

CARLISLE, PA., AUGUST 11, 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 Convention to form a ticket for the ensuing tion, shall meet in the horough 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, Ang. 13, as follows:

In the townships between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, P. M. In the boroughs of the County, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, P M. In the berough of Carlisle, between hours of 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M.

RUFUS E. SHAPLEY, Chairman. P. A. Kellen, Sec'y, pro temp.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS

The Democrats of the EAST WARD, Carlisle, will meet at HEISER'S Hotel, on Friday evening. August 12, at 7 o'clock. The Democrats of the WEST WARD will meet at Curvil's Hotel, on the same evening and at the same bour.

We learn from the Perry County Demoorat that Captain Thomas O'Bryan, a Of the election held in Cumberland County, highly respectable citizen of Newport, in that on the 2d inst., on the proposed Amendments county, died sudderly on Wednesday morn- to the Constitution ing. He was a man of excellent character. good citzen and had the confidence and re spect of all that knew him. He represented that county for three successive years in the Legislature of Pennsylvania and discharge his duty with fidelity. He was about 7 years of age.

CALL FOR 500,000 MEN .- The followin are the quotas for the various Wards, Bo oughs and Towzships of this County for the coming draft, without deducting any surpli

of former quotas:	
Sub-D.	Quota
44. Shippensburg Borough,	43.
45. " Township,	€.
46. Southampton	50.
47. Newburg Borough,	11.
48. Hopewell Township,	21.
49. Mifflin	. 30.
50. Newville Borough,	18.
51. Newton Township,	49.
52. West Pennsboro' Township,	52.
53. Frankford "	36.
24. Penn "	40.
55. Bickinson "	39.
56. North Middleton . "	24.
57. Middlesex "	35.
58. East Ward, Carlisle,	60.
59, West " "	54.
£0. South Middleton Township,	
61. Silver Spring "	58.
62. Monroe	42.
63. Upper Allen "	33.
64. Mechanicsburg Borough,	54.
65. Lower Allen Township,	31
65. New Cumberland Borough	
67. Hampden Township,	28
68. East Pennsboro' Township	
70.4-1	-02

STAMP YOUR RECKIPTS .- The new stamp duties went into operation on the 1st inst .--It concerns everybody to know that all receipts for amounts over twenty dollars, and all checks or drufts at sight, whatever the amount, must have a two cent stamp attach-

Fixes .- In the midst of the excitementon Saturday last, about noon, we were startled by Mr. Mason need not regret that England has an alarm of fire. It was discovered that a stable on North street, upon the premises of Mr. WILLIAM LYTLE, was on fire, which was soon entirely consumed. Loss small.

About 3 o'clock, on the same afternoon, the stable of Judge Graham, at the foot of the lot upon which our office is located was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the strenyour exertions of the firemen and citizens, it. together with its contents, was speedily consumod. By this latter fire, Mr. Roncar Bell. lost his ice house and a large amount of ice. | land would take occasion to shake off the chain At one time the American office, Hannon's which so long have bound her. John Bull stable, and several small tenant houses, were in greatdanger. This fire wasscarcely over, when another alarm was raised, which was arbitrer of European affairs, in a general war, caused by the discovery that the roof of the England herself would have too seek protecresidence of Mr. James Loudon, on West tion. High street, was on fire. This had evidently caught from sparks from the late fire. The firemen, however, soon su'dued it without its causing any material injury.

when the public mind is in a feverish state of excitement caused by apprehended robel raids induced many of our people to imagine that rebel spies and commissaries were actually emong us.

within the last ten days. The house of Mr. | the people of their subsistence, is for the peo-John Carotheas was entered recently, and ple to set the whole concern at Washington \$11 stolen therefrom. The house of Mr. An-DREW MARTIN, (Constable,) was also entered, | do something for the white race, instead of and \$80 abstracted. We have also heard of wasting all their time and the people's monreveral other small roberies having been com- ey in philanthropic experiments for Ethiopimitted, but cannot trace them to any reliable source. During these times of high excitement, our citizens cannot be too careful in guarding their premises, as our town is filled with desperate and worthless negroes, who Abelition) states that Grant lost 6,000 men will not only beg but steal.

By their fruits ye shall know them. the observance of the Constitution, as our fathers observed it.

being exclusively appropriated by officers. | cupture by the Confederates:

#### THE LAST GREAT SCARE.

Another great scare—the greatest of the eason-was felt in this town and throughout the valley, on Friday last. News had been received that the rebels had again acrossed the Potomac in force, for the purpose of making a grand raid into Pennsylvania. The news was soon confirmed by a despatch, informing us that the enemy occupied Hagerstown with two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry. After crossing at Chepherdstown it appears that they passed through Sharpsburg and Funkstown. So sudden was tor who communicated the fact was compelled cavalry force. He was in range of their rerolvers for a considerable time, and only esaped after hard work at the wheels.

Of course our citizens were at once plunged into excitement. We can give no idea of the consternation that prevailed. Everybody ran to his or her own house, to pack up and send off such valuables as they desired to save. Wagons loaded with boxes, and even furniture, crowded the streets, and men, women and children could be seen on the run in all parts of the town, intent, we suppose, upon saving all they could. The trains of cars going East were filled to their utmost capacity, with hundreds of negroes on top .-The excitement beat anything we ever witnessed, and was kept up the entire day and

also on Saturday. On Sunday morning we received intelligence that the rebels had recrossed the river and returned to their own country. This gratifying news tended to quiet our citizens, | son to us? Will it not sting our people into and at this writing all is quiet, and business, to a certain extent, has been resumed.

The rebels recrossed the Potomac on Saturday evening, and it now appears probable that their intended raid has been abandoned. Let us all, however, be on the alert, for our enemies are wily and may yet pay us a visit. ple of Chambersburg and Southern Penn 'Forewarned, forearmed.'

### OFFICIAL RETURNS

n	10 (UA CONSTITUTION	1st Am't.		2d Am't.		3& Am't.	
e -		For	A 07	For		For	A or.
d [	Carlisle District.	676	499	1066		1061	74
e	Monroe,	174	66	197	4.2	187	42
d	Upper Allen.	112	59	116	53	116	53
- 1	Lower Allen.	110	23	135	_	134	_
0	New Cumberland,	63	ช	69	_	69	
ĺ	Bast Penusborough,	206	78	265	10	272	6
-	Hampden,	ងជ	7.1	170	-	179	
	Mechanicaburg,	209	32	234	2	236	1
g	Silver Spring,	'94	219		190		189
r-	Middlesex,	106	59	165			_
10	Plainfiel 1,	198	15			123	
10	Newville,	420	130				
us	Newburg,	92	5,0			112	
	Shippensburg,	291	36				
	I cesburg,	26				36	
18.	Jacksonville	28				5.5	
	Penn,	89				221	
	Stone Tavern,	17	45	4 8	16	43	17
	Total.	2927	1588	3905	524	8595	524
		1588		521		524	
2	Majorities,	1339		3381		3371	

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE .- ROBERT MC KICKEL, a U. S. soldier at Carlisle Barracks, died very suddenly on Monday afternoon from the effects of sun-stroke. The deceased was returning from town to the garrison, but before reaching that place he dropped over on the roadside, where he was found in a dying condition by some citizens and taken to the hospital at the baracks, where he expired shortly afterwards. His body was followed mer comrades-in-arms-the band playing a spirit. He was married and leaves a wife and child to mourn his sudden death.

Denmark is reaping the fruits of too much dependence on John Bull's promises and pluck. After standing a gallant defence against the whole of Germany, and been bad-ly worsted, she is now to be absorbed in the Germanic Confederation. Not parcelled out among them, as was firstapprehended, but adnitted as a State and controlled bereafter by the central authority, as other German States If this is the way England backs up her friends, after getting them into a scrape, not openly espoused the rebel cause .- Phila.

England icho longer a first-rate power in matters of European concern, she will rank merely as a second rate power. Already the continental nations scoff at her power and treat her influence with contempt. Her hold upon India is much weekened of late years. Canada is a dead weight upon her; and in a war with any of the continental powers, Ireknows this, and his fears of the "Fanin Brotherhood" are most intense. From being the

HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD.-The Poughkeepsie Eagle (a Lincoln organ) is correct in saying that-

"The people are very tired of hearing of

And we may add, says the Poughkeepsic Telegraph, what is becoming an equally gen eral feeling, that the only way to get rid of Robberies. - Several small robberies have drafts, and to finish up the war without furbeen committed within the borough limits ther exhausting the country of its people and adrift, and to put men in their places who can ans, whose condition is only made worse and worse by Abolition socialistic tinkering.

Bar The Evening Telegraph (Philadelphia, in his attack upon the fort under which he exploded a mine. Gen. Bartlett was captured by the rebels and many other officers. Throughout the waole country there is not a The loss in the negro regiments was very single Lincoln leader who speaks one word in heavy, they having become disorganized at favor of the Union as our fathers made it and the first fire. No ground was gained by the Federal forces.

It is currently reported in Washing-A "three years soldier" complains in ton, that while the invaders were threatenthe Philadelphia Press that the Sanitary ing the city, President Lincoln was sately ing exists in the country of the fight was the result policy, nothing but the Providence of God can save the nation from total ruin."

### A CONTRAST.

East February a miscrable little town in Massachusetts, called Glouchester, was destroyed by fire. Immediately thereupon, district, introduced in the House of Reprepend the collection of taxes in that town .of the savory odor of the codfish, were desthe descent upon Hagerstown that the opera- tooyed by no calamity arising out of the war, Pennsylvania, from a blind confidence in the | il war at the North. honesty and ability of the Federal Govern-Yankees for her weakness and pusilanimity. friendship-of the worth of an alliance with

such neighbors? Just here we quote a sensible article from the New York World, elicited by the abuse heaped by Abolition journals upon the peosylvania generally:

WHY ABUSE THE PENNSYLVANIANS? It seems to us that the Administration ournals might be better employed than in continuing their abuse of the unfortunate people of Chambersburg and Southern Penn vlvanja. As it was a Republican Congres that placed the whole military power of the country in the lands of the Administration, and destroyed the militia of the States in do s, it is a lit le too much to arraign the exposed Border States for not having an impromptu militia ferce in readiness to resist unexpected invaders. The people of the country were assured that if this great military power was given to the Administration the rebellion would be crushed beyond all peradventure; and surely the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the immediate neighborhood of the national capital, could not have expected, after these assurances o the Republican press and leaders, that the rebel army world be marching and counter marching among them in the fourth year of

The people of Maryland and Pennsylvania not be called upon to make any greater sacrifices than the people of Vermont or Wisconsin. Equally with these last States they have supplied their quotas to the naintal armies, and it is the bounden daty of the Administration to protect them in their omes, in this late stage of the war, without excessive calls upon them as compared with ther States. That Governor Curtin is grossly inefficient is no doubt true; but the blame or his retention in office must be laid to the credit of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, who re-elected him, and with him a Republican majority in the Legislature.

It has been made to appear, as the World states it, i. e., that the "Republican party re elected" Currin: but that party, with the to the grave on Tuesday afternoon by his for- aid of 30,000 selected votes, which STANTON boasted of having sent to Pennsylvania from due a brave soldier was paid to his departing stroug frauds at the polls and in the returns, were only able to figure up about half as thrown into the ballot-boxes by Lincoln's taxes to pay the interest on the debt. Secretary of War. The truth is well known; that Currin was never re-elected, in the true sense of the word, and that his retention of his seat as Governor is an enormous fraud and a crime against the people of Pennsylvania. World is therefore not affected by this statetruth of history, and to enter, as we have done European affairs, and hereafter in all great against the assumption that the disgrace of

> Pennsylvania. The World continues:

Now, we insist that the people of Cham bersburg have a fair claim upon the country or at least upon the Republican party, for in demnity for the damages inflicted upon them by the rebels. When the Repullican press t the country were urging Congress to pass a conscription law giving the Administration the last man if he was needed, they lulled the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and all the Border States, to a deceitful security, by promising them that all that was wanting to crush the rebellion was that great nower in the hands of the Administration.— It is they who are to blame for the disasters which have come upon the people in not standing by the Democratic party in Congress, and insisting that the raising of our armies and their equipment should be left where the Constitution placed it-with the lo cal authorities of the several States. that been done we would to-day have had an efficient militin system, not only in Pennsyl vania, but in all the Northern States. The impotence of the exposed States is due ex-clusively to the Republican party, and it is with them the blame properly belongs.

M'CLELLAN.-A late letter from Washing-

ton says: "The pressure on the President to restor General McClellan to command, and put him n charge of the army and defences of Washington, is constantly increasing. Leading and influential Republicans are constantly urging, personally and by letter, the necessity of something of the kind being done.—
The President, it is understood, is disposed o vield, at least so far as to authorize him at once to raise fifty thousand men for the special service indicated: but a leading number of the Cabinet opposes it. There is a very lively row going on about this matter. and its importance is by no means overesti mated by either the friends or enemies o McClellan. The result is yet uncertain; bu if the opposition of the individual referred to were overcome no further difficulty would be experienced in arranging-it.'

A fight occurred between parties of citizens of Fayette county, Illinois, eight and his associates are responsible for the rumiles from Vandalia, Friday morning, which resulted in the death of three persons and the wounding of several others. Much ill-feeling exists in that county on account of po-

# BEN. WADE'S ATTACK ON PRESIDENT DIN-

The protest of BEN. WADE and HENRY WINTER DAVIS against Mr. Lincoln's proc-Mr. Alber, member of Congress from that lamation of the 8th of July refusing to sign the bill "to guarantee to certain states sentatives a resolution authorizing the Sec- whose governments have been usurped, a retary of the Treasury to temporarity sus- republican form of government," and announcing his intention to abide by his own None of the New York or Eastern Abolition one-tenth proclamation instead, is a blow bepapers saw anything petty and unpatriotic tween the eyes which will duze the Presin this. Although these shauties, redolent dent more than General Butler says his electioneering for the presidency has done.

It proves him guilty of executive usurpano one found cause to sneer at the oconomi- tions which ought to subject him to impeach to leave on a hand-car, closely pursued by a cal method Yankee ingenuity took at "ma-ment, of hypocrisy which should alienate king the owners whole" at the expense of from him the confidence of all honest men, every other man and woman in the United of an unscrupulous ambition which is wil-States. But now, when the great State of ling to clutch at its prize though risking civ-

> We have no disposition to remind Messrs. ment, is laid open to the ravages of a war WADE and DAVIS of those other executive waged, as the President upblushingly pro- usurpations with which Mr. Lincoln has claims, for the abolition of slavery, when her crowded the three years of his administravalleys are desolated, her homesteads destition. They have been for the most part at royed, her citizens fugitives, and her whole tacks upon, and outrages of, the rights and nternal economy of railroads, collieries and | privileges of citizens. The rights of Amerimanufactures threatened with annihilation, can citizens, especially these of the Domono words are found too strong to express the cratic party, these gentlemen have thought contempt and disgust which are felt by the it no part of their duty to denounce and resist. We congratulate the country that two Why didn't she defend herself?" "What Republicans have been found willing at last does she call on us for?" "Poor devel that to resent the encroachments of the executive she is, sneaking on her hands and knees to on the authority of Congress. That is a gain. us for contributions!" Such is now the lan- The ambitious usurpations of the one-tenth guage of the Tribune and the Eastern Abo- scheme have been exposed and denounced in litionists. Is not this contempt a bitter les- these columns as they deserved to be. The scheme was upheld by the Abolition press, a proper appreciation of the value of such the Times particularly, even after the Olustee massacre proved that Mr. Lincoln was as willing to sacrifice lives as to purchase votes for the gratification of his lust for office. We resign these organs now to the vicorous handling of "old Ben WADE."

There is only one point in this protest to which we desire to call an especial attention, though we trust no reader of the World will fail to peruse the whole document with care, and then pass it around to his Republican friends. Messrs. Wade and Davis

"The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral rotes of the rebel states at the dictation of his personal ambition.

"If those votes turn the balance in his faor, is it to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce?" The President, Messrs. Wane and Davis.

and the Republican party may as well have the benefit of an explicit answer to this question. And on benaif of the Democratic party we take leave to say that if the Chicago nominee shall have been elected by a majority of the electoral votes from the loval States, and Mr. Lincoln and his supporters shall then undertake to reverse that result, and to secure him the election by carrying

out this long-projected and deeply-laid scheme of counting in the rotten borough votes, the President elect and the Democratc party will not "acquiesce," but they will mmediately proceed to administer to the usurpers, and at whatever cost, to establish Chief Magistrate rightfully and lawfully chosen by the people to fill the same.—N. Y. World.

." Tax Us."-This is the cry of all the Aboli tion papers. "Tax us"-" tax everything" -"tax high"-"lay on the taxes." More money is wanted-four millions a day are solemn dirge-when the last tribute on earth the army, and with the aid of the most mon- being used up-the Government owe four ful at Vicksburg when he did not follow Mr. thousand millions of dollars, and probably Lincoln's advice, as the latter acknowledged more if all just claims are considered -" tax much apparent majority as were fraudulently us, tax us"-it requires the highest possible

The men who squelched out the Peace Con gress-who looked upon "blood letting" as wholesome-who denounce the word " peace" as wicked-who deny that the South have any rights, and claim that Northern armies But the Republicans did support him, and he shall destroy their institutions-who denounce now fills, to Pennsylvania's shame, the office everybody as a traitor who dares to say that of Chief Magistrate. The argument of the such a war will ruin the whole country-who rejoice in mobs and the destruction of liberment; and we only make it to vindicate the ty-who fatten upon the spoils of war, and roll in luxuries and strut in diamonds, whilst on all proper occasions, our solemn protest the country is becoming impoverished and the bones of a million slain men are strewn re-electing Currin rests upon the people of over the land—these men cry "tax us," "tax states, including that of persons held to ser t out of the people."

Crush out the State banks-sweep our captal into the maelstrom of war-grasp it all. Destroy the South-break up their system of labor-devastate their homes-drive them ble. out of existence; and then, to accomplish tiffs, drain the North of her able-bodied men, and tax her people, but above all, vote for Old Abe that all this may be continued for the Constitution. another four wears.

hannock Republican, a Republican sheet:

NEAR PETERSBURG, Va., July 3, 1864. Dear Wife: A great many want to know, I suppose, how the last battle went. My answer is, invariably, that we have had but one with the belief that this season will end the war, and I believe so myself. If we can't whip them by full, we never can. The soldiers will stand it no longer. They will go for a new Administration. In fact, I have changed my views considerably from what they were when I left home. There is too much nigger in the present Administration, and too many lies published in newspapers. I find if I want to approximate anywhere near the truth, I have to take it from Democratic

papers.
Inclosed you will find a silver dollar, (if it ever reaches you,) which I send to the little "cherub," and one which I prize quite highly for two reasons; one is, because they are scarce, and the other is because it is a relic from the battle-field near Petersburg, and was once the property of some Reb. I picked it up shortly after the battle.

II. A. TIFFAST.

BOLDLY AND TRULY SPOKEN .- The N. Y. truthfully says, in reference to the military campaign of this summer: "Before God and the Country, Mr. Lincoln

inous policy which has cost the nation a hundred thousand lives and a hundred billions of dollars."

# A WARNING TO MALCONTENTS.

The great object for which all true lovers of, their country are now contending is the defeat of ABE LINCOLN's aspirations to re-election. This will bring peace and Union, if any thing can. Therefore, the Democrats and conservative Republicans should unite and all dissension and difference on minor points be merged in the great issue. The following from the New York World, the organ of the so-called "War Domocrats," contains our sentiments exactly: Now that the presidential canvass is fairly

pened, it behoves Democrats to close up heir ranks and sternly discountenance per sons or cliques who may attempt to distract the party organization. The vital object with all who claim to be Democrats and pa-triots is to defeat the present administration. This can only be done by the united action of all who believe that Mr. LINCOLN and is advisers are unable to properly conduct the war or restore the country to peace and All the foolish misunderstanding which has been rife among Democrats should not be tolerated hereafter. If those who call themselves war Democrats are found denouncing those who claim to be peace Democrats, or vice versa, it is pretty clear that every person so acting is either a fool or is working directly in the interests of the administration. He is either an office-holder, a contractor, or he has the promise of a contract. We are now fighting a common encmy, and any man who undertakes to distract our runks by belaboring his neighbor is a traitor, or a spy, and should be shot down in his tracks, or sept to the rear under guard. This thing cannot be tolerated. We have no time to waste in quarreling with each other. The opposition which is fortalng against the present administration comprises not alone peace Democrats or war Democrats, but it embraces as well conservative men who have hitherto acted with the Republican party through mistaken motives—of sincere radi-cals, who are disgusted with the imbecility of Lincoln, and also a great number of discontented but patriotic citizens who do not really belong to any particular party in the country. All these different representatives of opinion are now ready to act together for he overthrow of the present administration; and any person claiming to be a Democrat, of the war or peace stripe, pends his time in denouncing his fellowemocrats, is, as we have said, either an arant booby or a traitor, having the interests f Lincoln and his corrupt crew at breart. such fellows were caught and stripped, we will wager that a contract would be found in the linings of their coats, or a thousand-dolr greenback in the soles of their boots.-Let us have no more of such people. We must restore the discipline of the good old party, which never permitted wrangling in ts ranks, and which subjected bolters and malcontents to the sternest party discipline. Let us have a union of all shades of the opposition for the sake of the Union and of The first thing to do is to pitch over board Lincoln and all his works. GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday last gives an exhaustive resume of Gen. Grant's ecent Virginia campaign. The conclusion tarrives at seems to be

1. That the plan of the campaign was a nistake : 'General Grant baving either overestimated his own power of aggression or unlerestimated Lee's nower of defense. 2. That every movement of the campaign

was unsuccessful, the only exception being the capture of a rebel division on the Po. 3. That very little tactical skill was displayed in any of the engagements, which and divided North. onsisted simply of pushing masses of men in the chair of the Chief Magistrate tize against strong works, before which they were uselessly slaughtered.

4. That after losing immense numbers of valuable lives, as well as trained officers, no advantage has been gained, and the cam-

paign against Richmond is a failure. The Intelligencer has a right to its opinions, of course, but we think that it does not make al owance for Mr. Lancoln's influence upon the campaign. General GRANT was successin a letter, and his failure in Virginia is un- also abolish slavery. COLN's wish for an overland campaign. To this circumstance and to his repeated denials of Gen. Grant's requests in regard to changes among his subordinate generals, can be traced all the disasters in Virginia. There seems to be a curse upon everything Mr. LINCOLN meddles with in a military way.

In his inagural message President

Lincoln said: I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution-which amendment, however, I have not seen—has passed Congress, to the effect that the federal government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of everything," "we want more money," "wring vice. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose-not to speak of particular amendments—so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law. I have no objection to its being made express and irrevoca-

> It was in the same hour that Mr. Lincoln said that he should soon have taken the most colemn oath to preserve, protect, ane defend

Mr. Lincoln, after indorsing every abolition measure which has been passed in Con-SIGNIFICANT SOLDIER'S LETTER .- The fol- gress, now perjures himself anew with the lowing is from the late editor of the Tunk | declaration that he will not listen to overtures of peace till they propose" the abandonment of slavery."

A COMPLIMENT TO GEN. BANKS .-- The editor of the Cairo News has been furnished and that commenced on the fifth day of May with a copy of the Mobile Evening News of last. The soldiers all console themselves May 30, which contains the following re-May 30, which contains the following remarkable order, which has not yet been published in Northern papers : Adjus. and Inspector Gen's Office.

RICHMOND, May 24, 1861.

Special Order, No. 234.—Owing to the special Order, No. 234.—Owing to the inestimable service rendered to the Confederate States by Major Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. A., all officers and men in the service of the Confederate States are hereby prohibited from harming a hair of his head, and are especially ordered, under all circumstances, to allow him to assert as Norder. to allow him to escape. By order S. Cooper,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

OUR FORMIDABLE PENSION LIST .- It is of ficially stated that the work of the Pension Bureau is now well up and that all applications made prior to the first of June have been disposed of. The number of claims allowed to invalids and widows has averaged Express, in a recent bold and able article, about five thousand a month for the last four months. If the war is continued a few years longer and our pensioners increase at the rate of five thousand a month very soon we shall have entailed upon us annual expenditure quite equal to the cost of supporting the vast armies now in the field.

> A large Democratic gain is noted in the city of Columbus, Ohio, at an election held for city officers on the 30th ult.

A REPUBLICAN ON THE ADMINISTRATION POLICY.

Speech of Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania,

in the Senate, June 27. Mr. Cowan said: Think, Mr. President, that our course in regard to the Southern people has been of a character entirely the reverse of that which would have been successful in suppressing the rebellion. We were filled with incorrect ideas of the work we were engaged in, or of the only methods by which we could perform the gigantic task we had undertaken. We started out with exaggerated notions of our own strength, and we disdained to think that our success de ended upon the loyal men of the South; we pended upon the loyal men of the South; we thought we did not need them, and treated them accordingly. Think of such a proposition as that contained in this law, that if they do not lay down their arms in sixty days they will be punished by loss of their petutes! How pray are they to lay down they do not lay down their arms in stary days they will be punished by loss of their estates! How, pray, are they to lay down their arms? Surely we know enough to know that this, is mere mockery, and that the know that this, is mere mockery, and that the ing to law. If we fight a belliegen rebel president might as well expect a soldier in our armies to lay down his arms upon let us do it according to the law of nation

a promise of protection.

Mr. President. I have sometimes doubted whether we could be serious when we expect process of law." Had we had faith in as this, which not only exposes us to ridicule had not been in our present condition. but does harm to our cause. What was wanting in this crisis of our history with new ple North and South to a man would eriminal legislation, when the code was com- been with us. The voice of faction, if n criminal legislation, when the code was complete before? We had a statue punishing entirely hushed, would have been harmless treason with death; a just and proper punishment, one well according with the magnitude of the crime as well as the majesty of the law which inflicted it. For all those who conspired the dismemberment of the republic, who used the means and perverted the state governments to bring it, this is the fitting punishment, because it is the highest and falls upon the guilty above when and falls upon the guilty alone, where it ought. I would have no additional laws; in law they are not needed. I would have con-templated no reforms within the area of the same use could have been made of him that law they are not needed. I would have conrebellion; they cannot be made at such a time. What we wanted was men and mo-in our armies now as me have made; ney; these granted, the true function of Congress was over entil peace was restored and all parties again represented. But above all things I would not have played into the hands of the enemy; I would not have done that which the rebels most desired to have lone, because I have no doubt that this and all kindred schemes have been the very ones which they must wanted us to adopt. I do not know that Jefferson Davis ever prays; but, if he does, I have no doubt he would

Mr. Wade. Pray for just such an advo-

Mr. Cowan. Pray for fust such a states man as the bondrable Senator from Ohio, the most effective ally he ever had or could have. He would have prayed for measures on our part which were obnoxious to all people of the South, loyal and disloyal, Union and disunion. He would have prayed that we should outrage all their common prejudices and cherished beliefs; that we should do these things by giving ourselves over to the guidance of men whom it was part of their religion to hate; to hate personally and by name, with an intensity rarely witnessed in the world before. He would have prayed for confiscation general and indiscriminate; threatening as well the victims of the usar pation as the usurpers themselves; as well those we were bound to restue as those we were bound to punish. Fervently we would have prayed for our emancipation laws and proclamations as means to fire the southern freart more potent than all others; they would rally the angry population to his standard of revolt as if each had personal quarrel. He would then have a united South as the result of the same measures a distracted

That is the way I think he would have proved and would pray now. Is any man so stupid as not to know that the great desire on the part of every rebel is to embark in revolt with him the whole people of the disaffected districts? Is not and has not that been considered enough to insure success to him? And where does history show the failnre of any united people, numbering five or two beligerants face to face, in reasonable six millions, when they engaged in revolu-

tion? Nowhere; there is no such case.

What did we do to bring this unity about in the S uth? We forgot our first resolve in July, 1861, to restore the Union alone, and we went further, and gave out that we would as the most universally liked, of all the also abolish slavery. Now, that was just ex-vegetables. Its healthful qualities do not doubtedly due to his adoption of Mr. Lin-netly the point upon which all southern men most prone to be alarmed and offended. That was of all things the one best calculated to make them of one mind against us; there was no other measure, indeed, which have lost to the Union cause so many of them. It is not a question either as to whether they were right or wrong-that was matter for their consideration, not ours; for if we were so desirons of a union with them, we ought not to have expected them to give up their st cherished institutions in order to effect it. Unions are made by people taking one another as they are, and I think it has never yet occurred to any man who was anxious to form a partnership with another, that he should first attempt to force that other either to change his religion or his politics. Is not the answer obvious; would not the other say The knowledge of this may be imported to him: "If you do not like my principles why do you wish to be partner with me?-Have I not as good a right to ask you to

change yours as a condition precedent?"

So it was with the Southern people; the were all in favor of slavery, but one-half of them were still for Union with us as before, because they did not believe we were aboli tionists. The other half were in open rebel lion because they did believe it. Now, can any one conceive of greater folly on our part than that we should destroy the faith of our friends and verify that of our enemies? Could not any body have foretold we would have lost one-half by that, and then we would have that half over to the rebels and thereby in-

creased their strength a thousand fold. Is not all this history now? The great fact is staring as full in the face to-day; we are contending with a united people desperately in earnest to resist us. Our most pow-erful armies most skillfully led have heretofore failed to conquer them, and I think will fail as long as we pursue this fatal policy. Now, Mr. President, I appeal to senators

whether it is not time to pause and inquire whether that policy, which has certainly united the southern people in their cause, and which quite as certainly has divided the northern people in their cause, and which quite as certainly has divided the northern people in their thern people in their support of ours, ought to be abundoned at once. Why persist in it longer? Can we do nothing to retrieve our fortune by retracing our steps? Can we not livide the rebels and unite the loyal men of the loyal states by going back to the single idea of war for the Union; or is it now too Have we lost irrecoverably our hold for the Union in 1861—even in 1862? Is there all pay and allowances now due or to become no way by which we could satisfy them that no way by which we could satisfy them that we yet mean Union, and not conquest and subjugation? And what a difference in the meaning of those two phrases! The first offers the hand of a brother, the second threatens the yeke of a master. Or are we obliged now to exchange the hopes we had of south-ern Union men for that other and miserable hope in the negro? Is he all that is left of loyalty in the South, and the only ally we can rely upon to aid us in restoring the Union? Ye gods! what have we come to at the last? Either to yield to an unholy rebellion, to dismember an empire, or to go into national companionship with the negro! Is this the alternative to which our madness has brought

Mr. President, these things are enough to drive a sane man mad. After all our pretensions, all our boastings, how abourd will we in the eyes of all other nations if we fail in \$100,000.

this struggle! Especially as almost all the this struggle: Especially as almost all the measures about which we have occupied our selves for the last three years have been bares. ed upon our success filrendy assumed as a fixed fact. We provided for confiscating the states of rebels before we got possession; we emancipated slaves before we got them from emancipated shared so provided for the dispo sition of conquests we have not made; we sition of conquests we have not made: we have disposed of the skin of the bear and the bear itself is yet uncaught. All this we put upon the record; the statute book will bear upon the record; the statute book will bear witness against us in all coming time; and ve cannot escape the consequences if we fail Mr. President, our government was in

tended to be one of law, pre-eminently of law. There was to be nothing in the admin

law. There was to be nothing in the administration of it left to the arbitrary will of ar

t, or intended so, par excellence. I am fo

preserving its character in that respect strictly. Let no man, from the President

individual or individuals. This was its mo

ing to law. If we fight a belligerent enemy If we punish or restrain a refractory citizer Constitution and laws and our people, we made war and war alone, the loyal been irresistible. Had we treated the n gro as the Constitution treats him, as a persoo, as another man; had we made no di tinction or difference between him and other citizens, we had not aroused against hir hat tribal antipathy which will be far more likely to destroy him than a false philan thropy will be likely to elevate him in the in our armies now as we have been enlisting him in our navy for long years. We could have received him as a volunteer, if he was able-bodied, without looking to his complexable-boried, without looking to his complexion, and we could have drafted him without inquiring into the relations which existed between him and his master, any more than we inquire into the relations of the white man of twenty years of age with his parent or his guardian. State laws adjusted all those questions, but to the United States it made no difference whether he awed his service to individuals or not; he owed h first daty to the republic as military service was required. And this was lawful, and no ayal man ever did or would have complain

of it, kindly done in the proper spirit. I have only to say, in conclusion, sir, the hore that the joint resolution will not repeated; and that this and all kindred pro ects will fail in the future, for the si eason that they strengthen the rebels uniting their people with them, and the weaken the Union by dividing its friend and distracting them with unnecessary sites. Let us unite upon the single ide suppressing the armed opposition to the go ernment. Let the energies of the nation b devoted solely to that purpose, and such may yet come, if success is possible.

for From every section of the country ome such stern rebukes of the Administra tion for its sudden interruption of negotia tions towards peace, that the longings of th public heart are plainly told. The most est nest supporters of the Administration dark not to defend the President in the line of con dwet he has seen fit to adopt, and it is quite evident that even they believe that he wa .00 hasty in obtruding his conditions an trampling upon the extenteded olive branch How long will it be, after the insults he has put upon men evidently in earnest, before a other such a golden opportunity shall presen itself to bring the authorized arbiters of the

conference? HEALTHFUL EFFECT OF THE TOMATO. -Th tomato is one of the most healthful, as we pend on the mode of preparation for the table it may be eaten thrice a day, cold or hot, coo ed or raw, alone or without salt or pepper vinegar, or altogether, to a like advantage and in the utmost that can be taken with a appetite. Its healthful quality arises from slight acidity, in this making it as valuable perhaps as berries, cherries, currants, and the lar articles. It is also highly autiliou The tomato season ends with the frost. the vines are pulled up before the frost come and hung up in a well ventilated cellar, wi the tomatoes hanging to them. the "lorespile will continue ripening until Christms, The cellur should not be too dry nor too ward great practical advantage for the benefit many who are invalies and who are for

of the tomato. THE GRAPE CROP .-- The Caterpillars ha taken possession of the grape vines and making sad havor with the growing grap They fix themselves on the stems and eith eat off the grapes singly or whole bunches a time. The rascally pests do the work effectually as if they had been taught her do it. Can't somebody suggest a remedy

When the President, says the Alb Argus, adds that he will refuse to enter a proposition of peace, and will wage Maruo the "abandonment of slavery," heisan use per, and undertakes to wage war without sanction and in violation of the Constitution He has just as much, constitutional power wage war for the establishment of Moliac danism, as he has for the abolition of slaves The subject of slavery is one which, under Constitution, belongs exclusively to the Sta

Major James II. Lane, of the 31s S. colored troops, was recently tried by con mertial at the Ninth Army Corps headque ters, upon the charge of cowardies and of duct unbecoming an officer and gentlem and sentenced " to be cashiered, with lost due him, his shoulder-straps and buttons be cut off and his sword broken in the f ence of his regiment, he thereafter to be o fined at hard labor at the Dry Tortugas the expiration of his term of service."

Mr. Vorhees declared in Congre that Mr. Lincoln dare not receive pro tions for Union and peace, because lie kno that his party cannot outlive the war, that his power and the restoration of Union are incompatible.

The Federal treops in Arkansas, cently destroyed the library of Albert I the poet. It is said to have been "