

CARLISLE, PA., JULY 28, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN [Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County, held in Carlisle, on Saturday the 23d inst., it was Resolved, That the Democratic County Con vention to form a ticket for the ensuing Election, shall meet in the borough of Carlisle on Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and that the election for Delegates to the Convention shall be held on Saturday, Aug. 13, as follows:

In the townships between the hours of 4 and In the boroughs of the County, between th hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, P. M.
In the borough of Carlisle, between
hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.
RUFUS E. SHAPLEY,

P. A. Keller, Sec'y. pro temp.

THE WEATHER .- For the last two months we have had uninterrupted hot weather, the thermometer running into the nineties every day. The oats crop was seriously injured by the long drought, and the corn and potatoe crops were also suffering very much. On of rain, which will benefit the fall crops and garden vegatables to a considerable extent. The corn crop will still be light, and may not be considered more than half a vield.

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENTS .- The American of last week come to us somewhat enlarged and otherwise considerably improved .-It now contains twenty-eight columns, and is the same size of the other papers of the borough. A new font of beautiful nonpareil type has been obtained, designed for advertisements, poetry, &c., and the American now presents a very handsome appearance .-Friend ZINN, although a LINCLONITE of the deepest dye and a negro sympathiser of the straitest sect, is an enterprising publisher and really a clever fellow, and deserves a liberal support from his party friends. We ob. serve that in his zeal for the success of Mr. Lincoln, he has little or nothing to say against his ancient standard-bearer, Gen. John C. Fre-MONT. This shows that in the "swaps and changes" occurring in political life, the editor of the American does not forget " auld acquaintance" or "days of auld lang syne."

PAINFUL ACCIDENT .- On last Friday afternoon a man named Solomon Stouffer, employed in F. GARDNER & Co's., establishment in this place, met with a very painful accident, which will probably cripple him for life. Stouffer, with a number of workmen were engaged in removing car-wheels from a car, when, unforeseen, one of the wheels suddeply rolled out of one end of the car and fell to the ground striking STOUFFER on the leg and breaking the bone just below the knee. The injured man was taken to his home in Locust Alley, when medical aid was called in and the broken bone re-set. He is now doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Stouffer is a married man and has a large family dependent upon his labor for support.

LEFT FOR HAGERSTOWN .- On Tuesday afternoon the Permanent Company of Regulars, under the command of Lieutenants Mc-LEAN and JONES, left Carlisle Barracks for Hagerstown to aid in repelling the threatened invasion of our valley by the rebels.-They numbered about 60 mounted men.

Perry Countr-The Democrats of Perry County met in Convention at Bloomfield, on Monday, and nominated W. S. MITCHELL for Assembly, and JACOB SHIVELY for Associate Judge.

The Convention appointed James Woods Dr. Singer and Charles C. Brant to represent Perry county in the Congressional Conference, to assemble at such time and place as may be agreed upon by the Conferees of York, Cumberland and Perry counties, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The nomination for Congress was conceded to York county, and the following resolution

was adopted unanimously: Resolved, That the Congressional Conferees this day selected are hereby instructed to vote for and use all fair and honorable means to effect the nomination of Adam J. Glossbrenner, of York, for Congress, should he be the choice of that county. The Convention was full and harmonious.

HEAVY Losses .- The 5th Wisconsin regiment was mustered out of service the other day. It went in with one thousand men and comes out with ninety. One company which went in with 100 strong now numbers 5 muskets. The 6th regiment has sustained near about the same proportion of loss. After such facts as these, and they are but as a drop to the whole record, the unscrupulous shoddy organs dare to say that Grant's losses do not foot up to more than thirty-five or ferty thousand men. Soldiers in the army say his losses amount to over a hundred thousand.

" No decent Republican will support FRE MONT—he never was a true man."-Republi-

ADRAHAM LINCOLN was an elector on the Fremont ticket in 1856, and stumped the State of Illinois for the Pathfinder, telling vulgar stories and getting off smutty jokes.--We know that Lincoln is not a "decent Republican," but will our contemporary class all men who voted for FREMONT in 1856 in the same way?

Since the arrest of its editor the New York Post has discovered that white American citizens have rights. It never before acknowledged the fact.

GRANT'S ARMY---THE DRAFT.

Some two months since Gen. GRANT left Washington city with an army numbering some two hundred and fifty thousand men. Never in 'the world's history was a better army placed in the keeping of one man. A large portion of it was composed of stalwert veterans-men who had been drilled and made perfect under McCLELLAN and other distinguished Generals. It was indeed a noble army-one that Narotron in his palmiest days could have trusted in any emergency. Constant reinforcements were also sont to GRANT, as his "on to Richmond" march progressed. Battle succeeded battle, and tens of thousands of this great army were numbered with the dead and the maimed .-After weeks of most dreadful slaughter, the army-or what was left of it-arrived in front of Petersburg, and there the rebels confronted it, and thus far have put it at defi- is certain that both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. ance. So confident were they of their DAVIS had knowledge of the meeting, and strength, that at the very moment the ad- gave it countenance. The Southern men, ministration papers were boasting that Grant (after the high contracting parties had met 30,000 of his best troops from the Petersburg fortifications, and with them makes a grand and successful raid, cupturing property to President Lincoln. Greeler at once telethe amount of eight or ten millions of dollars, graphed to the President. Lincoln replied his finger at Lincoln, the jester at the White House

The success that attended this disastrous rebel raid-disastrous to us a people, both in treasure and in character-affords preof an elephant in a china store, never moves his big feet without breaking something .-His recent visit to Gen. GRANT was a harbinger of ill-luck, for it is a fact that he has never paid a visit to the army that was not immediately followed by a disaster of some freedom. Monday last, however, we had a copious fall kind. His trip to GRANT's head-quarters was an ill omen in the opinion of discerning men; but vet on his return to Washington Mr. Lincoln cracked his vulgar jokes as usual, spoke of the "starving condition and demorilization of LEE's army," and made the wise prediction that GRANT and " Picayune a day or two." Poor simpleton; little did he think then that " in a day or two" shot and shell from rebel cannon would be heard hissing and crashing inside the limits of Washington city.

> But, we were speaking of Gen. Grant's magnificent army and the objects of GRANT's campaign. Where is that immense army now? Alas, alas, it has wasted and dwindled away to less than one half its original number. Richmond is not taken, and Petersburg, it seems, can spare 30,000 men from its intrenchments and still defy Grant. And now Mr. Lincoln orders another draft for 500. 000 more men! And the "loyal" papersthose vehicles of deception and hes-affect to rejoice at this, and say they "are glad it has been made," because "this will put a speedy end to the war," &c. The old story, and containing the same falsehood. Every draft we have had-every demand for menhas been followed by assurances from the hired minions of a shameless Abolition press that that draft or that call would certainly be the last, and would end the rebellion. So is us that the draft just ordered is to be the last, and that the rebellion " is on its last legs." They know they falsify. They know that a the people in their blindness and their folly, continue Lincoln in power. When the people rise in the majesty of their strength and turn Lincoln and his theiring administration out of office, and put honest men and patriots in their places, then we will be relieved from additional drafts, but not before.

SIGNIFICANT .- A correspondent informs us that he has seen a descriptive list of twentythree men, recruits for two Massachusetts regiments, who had escaped from the custody of the guard, under whose escort they with others were on their way to join the army in liginia. These men had cost in bounties, to the town, State and United States Govern ment, from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars The list gave the birth place of each recruit. From this it appeared that thirteen were natives of Ireland, one each of England, Germany, Holland and Canada, and of Connecticut and New York, and two each of Pennsylvania and Maryland. There was not one Massachusetts man on the whole list .- Boston Trascript.

The only "significant" thing we see in this statement is the fact it discloses that Massa chusetts regiments appear to be made up of persons who are not residents of Massachusetts. That is very significant of the patriotism of her people, but it is not exactly the construction the Boston paper wished to give the paragraph. No journals have made themselves more merry than those of Boston over of this people is to make such sacrifices on the farmers in Maryland and the field of battle as success may demand; ful servants lost the principle contended for selves more merry than those of Boston over Pennsylvania during the raid, but we have and also that the settlement of our difficulties no evidence as yet that the citizens of that must proceed from the moral power of this town have in large numbers taken up their country, which is greater and more efficacious guns to repel the invader and save the Capi-

Abolitionists have bawled themselves hoarse at the barbarities of the "slave deal ers," for tearing father and son from the bo som of their families, and separating them perhaps forever; ministers of the Gospel have | but our fighting will result in nothing. The prayed for the vengeance of God te fall upon the dealers in "human flesh" in the South. All that relates to the negro.

Just now hundreds if not thousands poor white men in Pennsylvania are being avail. dragged from their homes and helpless and mitted to return again-husbands and wives. parents and children are separated, being conscripted in the service of the "Government." Do we hear the Abolitionists howl in holy Roselins, elaborated the same idea, in the preshorror? Do we hear the pulpits resound ence of General Banks, without drawing out against this "dealing in human flesh?"-Nay; it relates to white flesh-the flesh and blood of our neighbors.

President Lincoln, on his return from visiting the Army of the Potomac, little more than four weeks since, said exultingly before the loyal league of Philadelphia, that the rebel capital was about to fall and Grant did not want another man. Why does he now demand 500,000 more? When he made his statement before the league was he drunk, or ignorant, or falsifying ?

PEACE MOVEMENTS.

Gathering of Rebels and Abolitionists at the Clifton House-Horace Greeley and the President's Secretary Negotiating with Re-bel Leaders—Permission Granted the Re-bel Emissaries to Visit Washington— Threatened, &c., &c.

for the purpose of "talking over propositions form. Everything else in it is devoted to an our own expense: men had been appointed or commissioned by their governments to act officially, but yet it -and that they desired to visit Washington, for the purpose of having an interview with sitions from those who had been in arms allegiance and duty as citizens of the Union."

In the meantime the Southern men read to Mr. GREELEY the propositions they intendstrong as holy writ, that our blundering ru. ed to submit to Mr. Lincoln, provided they lers are imbeciles, unworthy the confidence were allowed to visit Washington. They of any man or woman. Mr. Lincoln, like said the South would agree to the terms of proposed:

The restoration of the Union in statu que First. All negroes which have been actu ally freed by the war to be secured in such Second. All negroes at present held as

slaves to remain so. main so. The war debt of both parties to be aid by the United States.

be recognized in reconstructing the Union. asked permission from the Southern Comdent Lincoln. They assented, and in a few ABE. At this stage of the proceedings, a ing Lincoln an Emperor? few bad men-Stanton, Sumner, JIM LANE, LINCOLN, and denounced him severely, bename to it, and sent it to Canada by light-

name to it, une in is:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

July 18. WASHINGTON, July 18.

To whom it may concern:
Any proposition which embraces the res peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that it now-the Abolition journals are telling can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the executive government of the United Statet, and will be met by liberal terms of the platform, is a semewhat remarkable dozen of drafts will follow this one, should bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe con-

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This was read to the Southern Commission ers by Mr. GREELEY, and of course they reprominent rebels and prominent Republicans broke up, and the parties returned to their try

respective homes. rebel and Republican meeting. Mr. GREEdogma, negro equality.

Banks made a very significant and important speech. Its greatest significance rested in its will recognize MAXAMILLIAN'S Government conclusion, when the General said:

than military power—the pen is mightier than the sword. This power will command the assent of the people of this country and the respect of all courts either judicial or political, on the face of the earth."

This language is very striking to say the east of it. It admits of but one translation. We must fight on because we are fightingmoral sense of the people has yet to settle all our complications. Then we are fighting only for "grandeur," and the sacrifices we are making of blood and treasure are to be of no

That this was the construction put upon probably the sentiments he intended really to convey seems to admit of no doubt, since a word of disclaimer.

Reminiscences. 1860 " Lincoln and free Speech." 1861 War for the Constitution and the Union 1862

1863 "Vote for Curtin and avoid the Draft." 1864 Tyranny, Rascality, Conscription and Taxes.

"War for the Niggers."

THE OFFICE-HOLDERS PLATFORM.

The "platform" adopted by the Baltimore entirely of office-holders, shoddyites, loyal thieves and South Carolina negros-is really Stanton Interferes, and a Cabinet Split is a funny piece of carpenter-work. It don't contain one single plank of the Chicago plat-

A strange kind of meeting recently took form, adopted by the same party four years place at the Clifton House, in Canada. It ago. Oh, no. Then the Lincolnites—the was attended by Hon. Jacob Thompson of sharks who were after the spoils-professed Miss., Hon. J. B. Holcoub and G. N. Sand- to be in favor of "free speech, a free press, ERS of Va., and Hon. C. C. CLAY of Alabama, and an economical government." Now they on the part of the South; and Hon. Horace make no such professions, for their actions GREELEY of New York, and Maj. HAY, Pres- have given the lie to their former resolves. ident Lincoln's Private Secretary, on the War for the negro constitutes about the whole part of the North. The meeting was had | idea, sum and substance of their present plat, |

for peace." It does not appear that these indorsement and a laudation of Lincoln .-The argument of the platform, if it has any, consists in declaring that the cause of all our troubles as a nation lays in negros being held in slavery in certain States; that if these negroes are set free all will be right again, and Lincoln is endorsed and nomitated for rehad all things in readiness to capture Peters- in a room at the Clifton House,) stated that election solely because he is trying to put that burg and Richmond, the enemy, as if in they were anxious to talk over propositions one idea into practical effect. Is it possible mockery, quietly detaches some 20,000 or for peace-a peace honorable to both sections that the American people are so dumb to the magnitude of the issues before them, requiring the exercise of the highest order of Statesmanship as to be satisfied with such miserable, shortsighted nonsense as this? Can any menacing the Federal capitol, and shaking that he would "be pleased to receive propo- one explain how setting the negroes free will restore the Union? In 1860, when Lincoln against the Government for a return to their was nominated by his party for President the Republican Convention declared in its platform as follows:

> "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgreconciliation named. Here is what they of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

This was put forth as the Republican doctrine in 1860. Now directly the reverse is taught. Four years ago the perfection and endurence of our political fabric depended on the Federal Government letting slavery in the States alone; now their great benefits all depend on "its utter extirpation from the soil FOURTH. The old doctrine of state rights of the Republic" by Federal power. Beautiful consistency. If a party can turn such o be recognized in reconstructing the Union. It is consistency. If a party can turn such parate, written or printed or partly written and in your prayer again, in dear mother, and in your prayer again, in dear mother, and in your prayer beseach God to permit and partly printed ballots or tickets, as there Lincoln to elect himself again to the Presia fair and magnanimous offer of settlement it not probable that by the time Lincoln has are amendments not approved by them, condency. This is what we of the Confederate on the part of the South, and he at once ruled four years more, and another Republi-BUTLER" would march into Petersburg "in on the part of the South, and he at once ruled four years more, and another Republican Convention is held, it will be prepared to missioners to send their proposition to Presi- say that "the perfection and endurence of our political fabric" depends on abolishing hours their offer of settlement was before old the present form of government, and declar-

As this is the first National platform put Forner, &c .- had got wind of the secret, and forth by the Republican party, since the war they at once rushed to the White House, commenced between the North and South, we where they found Lincoln. They demanded | naturally looked to it for some statement as | to see the rebel proposition and also the to the mode in which war is to restore the Un- of article eleven of the Constitution, President's reply to their request to visit the ion. We find nothing of the kind. There capitol. These were shown them, when with is no basis upon which the slightest hope can special election, will be as follows: scowls and menaces, they turned upon poor rest for the termination of hostilities, if the poople of the South desired it, for they could FOR (OR AGAINST) THE AMENDMENT. cause he had dured to act in so important a find nothing in the declared policy of the parmatter without the consent of his keepers .-- ty in power, that would warrant them in the They dictated a proposition for him to make | belief that by laying down their arms they to the Southern men. Lincoln signed his could ever re-assume their position in the Unsurrender," and submission to the will of Abolition fanatics, or continued war constitutes the only choice given ten millions of people. What chance is there for peace on deposit them in the usual manner. such a programme as this? It is more than ever apparent that the Republican party can never make peace, and as long as we continue these men in office, war is inevitable.

Resolved. That we appro the peace and independence of our own counfoothold for monarchical Governments to sus-Such, we believe, is a fair history of this tain a foreign military force in or near proximity to the United States.

blacks. So the war goes on, and rivers of NAPOLEON as betraying hostility to the MAXblood must yet flow, not for the cause of the AMILLIAN Government. Lincoln, through Union, but for the infernal and damnable his Secretary, hastened to assure him that the GEN. BANKS DECLARES IN FAVOR OF MORAL tically the Administration has sacrificed the in Mexico. The resolution is put forward "I confess, sir, that I belive the first duty for the purpose of tickling the ear of a delu-

by their fathers. and its delicious fruits, justifies it on the ground that the Romans made their levies in that way from the male population between the ages of 17 and 46 years. A great similarity is discovered in the fact that the service was compulsory, and that age and infirmity sometimes exempted. How fortunate it is that so remarkable a resemblance can be discovered between a tyranny of ancient times and one of more modern date. Other points of resemblance might have been found. Rome had a Senate—as have we. dependent families, never perhaps, to be per-Rome had its Emperor-we have our Dictator. Rome had its Caligula and its Nerothe next succeeding speaker, Mr. Christian as have we, both in one. Rome fell—so is our Union falling, and through the same

> March 7, 1850, in Washington city, by Daniel Webster:

"If the infernal fanatics and Abolitionists cupt the country and deluge it with blood."

Gold in Philadelphia yesterday, 254.

SPECIAL STATE ELECTION.

An election is to be held in this State on Lincoln Convention-which was composed Tuesday, the 2d of August, to decide upon several proposed amendments to the Constitution, which, having received the approval of the Legislature, at two successive sessions, require only the ratification of the people to become a part of our fundamental law. These rebel to his mother, found near the enemy's amendments have been advertised, for the late camp at Silver Spring, Md., after the relast three months, in all the Abolition journals of the State, and a few Democratic papers; but as the Volunteer is in disfavor with our model Governor," we were not permitted to print them-at the Commonwealth's expense. For the information of our readers, however, we now give them an insertion, at

[ARTICLE III.]
SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified lectors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in

usual places of elections.

[ARTICLE XI.]

Section 8. No Bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation hills

Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or hereafter be conferred upon the Courts of the Commonwealth.

The manner of voting upon these amendments, is thus prescribed by an Act of Assembly, approved the 23d of April, 1864:

SECTION 1 of this Act, provides that the ickets, which may be either written or printed, or partly both, "shall be, respectively, abeled on the outside, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said written and partly printed fallots or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing on the inside thereof the words 'For the Amendments;" and those who are opposed to them, or any of them, may express heir opposition by voting, each, as many se-'Against the Amendment:" the electors voting for or against the first amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors voting for or against the second amendment shall be con idered as voting for or against the proposed eighth section of article eleven of the Consti tution; and electors voting for or against the third amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed ninth section The legal form, therefore, of voting at this

First Amendment :

Second Amendment:

FOR (OR AGAINST) THE AMENDMENT.

Third Amendment: ion as equals and freemen. "Unconditional FOR (OR AGAINST) THE AMENDMENT. These tickets are to be cut and folded separately, and in that manner handed to the officer in charge of the ballot-boxes, who will

Lincoln Upon the Battle-Field.

ken by the Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indiffer. Mr. Lincoln visited the commanding general United States can never regard with indifference an attempt of any European power to and the army. While on his visit the comers by Mr. Greeler, and of course they regarded it a premeditated insult, and so pronounced it. So the Conference between nounced it. So the Conference nounced nounce view with extreme jealousy as menacing to places where the fight was most fierce. At having, as before stated, been removed, the the peace and independence of our own coun- one point the commanding general said, "here floors along the buildings above the arch that the efforts of any such power to obtain a on this side of the road, five hundred of our had been removed are sunk some inches. brave fellows were killed, and just on the Saying that they approve the position taken by the Government on the Monroe doctrine; the Mon ed the whole thing in the head. This war, in their opinion, is an Abolition war, and in their opinion, is an Abolition war, and its sole object the freedom of four millions of which he continued to sing while they were riding off from the battle-ground, and till way should have been allowed to remain so his Secretary, hastened to assure him that Congress had no right to speak on the subject —that it was an Executive question. Practically a case his song till we have passed this regiment. The poor follows have lost more than 1 and 1 a Gen. Banks Declares in Favor of Moral tically the Administration has sacrificed the Power Rather than the Sword.—At the Sicksle reception in New Orleans General it. It is believed by all who have paid at Entire that it may have on them." The President ty. The strength of the building may be tention to the subject that the Administration | then asked his companion to stop his singing till they got by that regiment. We know that this story is incredible, that it is impossible for a man who could be elected President of the United States, could so conduct himself over the fresh-made grayes of the heroic dead. When this story was told us we said that it was incredible, impossible, but the story is told on such authority that we kno When in Rome do as Rome Does.—A may have some idea of this four years more of foral" paper, in glorifying the conscription such rule. If any Republican holds up his such rule. If any Republican holds up his hands in horror, and says this story can't be true, we say we sympathize with him from the bottom of our soul! The story can't be true of any man fit for any office of trust, or even for decent society; but the story is every whit true of Abrahm Lincoln, incredible and impossible as it may seem.—Essex Statesman.

> CAN THIS BETRUE ?- We clip the following paragraph from the correspondence of a New

York daily:

ever get power in their hands they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court
at defiance, change and make laws to suit
themselves, lay violent hands on those who
differ with them in their animals. differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bank-coloring of truth to the above story. We have coloring of truth to the above story. We have no doubt, however, that it is greatly exaggerTHE REBBLS ALL FOR LINCOLN

The Opinion of one of the Invaders—What they Captured at Martinsburg—Horses, Clothing, and Provisions Enough to Last a Month—A Southern View of Lincoln's Re-

The following is a copy of a letter from treat of the invaders:

IN SIGHT OF WASHINGTON, July 12. MY DEAR MOTHER: I am almost afraid to write you and let you know that I am again so near you, and, at the same time, tell you that there is at present no hope of our meeting. I have been in Maryland since Friday, but was ordered toward Washington on Sun day evening, and, therefore, escaped the fight f yesterday, in which it is reported we made further large captures of Wallace's men. I

have already given you full particulars of the Saturday's fight, in which we out-ma-nœuvred and out-fought the Yankees, and finally drove them toward Baltimore with fear ful loss. I am satisfied we might now take Washington, if all our force was concentrated; all elections by the citizens, under such re- but this formed no part of the original progulations as are or shall be prescribed by gramme, and, notwithstanding the reports of law, as fully as if they were present at their our scouts, the General will not believe that old Lincoln has left his capitol unguarded; so I suppose we shall to-morrow be on our

way back to Dixie. I am so full of good spirits that I can hardly write you. We shall go back with enough good horses for a regiment or more; to say nothing of thousands of head of cattle, and grain enough to subsist an army for a month. But the greatest success was in capturing may just what we wanted so much-clothes, am

munition and wagons, at Martinsburg.

My dearest mother, I can say no more, and must again bid you good-bye. Do not be alarmed or annoyed on my account. I am well, and am certain to have good luck.

In all my fights I have had but one scratch and that through carelessness. Do not be in doubt as to our final success. It is certain The South is more thoroughly united than ever before, and I am satisfied, from what I have seen from the northern papers that old ment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each as many separate written or printed or partly pair, as there are enough faint-hearted men at the South to give us great trouble if the war were changed to the old cry of "Union and the Constitution," and we should again have to put down the abject submissionists at home, who have been quiet since the proclamation. Good-bye again, my dear mother, done more for our cause than any man living. If the troops of this army could vote for Pre sident of the United States, Lincoln would the proposed fourth section to article three of get every vote. His defeat would positively ruin us. Believe me. Your affectionate son.

THE CATASTROPHE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Falling of a Portion of the Almshouse Build-ings—Fifteen Lunatics Killed—Twenty In-

jured-Scenes and Incidents. [From the Philadelphia Press, July 21.]

Yesterday morning, shortly before 6 o'clock occurred one of those terrible accidents which, for the time, agitate the public mind and cause a thrill of horror to pass over the heart of every one of sensitive nerves. The calamty occurred near the north western end of the insane department in one of the femal

The structure in which the catastrophe oc curred is about fifty feet in width, five hundred feet in length, and three stories in height, and is built in the most substantial manner, of heavy stone work. This immense huilding is divided by bard to the length of the substantial manner. building is divided by brick walls into thir teen separate buildings, each about forty-five feet square, and it was in one of these that We see that the papers are referring to the of the building is supported by three arches, fact that Lincoln ordered a comic song to be sung upon a battle field. We have known the facts about the transaction for some time, the facts are the facts about the transaction for some time, the facts are the facts about the transaction for some time, Toward the western part of the upper portion but have refrained from speaking them. As of the centre arch, for a distance of about one the newspapers are now stating some of the hundred and twenty-five feet, had been bro- speaker now stumping the State, the address Soon after one ken into about thirteen years ago, for the purpose of introducing steam boiler pipes.— In the first, second and third stories there are but two arches, and consequently the centre The floors of the building in which the acciother side of the road four hundred more dent occurred were not sunk lower than the were slain, and right on the other side of the others, and no notice has ever been taken of

strength of the building may be magined when it is known that after the falling through of the entire inside, including the roof, not a stone or window was misplac ed, and it would have been impossible to find the situation of the calamity without the as sistance of a guide.

THE CALAMITY.

The inmates in this part of the institution usually rise about five o'clock, and breakfast at six. If the misfortune had been delayed a three floors. The floors gave way above the centre pier, and fell in from each side, form ing two sides of a triangle. A number of the immates escaped unburt by being at the time of the accident near one of the outside walls. Those in the upper stories were swept along One of their officers said that at the battle of the Wilderness Graat massed his men and hurled them against impregnable works, time and again, when it could not but have been apparent to him that no slight chance existed for him to damage their troops in the least by such sacrifices. The slaughter was so great that the federal dead were piled in places of security. For some time after the great that the federal dead were piled in heaps; and the confederate soldiers hesitated fall of the floors, pieces of rafters, large pieces. cause, the cupidity, ambition and rascality of bad rulers.

In or the moors, pieces or ratters, large pieces of bad rulers.

In or the moors, pieces or ratters, large pieces of stone, and other who were rushing on to certain death. Frequently he heard them curse Grant for his barbarity in exposing his men to such fearful

The walls of the building alone remain; the carries structure from callers to remain; the continued to fall; the roofs, joists, and all other loose pieces were soon removed. tarbarity in exposing his men to such fearful carnage.

Whilst Gen. Grant no doubt is a fine officer, we think it must have become apparent to a ancholy sight was here presented. Those of the injured was here presented. Those careful observer during the recent campaign of the injured who were able to sit up in their beds or talk did not seem to understand that they were injured, or what had been going on. And many of them seemed perfectly unconscious that anything unusual had happened.

secure for the accommodetion of the patients, but it was impossible to induce them to enter. Some were sullen, others were full of

ter. Some were sul en, others were full of merriment, others again appeared melancholy, while most of them would shudder upon looking at the building. One would take a sort of side glance, and suddenly turn her head away, and hide her face in her hands. head away, and hide her tace in her hands. Though none of them seemed to appreciate the appalling calamity, yet they had a sort of instinctive dread that something had happened, that made them turn in horror or disgust from the building. Up to a late hour the poor creatures, or most of them, were in the court-yard enjoying themselves as though the courty and any me excursion. Some replied quite rationally at times, but whenever an invitation was extended to them to enter the building they turned away and exhibited the most decided demonstrations to resist. the most decided agmonstrations to resist.— Suppor time finally approached, and the par-ty, excepting about twenty-five, entered the room and partock of their evening repast as though nothing had happened. The others though nothing that happened. Incomerce remained in the yard because they "did not feel hungry." It will be seen by the above feel lungry." It will be seen by the above incidents that disordered mental faculties may be successfully appealed to through the medium of the stomach, the same as in certain cases where more fortunate fellow-beings are fully endowed with reason.

Negro Riot at Chicago.

For a long number of years the reople of this country have been taught to believe, and their own sense justifies them in the belief, that this was the white man's country, and that negro labor should never be allowed to come into competition with the labor of white men. It is too true that of late others have endeavored to eradicate this belief, and that the influence of a dominant political party trine was a heresy. Their efforts have been prowned with only a partial success, and there are many thousands who still adhere to

the doctrine of the fathers.

An exemplification of the truth of the above was witnessed in our city yesterday.-Upon the lake and river docks are employed large number of workmen, known a "Shoremen," and they have their regular per diem for their labor. Since the inauguration of a party whose officers have refused to execute the laws of the State preventing the settlement of negroes in Illing swarm of " American citizens of African de scent" have settled in this city, and have tendered their services as laborers at much smaller wages than white men demanded.— The effect of this has been to throw a large number of white men out of employment, while their families were actually suffering for the necessaries of life. These negroes have in many instances labored upon the docks because their labor could be had for a smaller sum than the white man demanded.

Yesterday morning a gang of about a dozen negroes were employed on the lumber dock of C. Mears & Co., at the foot of Kenzie St., near the lighthouse. They, of course, took the places of white laborers who needed employment. A number of the shoremen and other laborers waited upon Mr. Mears during the day, and requested him to discharge the regroes, as it was degrading to them blacks working on an equality with them-selves and more so, while their brothers were out of employment. The negroes were kept

About 4 o'clock a very large crowd of shoremen, numbering about two or three hundred collected near the dock, and deternined to drive the negroes away. Information of the intended visit and the purpose was sent by some parties to Mr. Mears and to the negroes. The latter became alarmed and instantly fled. Mr. Mears sent for a number of policemen to meet the invaders.-Shortly after 4 o'clock the laborers arrived on the ground, and found but one negro, who was not at work, but looking for a situation, whom they gently and tenderly litted out of the way, telling him to leave and never rereturn. They acted with great forbearance to the contraband, telling him that they did not wish to harm him if he would keep out

of their way.
One of the shoremen then mounted upon a pile of lumber and made a short address. Though the language was neither elegant or eloquent, and the speaker borrowed a few emphatic expressions from a more notorious was plain and truthful, such as commended itself to the best judgment of the laboring white men, and the laborers had built up the nation. Upon the shoulders of the poor white man now fell the burdens of support ing a war waged for the avowed purpose of

giving freedom to the black. It was, he thought, a little more than right or justice demanded that the white man, in addition to this burden, should be shoved out of place by the black. He trusted that the white laboring men would act with caution and discretion, but never surrender their rights. The speaker was most enthusiastically applauded. During this proceeding a number of policemen stood by, but as no ofnumber of policemen sto fense had been committed. were not required. Although there was no great display in these proceedings, there is a deep significance in the voice of the people, and it is well to heed the warning .- Chicago

THE WAR NEWS.

Times, 14th.

From Washington.

Washington, July 23, 1864. WASHINGTON, July 23, 1804.
The Republican, in an extra, says: The Government is in receipt of a dispatch to-day from the telegraph operator at Chattanooga, via Louisville, in the following words:
"Atlanta is not our yet. Our forces find strong opposition. It seems that we are in possession of a part of the city but the enen of a part of the city but the ene

my holds the rest."

Some official dispatches received from Gen. Sherman's army, give some details of the fight between the rebel army, under Gen. Hood, and the Union force in front of Atlan-

The fight lasted several hours and was very severe. The enemy assaulted our lines in strong force and were repulsed with great slaughter and driven back into the fo tions, leaving from six to eight hundred dead on the ground, who were subsequently buried

by our men.
Four thousand rebel prisoners were captu red, most of whom had been wounded and left on the field.

Our loss is reported at fifteen hundred, our forces suffering much less than the enemy, from the fact that they fought behind earth works which the enemy were obliged to as-

Gen. Sherman has destroyed all the ene my's lines of communication, except the road to Macon, and has probably succeeded in cut-

ting up that by this time.

An official dispatch from Gen. Sherman
states that after the battle of that day, Gen. Howard, commanding the Fourth corps, sent word that he had buried two hundred dead rebels in front of his line, and a large number of wounded were scattered upon the field.

Gen. Hooker, commanding the Twentieth Wednesday,

corps, in advancing his lines on Wednesday met the enemy in an open field, and a most desperate battle, lasting several hours, was the result. The enemy was thoroughly whip ped and driven from the field. After the batpeu and driven from the field. After the mattle Gen. Hooker reported to Sherman as follows: "I have buried four hundred deadred els, and four thousand wounded lie in my front."

Died.

front."

As soon as it was possible the managers of the institution prepared other rooms perfectly

In South Middleton township, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Catharine, wife of William Moore, aged 67 years.