that be," the self-styled "Loyalists," had the hardihood to call him a "Copperhead."

OFFICE-HOLDERS AND SHODDYITIES IN COUNCIL.

The LINCOLN Convention, composed almost exclusively of office-holders, shoddyites and public plunderers, assembled at Baltimore, on Tuesday. South Carolina was represented by a Massachusetts Major General, a Connecticut Colonel, and two native negroes. Of course Mr. LINCOLN was re-nominated for President. The men who composed the Convention have made their millions—they're the "loyal thieves" who have been permitted, by a shameless and heartless administration, to help themselves liberally. For these men to assemble in Convention for the purpose of nominating their good patron for a position that none but honest men and men of ability, patriotism and morality should aspire to, is the quintessence of brazen impudence. The people will trample this shoddyite and office-holders ticket under their feet. Mr. LINCOLN, has been tried, and has proved almost wretched failure. We are glad, however, that he is again before the people. Thousands and tens of thousands of the honest portion of his own party—men who supported him in 1860—will flay him alive, notwithstanding his bayonets and bastiles, his muskets and tinkling bells. For three years and more he has had his official heel upon the necks of the people; he has violated every pledge he ever made to them, and they will now, we hope, have an opportunity to pass judgment upon him. Judging from "the signs of the times," a crushing defeat awaits him. Office-holders and shoddyites presume a little too much in placing Mr. LINCOLN again in nomination. The people are still sovereign, and in November next will speak in a voice of thunder against the tyranny, profligacy and imbecility of the LINCOLN administration. But, more anon.

GRANT AND McCLELLAN. GRANT now occupies the identical ground McCLELLAN occupied two years ago. His soldiers rest on the same camping ground and obtain their water from the same streams that McCLELLAN's soldiers did. He has gained this position with a loss of twenty men to McCLELLAN's one, and with an expenditure of millions of treasure to McCLELLAN's thousands. We desire to cast no reflection upon Gen. GRANT, for we have confidence in him, but yet we cannot but remind the people of the pettishness, if not treason, of the administration, when McCLELLAN was investing Richmond, in 1862, and when he would have captured it, had it not been for the enemies in his rear, who harassed him more than the rebels in his front. Never in the history of the world, was a commander of an army so basely betrayed as was McCLELLAN. He was in earnest, but his treacherous enemies of the administration were determined that he should not take Richmond. Perhaps the history of this war and of this administration may be written by an impartial pen some day—possibly a half century hence. If it is, Mr. LINCOLN and his political associates will be recorded, black as ink can make them, as the men who conspired against the taking of Richmond, in 1862.

In connection with this subject, we copy the following pertinent remarks of the Philadelphia Age: The Abolition newspapers throughout the country are exhibiting a great deal of anxiety upon an alleged remarkable identity existing between the march of Gen. Grant before Richmond, in 1864, and that of Gen. McClellan, in 1862. They seem to be very much afraid that the former will be considered as following the latter; and, therefore, they print very long and foolish arguments to prove that such is really not the case. They know that Grant did not start like McClellan. They are well aware that he avoided the peninsular route. But, at the same time, one great fact stares them in the face, and that is, that the march of Gen. Grant to-day is where McClellan was when he began the first siege of Richmond.

We know that the authorities at Washington were anxious that the Federal Army should outflank the course pursued two years ago; yet Grant's beginning of the siege is exactly like McClellan's was. His right flank approached Mechanicsville, and his left, New Bridge, as McClellan's did. His supplies are drawn from the same sources as McClellan's were. His best officers were McClellan's best officers. The Chickahominy is before him to be crossed, as it was before McClellan. He is surrounded by swamps, and the water is very shallow, and he is unable to move them, as McClellan did. He sees before him the same immense hills that McClellan saw, terraced from bottom to top with earthworks. The roads he is following were surveyed by McClellan. His maps were drawn by McClellan's engineers. McClellan's Signal Corps discovered the enemy's fortifications, and left on record full accounts of their position and strength. McClellan's Engineer Corps built the roads across the swamp. From one side to the other of his line, Grant will advance towards Richmond, as McClellan did, and will throughout be benefited by McClellan's experiences.

Gen. Grant is a brave soldier. Above the mean and petty jealousies that disgrace such charges against said Butler, and that said committee have power to sit during the recess of the Senate, to send for persons and papers, and that it report all testimony and its proceedings to the next session of the Senate.

WHAT A FARSE!—We learn from the New York Herald that the "loyal" subjects of Old Abe in South Carolina, composed of army officers, contractors, camp followers and negroes, held a "Mass Convention," at Beaufort, on the 17th inst., and appointed delegates to the Abolition National Convention at Baltimore, on the 7th of June. The delegates selected to attend and vote for Lincoln are: General Saxton, Military Governor; A. D. Smith, Tax Collector; Major Parker, Paymaster U. S. Army; followed next in order by E. S. Dudley, Robert Small, Prince Rivers, Henry Haines, King Thomas, and Sergeant Williams—all Contrabands, or "gemmen of color;" next Messrs. Cooley, Dunbar and Robbins, Army Sutters, and next H. G. Judd, Chief Magal among the contrabands.

MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—My dear girl, if a young fellow should ask you to step out on the roof of the house in the dark, and jump off over the eaves without seeing how far down you would go, would you do it? Probably not. Well, when any young fellow, or old fellow either, writes you a letter, or puts an advertisement in the paper, asking you to correspond with him—don't you do it! He wants you to take a jump in the dark, and you'll break your neck.

THE CLEVELAND NOMINATIONS.

General Fremont's Letter of Acceptance. On our first page will be found a summary of the proceedings of the Cleveland Republican Convention. It will be seen that Gen. FREMONT was nominated for President, and Gen. COCHRANE for Vice President. Below we publish Gen. FREMONT's letter of acceptance. It will command the attention of the entire country, for it contains the sentiments of startling significance. Gen. FREMONT has been the idol of his party for many years; indeed, he has been considered the father of the Republican organization. Beyond question he is a man of talent, of energy and of power. Of course his political views are antagonistic to Democratic principles, but yet, unlike LINCOLN, he is not in favor of violating the Constitution and setting aside law, order and decency, to gratify the whims of unprincipled traitors. But to his letter of acceptance:

GENERAL FREMONT'S ACCEPTANCE. GENTLEMEN: In answer to the letter, which I have had the honor to receive from you on the part of the representatives of the people assembled at Cleveland, the 31st of May, I desire to express my thanks for the confidence which led them to offer me the honorable nomination of the candidate in the approaching presidential election. Very honorable, because in offering it to me, you act in the name of a great number of citizens, who seek above all things the good of their country, and who have no sort of selfish interest in my success or failure, because in accepting the candidacy you propose to me, I am exposed to the reproach of creating a schism in the party with which I have been identified.

Had Mr. Lincoln remained faithful to the principles he was elected to defend, no schism could have been created and no contest would have been possible. This is not an ordinary election; it is a contest for the right even to have candidates, and not merely, as usual, for the choice among them. Now for the first time since 1776, the question of constitutional liberty has been brought directly before the people for their serious consideration and vote. The ordinary rights secured under the Constitution, and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the executive. It is directly before the people now to say whether or not the principles established by the revolution are worth maintaining.

If, as we have been taught to believe, those who are in power, which made the distinctive name and glory of our country are in truth inviolably sacred, then there must be a protest against the arbitrary violation which had not even the excuse of necessity. Such a protest is made by those who force the choice between a shameful silence or a protest against wrong. In such considerations originated the Cleveland Convention. It was among its objects to arouse the attention of the people to such facts, and to bring home to their minds, while we are uttering our protest, the noblest and most sacred principle which has marked the history of our country, and the liberty of the press, and as a crowning shame, by its abandonment, the right of asylum, a right especially dear to all free nations abroad, its course has been characterized by a selfishness and want of principle which has misled European powers, and driven them to a belief that only commercial interests and personal aims are concerned, and that no great principles are involved in the issue. The admirable conduct of the people, their readiness to make every sacrifice demanded of them, their forbearance and silence under the suspension of every right, could be surpassed only by the courage of heroism and sacrifices, were all rendered fruitless by the inactivity, or to speak more exactly, by the personal ends for which the war was managed. This incapacity and selfishness naturally produced such results as have led the European powers, and logically enough, to the conviction that the North, with its great, superior population, its immense resources, and its credit, will never be able to coerce the South. Sympathies which should have been with us from the outset of this war were turned against us, and in this way the administration has done the country a double wrong abroad. It created hostility, or at least indifference, among those who would have been its friends if the real facts were known, while at the same time it neglected no occasion for making the most humiliating concessions.

Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest. The principles which form the basis of its platform have my unqualified and cordial approbation, but I cannot so heartily concur in all the measures which you propose. I do not believe that a "loyal" rebellion is practicable; and if it were so, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is, in fact, a question being sounded to the people themselves to decide, and is a proper occasion for the exercise of the original and sovereign authority. As a measure, in the beginning of a revolt, which might be quelled by prompt severity, I understand the policy of confiscation; but not as a final measure of reconstruction after the suppression of an insurrection. As to the adjustments which are to follow peace, no consideration of vengeance can consistently be admitted.

The object of the war is to make permanently secure the peace and happiness of the country, and there was but one single element in the way of its attainment. This element of slavery may be considered practically destroyed in the country, and it needs only your proposed amendment of the Constitution, to make its extinction complete. With this extinction of slavery the party divisions created by it have also disappeared. And if in the history of the country there has ever been a time which the American people, without regard to one or another of the political divisions, were called upon to give solemnly their voice in a matter which involved the safety of the United States, it is assuredly the present time.

If the convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well-grounded confidence in his fidelity to our constitutional principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support. My own decided preference is to aid in this way, and not to be myself a candidate. But if Mr. Lincoln should be nominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse a policy and renew a power, which has cost us the lives of tens of thousands of men and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no other alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition with the view to prevent the misfortune of his reelection. In this contingency, I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and as a preliminary step, I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice it gave me pain to make. But had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service. I make the sacrifice now only to regain liberty of speech, and to leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set for me. With my earnest and sincere thanks for your expressions of confidence and regard,

and for the many honorable terms in which you acquaint me with the actions of the committee.

I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully and truly yours, I. O. FREMONT. New York, June 4, 1864. To Washington G. Snodder, of Maryland, Edward Gilbert, of New York, Casper Butz, of Illinois, Charles E. Mass, of Missouri, N. P. Sawyer, of Pennsylvania, Committee.

How and THE FORGER.—The Eagle has a letter supposed to have been written by Howard in the interior of Fort Lafayette. As a specimen of the "Dead Bent" style, it will excite the risibilities and furnish food for reflection to all who may be preparing for a trip to the sand stone fort in the harbor: "DEAR EAGLE:—In the language of the 'magnificent' Vestral 'I am here.' I think I shall stay here—at least till I get out. Perhaps you were surprised at my sudden departure. So was I. But I received a pressing invitation from Gen. Dix to come down here, which I didn't fall at liberty to decline—so I didn't. Bob Murray brought the invitation. Bob Murray is United States Marshal, and he marshaled me the way I should go, so I thought it best to go it. Bob is a nice man; he has a very taking way with him, but I wouldn't recommend you to cultivate his acquaintance. You may have heard of Fort Lafayette; it is a great resort of the friends of the administration—over the left. The location of Fort Lafayette is in the water between the Atlantic Ocean and West Point. It is a good site for a marine residence, but I haven't seen any marines here. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the inside. Its inaccessibility is what I most object to. The way you get in is curious, and my interest your readers who haven't been here. You can't go by railroad, or by croakers or horse and buggy. The entrance is effected in a highly military manner, invented I believe by Gen. Dix or "some other man." The way of getting out I haven't discovered yet. When I do, I'll let you know. The people who keep the fort are of the military persuasion; it is their forte. They mostly wear swords or guns, and do everything in a military way, which is not a civil way, though they have been very civil to me. The fort is a substantial building; there is no apprehension on all sides, except the inside. People would rather break out than break into it. As a hotel it is not equal to the Mansion House, though the terms are more reasonable. They don't charge any board. The only charge military people are given is to change bayonets. The bill of fare is wholesome, but lacks variety. There is too much pork. The bill of fare, however, is varied. We have pork and crackers for breakfast, crackers and pork for dinner, and pork and crackers for supper. I think we shall have a change next week, as the commandant has sent one to New York for a barrel of pork. When you write to me, enclose a bunch of radishes in the letter. Somebody may inquire why I come here. I'll tell you confidentially. The Government is making extensions to its mansion at Fort Hamilton, likewise at Fort Richmond, on Staten Island. They wanted a reliable person to look after the architects, to see that they didn't pocket the bricks. Some of the people are half-way between, and so situated that they can see both forts at once, and is just the place to see what is going on. A meeting of the cabinet was called at the White House. Secretary Stanton was the subject. The cabinet was the point at once, and laughed so loud that they woke up Secretary Welles. Secretary Seward rang his little bell, and sent for General Dix. "General," said William H., "how is Fort Lafayette?" "Oh, flag in there," said the General, with military promptness. "Is there a reliable man to be found in the Department of the East?" said Wm. H. "If there isn't," thundered the General, "I'll shoot him on the spot." "Who is he," asked the Secretary. "His name is Dew Bent," said the General. "Send him to Fort Lafayette." So I came. I am still here. Yours, in retirement, DEAD BEAT.

"INDISPENSABLE NECESSITY."—Mr. Lincoln, in the Hodges letter, remarks: "When, in March and May, and in July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the Border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation and arming the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the Constitution, or of laying a strong hand upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it, I hoped for greater gain than loss, but of this I was not entirely confident." In other words, at the risk of endangering our foreign relations, of disgusting the entire "home sentiment," of driving a great army into insubordination, for the sake of a matter of the expediency of which he was doubtful, and from which he only hoped that more profit would ensue than loss, and simply and solely because he was "naturally anti-slavery," and wanted to be re-elected, Mr. Lincoln did deliberately and advisedly lift his hand and smite down the Constitution he was sworn to preserve, protect and defend! And this is "honest Old Abe!"

A CAPITAL HIT.—The Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, like all other Abolition humbugs, having made a practice of notifying the Lord of what he wants done in his "prayers," Senator SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered the following: Resolved, That the Chaplain of the Senate be respectfully requested hereafter to pray and supplicate Almighty God in our behalf, and not lecture Him, informing Him, under the pretense of prayer, of his (the said Chaplain's) opinion in reference to His duty as the Almighty; and that the said Chaplain be further requested as aforesaid, not under the form of prayer to lecture the Senate in relation to the questions before the body.

Why is it that the "loyal" papers of the country have so little to say about the bogus proclamation, since the author has turned out to be an Abolition reporter and a speculator? Will they profit by the lesson they have learned in this case? A NEGRO AS GOOD AS TWO WHITE MEN.—The "Occasional" letter from Washington to the Philadelphia Press, suggests that for negro barbarities perpetrated by rebels, they be made to give two white rebels as hostages for the philanthropic investment. What next?

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—In France, a newspaper is entitled to receive three separate warnings for many offences, in the way of giving currency to false reports or publishing seditious articles; but then it must be remembered that France unites then either Russia, Austria or the United States.

THE DRAFT.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. The draft for Cumberland County was commenced on Thursday morning last. The following is a correct list of those drafted: SIXTY-SECOND SUBDISTRICT. Monroe Township. 221 enrolled. 18 drafted. Wm Beck, John Merritt, Wm Agnew, John Bergard, Levi Gares, Saml Garver, Wm Moore, Jacob Strouk, Jacob Goodyear, Jacob Erick, Wm Lahner, John Plier, Elias H. Kuhn, Saml Christ, Jr., Rudolph Hartler, Henry Stab.

SIXTIETH SUBDISTRICT. South Middleton Township. 285 enrolled. 12 drafted. Wm Hasting, James Shannon, Nap B Moore, Moses M Myers, Geo M Loir, David Bommer, Geo Otto, Wm Hummelbuth, Jacob Heiminger, James Miller, David Bouter.

FORTY-NINTH SUBDISTRICT. Millin Township. 168 enrolled. 21 drafted. Geo Morris, Wm Wert, Adolph Oiler, Elias Alexander, Wm Kemmer, Dan Burkholder, Jacob Wender, Wm Haines, Wm H Miller, Christian Bowman, Solomon Myers, Saml Burkholder, Miles Myers, Ben Nickerson, John Beckenbaugh, John Walter, Saml Webb, Philip Snyder, Michl Wolf, John P Mounst, Fred Kerder, Jacob Wetzel, Andrew Oiler, John Fry, Henry Rudaubaugh.

Forty-Eighth Sub District. 97 enrolled. 9 drafted. Abraham Whaler, Jonathan Barick, Jack Lucas, (col'd), Michael Bloom, Abraham Henry, Chas West, (col'd), Thomas Henry, John Hoberg, John Shutenberger, John Strrett, Jesse Watson, John Beckenbaugh, Geo W Jacoby, Saml Bowman, Henry Barick, Saml Ickeman, Josiah Allen, William Juniper, Joseph Juniper, James Hams, (col'd), Geo Landis.

Forty-Sixth Sub-District. Southampton Township. 216 enrolled. 18 drafted. Geo Eivilhawk, Peter Tritt, Joseph Graham, Edwin Fuller, (col'd), Geo W Swartz, Henry Yarner, Geo Weaver, Wm Russell, Andrew M Baus, Michl Scott, (col'd), Abraham Stalm, Isaac N. Hays, James Sims, John W Hutchinson, Ruben Mowers, James Elliott, David Halter, Rob's Castle, (col'd).

FORNEY IN 1855. While engaged clearing a mass of accumulated rubbish from the shelves of our library, one evening last week, we happened to lay our hands on a pamphlet entitled, "Address on Religious Intolerance and Political Proscription, delivered at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 24th, 1855, by John W. Forney." This address was a well-written and truthful argument against the miserable Know Nothing order, which at that day sought to obtain control of our National and State politics. Its pages, however, we find severe denunciations of abolitionism, which, now that Forney has himself become an Abolitionist, will do to republish, in order that he may have the benefit of reading his own opinion of his present associates less than ten years ago. We copy some extracts: "We find unburied clergymen contending in the party field; prescriptive denunciations have been made of genuine patriotism; and the immunities secured by the sacred blood and the written constitutions of the past, postponed or sacrificed by a narrow and a bigoted Nativism, which, like a rank weed that grows in the dark, or luxuriates between the walls of a prison, is baleful to the eye and poisonous to the touch. We are rapidly unlearning the great lessons taught by history; and we find a party in our midst bent on the establishment of the same tyranny which our fathers have so often repudiated. So that it will be perceived, while Abolitionism marks its career not only by forcible resistance to the statutes of Congress, but in filling Christian denominations with discord and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the bloodstained defiance of the most solemn covenants and unbelief; by giving prominence to individuals like Garrison, and to traitors like Wendell Phillips; on the other hand, Know Nothingism, imitating closely the example of its dark ally, writes its record in the blood