AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 23, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

☞ Laborers and farm hands are extremely scarce in this part of the country. Farmers are going to experience great trouble in getting their grass and grain crops secured.

☞ A special election for a member of the Town Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of S. W. HAVERSTICK, will be held in the West Ward of the Borough of Carlisle to-morrow (Friday), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.

HAY MAKING.—Our agricultural friends are now engaged in hay making. The yield of grass will be very large, and of excellent quality.

In the course of two weeks the cutting of grain will commence in this valley. The crop will not be quite an average one, but much better than was expectrd some time ago.

The growing corn presents a fine appearance, and bids fair to yield a good crop.—The oats is suffering just now for want of rain, but still we think the yield will be an average one.

A REBEL RAID RUMOR.—A rumor prevails that the notorious rebel MOSBY crossed the Potomac on Sunday night, with a cavalry force of 2000, his intention being to enter the Cumberland Valley. We can scarcely believe this report, but yet we think we had better all be prepared to defend our homes should the rebels again attempt a visit this way.

FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon last, about half-past two o'clock, a fire broke out in two frame dwelling houses on Church alley, in the rear of Rheem's Hall, occupied by colored tenants. The fire burned very rapidly at first, and threatened the destruction of the surrounding property, but the iron-will of our energetic firemen, who were promptly on the ground, soon conquered the flames, after doing no further damage than the burning of the roof. The property is owned by the widow of the late Dr. ELLIOTT. The fire is said to have originated from the stove, which had been intensely heated by the "short-haired" occupants to bake cherry pies.

THE FOURTH.—This glorious anniversary will be upon us in ten days from now, and as yet we have heard of no preparations being made by our citizens to give it a proper celebration in this borough, while other towns have taken the matter in hand weeks ago and made their preparations accordingly.—Let us, by all means, have some kind of a celebration. Who seconds the motion?

☞ The Grand Commandery of Masonic Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, held their annual session in this borough on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. They have elected the following officers for the ensuing year, viz:

H. S. Goodwin, of Harrisburg, R. E. Grand Commander.

Wm. H. Strickland, of Reading, V. E. Deputy Grand Commander.

Robert Pitcairn, of Altoona, E. Grand Generalissimo.

Charles E. Bannvart, of Harrisburg, E. Grand Captain General.

The next annual session will be held at Altoona.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—Below will be found a programme of the eighty-first anniversary of Dickinson College. The present Commencement of this time-honored institution promises to be more than usually interesting. Quite a number of distinguished visitors are expected, and among them many of the Alumni. The Junior Prize Contest will doubtless prove one of the chief attractions. Nearly the entire class will enter the arena, and as there are a number of rival competitors of more than ordinary ability, each of the contestants will anxiously await the award. As the citizens of this place were last year, on account of the invasion, prevented from attending this annual literary festival, it is to be hoped that they will turn out *en masse* on the present occasion. The Commencement dinner will be at 3 o'clock, P. M.; President's reception at 8 o'clock, P. M., the same day.

Baccalaureate Address.—Sunday, June 26, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by President H. M. Johnson, D. D.

Sermon Before the Society of Religious Inquiry.—Sunday, June 26, 8 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. J. K. Peck.

Junior Prize Contest.—Monday, June 27, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Oration Before the B. L. and U. P. Societies, by Rev. J. Walker Jackson; *Poem Before the same*, by Albert H. Slape, Esq.—Tuesday, June 28, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Alumni Address.—Wednesday, June 29, 8 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. William A. Snively, A. M.; Class of 1852.

Commencement.—Thursday, June 30, 10 o'clock, A. M.

EMORY FEMALE COLLEGE.—The *Baccalaureate Address* before the graduating class of Emory Female College, will be delivered by Prof. S. D. HILLMAN, A. M., in the Emory Church, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., Sunday the 26th inst. The Commencement exercises will take place in Rheem's Hall, on Wednesday, the 29th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE PRESIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—Old ABE paid a visit to Philadelphia last week, ostensibly to witness the Sanitary Fair, but really to do a little electioneering. With the exception of his office-holders and contractors, few noticed him.

☞ Gold sold in New York yesterday at 60, in Philadelphia at 198½.

LINCOLN UP FOR RE-ELECTION.

It is positively disgraceful to us as a people, that even a Convention composed exclusively of office-holders, contractors and dependants, had the brazen impudence to name ABRAHAM LINCOLN for re-election. It was more than impudence for them to adopt and publish what they call their "platform."—The Chicago platform has been ruthlessly trampled under their feet, and their new one does not contain one promise or one feature of the lying platform they patched up four years ago. The Chicago platform was a deception, adopted for the very purpose of misleading the people, and it was well for them, in arranging their new planks, that they cast aside all those used in their former model.—The present one deals in generalities, talks very "loyal," and eulogizes the man who feeds his supple tools so well. It amounts to nothing; indeed, platforms, as a general thing, are humbugs, got up by crafty demagogues for their own purposes.

But, we were speaking of the nomination of LINCOLN, and repeat that it was an act of shameless impudence for his office-holders, placemen and menials to name him for re-election. Do they consider the people blind fools, that they dare to thus insult them? Is it not patent to all men that this war has been *purposely* prolonged by Mr. LINCOLN,—prolonged too for the basest political purposes? If his interested office-holders deny this, then they must admit that his lack of statesmanship has been the cause of our want of success. Considering our resources of men and means, the rebellion should have been crushed long since. It would have been, had we had a statesman instead of a mousing township politician in the chair of State. The people are becoming tired of this war—tired of hearing the everlasting cry "more men," "more money." Seven hundred thousand men have been added to the army since last October, and now, according to Mr. LINCOLN'S speech in Philadelphia, we want "more men!"—Had he said we want *brains*, statesmanship, honesty, and less politics, he would have hit the truth. These we want, but in vain do we look to the Administration for them.

For the Baltimore office-holders Convention, therefore, to renominate Mr. LINCOLN, with all his sins of omission and commission, was an outrage that the people will sternly rebuke. He has violated every promise he made to the people; he admits himself that he has disregarded many of the provisions of the Constitution; his Administration has been characterized from first to last, by a wretched imbecility; frauds and robberies are so numerous, that the people are no longer startled by them; licentiousness broods over the capitol and in the public departments, and the nation reels and totters under the blows inflicted upon it by armed traitors in the South and fanatical Abolitionists in the North. And yet the joker at the White House is merry as a cricket, and appears to think of nothing but his negro-equality project and politics. The people, we say, will not put up with this Administration a day longer than they can help, and a voice is now going up from the masses, which increases in volume as November approaches, "*give us any man but* LINCOLN—*any man who has a mind of his own.*"

ORGANIZE, DEMOCRATS!

Democrats!—there never was a time when there was a greater necessity for organization and unity of action. We are soon to enter upon a canvass, the results of which will be of vast importance to the nation. In view of the calamitous condition of the country, it is all important than the present party in power should be defeated. There is much to encourage the Democracy and inspire them to action. The very bitterness of the opposition, the abuse of their authority by persecuting Democrats, demands that no effort should be spared to eradicate them from office. As we value our liberties and the welfare of our families, we should do our whole duty in the coming canvass. If we succeed, as we certainly will if we do our duty, our reward will be ample. If we fail we will have nothing with which to reproach ourselves. It *is* a time when every freeman should guard well his liberty at the ballot-box. Our political adversaries are active. They are organizing secretly, and are pledged to support the Administration in every act. We have already experienced the acts of usurpation done in the name of the Union, which have all been sustained by that party. We may rest assured that, if it can be done with impunity, they will be increased a thousand fold. Let the Democrats and conservative men of Pennsylvania be up and doing. Let us all go to work and pursue our course regardless of the abuse or intimidations of the Abolitionists. The hearts of the people are with us. We have only to conduct the campaign with firmness, determination and zeal in order to achieve a glorious victory. The Democratic party, however, is no place for cowards. He who cannot receive the intimidations of the Abolitionists with indifference should at once surrender and make terms with them. He is not fit to be a freeman. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and they who have not the nerve to resist encroachments which it requires no vigilance to discover, are unworthy of the boon which they have not the courage to defend. We, therefore, appeal to the Democrats of this county and this State, as they love their wives and children, as they value their liberty, as they prize the comforts of their homes and firesides, in the name of all that is dear to them, to arouse themselves and prepare to defend at the ballot-box the precious and sacred heritage of freedom, left them by their forefathers in the Constitution of the United States. Organize in every neighborhood, form clubs, and prepare for action. Delay not, but straightway put your shoulders to the wheel. Rest not in fancied solusion and security, but remember danger is upon and around us. Arouse, then, Democrats, and redeem your State and nation from the rule of madness which now disgraces both.

☞ The New York Evening *Post* says that the rebels "have had their hands tolerably full in dealing recently with Gen. Butler." Full of prisoners we suppose it means.

☞ Gen. Banks has been making speeches in New Orleans. An officer who can't fight better than he does isn't entitled to talk. His shoulders disgrace the stars they wear.

ABRAHAM AND HIS "LOYAL" FRIENDS.

Three of the members of the Republican National Committee could not sign the call for the LINCOLN Convention held at Baltimore. Why? Because they were and are in the penitentiary, having been convicted of stealing and treason.

A majority of the President's near relatives—a score or more—are in the rebel army. He has not one relative in our army, except ten or twelve who are Paymasters, Quartermasters, &c.

Mrs. LINCOLN'S three brothers are officers in the rebel army; and her sister, Mrs. WHITE, acted as a rebel spy at Washington, and returned to her home, in Georgia, with medicines, percussion caps, surgical instruments, rebel uniforms, &c., under a pass from ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A number of men have been detected in selling munitions of war to the rebels, and have been convicted. Who are they? LINCOLN'S "loyal" office-holders in the Custom House at New York.

The man who forged a Proclamation and signed the President's name to it, for the purpose of injuring the Union cause in the North as well as in Europe—who is he?—HOWARD, a Republican editor and confidential friend of the President, an officer of the Brooklyn Union League; the same who was one of LINCOLN'S escort from his home in Illinois to Washington, in February, 1861.

A million or more of stupendous frauds upon the Treasury have been perpetrated during the last three years. Who were the robbers? LINCOLN'S Union League friends, thousands of whom hold office under him, and many of them were delegates to the late Baltimore Convention, and of course voted for LINCOLN'S re-nomination.

Some sixteen years ago an awkward member of Congress, possessing limited knowledge, from one of the western States, rose in his place and made a speech to the House, in which he maintained that any portion of the people of these States, feeling aggrieved, had a right to secede from the Union, and establish a new Government for themselves. Who was that member? ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois. Here is an extract from the speech to which we refer:

"Any people anywhere, being inclined, and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable—a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of our existing Government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that *can may* revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a *majority* of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a *minority*, intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the Tories in our own revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by *old* lines or *old* laws; but to break up both and make new ones." Speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *in the House, Jan.* 12, 1848

The public plunderers, shoddyites, office holders, and those who for thirty years have been noted disunionists, are banded together in the support of the same man for the Presidency. Who is their candidate? LINCOLN, the man WENDELL PHILLIPS pronounces "a mud turtle."

A few weeks ago the Democratic members of Congress submitted a Bill requiring the Government to adhere to its contract with our soldiers and pay them their wages in gold or its equivalent. Who opposed and defeated that Bill? The Abolition members of Congress, led by the notorious STEVENS of this State. They considered green-backs, at 50 per cent. discount, good enough for soldier heroes. The gold is all to be gobbled up by the office-holders and pets of the administration.

Who said that he could not, without violating his oath, issue an Emancipation Proclamation? President LINCOLN.

Who did, subsequently, issue an Emancipation Proclamation, and thus violate his oath? President LINCOLN.

Who were the men who predicted that the war would end inside of ninety days from the date of its commencement? The President and all the members of his Cabinet.

Who are the men who now say they "rather like this war," and care very "little whether it ends inside of fifty years?" Senators JIM LANE and SUMNER.

But, enough. We might go on for a week asking and answering questions. The above will give the people an idea of who ABRAHAM LINCOLN is, and the character of his "loyal" tools and supporters.

SLAVERY IN CONGRESS.—In the House on Wednesday of last week, the Bill which had passed the Senate, providing for the abolition of slavery throughout the United States, by Constitutional amendment, was, after a full debate, put to a vote, when the proposition was rejected—yeas 94, nays 65—two-thirds being required. Every Abolitionist in the House, BAILY of this district, being of the number, voted "yea," and every Democrat voted "no." The Democrats based their opposition to the measure on the recognized rule that every State has the Constitutional right to regulate its own domestic affairs in its own way, and that the U. S. Government cannot and dare not interfere with this right. Their position was correct, and by standing together they have strangled this Abolition pet measure.

BATTLE MONUMENT AT WEST POINT.—*An Imposing Ceremony.*—A large and brilliant company assembled at West Point on Wednesday of last week, to witness the imposing ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of the heroes of the Regular army who have fallen on the battle-field during the present war. The ceremonies opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. FRENCH. Gen. MCCLELLAN was then introduced by Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, of Fort Sumpter renown, and delivered an oration commemorative of the virtues, bravery, intelligence, and worth of our gallant dead, concluding with an impressive tribute to their memory. He was followed by another prayer by the Rev. Mr. SPROUL. Gov. Seymour, and Generals Granger, Hartsuff, Kilpatrick, Sprague, Haupt, Hays, and other distinguished gentlemen were present. We will publish General MCCLELLAN'S oration next week.

THE NEW COIN.—We saw one of the new two-cent pieces the other day. It is a very pretty coin—about the size of a three-dollar gold piece—if any body recollects how that looks.

CALLING THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.

The article following we take from the New York *World*. It is a severe commentary upon LINCOLN, but yet it is true, as the *World* says, that it is time to call things by their right names. Too long has Mr. LINCOLN been permitted to escape just criticism; too long have his outrages, his want of statesmanship and his imbecility been submitted to. Now that his office-holders and whipper-snappers have forced him before the people for re-election, the independent press of the country should and *will* speak of him as he deserves to be spoken of. It is enough to turn men (particularly those who have brothers and sons in this war,) mad crazy, when they contemplate the desolation and destruction of life that have been occasioned by the wretched bunglers at Washington. We say it boldly, and every man of sense will say it, that had Mr. LINCOLN, during the last three years, been even a fourth-rate man, possessing honesty, firmness and patriotism, this rebellion could have been and would have been crushed inside of eighteen months from the date of its commencement. But, to the article from the *World*:

A respect for the high office which Mr. Lincoln unworthily fills restrained us, up to the time of his renomination, from going up to the full bounds of ordinary parliamentary opposition. We have denounced his wrong deeds, but we have had very little to say of the wrong-doer.

It would have been indecorous to name Mr. Lincoln the buffoon that he is, if he had been merely the chief magistrate. But the truth must be told when he is "*a chief magistrate seeking re-election* by the suffrages of a free people whose need of statesmanship is so great, whose national calamites are so overwhelming.

A leading member of one of the great religious organizations which have recently been passing resolutions and sending deputations to the White House, and who was intrusted with the speech-making part of the business, publicly describes the demeanor and language of Mr. Lincoln on this occasion as that of "a buffoon and gawk—disgracefully unfit for the high office" to which he again aspires. He says that he departed from the East room with a sickening sense of the hopelessness of our cause which has never left him since.

Here is a reverend divine compelled by a strict religious sense of duty to pronounce and proclaim such to be the character of the Baltimore candidate. Here, again, is a Republican Senator, honored by the Empire State, and held in high esteem by the religious denomination of which he is a member, reported to have left the President's presence because his self-respect would not permit him to stay and listen to the language which he employed.

And the nice and squeamish tastes of the Republican journals revolt, do they, against the plain truth-telling which they find in this journal concerning the buffoon who wants to be our next President? Pah! We tell these poor sycophants and tide-waiters that the American people, whose money is going by the hundred million, and whose lives are going by the hundred thousand, are in no mood to re-elect a man to the highest office at this most critical hour whose daily language is too indecent for a Senator to hear with self-respect, whose manners a minister of the Gospel, at the head of a deputation of one hundred and fifty clergymen, pronounces those of "a buffoon and gawk," and who, riding over the field of Antietam, when thirty thousand of his fellow-citizens were yet warm in their freshly-made graves, could slap Marshal Lamon on the knee and call for the negro song of "Picayune Butler."

The war is a serious business to men whose sons have bitten the dust, whose brothers are under the Virginia hill-sides; it is a very serious business to women whose children have come home to them maimed for life, or whose husbands pine in the hospitals or have perished in the swamps of Virginia. They cannot watch the varying tide of battle which for them may mean joy or desolation, and be reminded of a smutty joke; they cannot tread on fresh graves and grin and roar over a ribald nigger-song. Nor do we believe the American people want to re-elect to the presidency the man who can. The life and the treasure which they spill is the proof of their sublime courage and faith that this Union, the home of our fathers, will stand for us, for our children, and our children's children. Yet it has been set on fire by the torch of treason; and the abolition abettors of traitors, their confessed confederates, who fan the flames of treason, are shocked, nice souls! when he is called a fiddler who fiddles in the midst of this conflagration, when he is called a buffoon who tramples the holy dust of our gallant dead to the tune of "Picayune Butler."

VALLANDIGHAM.—This exiled patriot has turned up suddenly in Ohio, having made a speech yesterday at Hamilton. Either he is courting a new transportation to Rebeldom, or he has been pardoned by the President.—The latter hypothesis is the most likely to be correct.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

The *Inquirer* speaks truth when it refers to Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as the "exiled patriot." He has voluntarily returned to his home and his family, without even saying "by your leave," to the petty tyrants at Washington. He has not been "pardoned by the President." No! he would spurn a pardon, for he has committed no wrong. As to the threat that he will receive "a new transportation to rebeldom," let his persecutors try that, if they dare! He is a freeman, and, "by the eternal," he will remain free; aye, and he will speak too, when, where and at whatever place he pleases. The people, thank God, are beginning to wake up to their rights, and these rights they are determined to exercise at all hazards, come what may. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM will not again be molested; our word for that.

OH!—One of the resolutions adopted by the LINCOLN office-holders Convention at Baltimore, reads thus:

Resolved, That the foreign immigration which in the past has added so much in the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Did you ever! But a few years ago the very men who passed this resolution, made war upon all foreigners and Catholics, and tried their best to stop foreign immigration by a law of Congress. It would have endangered any man's life, during the days of Know-Nothingism, to have uttered such a sentiment in Baltimore. There the dark-lantern faction, with the demagogue WINTER DAVIS at their head, ruled with an iron rod. And yet these are the wretches who now prate for foreign immigration.

GOOD BYE, HALE.—The Abolition Legislature of New Hampshire has nominated Aaron W. Cragin for United States Senator in the place of John P. Hale, whose term expires on the 4th of March. Jack's certificates that he took money for his services in having prisoners released, in good faith, didn't save him.

WHAT THE PEOPLE HAVE TO CONSIDER.

We invite attention to the subjoined remarks of the New York *Herald*, a neutral paper in politics. Is is well known that the *Herald* is no friend of the Democratic party, but condemns both parties as often as it deems their measures wrong. As a general thing, it has sided strongly with Mr. LINCOLN'S administration, and so long as it believed the war was conducted for the purpose of restoring the Union, it gave the administration its hearty support. The article which follows, therefore, is worthy of attention. It is on the subject of Mr. LINCOLN'S re-nomination by his office-holders and hirelings.—The *Herald* says:

"Mr. Lincoln is now fairly presented to the country for its decision. He stands as the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, on the platform of that Convention, and commended to the people by the windy harangues of the Convention's very empty orators. But neither the ten times falsified platform of the Convention nor the speeches of its members are what the people have to notice and reflect upon in regard to this nomination.—What they have to notice are the three terrible years that the country has already gone through under the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln—three years of war, in which the country has endured every misery that the President's incapacity, in a military, naval and financial point of view, could plunge it into. This is what the people have to consider; and what they have to decide is simply whether or not they wish to repeat those years.

Mr. Lincoln is responsible for every blunder committed in every department of the government since the commencement of the war. He assumed the absolute control of our armies, with a flourish of defiance to the enemy and a Chinese announcement that our armies should move on a certain day.—Under his direct guidance we experienced a series of reverses without parallel. Our grandly organized Peninsular campaign was made to end disastrously by his interference, and Stonewall Jackson's triumphs in the Shenandoah valley were due not to Jackson's genius, but to Lincoln's intellectual opacity. He organized the Pope campaign, which was merely a daily succession of frightful reverses to our arms. He conducted from Washington Burnside's dreadful Fredericksburg slaughter, and he is equally responsible for the butchery at Chancellorsville. Our great victories at Gettysburg and Antietam and Grant's victories in the West were won in spite of his policy. By keeping such a man as Welles at the head of the Navy Department he has become responsible for the blunders that have well nigh made our heroic navy contemptible, and has a fellowship in the incapacity that has driven our commerce from the seas. Every intelligent person in the country can see that if Mr. Lincoln had been a man of any ability he could have ended the war by the complete destruction of the rebel armies eighteen months ago. But, in his incapacity, he has not only failed to put the rebellion down, but he has fostered it and misistered to its growth, and to the development of its whole possible power.

That Mr. Lincoln would not, and could not, end the war became clear to the country several months since, and then the pressure of public opinion compelled him to put our armies and the whole conduct of the war in the hands of General Grant. Under that great soldier the nation felt some security that its military operations would be carried on properly. Yet Mr. Lincoln has managed to interfere very dangerously with the present campaign, and has even seriously compromised its success. Who knows how long he will respect that public opinion which compelled him to put General Grant where he is? If Lincoln be re-elected the country has no safety that Grant will still command our armies—no security against his removal at any moment, and no hope for such definite success against the rebellion as will end the war.

There is a wonderfully distinct issue before the people in this nomination of Mr. Lincoln. The issue has no reference to the nonsense of this or that political platform. It is the clear question whether or not the people of the United States will elect for another term of four years a man who has proved over and over that he does not possess the ability to administer the government, a man who is either ignorant of the constitution or ready to trample it under his feet at any moment; A MAN UNDER WHOM THIS BLOODY AND EXPENSIVE WAR CAN NEVER BE BROUGHT TO AN HONORABLE CLOSE.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—The resolution of the Lincoln Convention affirming the Monroe doctrine, and at the same time approving the course of the Administration, is a piece of sublime impudence. When we consider that the House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, approved the Monroe doctrine, and that Mr. Secretary Seward subsequently apologized to the French Emperor, and assured him that the Administration would in no wise be affected thereby, what are we to think of a body of men who, knowing the facts, approved in one sentence the doctrine and the repudiation of it? It was an act unworthy of any body of honest, sensible men, but we grant perfectly consistent with the character and policy of the men who passed it. We do not believe the people can be deceived by such a palpable effort at fraud and deception. The Administration is opposed to the Monroe doctrine, and in favor of subverting the Mexican Republic by French bayonets, as is proven by all its acts since the incipiency of the French invasion. It has truckled in every instance to France and England. It has dishonored the nation over which it rules—it has made us a by-word and a reproach among the nations of the earth by its folly, its weakness and its inconsistencies, and it is too late in the day to wipe out the reproach in the eyes of the people by a deceptive resolution passed by a convention composed mainly of delegates bought by official favor and packed for a particular purpose.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE WAR.—"Carleton," the correspondent of the Boston *Journal* thus describes a visit which he made to one of the hospitals attached to Grant's army near Richmond:

"There was a lull in the tide of battle and I improved the opportunity to visit the hospitals. There were long lines of ambulances bringing in the wounded, hundreds lying on the ground under the trees. There were unconscious men upon the tables, lying helpless in the hands of the surgeons—to wake from a dreamless sleep with a limb gone—a bleeding stump of a leg or arm. There were bits of bone on the tables, great gashes where the sharp blades had cut through the flesh, severing arteries and tendons in an instant; there were legs, arms, hands, fingers, clots of blood—human blood! There were moans—low murmurings, wrenched from the men against their wills. There were men babbling, in their delirium, of other scenes—dim recollections which were momentary realities. To be with them and not do for them—to see suffering without power to alleviate—gives painful tension to the nerves, even though one may be familiar to scenes of carnage. I turned from the scene all but ready to say, "*Anything to stay this terrible destruction of human life.*"

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

An Opinion by a Republican Paper.

The New York *New Nation*, one of the ablest Republican papers in the country, with seventy thousand subscribers, thus speaks of LINCOLN, the Baltimore Convention, and the Platform it adopted. Read, Republicans, and be instructed:

If the six hundred individuals comprising the Baltimore Convention, and presumed to be leading men and the highest representatives of the American people, are to be believed, then must we despair of the future of America, and rank our country as an agglomeration of mankind, aspiring to become a nation, but as yet only an imperfect embryo. Happily, however, the name of the spokesman of that Convention, of the man deemed worthy to represent it, Mr. Raymond, suffices to assign it its real political and moral value. The Baltimore Convention was simply a meeting of contractors, assembled in order to retain the privilege of robbing the people, and in yielding to the man among its members who is most interested in a continuance of the present *regime*, and who, in this respect, as well as in many others, is especially fitted to be the spokesman, it acted for once consistently during the two days' session. But it is adding irony to insolence with an impudence worthy of Barnum, to utter on behalf of the people absurdities so vague and contradictory as those enunciated in expression of an adoration of power.

What! after insulting and robbing the people, can you dare declare that they are satisfied and that their greatest enemy has been their saviour! We have consulted and listened to the people, and their language by no means resembles that used by you. We have given heed to the poorer classes, to the people who toil and fight, pray and die, whose blood and money pay for the contracts that Lincoln has given you in exchange for your admiration and disinterested patriotism, and we have seen them restrain their lamentation and tears in the fear of dampening the nation's patriotism, which has ever been great and strong, and sagacious when left to itself. Their language is not like yours; it is the voice of a great nation conscious of its strength and warning you before making you recognize it. The people told you at Cleveland that they wished to be free, and that their first wish was liberty, for the white man as well as for the negro, and not the servitude of both that your master has practiced and which you have decreed a continuance of. We have not time now to review the whole platform, which, had it been drawn up by men of intellect, would be a cutting satire upon Lincoln's Administration, but, as it is, it is simply a mass of insipid adulation.

"OUR SOLDIERS BUSILY DIGGING."—Such is one of the head lines of that loyal sensation newspaper, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 8th June.

Everybody remembers the holy horror and the vast indignation of the above paper and all others of African proclivities, at the use of the *spade* by Gen. MCCLELLAN. There was no defense, excuse or even palliation for such a proceeding. Ridicule, denunciation, epithets were heaped upon his devoted head. "Chickahominy Grave Digger" was among the mildest names applied to him by the Loyalists.

Now, two years afterwards, we have Gen. GRANT directly in MCCLELLAN'S tracks, and with great gusto the radical papers announce "Our Soldiers busily digging." And there before those Chickahominy Swamps, Grant, has already lost more men than MCCLELLAN did; and yet no Democratic paper speaks harshly of Gen. GRANT, or condemns his course or proceedings. No man however now looks for decency or consistency in an abolition newspaper.

☞ To show the depths to which fanaticism and the *leaders* of the Lincoln party can go, we append the following precious morsel from the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"It is true the South Carolina delegation is mixed in complexion—some may think this puts a different color on the question.—But the Constitution of the United States knows no color, and the Constitution of South Carolina is in suspense. And to us the color of a man's loyalty is of much more moment than the color of his skin. Shall we refuse admission to Robert Small, who brought a steamboat into our lines, and who has ever since rendered valuable service to the army and navy as a guide and pilot, and shall we admit Mr. Fishback, who helped to translate Arkansas into Secession? Or, while Mr. Lincoln welcomes back the stray Secession sheep, shall we exclude his colored lambs which went not astray?"

It is worthy of remark, the manner in which the miscegenation editors speak of Old Abe! They do not allude to him as an official subject to a Constitution and laws, but they talk of him as a *despot* whose will is law and whose subjects the people are!

☞ The Lincoln Convention in South Carolina has been held, and the following is the result. The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

"I forward herewith the resolutions adopted at the Mass State Convention held at Beaufort on Tuesday last. The call for the Convention invited the people of this State "without distinction of race or color" to participate in the election of delegates to the National Union Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of next month. The consequence was that about 150 negroes and two thirds as many whites assembled at the Saxton House, and after much noisy and acrimonious debate selected twelve whites and four Africans as delegates. The choice should have fallen the other way. By far the largest portion of the population in the "reclaimed" region of the State are contrabands, and if they are to represent the State in the Baltimore Convention; they should have justice done them at the start. I consider that they have not been fairly treated in this manner.

☞ Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in his speech in Congress, thus eulogized American citizens of African descent:

"Mr. Speaker, the men of this era of whom the poet will sing in highest strains, the men whom the orator will most eulogize, the men in this grand civil war of whom the historian will write his most glowing panegyrics, are the negro soldiers of the loyal army."

The white man must stand back hereafter when the merit of this war is discussed. He is a decided failure.

☞ Last week Gen. Butler issued the following order to Gen. Ames:

"You will immediately detail three brave officers from your command, who will at once report to these headquarters, to try cowards."

It is the judgement of mankind that Butler should have been the first man tried by this improvised tribunal. There would have been no lack of evidence to convict him.

☞ If an abolition lawyer finds his business dull, or a politician fails in his expectations, he can apply to the Administration for a Major-Generalship.

VALLANDIGHAM AT HOME

HIS ARRIVAL AT DAYTON.

HE SPEAKS AT HAMILTON

HE IS ELECTED DELEGATE TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Vallandigham made his appearance at the Democratic District Convention held at Hamilton to-day, to the apparent surprise to the larger portion of the assembly, and was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke briefly from a written document, narrating his arrest and defending his action, he said the assertion of the President that he was arrested because he had labored with some effect to prevent the raising of troops, and encouraging desertion from the army, and had disobeyed or failed to compel obedience to lawful authority, was absolutely false. He appealed for proof to every speech he had made, and to the records of the military commission by the trial and sentence of which he was banished. The specific offense laid to my charge was words of criticism of the administration, addressed to public meetings of my fellow-citizens, more than one year no public man has been arrested or newspaper suppressed within the State for an expression of public opinion whilst hundreds in public assemblies and through the press (with language and violence in which I never indulged,) have criticised and condemned the acts and policy of the administration, denounced the war, and maintained even the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. I do not mean any longer to be the only man of the party who is to be a victim to arbitrary power.

If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life let him so declare, but he shall not again restrain me from my personal liberty, except upon due process of law. He denounced order under which he was arrested, and said it was against the Constitution and laws, and without validity, and that all proceedings under it were null and void. The time has arrived when it becomes me, as a citizen of Ohio and the United States, to demand, and by my own act to vindicate, the rights, liberties and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which for so many months I have been deprived. He reiterated his right to criticise the acts of the administration, and cautioned his political friends from any acts of violence on their account; but advised none to shirk from any responsibility, however urgent, if forced upon him.

Vallandigham was accompanied to the depot by an enthusiastic crowd. He arrived at Dayton to-night, where it is understood he will make another speech.

The convention elected Vallandigham delegate to the Chicago Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Vallandigham arrived at Hamilton, Ohio, this morning, and made a speech in the public square. He left on the afternoon train for Dayton. There was a good deal of excitement at Hamilton during his stay there.

Vallandigham arrived at Dayton at 5½ o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded immediately to his residence. There was no demonstration. Rumors were current that soon after his arrival he had taken the night train for Toledo, but it was subsequently announced that he would deliver a public speech to-morrow. There is considerable apprehension of trouble at Dayton, and the people are very much excited.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—This convention nominated Lincoln and defeated Hamlin. How was this that Johnson, a Tennessee slaveholder and supporter of Breckinridge in 1860, should be taken in the place of Hamlin? As for Lincoln's nomination, that was a foregone conclusion, as a perusal of the following *personel* of the Convention will prove. The number of delegates in attendance was about five hundred; of these there were 85 office-holders under the Administration, while desire to retain their places four years longer the relatives and friends of the office-holders numbered 120; the contractors and their friends numbered 90; Congressmen, who dabble in contracts, numbered 11; negro delegates from South Carolina and Louisiana numbered 10, and the meanest of all were about 20 hungry Abolition editors, who have been living off the crumbs which fall from "Old Abe's" table. Here we have 340 out of 500 miserable pensioners in favor of Lincoln's continuance in office because they desire to remain in office themselves. And this nomination is styled a popular demonstration of Lincoln's popularity with the people! *Pittsburg Post.*

NEW ENGLAND GENERALS.—The Albany Argus says:

'New England has given to the war the larcenous philanthropist and disgraced General Neal Dow, the coarse and rapacious Butler, and the sleek and corrupt Banks. From the day of Big Bethel down to the disaster on the Red River, their paths have been marked by calamities and shame.'

NEGRO MURDERER PARDONED.—The negro soldier, Charles Ridley, who shot a white citizen at Camp William Penn a few months ago, and was tried at Norristown, convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, has been pardoned by Governor Curtin.

THE WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Petersburg in the Possession of our Troops.

Crossing of the James Successful—Our Whole Army En Route for Petersburg—General Smith's Assault—Brisk fighting Reported—The Principal Line of the Enemy Before Petersburg—Hancock with Smith—Works in Front of Bermuda Hundred Abandoned by the Rebels—The Railroad Between Petersburg and Richmond Destroyed—From Gens. Sheridan and Sherman.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16.—Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock the Eighteenth corps, under command of W. F. Smith, left City Point and marched into Petersburg.

General Kautz's cavalry, comprising the 5th and 11th Pennsylvania and District of Columbia regiments, attacked the entrenchments of the rebels outside of Petersburg at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and succeeded in carrying them and entered the city. They were supported by the advance guard of Gen. Smith's forces.

The troops were at the last accounts rapidly marching in the direction of Petersburg, as fast as they landed.

The crossing of the James river by our army is described by those who had the good fortune to view it, as one of the most brilliant scenes of the war.

An endless stream of transports, barges and schooners had been making their way up the James river to the new base of supplies all days.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A dispatch dated "HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC June 15," says that the army is now crossing James river at two places, one from Wilcox Wharf to Windmill point, and the other about two miles below.

The Second corps crossed yesterday at the first mentioned place and the Fifth this morning. The headquarters will start at 1 o'clock. Some rebel infantry were found supporting the cavalry, but a party of the Fifth corps came up and soon drove them from the position to White Oak bridge. At this place the enemy were found in strong position, with artillery posted and Hill's corps in support. Skirmishing continued till dark.