

CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 30, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN [Subject to the decision of a National Convention."

FROM THE FRONT.

Secretary Stanton has ceased issuing war bulletins for the reason that our military orerations recently have been a series of vexatious disappointments. General GRANT has lested. Such being the character of the men succeeded in securing a position on the Weldon railroad, south of Petersburg, but is amusing, we repeat, to read the comments the disaster to a portion of our left wing on Wednesday last must have been a severe this gathering. mortification to the whole army. It seems the rebels succeeded in capturing an entire brigade of Union troops. General HUNTER'S another office-holder, considers FREMONT a movement against Lynchburg has proved a Forry failure. He was repulsed in the direct attack upon that city, and now it is semi-officially announced that he is in retreat to Western Virginia. Thus ends the second combined movement against the rebel capitol. The first failed when Sight was beaten in the valley and BUTLER contemporaneously miscarried in his assault upon Fort Darling. The second great combined movement was to isolate the rebel capitol by cutting off its communications on every side. GRANT himself was to capture Petersburg, HUNTER Lynchburg, and Sheridan was to destroy the Gordonsville road. Each of these three movements has resulted in a failure, and General Grant must now form new combinations. It is idle any longer to talk of starving out the rebels. The roads northwest and southwest from Richmond are no longer even menaced. The only really good news at hand is that the road south from Petersburg is securely in posession of our army. This is no doubt an inconvenience to the rebels; but that is all. It of itself effects no important object. We wish we could write in a more hopeful strain; but the country is entitled to the truth.

However, the noble Army of the Potomac is still intact, and General GRANT, as the Vicksburg campaign shows, is not a man to be disheartened by temporary failures. We still believe he will defeat Lee's army and capture the rebel capitol; but certainly not by the 4th of July.

To the Front .- On Monday afternoon last a detachment of one hundred and fifty regul rs, under the command of Lieut. Mc-GREGOR, left Carlisle Barracks for the front. In this detachment were a great number of old veterans, who had been stationed at this post for the last six years.

The special election in the West pccted-in the election of the Abolition candidate, J. B. PARKER.

No ABATEMENT ON STATE TAXES .- By nt of all State Taxes paid into the in any year, has been repealed; and in its devils, they are paid for their writings, and stead, a penalty of 5 per cent. will be added 5 per cent, to all our tax-paying citizens-a matter of considerable importance to those who are rated high on the tax lists.

THE HOT WEATHER,-" We never experienced such hot weather," was exclaimed on Sunday and day before on all sides, by the sweltering masses. It is true that the rays of the sun were hot, and that owing to the lack of breeze the temperature was uncomfortable; still, this is the season for hot and years before that, the same was experienced. The warm weather at this period is good for the crops, and we should not grumbear our heated term with a large amount of philosophy. We may add, however by way of joining in with the grumblers, that a little rain would be highly beneficial, as the drought has now continued for some time.

Fort Darling, "the key to Richmond," which as was announced by the Republican papers, was entrusted to the keeping of the subscriber. It is supposed to have been taken by a fellow named Beauregard, who violently assaulted, battered, and thrashed the subscriber, causing him to skeduddle in such haste that he dropped the key. The above reward | dollars. "Loyalty" pays now-a-days. will be paid in Lincoln-sking to any one who will restore it. Gen. B.

THE \$300 COMMUTATION CLAUSE.-The Senate on Thursday, passed a bill to repeal the. \$300 commutation clause of the Conscription law, and allowing the future term of service of drafted men to be restricted to one year. The vote on the final passage was 24 year to 7 nays. The House, however, on Tuesday, struck out of the bill before it, the section repealing the \$300 commutation clause, by a vote of 100 yeas to 50 nays. So that it is not likely the repeal will pass during the present session.

The New York Tribune calls on the people of New York to stop eating meat as the only way to break up the ring of speculators and bring down the price. But the prices of corn, wheat and vegetables are as high as that of meat. Suppose then we stop esting altogether. That would bring the reculators to terms, we guess.

Gold in Philadelphia yesterday, 235 !

THEY SCHED.

It is really amusing to read the comments f the administration papers on the subject of FREMONT's nomination by the Cleveland Republican Convention. Nearly every one of these editors are Lincoln's office-holders -pensioners on the Government, who make their daily bread, not by the sweat of the brow, but by holding office at good salaries. The Cleveland Convention, it is well known, men of the country-mea of position, influence and means, whose only object in attending it was to wrest our Government from the vandal hands of those who now administer its affairs. Of the four hundred delegates in attendance, some ten or twelve were ex-Governors, thirty or forly were or had been officers in the army, fifteen or twenty were cdaffluence. Altogether it was as respectable a Convention as ever assembled in America. Of course they were Republicans, radical Republicans, it may be, whose political opinions we abhor, but yet as men, they were highly respectable, and beyond question, disinterwho composed the Cleveland Convention, it of Lincoln's hirelings when they speak of

The Harrisburg Telegraph, owned by the Post Master of that place, and edited by very small man, a disorganizer and Copperhead, and those who placed him in nomination "sore heals, who want office." This to ABE, is modesty exemplified. A few years ago (1856.) this same Telegraph spoke of FREMONT as the greatest statesman in America, and whose elevation to the Presidency men's opinions and cause them to eat their own words. All other administration papers ominated him in about the same strain .--They desire to make light of it, poor fellows, but, from the tone of their articles it is apparent that a very large thorn is festering in

Now, we are not, if we know ourself, vindictive, but yet we cannot but characterize these place-men, these hirelings, these miserable colar men, bought with a price, as the meanest menials that ever worked for a master. They are not worthy even of contempt, and will be despised by honorable men, because of their subserviency and want of decency and truth.

We have no sympathy whatever with the FREMONT cause, but this we can say that EREMONT is too great a man to come down to the low practices of a Lincoln-too much of a christian to take an oath to break it. Yes, JOHN C. FREMONT, the son-in-law of the glorious Benton, could not and would not perjure his soul for party. He may have his radieal partizan opinions, but never would he trample under foot all the teachings of the early fathers; never would be, for the sake of keeping himself in office, abrogate the plain provisions of the Constitution; never would be suspend the writ of habeas corpus, muzzle the press and cast men into prison, without trial. No! John C. Fremont would not do these things if he occupied the Presi-Ward on Friday last resulted-as was ex dent's chair. He believes in a God, and he would not, as we have said, perjure his soul for party.

And this man, JOHN C. FREMONT, the father of the Republican party—the man on whose recent Act of Assembly, the abatement of 5 | broad shoulders the party was organized, per cent. heretofore allowed to counties on their first candidate for President, this is the State Treasury prior to the 1st of September hired editors level their pop-gans. Post on the election of old ABE depends their on all State taxes that remain ungaid on and bread and butter. They are alarmed, and after the first of August, to be charged in the well they may be, for many of their own party duplicate against each delinquent tax payer are disgusted with the "smutty joker," and in arrears at that date. It will therefore be desire a change. They are dissatisfied with seen that the prompt payment of State taxes | him because of his weakness, his imbecility, will benceforth be equivalent to a saving of his dishonesty; nay more, because they know that he is the friend of Infidels, rascals and plunderers. Well may they be alarmed, for the people are beginning to think for themselves, and no abuse that paid menials may cap upon FREMONT or any other man who desires to rescue our country from anarchy and ruin, can turn them from the object they have in view. Mark that, placemen.

We see it stated that President LIN COLN has never drawn one dollar of his salary weather, and last year and the year before, A letter-writer states that "his Excellency remarked recently that he did not intend to lift any portion of his salary until the end of his second term, at which time it would ble at it. We should think-of what the amount to a nice sum." This looks strange. warmpth must be around Petersburg, and In 1860 Mr. Lincoln's friends represented him as being very poor-not worth a thousand dollars, and this they said was evidence of his honesty. Where does he now obtain his means? Former Presidents had to draw their salaries quarterly, and then had no enough money to provide for their wants, but KEY LOST.-\$0,000 REWARD-Lost near Mr. Lincoln, it appears, can live sumptuously for eight years on nothing! Is he too in the shoddy business, or is cotton now king with him? He is certainly making money very rapidly by some means or other. His son "Bon," too, as we have heard, has within the last three years become a very rich boy -worth some two or three hundred thousand

The Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia has been a decided success, the receipts amounting to about one million of dollars -Whether this large sum of money is to be appropriated to the wants of the soldiers or gobbled up by sharpers, is a question much mooted in the city. One of the Treasurers of the concern-a good Lincoln man and member of the Union League-stole \$8,000 of the funds on the second day of the Fair .--He is a very "loyal" man, however, and therefore considered it his right to make a

AN INFAMOUS ATTACK Upon Gen. GRANT. -The Philadelphia Press, published by the hircling dog, Forney, in a late issue, says-' We regard Gen. GRANT among warriors as we regard Mr. Lincoln among statesmen!". This is a most infamous attack upon Gen. GRANT, and in as many words pronounces him a traitor, imbecile and uss.

Gen. Meade has been awarded the sword of the Philadelphia Fair.

PLAIN AND TERRIBLE TRUTHS.

The New York Evening Post, one of the nost influential advocates of the election of Mr. Lincoln and supporters of his Administration, is forced to make the following admissions, in reference to that Administration: It is not to be denied that its arbitrary arrests, its suppression of journals, its surren der of fugitives without judicial warrant, and its practical abandonment of the Monroe doc trine, have produced a wide and deep feeling contained as delegates many of the ablest of apprehension and disapproval. The am bition of all the genuine lovers of democratic government in this country has been and i conduct the war in such a manner as to prove to the world that the most gigantic re olt that was ever recorded can be put down by the energies of the people, without distur ing the fundamental institutions of the na tion, or at any rate without in the slightes legree infringing their spirit. The masses of the people who feel so keenly that their tiors, and many were merchants and men of only security and happiness depend upon the rigid observance of all those guarantees of natural rights and liberties which are the peculiar glory of our State and Federal constitutions, are jealous of the slightest appear ance of a departure from them, and ever ready to vindicate them by their suffrages. This concedes everything that is claimed

by the conservatives, and it embodies the very

essence of the position assumed by the Democcutic party in relation to the points upon which it comments. For the enunciation of similar sentiments the Democratic Union party of our State is daily denounced as disloyal and as working secretly in the interests of secession. We have been impelled by a sense of imperative duty to denounce the very acts which the lost says have produced a wide and deep feeling of apprehension and disapcome from men who are office holders under proval. We are for crushing the rebellion without disturbing the fundamental institutions of the nation, and, when we see that the policy of the Administration not only disturbs but rathlessly uproots them all, our apwould be evidence of the patriotism of the prehensions are excited and we should be reour disapproval. We believe religiously that whom the Constitution was ordained and can be effected wi hout infringing their spirit in the slightest degree. Believing this, we should be a moral traitor were we not to sound usurpations of the government and the most the peculiar glory of our constitutional government, are not rigidly protected by the respectful observance of their guarantees, and call upon the people to vindicate them at the menaced with violence if we do not acknowl-The organs of the Administration will not er which can be made effective, and it can raise a storm which they dare not invoke .-It tells plain and terrible truths, and their enunciation is the more important as coming from a quarter which a quarter of a century since planted the seeds of the present fruitage of the Republican party. That it should now, like Frankenstein, shrink back, appall ed at the monster of its own creation, which

it cannot control, is not wondeful.

The principal editor of the New York Evening Post, Mr. Lincoln's special organ. was Navy Navy Agent at that city. Last week he was arrested, and it soon appeared that he was a defaulter to the Government to was a delegate to the Lincoln Convention at Baltimore, and of course voted for Lincoln's re-nomination. It really appears that Lincous and his particular friends are determined to appropriate all the means of the Treasury to their own poskets: Never in

Lincoln to McClellan.—If you will give me satisfactory answers to the following questions, I shall 'gladly yield my plan to

1st. Does not your plan involve a greatly larger expenditure of time and money than

mine?

2d. Wherein is a victory more certain by your plan than mine? 3d. Wherein is a victory more valuable by your plan than mine? .
4th. In fact would it not be less valuable n this-that it would break no great line of

the enemy's communications, while mine 5th. In case of disaster would not a retreat be more difficult by your plan than mine? Yours truly,

ABBAHAM LINCOLN. Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant have serious concern that any ground should have all tried the "joker's" plan, at the cost of one been furnished for characterizing parties by Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant have hundred thousand men, and Lincoln's questions are answered by coming at last to Mc-Clellan's plan! Is it "best to swop horses while crossing a stream?"

Major General CARL SCHURZ is appointed to the command of the convalescent camp at Nashvillo-little more than a mythical in stitution. His predecessor was a Captain .-Why is a Major-General retained in the service at a Major General's pay if he is fit for nothing better? We suppose that Schurz is sent to take charge of the convalesient camp so that he may not fall under the operation of Schenck's bill to muster out all Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals who shall not be in active service at a named

time. ments. He is a man of fine ability, but he threatens it. Up, freemen, up! has never, with all his opportunities, shown particle of military talent. He is a radial though, and therefore he will be taken care of. No doubt of that,

We saw a sight at the Lehigh Valley pected to see in this free country. A white man and a filthy negro, both said to be deserters from the army, were chained together by clasps around their wrists. In this condition they were marched through the public streets of Easton, on their way to the depot. That is carrying out the abolition doctrine of equal-

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.

Maximilian has made his imperial entry

into Moxico. Commenting upon this event, licanism retrogades upon this continent, and on charges of official malfeasance, uses the now no longer with pride and exultation, but following language: with a humiliation and consciousness of perfidy to our own faith as the defenders of selfgovernment, we must say, in its worst sense, westward the star of empire takes its sway." For one republic, murder; for another, suicide. Our Black Republican cotemporaries, throughout all the phases of this Mexican adventure, have systematically closed their cyes to the consummation. At one time they would insist that the Mexican people would vindicate their liberties. At another they would prophesy that Maximilian could not be tempted with an imperial crown to exchange his European security for a transatlantic grandeur founded on a quicksand and nurtured in convulsion. Some sophistry was and ambition. Meanwhile, the crafty mas-

loom, and to-day we must realize at once our

degradation and his triumph. "We presume that the justifiers of the Adwill do this when we have conquered the shall have been reconstructed. But in the to interim, the apathy of this Government in regard to Mexican affairs amounts to a rethe Administration, but not by the people .-The shameful diplomatic action of Mr. Seward, in direct repudiation of the popular senpeople. How office, sometimes, will change creant todaty were we to hesitate in speaking timent as expressed by the House of Representatives, is a virtual admission, on the part this rebellion can be put down by the ener- of our Department of State, that we relinquish speak of FREMONT and the Convention that gies of the people for whom our government the Monroe Dectrine. Nothing more diffiestablished by our fathers, and that this another mighty and exacting power. To have remained inactive and apparently acquiescent up to the period of Maximilian's actual possession of the throne is an acknowledgement that the Empire is an accomplished fact. We have quietly looked on reckless infractions of the Constitution. We while the germ was being planted, when but see that our rights and libeties, which are a breath from Washington would have blown it from the furrow, and now the strong tree that has grown up will require sinewy arms to lay it low. Diplomacy can no longer servs we must measure swords with the most nowballot-box next fall. This, which was patri- erful potentate of Europe. There must be, edge that Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet | perate war with France, with Mexico, and per- | of are the government, on the same principle haps with Austria. The conflict will be no brief that the crafty king asserted, "I am the interchange of blows, to be followed by an State." At this juncture it is refreshing to accommodation, but a definite trial of strength the clock for every description of dishonesty, be met by the admissions of the New York and endurance. Are we prepared for it?— has so eaten out the heart of moral virtue in Post, a paper distinguished for its intelligence. With the co-operation of the South, the trial will result in the grandest triumph of Repubdare to question it loyally, for it wields a pow- lican principles that the most carnest free- than it has ever been in the European counman could contemplate. In the name of humanity, of freedom, of our mission upon earth, in the names of our fathers, who achieved Republicanism with their blood, let us cease the strift that is senseless, ruinou and ingenious, and turn our united arms against a common enemy."

VOICES FROM THE GRAVE.

"I believe that the Constitution has given State plane. But besides the constitutional objection, I am persuaded that the obvious tendency of such interference on the part of the States which have no slaves, with the property of their fellow citizens of the others is to produce a state of discontent and jeal an immense amount-some millions! He ousy that will in the end prove fatal to the

inion."—Ex-President Harrison.
With the Abelitionists the rights of prop crty are nothing; the deficiency of the power of the General Government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States are nothing; the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a governmen in which are concentrated the h the history of the world was such secundrelism practiced by men in authority.

Civilize I world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers reckless and regardless of all consequenses.

HENRY CLAY.
"If these infernal fanatics and Abolition ists ever get the power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Su preme Court at defiance, change and make will swarm with volunteers, said Gov. Anlaws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on prew. Proclaim the extinction of negro slathose who differ with them in opinion or dare question their fidelity, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

"Sir, The Abolition party is a disloyal orgamzation. Its pretended love for freedom Every prediction of these men has been falsimeans nothing more or less than civil war and a dissolution of the Union. Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress .- Andrew JACKSON."

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of geographical discriminations."—WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

benefit of white men, and their posterity forever."-S. A. Douglas.

Men of Cumberland County I will you, can when of Cumberland County I will you, can you disregard the words of the fathers we quote above? They are indeed, voices from for another term, and they want to fix things all these men who regulate the affairs of the the grave-voices of departed Patriots, some of whom were Whigs, some Democrats.— Will you not be guided in your course by the words of wisdom expressed by our former Statesmen? If so, be up and doing, and as- Government" for pay. sist to put down, at the ballot-box, the "infoundation of the Republic. Up, and throttle the "disloyal organization," if you desire SCHURZ is one of Lincoln's civil appoint to save your country from the rein that

> Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in the course of a panegyric on Mr. Lincoln, says: "Little did the convention that nominated they were doing." Nothing could be truer. And still less did the people that elected him is not ominous, what is? know what they were doing. But they know now. Will they, with their eyes open, repeat the deed?

The Abolitionists don't want the country as it was. They desire a new nation .ity of the races, with a vengeance.—Exchange | And so they go in for miscegenation.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The World, in speaking of the arrest of Henderson, Navy Agent for New York and the New York Daily News says :- "Republone of the proprietors of the Evening Post, The only point in this disgraceful matter

to which we wish to call attention and give

mphasis, is one which concerns public mo-

rality and an honest administration of the

Government. More official corruption has been disclosed since Mr. Lincoln came into

office than under all his predecessors put to-

gether; and it is probable that what is dis-

closed is but a small part of what has been pepetrated. For a party which professes to be founded on "great moral ideas" this is no doubt incongruous, and it might seem unaccountable, if the world has not furnished so many examples, from those "white sepulchres." the ancient Pharisees, downward, of rapacity wearing the cloak of assumed virtue A false and factitious virtue is probably the most truitful source of corruption. The reason, when we once come to reflect upon the subject, is obvious. The basis of a always within reach to varnish the ignoble moral nature is an honest and resolute fideli-policy with which this Administration has ty to TRUTH. Whether truth makes for a betrayed a sister republic to foreign cupidity man or against him, whether it favors or obstructs the accomplishment of darling object come in what unwelceme guise it may, it exacts man's unhesitating homage, under the ter politician of the Tuilleries weaved at his penalty of abandoning him to drift, like a ship without compass or rudder, at the mercy of his passions and cupidity. Now, as for this Black Republican party, the truth was ninistration's cowardly subservience to the never in it. It has been the embodiment of imperial programme will now seek to allay a conscious lie from the beginning. It prethe popular disgust with grandiloquent pro- tended that its only object was to prevent the mises of summary action in prospective. We extension of slavery into free territory, when, plete abolition of slavery. It pretended that South, and we will do that when the Union it passed the so-called personal liberty bills shall have been reconstructed. But in the to protect citizens of the free States, when their sole purpose was to prevent the return of fugative slaves. It pretended to regard the emancipation of the southern slaves as a ogaition of the Empire-a recognition by military necesity, when it only meant to take advantage of the war to accomplish the original object for which the party was formed It pretends to regard Democrats as traitors, when it only wishes to render them odious and keep them out of power, and thinks this the likeliest means. It delights in false accounts of the war and exaggerated estimates It has set them up without good reason, and of our success, because its moral nature i so corrupted that honest adherence to truth was established and by that posterity for cult than for a nation to reverse diplomacy merely because it is true, has become as disupon a question that involves the interests of | tasteful as pure water to an inebriate. Edu cated in a long course hypocrisy and false pretences, it has not even a preception of the nature of moral virtue. Perjury is no crime if the violation of an oath conduces to the freedom of a slave. Hence, a man like Sumner, who has repeatedly sworn to to support the Constitution, openly scouts that provision of it which requires the surrender of fugatives. Keeping faith in a contract is most regarded as a virtue; and although the Union could never have been formed without a stipulation that each State should control its own domestic affairs, the chief aim of the party is to break that engagement. we do not hesitate to sound the alarm, and our turn. To restore the Mexican Republic Black Republican party have invented a subof honesty, veracity, fidelity to engagements ballot-box next fall. This, which was patriotic ardor once, is by our new school of cason our part, a renunciation of a cardinal
sy, fraud, and the keeping of oaths. Perjury, hypocrisy, fraud, and the foulest official corruption,
are consecrated by the bastard and spurious Republicanism upon this Continent, or a des- loyalty which consists in a noisy profession bolition gospel, and a car old John Brown as a political saint, "whose soul is marching on."
This spurious philanthropy, which is made

> tries most given over to peculation and rapa-REPUBLICANS FALSE PROPHETS. -Of all prophets, truly remarks the Brooklyn Eagle, surely the leaders of the Republican party are least entitled to belief. After laboring to show that the Union of these States was not could not be kicked out of it. When a secoring to get out of the Union, would content herself by forming new combinations within it. When the thoughtful men of the country were alarmed by the gravity of the times immediately following the election of Mr. Lin-COLN, that functionary himself assured us that there was " nobody hurt," and that there would not be. When war actually broke out, we were assured that the Southern people were endeavoring to deceive themselves, but that they could not deceive so astute a politician as the man who made the statement, Mr. SEWARD. Then came the "sixty days" prophecy, and finally the intelligent contraband, too, took his place among the prophets. and the South was to be starved out. Give us, said Mr. Greeley, an emancipation policy and 900,000 men will take the field. Free the slaves and the roads of New England very, and the news will be carried from plantation to plantation, says the Tribune, and the rebels will have as much as they can attend to in putting down servile insurrection fied; yet unabashed, they continue to prophesy, and the credulity of their dupes is not yet exhausted.

the abolition leaders, that political and offi-

A SWARM OF OFFICE HOLDERS .- The Abolitionists have arranged matters so that almost every third man of their party is an office holder, but even this does not seem to content them or satisfy their greed for place on the white basis, by white men, for the troduced into Congress a bill to take a U. S. census in 1865-heretofore it has been taken every ten years. They make this move on so that employment will be furnished to sev eral thousand more of the Loyal Leaguers, too cowardly to enter the army, but all eager to devote themselves to the "support of the

One of the greivances that the American fernal fanatics" who are preying upon the colonists urged against King George III., in vitals of the people, and shaking the very justification of their Declaration of Independence, was this. How aptly would its words apoly to our present Ruler:

" He has erected a multidude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance."

THE EFFECT.-The day after Lincoln's nomination by his office-holders at Baltimore, Abraham Lincoln for President know what gold advanced 8 per cent., and Government bonds went dowen at the same ratio. If this

> Gen. Banks had a good deal of tact as Speaker of the House of Representatives .-Why didn't he, when Dick Taylor was moving upon him, cry out, mallet in hand, "Sir, your motion is out of order!"

POLITICAL GENERALS.

The fact is now perfectly understood, that,

if Gen. Butler and General Sigel had, in

they might have done, Gen. Lee's army would in the habit of delivering, and had been carethey might have done, dent. Her a strain they been cut off from all reinforcements and fully prepared and committed to memory be. that been cut of from all remarks and Richmond forche left Washington. It may therefore be rendered utterly untenable. Vast military considered one of his best efforts. Read it, consequences depended upon the success of those expeditions, for they were important form some idea of the statesmanship of parts of GRANT's great plan of operations | LINCOLN: against the Army of Virginia and the rebel capitol. But both expeditions failed, failed ingloriously, failed because Butler and Sig-Et, one of them taken for a Major-Generalship from a lawyer's office, and the other from a cigar store, were unfit for their positions. One of them had never had a command nor been in battle in all his life, and mand nor been in battle in all his life, and produced a national debt and taxation upper the other had always relied for fame upon cedented, at least in this country. It has been added to the country of the country o that tremendous military manœuvre, the re- carried mourning to almost every home, until treat. Surely it was a burning shame that it can almost be said that the expeditions involving so much—involving hung in black." Yet it continues, and ser probable the fate of Richmond, the fate of it from the very loginning, which have the Army of the Potomac, and God knows been known, as I understood, or have what more, were committed to the leadership knowledge of, in any former wars in the house tory of the world. The Sanitary Commission of two civillian Generals, whilst officers like McClellan and Buell, trained, educated, and practiced Generals, were, from the Administration's selfish resentment, or caprice, or folly, or all three, out of service. Does any man of common sense suppose, that, if McClellan and Buell had been in the plateer Refreshment Saloons. (Great applates of Butler and Sigel, the result of the and cheers.) And lastly, these fairs, which ces of Butler and Sigel, the result of the two expeditions would not have been different? McClellan and Buell would have Cincinnati, Brooklin, New York, at Baltimor ent? McClellan and Buell would have been the right men in the right places, and not, like BUTLER and SIGEL, the wrong men

in the wrong places. The Administration has made itself ridicilous by its want of judgment in the appointment of officers and by an equal want of judgment in its treatment of them afterwards. often upset them without any reason. It has turned, and over-turned. It has dismissed the worthy and retained the unworthy, It has intrusted enterprises of the mightiest noment to those, who, as military men, could show no shadow of a just claim to pub lie confidence. And so, after more than three years of war, we are as we are-hopeful indeed, but still struggling against a rebellion, which, but for executive imbecility, would have been crushed long ago.

If the multitudes that the policy of the Ad ministration has directly and indirectly sacrificed, could rise up from their "lowly-bods," iving and armed, they would of themselves constitute an army that none of the rebel arnies could withstand.

Major-General Butler.

political meeting held at Cherlestown, Massachusetts. It was a Democratic meeting. and possibly a Breckinridge Democratic neeting. At it a speech was made by Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, from which we make the following extract, begging our readers to under this odious Black Republican regime understand that the orator is Major-General B. F. Butler, of the Federal army, now be- and for the American deople, sieged at Bermula Hundred. B. F. Butler as my knowledge enables me to speak

Let us look at another thing by which I did not know but that I might be called propose to show that while our Republican to say friends have been so busy looking after the here. interests of the negro, that they have neglected the interests of the white. I pray you worth a dollar, they predicted that the South listen to me a moment. The subject to II I were to lazard it, it is this: already alluded to by the chairman-the evils and General Hancock, of Pennsylvania no power to the General Government to in- tional party triumphed at the North, it was are nowhere shown in a clearer light than in the brave officers and soldiers with him. erfere in this matter and to have slaves or predicted that the South, instead of endeav- our system of pauper charity. Allow me to position from whence he will never be determined in this matter and to have slaves or predicted that the South, instead of endeav- our system of pauper charity. tate a few facts. According to the statistics furnished by the present State Legislature, as a report of their own committee, it is more dangerous to spend a year in a Massachusetts almshouse than it would have been to have ed the charge of the Z waves at Magenta .-I see that this statement strikes some of you almost with dread. Let me repeat. There was a larger proportion of the regiment which led the attack at the battle of Solferino came out from the battle unscathed, than there ter and cheers. I thank you, gentlement were of the paupers of 1858 who came out alive from the State almshouses of Massachu-

setts. [Sensation.]
Allow me to give you the figures. How many was the average number of paupers in the State almshouses during the year 1858? I'wenty-seven hundred and some odd. many died in the year ending October, 1858? Six hundred and sixty-six—one in every four. Every fourth man, woman and child t'ut went into the almshouses of Massachusetts died and was buried in the Lorent field of a pauper's burial ground. Three the Breekinridge leaders at that under the hundred and forty-one children, under the if there was such a mistake in the North it supposable that a Southern politician it supposable that a Southern politician of the continuous of the continuous determination of says he does not expect to rear but three per cent, of the children brought there under one year old! Three out of a hundred-all the other ninety-seven to go to a nameless grave! Why this whole Commonwealth, felt out-

raged because there came a report from Kansas that six or eight men had been killed: and in all the wars of Kansas there were but nineteen well-attested cases of men being killed, and yet our mothers and wives, and daughters scoured the country for old clothes and other comforts to send the people of that Territory. [Laughter.] In the same year three hundred and odd children of Massachusetts soil died like dogs in a kennel in our own almshouses, while we were weeping over the imaginary wrongs of Kansas! [Cheers.] the imaginary wrongs of Kansas! Again 1 ask, my friends, is it not time that

we looked at home? Where is Mrs. Stowe? Where is Greeley in The Tribune? Where is the extra philanthropy of the humanitari neonle afar off? Is there not ample room people afar our 1s there not ample room for their charities here at home? One hun-dred and sixty-five people dying at Bridgwa-ter; one hundred and lifteen at Tewksbury, and one hundred and one at Manson? Forand one hundred and one at. Munson? ty infants died in two months 1 Oh. but they vere white children! [Laughter.] Why look after them?

I do not wish to harrow your feelings further by thing into statistics. I only ask you if it is not time we ceased to look after the wrongs of the negro at the South, and look a little after the people at home? But if any Know Nothing friend of mine will say this is of no consequence, that these people or the largest portion of them, were merely Irish paupers, to him I answer that the great najority were native born citizens of Massa busetts, entitled to every protection that Massachusetts gives to any of her citizens (applause,) and the very largest proportion them were born on this continent am told that, "Oh, these were the old, the infirm, and the sick," I have to say that out of these 661, 341-more than half-were under five years of age; immortal souls, brought into this world, and placed in the care of Massachusetts charity, Massachusetts philanthropy; and they have gone to God who gave hem, and it is for us to render an account, not for them.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE SANITARY FAIR. We mentioned in our last that our very happy President had paid a visit to the Santheir late expeditions, done that which was itary Fair at Philadelphia. Nay more, he expected of them, and which, with ordinary made a speech there, which we give below. military skill and prudence and courage, It is a much longer speech than he has been men of sense and education, and you can then

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

I suppose that this toast was intended to ppen the way for me to say something. Laughter, War at the best is terrible, an his war of ours, in its magnitude and luration, is one of the most terrible. deranged Business, totally in many locations, and partially in all localities. It destroyed property, and ruined homes; itha ral relieving coincidents have accom with all its benevolent labors, the Chris Commission, with all its Christian and ben olent labors, and the various places, arraments, so to speak, and institutions, he contributed to the comfort and relief of soldiers. You have two of these places this city—the Coper-Shop and Union V. and those at present held at St. Louis, Pi burg, and Philadelphia. The motive and ject that lie at the bottom of all these a most worthy; for, say what you will, after all the most is due to the soldier who take his life in his hands and goes to fight thehitles of his country. (Cheers.) In what contributed to his comfort when he passes and fro, and in what is contributed to 1 vhen he is sick and woumled, in whater shape it comes, whether from the hand tender hands of women, or from a ther source, is much, very much; but hink there is still that which has as m value to him -he is not forgotten. (Cheer-Cnother view of these various institution worthy of consideration. I think the oluntary contributions. given freely, zen ly, and carnestly, on top of all the di ances of business, the taxation and bur that the war has imposed upon us, g proof that the national resources are not exhausted, (cheers;) that the national; of patriotism is even stronger than at commencement of the rebellion. It is a pertinent question often askelin

mind privately, and from one to the or when is the war to end? Surely I for deep an interest in this question as any can, but I do not wish to name a damonth, our a year when it is to end. Id wish to run any risk of seeing the times without or being ready for the end, and Somewhere about the month of October.
1859—less than five years ago—there was a political meeting held at Cherlestown, Mas-Under God, I hope it never will until time. [Great Cheering.] Speaking present campaign, General Grant is to to have said. I am going through on t if it takes all summer. [Cheers.] has taken three years; it was begoncepted upon the line of restoring the authority over the whole national d we are going through on this line if it three years more. [Cheers.] My frien to say a few words before I got away here. [Laughter.] I have never been habit of making predictions in regard t war, but I am almost tempted to make e I until Richmond is taken. Loudcheer And I have but one single proposition now, and, perhaps, I can hest out it in of an interrogative. If I shall disco General Grant and the noble officers and inder him can be greatly facilitated in work by a sudden pouring forward of and assistance, will you g vo them to me [Crics of 'yes"] Then, I say stand to for I am watching for the chance. [La

> Wonder how many of these blatant nouthed shoddyits, who vociferated yes," so loudly, will be found shouldering heir muskets when Lincoln issues the for more men? NOT ONE!

The Boston Courier inquires can oly tell why Andrew Johnson, the sh candidate for the Vice Presidency, supp Breckinridge in 1860? Was there any not know the ultimate determination of Southern ext emists in the case of the tion of Mr. Lincoln? There were two tick running at the South and the North all the election of either of which was co ble with peace and a maintainanance of Union. But Johnson supported neither. gave the weight of his vote and his influ to the Southern extremists. Why did in abandon them and go over to the Nerhera

MINISTER CORWIN FOR MAXIMILIAN. said that Minister Corwin, from Mexico here to-day, and that he favors the establi ment of the Government of Maximilian Y. Tribune's Washington dispatch, June 6.

Why not? If Corwin's masters repudia the Monroe doctrine, is it surprising he should favor the establishment of a Monarchy Mexico? One logically follows the other.

Since General Grant has been en ed with the sole direction of the Army of the Potomae, the President has ordered the set en gas balloons belonging to it to be sold. ournal of Commerce.

Hadn't the Republican Congress better included in the lot, and be disposed of att same time ?—Cincinnatti Inquirer. The abuse we get from Abolitical

pers reminds us of the well known truth a pig, after wallowing in filth, general hooses a clean person to rub against. isville Journal. Dogs vs. Sheep.—Sheep husbandry, du

the past ten years, lins fallon of one-fifth the State of Ohio, and nearly five hundre thousand in Now End and nearly five hundre. thousand in New England. All on account of dogs.

If there is a prospect that all our a podied men have got to go to the war, w better be educating our women and girl be the conductors of our business and managere of our estates.—Louisville Jour

The meeting of the Democratic tional Convention has been postponed the 4th of July to onday, the 29th of gust, at Chicago.